



**CBD**



**Convention on  
Biological Diversity**

Distr.  
GENERAL

UNEP/CBD/COP/12/29  
17 October 2014

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE  
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY  
Twelfth meeting  
Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea, 6–17 October 2014

**REPORT OF THE TWELFTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE  
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity held its twelfth meeting in Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea, from 6 to 17 October 2014. It adopted 35 decisions and these are provided in section I of the report. The first six decisions together form the Pyeongchang Roadmap for the enhanced implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The subsequent decisions focus on engaging actors in support of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, followed by decisions on traditional knowledge, access and benefit-sharing and liability and redress, as well as on scientific and technical matters. Finally, there are decisions on procedural and organizational matters.

The accounts of the proceedings of the meeting are provided in section II of the report. Annex I provides the summary report of the high-level segment held during the meeting. Annex II provides a report of the informal dialogue session held on 10 October 2014. Where Parties requested statements made during the meeting of the Conference of the Parties to be included in the report, these are provided in annex III. Finally, annex IV provides the list of the organizations represented at the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

*Contents*

I.	DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES AT ITS TWELFTH MEETING .....	6
XII/1.	Mid-term review of progress in implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 including the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, and actions to enhance implementation.....	6
XII/2.	Review of progress in providing support in implementing the objectives of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and enhancement of capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and other initiatives to assist implementation .....	12
XII/3.	Resource mobilization .....	19
XII/4.	Integrating biodiversity into the post-2015 United Nations development agenda and the sustainable development goals.....	49
XII/5.	Biodiversity for poverty eradication and sustainable development.....	50
XII/6.	Cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and initiatives.....	57
XII/7.	Mainstreaming gender considerations .....	61
XII/8.	Stakeholder engagement.....	71
XII/9.	Engagement with subnational and local governments.....	72
XII/10.	Business engagement.....	73
XII/11.	Biodiversity and tourism development.....	75
XII/12.	Article 8(j) and related provisions .....	77
XII/13.	Access and benefit-sharing.....	93
XII/14.	Liability and redress in the context of paragraph 2 of Article 14 of the Convention .....	94
XII/15.	Global Strategy for Plant Conservation 2011-2020.....	96
XII/16.	Invasive alien species: management of risks associated with introduction of alien species as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, and as live bait and live food, and related issues.....	98
XII/17.	Invasive alien species: review of work and considerations for future work.....	102
XII/18.	Sustainable use of biodiversity: bushmeat and sustainable wildlife management .....	105
XII/19.	Ecosystem conservation and restoration.....	107
XII/20.	Biodiversity and climate change and disaster risk reduction.....	109
XII/21.	Biodiversity and human health .....	111
XII/22.	Marine and coastal biodiversity: ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) .....	113
XII/23.	Marine and coastal biodiversity: Impacts on marine and coastal biodiversity of anthropogenic underwater noise and ocean acidification, priority actions to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 for coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems, and marine spatial planning and training initiatives .....	168
XII/24.	New and emerging issues: synthetic biology.....	178

XII/25.	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services .....	181
XII/26.	Improving the efficiency of structures and processes of the Convention: Subsidiary Body on Implementation .....	183
XII/27.	Improving the efficiency of structures and processes of the Convention: Concurrent meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Protocols .....	186
XII/28.	Retirement of decisions .....	188
XII/29.	Improving the efficiency of structures and processes under the Convention: other matters .....	190
XII/30.	Financial mechanism .....	192
XII/31.	Multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties up to 2020 .....	204
XII/32.	Administration of the Convention and the budget for the Trust Funds of the Convention .....	206
XII/33.	Tribute to the Government and people of the Republic of Korea.....	224
XII/34.	Date and venue of the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties .....	225
XII/35.	Date and venue of the fourteenth and fifteenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties .....	226
II.	PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING.....	227
A.	Introduction .....	227
1.	Background .....	227
2.	Attendance.....	227
B.	Organizational matters.....	229
Item 1.	Opening of the meeting .....	229
Item 2.	Election of officers .....	237
Item 3.	Adoption of the agenda .....	238
Item 4.	Organization of work .....	239
Item 5.	Report on the credentials of representatives to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties .....	241
Item 6.	Pending issues .....	242
Item 7.	Date and venue of the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.....	242
C.	Reports .....	242
Item 8.	Reports of intersessional and regional preparatory meetings.....	242
Item 9.	Report of the Executive Secretary on the administration of the Convention and the budget for the Trust Funds of the Convention .....	243
Item 32.	Budget for the programme of work for the biennium 2015-2016.....	243
Item 10.	Status of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization .....	245

D.	Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the aichi biodiversity targets: Assessing progress And Enhancing Implementation.....	245
	Item 11. Fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook .....	245
	Item 12. Mid-term review of progress towards the goals of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and further actions to enhance progress.....	246
	Item 13. Review of progress in providing support in implementing the objectives of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and enhancement of capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and other initiatives to assist implementation.....	246
	Item 14. Resource mobilization.....	249
	Item 15. Financial mechanism.....	250
	Item 16. Biodiversity and sustainable development.....	251
	Item 17. Mainstreaming gender considerations.....	253
E.	Other items resulting from the Programme of Work of the Convention .....	253
	Item 18. Access and benefit-sharing .....	253
	Item 19. Article 8(j) and related provisions.....	254
	Item 20. Liability and redress.....	256
	Item 21. Marine and coastal biodiversity .....	256
	Item 22. Invasive alien species.....	258
	Item 23. Global Strategy for Plant Conservation .....	259
	Item 24. New and emerging issues: synthetic biology .....	260
	Item 25. Biodiversity and climate change .....	261
	Item 26. Ecosystem conservation and restoration .....	262
	Item 27. Sustainable use of biodiversity: bushmeat and sustainable wildlife management .....	263
	Item 28. Biofuels and biodiversity .....	264
	Item 29. Cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and stakeholders' engagement, including business.....	264
F.	Operations of the Convention.....	266
	Item 30. Improving the efficiency of structures and processes under the Convention, and retirement of decisions.....	266
	Item 31. Multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties up to 2020.....	268
G.	Final matters .....	269
	Item 33. Other matters.....	269
	Item 34. Adoption of the report.....	269
	Item 35. Closure of the meeting .....	269

## ANNEXES

Annex I.	Summary report of the high-level segment held during the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity .....	272
Annex II.	Informal dialogue on “Successes in mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society for implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020” .....	281
Annex III.	Statements made during the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.....	285
Annex IV.	Organizations represented at the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties .....	289

## I. DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES AT ITS TWELFTH MEETING

### *XII/1. Mid-term review of progress in implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 including the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, and actions to enhance implementation*

#### *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 and *takes into account* the different tools and approaches used by Parties to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

2. *Recognizes* that the effective implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets depends on the enhancement of inter alia capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and the mobilization of resources in line with decisions XII/2 and XII/3;

3. *Also recognizes* the relevance of the Principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,<sup>1</sup> the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, “The future we want”,<sup>2</sup> and the United Nations post-2015 development agenda and sustainable development goals, to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and notes in this context, inter alia, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;<sup>3</sup>

*Fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, Mid-term review of progress towards the goals of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets*

4. *Welcomes* the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*;

5. *Acknowledges with appreciation* the financial and in kind support provided by Canada, the European Union, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the preparation of the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*;

6. *Recognizes* that there has been encouraging progress towards meeting some elements of most Aichi Biodiversity Targets but, in most cases, this progress will not be sufficient to achieve the targets unless further urgent and effective action is taken to reduce the pressures on biodiversity and to prevent its continued decline;

7. *Notes* the following general conclusions from the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*:

(a) Meeting the Aichi Biodiversity Targets would contribute significantly to broader global priorities addressed by current discussions on the post-2015 development agenda: 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

<sup>1</sup> *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

<sup>2</sup> General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

<sup>3</sup> General Assembly resolution 61/295, annex.

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 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. 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;

(g) An overall substantial increase in total biodiversity-related funding, is needed for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020;

8. *Notes with great concern* that, given the progress made, Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 will not be achieved by its 2015 target date;

9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To develop a proposal on guidelines for the sixth national report, taking into account the types of information from the fifth national reports used in the preparation of the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* and gaps that have been identified, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at meetings held prior to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(b) To transmit the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* to the secretariats of the biodiversity-related conventions, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, other relevant organizations and the General Assembly of the United Nations and to bring the main findings of the report to the attention of these bodies;

(c) To implement in collaboration with relevant partners, as appropriate, and in cooperation with relevant stakeholders such as other sectors and youth, the communication strategy for the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* with a focus on key audiences;

10. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, as appropriate, to take steps to disseminate widely the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* and its findings, including by translating the report into local languages and producing other appropriate communication products for different stakeholders and making them publicly available;

*Enhancing implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets*

11. *Recalling* decision XI/22 and United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/212,<sup>4</sup> *highlights* the need to ensure the appropriate integration of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services into the United Nations post-2015 development agenda and sustainable development goals and notes, in this respect, the relevant findings of the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*;

12. *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, *urges* Parties and encourages other Governments to take comprehensive and urgent measures necessary to ensure the full implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and corresponding national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

13. *Emphasizing* that the specific actions needed to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and to improve progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets will vary with national circumstances and priorities, *encourages* Parties, other Governments and organizations, to make use of, in a flexible and voluntary manner, lists of key potential actions that could accelerate progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, as contained in the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* and to further develop lists of potential actions with additional key potential actions;

14. *Takes note* of the key scientific and technical needs related to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, as identified by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its seventeenth meeting and contained in annex I to the present decision, for use in future considerations on the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and *invites* Parties to take action to address the identified gaps;

15. *Also takes note* of the collation of further views of Parties with regard to the scientific and technical needs relating to cross-cutting issues and to specific Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, contained in annexes I and II respectively of SBSTTA recommendation XVII/1;

16. *Invites* Parties, indigenous and local communities and other relevant stakeholders to collaborate with the Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity Observation Network and other relevant organizations that contribute to building observing systems and to biodiversity monitoring, to address the priority needs identified by Parties related to biodiversity observations and monitoring;

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

18. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to review the main implications and findings of the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* and its underlying technical reports as well as additional information from fifth national reports and other submissions with a view to identifying further opportunities and additional key actions, including, among others, the contributions of collective actions of indigenous and local communities for the achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and other actions for the targets where there has been the least progress at the global level, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting;

---

<sup>4</sup> In resolution 67/212 of 21 December 2012 on the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its contribution to sustainable development, paragraph 23, the General Assembly, among other things, encouraged 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.



19. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to evaluate the scope, process and findings of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* in the light of, and avoiding duplication with, the ongoing work of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services on a global assessment on biodiversity and ecosystem services, and to report to the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting in order to inform its consideration of the modalities of potential future editions of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*;

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

(a) To identify existing and possible ways and means to address the key scientific and technical needs as identified in annex I, in cooperation with relevant organizations, including the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, and to strengthen scientific and technical capacities especially in developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition. Actions or measures to address these needs should include access to and transfer of technologies and the promotion of international technical and scientific cooperation;

(b) To convene a meeting of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, with the terms of reference provided in annex II;

(c) To review national experiences in the use of tools to evaluate the effectiveness of policy instruments for delivery of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, using information contained in the fourth and fifth national reports and identify best practices and lessons learned;

(d) To report on these items to a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice before the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

#### *Annex I*

### **KEY SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL NEEDS RELATED TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020**

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, at its seventeenth meeting, identified key scientific and technical needs related to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including:

(a) *Social science* - The need for better ways to draw on social sciences to motivate choices consistent with the objectives of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and to develop new approaches through, inter alia, better understanding of behavioural change, production and consumption patterns, policy development, and the use of non-market tools. The need for more effective communication, education and public awareness to be spread more widely through school systems and other channels and to devise communication and awareness strategies on biodiversity, complementing communication, education and public awareness efforts with other perspectives including research on intercultural and intracultural communication experiences;

(b) *Data and information* – The need for more accessible, affordable, comprehensive, reliable and comparable data and information streams through, inter alia, facilitated access to remote sensing, better collection and use of *in situ* observations, proxies, citizen science, modelling, biodiversity monitoring networks, better application of data standards and interoperability related to data acquisition and management to produce policy-relevant products, including indicators and scenarios to inform decision-making;

(c) *Evaluation and assessment* – The need for improving and promoting methodologies for assessing the status and trends of species and ecosystems, hotspots and conservation gaps as well as ecosystem functions, ecosystem services and human well-being, at the national, regional and global levels;

(d) *Planning and mainstreaming* – The need for improvement and better use of appropriate planning tools, and approaches for mainstreaming, in implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity

2011-2020 through, inter alia: biodiversity safeguards, tools and methods for spatial planning, including integrated land use and coastal and marine planning, valuation of biodiversity, ecosystem functions and ecosystem services; and mainstreaming biodiversity into sustainable development and other relevant policy sectors;

(e) *Linking science and policy* – The need for better integration of science and policymaking and for improved science-policy interfaces, particularly at the local and national levels and through the use of IPBES, and the improved and wider use of tools to promote policy coherence and policy evaluation and to produce scenarios and options relevant to policymakers;

(f) *Maintenance, conservation and restoration of ecosystems* – The need for better understanding of ecosystem processes and functions and their implications for ecosystem conservation and restoration, ecological limits, tipping points, socio-ecological resilience and ecosystem services; and improved methodologies and indicators for monitoring ecosystem resilience and recovery, in particular for vulnerable ecosystems;

(g) *Economic instruments* – The need for better understanding of the performance of economic instruments and their wider use in achieving the objectives of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, as well as poverty eradication strategies, taking into account national socioeconomic conditions, and the need for improved guidance and tools to develop positive incentives and for the identification, elimination, phasing out or reform of harmful incentives, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, as well as the integration of biodiversity in national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems;

(h) *Traditional knowledge* – The need for better ways to include relevant indigenous and traditional knowledge systems and the collective actions of indigenous and local communities to complement scientific knowledge in support of the effective implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices;

(i) *Scientific and technical cooperation* – The need to foster improved scientific and technical cooperation among Parties, scientific networks and relevant organizations, in order to match capabilities, avoid duplication, identify gaps and achieve efficiencies. The need to enhance the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention to make scientific and technical cooperation more effective;

(j) *Different approaches* – The need to strengthen non-monetary valuation tools and methodologies for the maintenance of ecosystem functions.

#### *Annex II*

### **TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR FURTHER WORK BY THE AD HOC TECHNICAL EXPERT GROUP ON INDICATORS FOR THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020**

*The terms of reference for the meeting of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 are:*

1. Drawing on the information in the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* and its underlying technical studies, the fifth national reports and other reports provided by Parties, considering the use of indicators to date in monitoring progress in the implementation the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, building on previous work and experiences related to indicators for the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and recognizing that a range of conceptual and methodological frameworks and approaches exist:

(a) Identify a small set of measurable potential indicators that could be used to monitor progress at the global level towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets with a focus on those that are currently not well addressed and those that may be relevant to the United Nations post-2015 development agenda and sustainable development goals;

(b) Prepare guidance on the different types of indicators and approaches used to monitor progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 at the regional, national and subnational levels, reflecting, as appropriate, different perspectives among Parties for achieving conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, drawing on a review of national reports and other relevant submissions to the Convention as well as reports prepared in compliance with other relevant processes;

2. The work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group will also draw upon relevant work of the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and its member organizations, the Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity Observation Network, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, the Technical Support Team for the post-2015 United Nations development agenda and the sustainable development goals, the United Nations Statistics Division, the Indicators Working Group of the International Indigenous Forum for Biodiversity, and other partners;

3. The procedures for Ad Hoc Technical Expert Groups outlined in the consolidated *modus operandi* of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (decision VIII/10, annex III), will be followed. The work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group will be informed by background information prepared by the Executive Secretary in collaboration with the members of the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and other partners;

4. The report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group will be peer-reviewed prior to its finalization. The final report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group will be made available for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at a meeting prior to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

**XII/2. *Review of progress in providing support in implementing the objectives of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and enhancement of capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and other initiatives to assist implementation***

**A. Progress in revising/updating and implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans and submission of fifth national reports**

*The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Japan and other donors for their most generous contribution to support developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition, in developing the capacity to review and, as appropriate, update and revise their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and to prepare their fifth national reports;

2. *Expresses its gratitude* to international organizations and convention secretariats, especially the Global Environment Facility and its implementing agencies, for their efforts in facilitating developing countries, in particular, the least developed countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition, to review and, as appropriate, update and revise their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and to prepare their fifth national reports;

3. *Recalls* decisions X/2, X/10 and XI/2 and XI/3, and *commends* those Parties and other Governments that have reviewed and, as appropriate, updated and revised their national biodiversity strategies and action plans in line with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, adopted relevant indicators, and submitted their fifth national reports;

4. *Urges* those Parties that have not yet done so, to review and, as appropriate, update and revise their national biodiversity strategies and action plans in line with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, to adopt indicators at the national level as soon as possible and, in any event, no later than October 2015, and to submit their fifth national reports;

5. *Calls upon* all Parties to continue and to accelerate the implementation of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans in order to contribute towards the mission, goals and targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

**B. Enhancing support in implementing the objectives of the Convention and its Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recognizing* the importance of a coherent and mutually supportive approach regarding capacity-building, exchange of information, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer under the Convention and its Protocols,

*Welcoming* the funding provided by the Government of Japan, and the Governments of Canada, China, Denmark, France, Germany, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay as well as the European Union and the Global Environment Facility,

1. *Provision of support for revising, updating and implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans and capacity-building*

*Recognizing* the good progress made in the provision of support for revising and updating national biodiversity strategies and action plans,

*Also recognizing* that capacity and financial gaps remain at the national level, especially in developing countries,

*Welcoming* the efforts of the Executive Secretary to further facilitate and promote, in cooperation with the secretariats of other biodiversity-related conventions and the implementing agencies of the Global Environment Facility, capacity-building support to Parties for the effective implementation of the Convention and its Protocols,

*Mindful* of the need for continued capacity-building support to Parties, especially the developing countries among them, in order to further enhance the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets,

*Recognizing* the need for continued capacity-building support to indigenous and local communities,

1. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, indigenous and local communities, relevant organizations and the business sector, as appropriate, to share information on their capacity-building initiatives, including emerging best practices and lessons learned, and opportunities, as provided for in section 2, paragraph 11 (a) below;

2. *Encourages* developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition, as well as indigenous and local communities, to make available information regarding their capacity-building needs and priorities identified through, inter alia, national, subnational and local capacity self-assessments, and to incorporate them in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans with respect to the implementation of the Convention as provided for in section 2, paragraph 10 below;

3. *Encourages* Parties, particularly developing country Parties, to ensure inclusion and enhancement of effective monitoring mechanisms in the current and future versions of their national biodiversity strategy and action plans with emphasis on identifying capacity-building needs and priorities as called for in paragraph 2 of this decision;

4. *Encourages* partners to support activities initiated at the national level to implement the national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

5. *Invites* Parties to establish and maintain programmes for scientific and technical education and training and societal participation for the identification, survey, monitoring, conservation, restoration, sustainable use of biodiversity and its components, and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition;

6. *Encourages* Parties, in accordance with their capabilities, to provide funding in the context of the above paragraphs;

7. *Invites* developed country Parties and donors to provide funding to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition, for the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans as well as for capacity-building based on the information regarding capacity-building needs and priorities made available by the Parties;

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

(a) *Recalling* paragraph 10 of decision XI/2, and in collaboration and cooperation with relevant organizations and processes, to continue promoting and facilitating activities to strengthen the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, and to further progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets at the regional, subregional, national, subnational and local levels;

(b) To support and facilitate capacity-building initiatives relevant to targets where implementation has been weak, especially in developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition;

(c) To support and facilitate capacity-building initiatives for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and national biodiversity strategies and action plans, especially

for developing country Parties, and in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition;

(d) To undertake (i) an evaluation of the effectiveness of capacity-building activities that the Secretariat has supported and facilitated, including recommendations on how to further integrate the needs expressed by Parties using participatory approaches, (ii) a review of related partnership arrangements and opportunities for delivery; and (iii) an analysis of the gaps in capacity-building activities supporting the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and, building on these elements, develop a short-term action plan to enhance and support capacity-building, especially for developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition, and to convene an expert group to examine the proposed short-term action plan prior to its submission to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its first meeting, for its consideration prior to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(e) To promote the use of available mechanisms and advanced technologies, including the clearing-house mechanism, to further enhance capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer to support the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

(f) To ensure that information on capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation needs, opportunities and activities is shared effectively across, and accessed through, all platforms under the Convention;

(g) To facilitate matching between needs, opportunities and activities, for capacity-building, inter alia, by organizing special matching side events during relevant regional and international meetings;

(h) To report on progress made and results achieved to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its first meeting, for its consideration prior to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

## 2. *Technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer*

9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with partners, taking into account and avoiding duplication with other efforts, such as those of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), and subject to the availability of resources, to enhance technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer under the Convention, with a view to supporting the effective implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets, as well as revised and updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans, by, inter alia:

(a) Facilitating the communication of technical and scientific needs and priorities of Parties, utilizing the clearing-house mechanism and other appropriate means;

(b) Further enhancing the availability and accessibility of information with respect to best practices and expertise for technical and scientific cooperation to make it more readily and effectively available through the clearing-house mechanism and other appropriate means, and encouraging and supporting South-South and triangular cooperation for mutual strengthening of the capacities of developing country Parties;

(c) Facilitating the linking of the needs of Parties with support for technical and scientific cooperation by relevant global, regional and national organizations and initiatives;

(d) In the context of paragraph 9 (c) above and building on existing structures, promoting thematic, cross-cutting and regional pilot programmes for technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer;

(e) Reporting on progress to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its first meeting, with a view to assisting the evaluation of progress in technical and scientific cooperation, taking into account also the transfer of technology and, information in national reports;

10. *Encourages* developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition, as well as indigenous and local communities, to make available information regarding their technical and scientific needs and priorities, and needs for technology transfer, and to make them available through the clearing-house mechanism;

11. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations, stakeholders and other entities, taking into account and avoiding duplication with other efforts, to participate in and contribute to technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer under the Convention, and in particular:

(a) To share, including through the clearing-house mechanism, as appropriate, information on good practices and the provision of expertise for technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer;

(b) To provide technical and scientific support and associated capacity-building, using the information made available pursuant to paragraph 9 (a) above;

(c) To promote collaborative partnerships for technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer on a thematic, cross-cutting and/or regional basis;

12. *Invites* developed country Parties, and others in a position to do so, to provide financial, technical and human resources to enable the further enhancement of technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer among Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition, as well as indigenous and local communities;

13. *Welcomes with appreciation* the proposed Bio-Bridge Initiative as an important contribution to the Pyeongchang Roadmap on enhancement of technical and scientific cooperation in the context of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets.

### 3. *Clearing-house mechanism*

*Recalling* decision IX/30, in which Parties are encouraged to take the necessary steps to establish strong and sustainable national clearing-house mechanisms, and Parties, other Governments, relevant agencies and other donors are invited to provide resources to enable developing country Parties to take those steps, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition,

*Also recalling* decision X/15, in which Parties are encouraged to continue to take the necessary steps to establish, strengthen and ensure the sustainability of national clearing-house mechanisms,

*Further recalling* the work programme for the clearing-house mechanism in support of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020<sup>5</sup> and its recommended activities,

*Taking note* of the progress report on the clearing-house mechanism,<sup>6</sup>

*Noting* the low number of Parties having an active national clearing-house mechanism,

*Emphasizing* the importance of providing effective information services that contribute to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and to the national biodiversity strategies and action plans,

*Also emphasizing* the importance of the national clearing-house mechanisms for the implementation of the Convention;

14. *Invites* Parties and other users to submit information through the central clearing-house mechanism and to provide user feedback whenever possible;

<sup>5</sup> UNEP/CBD/COP/11/31.

<sup>6</sup> UNEP/CBD/WGRI/5/3/Add.2 and UNEP/CBD/COP/12/11.

15. *Strongly encourages* Parties to accelerate the establishment and development of their national clearing-house mechanisms where they have not done so, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to propose, in collaboration with the informal advisory committee to the clearing-house mechanism, a process to grant, at the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties, subject to the availability of resources, an award to the Parties that have made the most significant progress in the establishment or further development of their national clearing-house mechanisms;

16. *Invites* Parties and partners to provide support to developing country Parties that are developing their national clearing-house mechanisms;

17. *Invites* Parties and donors to continue to provide financial support to establish and strengthen their national clearing-house mechanisms, including for content preparation, and for translation to facilitate the sharing of information and knowledge;

18. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to continue developing the information services of the central clearing-house mechanism, taking into account user feedback as well as recommendations from the informal advisory committee to the clearing-house mechanism, including:

(a) The establishment of a fully functional online reporting tool enabling Parties to submit, on a voluntary basis, information on their progress towards national targets and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, directly involving Parties in the development and testing of this tool;

(b) Interoperability with national clearing-house mechanisms, among which is the existing portal toolkit used by many national and regional clearing-house mechanisms, where applicable;

(c) Interoperability with InforMEA to allow relevant information on the Convention on Biological Diversity to be globally searchable on the InforMEA website;

(d) The maintenance of a high-quality website for the Convention in all six United Nations languages, noting the fact that its Chinese language version is not well established;

19. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to develop a web strategy to ensure that all information common or relevant to the clearing-house mechanism, the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House and the Biosafety Clearing-House, as well as other platforms developed under the Convention, such as the NBSAP Forum, the website for ecologically and biologically significant marine areas<sup>7</sup> and any future similar developments, can be accessed centrally to avoid duplication of efforts, and to provide this strategy to the Subsidiary on Implementation, for its consideration at its first meeting, in preparation for the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

### **C. Communication, education and public awareness and the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decision X/8, which called upon the United Nations General Assembly to declare the period 2011-2020 as the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, and the subsequent United Nations General Assembly resolution 65/161, which established it,

*Recalling also* decision XI/2, section D, and its calls for action in support of the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity by the Executive Secretary and Parties,

*Recalling further* decision XI/14 B, paragraph 5, and its specific calls for action related to indigenous and local communities,

---

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.cbd.int/ebsa/>.



*Recalling* decision XI/2, paragraph 21, that encourages Parties to promote the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity in ways appropriate to national circumstances, for example, protection of Mother Earth, to create dialogues and to share experiences,

*Recalling* recommendation XVII/1, paragraph 3 (a), in which the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice identified the need for better ways to draw on social sciences to motivate choices consistent with the objectives of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and to develop new approaches as key scientific and technical need related to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,

*Taking into account* the conclusions of the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* with regard to the status of implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 1, and the importance of this target as the basis for implementation of many of the other Targets,

*Also taking into account* the accomplishments and lessons learned from the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization including the work of regional centres of expertise,

1. *Invites* Parties to promote public awareness of the values of biodiversity, including through the following actions that may be used flexibly according to national circumstances:

(a) To establish and use national indicators, where appropriate, for elements of their national biodiversity and action plans that relate to Aichi Biodiversity Target 1;

(b) To promote surveys at the level of the general public, as well as for key target groups, on the level of public awareness of biodiversity, its multidimensional values and the steps that can be taken to conserve and sustainably use it, and share the results through the clearing house-mechanism;

(c) To work with all relevant stakeholders, through mechanisms such as national committees, to promote the development and utilization of communication strategies for the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity that support the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and in particular the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Target 1, and as a contribution to the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity;

(d) To make full use of the International Day for Biological Diversity, celebrated on 22 May of every year, following the themes established by the Executive Secretary to raise awareness of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and, where relevant, other events, such as International Mother Earth Day,<sup>8</sup> 22 April, which promotes better harmony between people and nature in Mother Earth;

(e) To work with subnational authorities and their networks of partners to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including actions taken to achieve Target 1, and to communicate progress towards the goals and targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

(f) To promote research and the development of guidance on behavioural change methodologies and approaches to support communication and awareness-raising for the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to further promote awareness-raising, in collaboration with relevant actors, such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in particular through the following activities:

(a) Facilitating the development of a global communication strategy, to be implemented over the second half of the United Nations Decade, incorporating messaging approaches to be used as a flexible framework for Parties and relevant organizations;

---

<sup>8</sup> Designated by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 63/278 of 22 April 2009.

(b) Developing, improving and updating toolkits for communication, education and public awareness, based on identified user needs, and making them available through the clearing-house mechanism, ensuring that the tools and approaches listed therein are relevant for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and taking into account new research on communication, marketing and social marketing perspectives;

(c) Conducting a workshop, on the basis of a review of existing knowledge and a gap analysis and in collaboration with representatives of different stakeholder groups and taking into account behavioural analysis studies, to develop and utilize messaging approaches for the specific target groups in the context of the different Aichi Biodiversity Targets and to report on the outcomes of the workshop to the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting;

(d) Collaborating with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other relevant actors to integrate issues related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into actions for Education for Sustainable Development , as appropriate;

3. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to availability of resources in carrying out the tasks outlined in paragraph 2 above, to promote the full and effective participation of relevant stakeholder groups, including, inter alia, indigenous and local communities, youth, women, business, and local and subnational authorities, taking into account the particular needs of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and Parties with economies in transition, and with this in mind, to continue to work in cooperation with established partners and initiatives, including the Commission for Education and Communication of the International Union for Conservation of Nature, the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums, the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna Working Group of the Arctic Council, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, other relevant agencies of the United Nations system and others, and to also work with networks involving cities and their associated networks of partners, such as natural history museums, botanical gardens, zoos and aquariums, as well as networks of citizen groups that encompass the above-mentioned stakeholder groups;

4. *Invites* the Executive Secretary, subject to availability of resources, to facilitate the organization of an interactive dialogue on living in harmony with nature at the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and *invites* the United Nations General Assembly to make available to the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting the outcomes of the interactive dialogue on Harmony with Nature of the United Nations General Assembly.

### ***XII/3. Resource mobilization***

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* that Parties agreed to consider all possible sources and means that can help to meet the level of resources needed, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention and consistent with decisions X/3 and XI/4,

*Recalling* paragraph 2 of decision X/3 and taking note of the wide variety of ongoing initiatives and activities which support Parties in mainstreaming biodiversity into national planning and developing national resource mobilization strategies,

*Having reviewed* the progress towards the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Target 20 with the aim of adopting final targets for resource mobilization, as per paragraph 22 of decision XI/4,

*Recalling* paragraph 3 (b) of decision X/2, and paragraph 13 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,<sup>9</sup>

*Welcoming* the financial and in kind contributions of, in particular, the Governments of Brazil, Denmark, Ecuador, Germany, Japan, India, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, Uganda and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as well as the European Union, to initiatives, including the Quito dialogue seminar and other events, intended to contribute to the preparation of the review of the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization,

*Recognizing* that resource mobilization for implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets has an important role to play in the Financing For Development process, and the post-2015 United Nations Sustainable Development Agenda;

*Recalling* the preliminary targets on resource mobilization agreed by the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting in Hyderabad, India, in decision XI/4, paragraphs 7(a) to 7(d));

*Recognizing also* the critical importance of domestic resource mobilization for implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and *acknowledging* that, in many developing countries, domestic resources already cover the largest share of biodiversity-related resource mobilization;

#### ***Targets for resource mobilization***

1. *Reaffirms* its commitment to an overall substantial increase in total biodiversity-related funding for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 from a variety of sources,<sup>10</sup> and *adopts* the following targets for resource mobilization, under Aichi Target 20 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, as follows:

(a) Double total biodiversity-related international financial resource flows to developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, using average annual biodiversity funding for the years 2006-2010 as a baseline, by 2015, and at least maintain this level until 2020, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to contribute to the achievement of the Convention's three objectives, including through a country-driven prioritization of biodiversity within development plans in recipient countries;

(b) Endeavour for 100 per cent, but at least 75 per cent, of Parties to have included biodiversity in their national priorities or development plans by 2015, and to have therefore made appropriate domestic financial provisions;

---

<sup>9</sup> Decision X/2, annex.

<sup>10</sup> See decision XI/4, paragraph 7.

(c) Endeavour for 100 per cent, but at least 75 per cent, of Parties provided with adequate financial resources to have reported domestic biodiversity expenditures, as well as funding needs, gaps and priorities, by 2015, in order to improve the robustness of the baseline;

(d) Endeavour for 100 per cent, but at least 75 per cent, of Parties provided with adequate financial resources to have prepared national financial plans for biodiversity by 2015, and that 30 per cent of those Parties have assessed and/or evaluated the intrinsic, ecological, genetic, socioeconomic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its components;

(e) Mobilize domestic financial resources from all sources to reduce the gap between identified needs and available resources at domestic level, for effectively implementing by 2020 Parties' national biodiversity strategies and action plans, in accordance with Article 20;

2. *Recalling* Article 20, *decides* that the targets in subparagraphs (a) to (e) above are to be considered mutually supportive;

3. *Further decides* to review, at the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, progress towards the above targets, and their adequacy, and to consider the need for appropriate action, based on information provided by Parties through the Financial Reporting Framework, including their respective identified resource needs, and taking into account their absorption capacities;

4. *Urges* Parties and other Governments, with the support of international and regional organizations, to develop their national resource mobilization strategies or finance plans consistent with identified needs and priorities, using the targets for resource mobilization above as a flexible framework;

#### ***Technical support and capacity-building***

5. *Welcomes* initiatives such as the Bio-Bridge Initiative as an important contribution to enhancing technical support and capacity-building for mobilizing resources for implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

6. *Recalls* paragraph 12 of decision X/3 and, in this context, *notes with appreciation* the ongoing work of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development to improve the Rio marker methodology;

7. *Recalls* paragraph 2 of decision X/3 and, in this context, *notes with appreciation* the work of the Biodiversity Finance Initiative of the United Nations Development Programme and other initiatives to support, encourage and facilitate the identification of funding needs, gaps and priorities, the development of national resource mobilization strategies and of financial reporting, by providing technical support and guidance, and capacity-building to Parties, in particular developing country Parties, including small island developing States and countries with economies in transition, and *invites* the BIOFIN Initiative to continue and further upscale this work with interested Parties;

8. *Notes with appreciation* the work of relevant international organizations that support the work on resource mobilization and the programme of work on incentive measures, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme and its initiative on the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the World Trade Organization, as well as other international organizations and initiatives, and *invites* these organizations and initiatives to continue and further upscale this work, and to provide technical support and capacity-building for implementing the modalities and milestones for Aichi Biodiversity Target 3;

9. *Encourages* Parties in a position to do so as well as national, regional and international funding institutions, to provide additional financial support to the capacity-building activities referenced in paragraphs 5 to 8 above, as well as to other capacity-building activities, based on needs expressed by Parties;

### ***Strategy for resource mobilization***

10. *Recognizing* the ongoing relevance of the strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the Convention's three objectives, as adopted by decision IX/11 B, decides to extend the strategy until 2020;

11. *Welcomes* the global monitoring report on the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization and *encourages* Parties to consider its findings;

12. *Welcomes* the list of concrete and effective actions contained in annex IV to the present decision, as a flexible framework to complement the strategy for resource mobilization, and *encourages* Parties to make use of the strategy along with the list, as appropriate, for achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 20 and associated financial targets;

13. *Welcomes* the second report of the High-level Panel on the Global Assessment of Resources for Implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and *encourages* Parties to consider its findings and the implementation of its recommendations;

14. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to further develop and use various sources of funding, as appropriate, in accordance with national circumstances and conditions, including market and non-market based instruments and biodiversity financing mechanisms;<sup>11</sup>

15. *Adopts* the voluntary guidelines on safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms, as contained in annex III to the present decision;

16. *Urges* Parties, other Governments, business organizations and other stakeholders to take the voluntary guidelines on safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms into account when selecting, designing and implementing biodiversity financing mechanisms, and when developing instrument-specific safeguards for them, with a view to effectively harnessing their positive effects and avoiding or mitigating negative effects;

17. *Urges* Parties to consider undertaking, as appropriate, a review and assessment of existing legislation and policies governing biodiversity financing mechanisms, with a view to identifying opportunities for mainstreaming biodiversity and strengthening current policies and their complementary safeguards, and to make information on this work available to the Executive Secretary, including practical experiences and lessons learned;

18. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to compile a synthesis of the information provided by Parties pursuant to paragraph 17 above, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at its first meeting;

### ***Modalities and milestones for Aichi Biodiversity Target 3***

19. *Welcomes* the analysis of the obstacles encountered in implementing options identified for eliminating, phasing out or reforming incentives that are harmful for biodiversity;<sup>12</sup>

20. *Takes note* of the modalities described in the note by the Executive Secretary on modalities and milestones for the full operationalization of Aichi Biodiversity Target 3 and obstacles encountered in implementing options identified for eliminating, phasing out or reforming incentives that are harmful for biodiversity<sup>13</sup> as a flexible framework for the full implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 3, in a manner that is consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socioeconomic conditions;

---

<sup>11</sup> The term 'biodiversity financing mechanisms' refers to 'new and innovative financial mechanisms' under Goal 4 of the strategy for resource mobilization, adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting (decision IX/11). New and innovative financial mechanisms are supplementary to and do not replace the Financial Mechanism established under the provisions of Article 21 of the Convention (see preamble to decision X/3).

<sup>12</sup> UNEP/CBD/WGRI/5/4/Add.1.

<sup>13</sup> UNEP/CBD/WGRI/5/4/Add.1.

21. *Adopts* the milestones, as contained in annex I to the present decision, as a flexible framework for the full implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 3, in a manner that is consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socioeconomic conditions;

22. *Invites* Parties to report progress in achieving these milestones, as well as any additional milestones and timelines established at the national level, through their national reports or, as appropriate, through the online reporting framework on implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

23. *Invites* Parties, in submitting to the Executive Secretary the information referred to in paragraph 28 below in their national reports, to include in particular information on practical experiences in the implementation of biodiversity-related positive incentives and lessons learned in applying options for overcoming obstacles encountered in implementing policies for addressing harmful incentives;

***Financial reporting, transparency and accessibility of information***

24. *Adopts* the revised Financial Reporting Framework, contained in annex II to the present decision;

25. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to make the revised financial reporting framework available online to Parties and other Governments no later than 1 June 2015, and *invites* Parties and other Governments to report thereon, using online reporting systems, where feasible, by 31 December 2015;

26. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to integrate the financial reporting framework into the draft guidelines for the sixth national report, in a manner that maintains consistency between the formats for the fifth and sixth national reports as per paragraph 10 of decision X/10, in order to allow for long-term tracking of progress towards the achievement of all the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in an integrated and coordinated manner;

27. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to develop, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its first meeting, options for strengthening systems of information on biodiversity-related international financial resource flows to developing countries, as well as on domestic resource flows, making use of the Financial Reporting Framework, with a view to further increasing transparency and accessibility of information to support the implementation of Article 20 of the Convention;

28. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to report on their contribution to the collective efforts to reach the global targets for resource mobilization, against the established baseline, in their sixth national reports as well as subsequent national reports;

29. *Recognizes*, in the financial reporting framework, the role of collective action, including by indigenous and local communities, and non-market-based approaches for mobilizing resources for achieving the objectives of the Convention, including approaches such as community-based natural resource management, shared governance or joint management of protected areas, or through indigenous and community conserved territories and areas, and *resolves* to include activities that encourage and support such approaches into reporting under the Convention;

30. *Takes note* of the report “Conceptual and Methodological Framework for Evaluating the Contribution of Collective Action to Biodiversity Conservation” and its summary, and *invites* Parties, other Governments, and relevant stakeholder organizations to consider the following steps for its further development:

(a) To evaluate the contribution of collective action to biodiversity conservation and resource mobilization, including by establishing pilot projects, making use of, and further developing, as appropriate, the “Conceptual and Methodological Framework for Evaluating the Contribution of Collective Action to Biodiversity Conservation”, and other experiences;

(b) To provide, within available resources, financial and technical assistance to developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition for undertaking activities referred to in subparagraph (a) above;

(c) To provide, through the Financial Reporting Framework and other means, information on the contribution of collective action to biodiversity conservation, including on experiences and lessons learned in applying pertinent methodologies;

31. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to facilitate the exchange of views and experiences on collective action of indigenous and local communities as referred to in paragraph 30 (c) above, and make this information available through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its first meeting for its consideration for update and provision of relevant guidelines;

32. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To continue and further strengthen cooperation with relevant organizations and initiatives, with a view to catalysing and supporting the provision of technical guidance and capacity-building on financial reporting, the identification of funding needs, gaps, and priorities, and the development of national resource mobilization strategies, and, in line with the programme of work on incentive measures, on the implementation of the milestones for the full operationalization of Aichi Biodiversity Target 3, including, subject to the availability of financial resources, by organizing workshops on these matters;

(b) To initiate technical work, subject to the availability of resources and in close cooperation with Parties as well as relevant international organizations, such as the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, by organizing a technical expert workshop on identifying, accessing, compiling and aggregating domestic and international biodiversity-related investments and impacts, with a view to (i) presenting, sharing and reviewing existing national experiences; (ii) assessing experiences and methodologies applied in other sectors with a view to identifying opportunities for methodological transfer; and (iii) identifying options for convergence towards, and possible elements of, a common methodology;

(c) To make the report of the workshop referred in paragraph 32 (b) above available as an element of voluntary guidance for Parties, with a view to facilitating financial reporting on domestic expenditures and the development of national finance plans;

(d) To further update and populate the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention, with a view to sharing pertinent national programmes and initiatives and associated good practices and lessons learned, including the information submitted by Parties referred to in paragraph 31 above;

33. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to include in the Global Monitoring Report on the Implementation of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, available quantitative information on funding sources and flows as well as information on progress made in replicating and upscaling successful biodiversity financing mechanisms;

#### *Annex I*

### **MILESTONES FOR THE FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGET 3**

Milestones and associated timelines:

1. *By 2015:* Development and inclusion of a national target reflecting Aichi Biodiversity Target 3 in revised national biodiversity strategies and the inclusion of pertinent action items in revised national biodiversity action plans.

Action items may include:

(a) Undertaking national analytical studies that identify candidates for elimination, phase-out or reform of incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, and that identify opportunities to

enhance the effectiveness of existing financial instruments for biodiversity and to promote the design and implementation of positive incentive measures;

(b) Based, as appropriate, on the analytical studies above, developing policy plans that (i) identify those harmful incentives that are candidates for removal, phase-out, or reform; (ii) provide for a prioritized list of measures leading to their eventual removal, phase-out, or reform; (iii) provide for a prioritized list of measures leading to the introduction, or strengthening, of positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; (iv) provide for associated timelines and milestones for implementation;

(c) In cases where incentives, including subsidies, are already known to have harmful effects and are already identified as candidates for elimination, phase-out or reform, foreseeing immediate policy action in form of their elimination or initiation of their phase-out or their reform;

2. *By 2016 (COP 13)*: In cases where harmful incentives that are candidates for elimination, phase-out or reform are already known, immediate policy or legislative action is being developed, in the form of their elimination or initiation of their phase-out or their reform;

3. *By 2016 (COP 13)*: Finalization of national analytical studies that identify harmful incentives that are candidates for elimination, phase-out or reform of incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, and that identify opportunities to promote the design and implementation of positive incentive measures;

4. *By 2018 (COP 14)*: Finalization of policy plans, in line with revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans, that (i) identify those harmful incentives that are candidates for elimination, phase-out, or reform; (ii) provide for a prioritized list of measures leading to their eventual elimination, phase-out, or reform; (iii) provide for a prioritized list of measures leading to the introduction, or strengthening, of positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; (iv) provide for associated timelines and milestones;

5. The table below summarizes these milestones and the associated timelines. It reflects the possibility that a country may already know some candidates for immediate policy action (as per 1 (c) above) but may also wish to engage in the preparation of analytical studies (as per para. 1 (a) above) in order to obtain a more comprehensive picture.

<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Milestone</b>
2015	National target reflecting Aichi Biodiversity Target 3 and associated action items included in revised national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP)
2016	Policy or legislative action is being developed on incentives, including subsidies, already known to have harmful effects and already identified as candidates for elimination, phase-out or reform, in form of their elimination or initiation of their phase-out or their reform
2016	Finalization of national analytical studies that identify candidates for elimination, phase-out or reform of incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, and that identify opportunities to promote the design and implementation of positive incentive measures
2018	Finalization of policy plans that (i) identify those harmful incentives that are candidates for elimination, phase-out, or reform; (ii) provide for a prioritized list of measures leading to their eventual elimination, phase-out, or reform; (iii) provide for a prioritized list of measures leading to the introduction, or strengthening, of positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; (iv) provide for associated timelines and milestones



*Annex II***FINANCIAL REPORTING FRAMEWORK****I. INTRODUCTION**

This framework is intended for use by Parties for providing baseline information and reporting on their contribution to reach the global financial targets, under Aichi Biodiversity Target 20, as adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its twelfth meeting, in accordance with Article 20.

In completing the reporting framework, Parties are encouraged to interact with their respective statistical offices or other relevant departments when gathering information. Some of the information needed for this process is likely already available and it should be used where possible in order to reduce the reporting burden and the duplication of efforts. Where precise information is not available, respondents are encouraged to use their best estimates.

**II. REPORTING ON BASELINE AND PROGRESS TOWARDS 2015**

This section provides the framework for providing necessary baseline information and reporting progress against the 2015 targets.<sup>14</sup>

***Identification of respondent***

**Please complete the following table:**

Country:	Name of respondent:
Please indicate on whose behalf this is being completed:	<input type="checkbox"/> National Focal Point <input type="checkbox"/> Focal point for resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Other. Please specify:
Title and Department of respondent:	
Organization of respondent:	
Email address:	
Telephone contact:	
Date of completion and submission of completed framework:	

**1. International financial resource flows**

**1.1 Please indicate the amount of resources provided by your country in support of biodiversity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition.**

Please indicate, as appropriate, the amount of financial resources provided by source as well as the total amount. Please also indicate your degree of confidence in the estimated amount or, alternatively, provide a range of estimates.

**1.1.1 Baseline information**

<sup>14</sup> Reporting on this section will take place by 31 December 2015, in accordance with paragraph 25 of decision XII/3.

For the calculation of the baseline, please provide data for 2010 or the most recent year prior to that. If possible, provide data for the period 2006 to 2010. If specific annual data is not available, you may provide the best estimate of an average figure for 2006 to 2010.

Currency:				
Year	ODA (1)	OOOF (2)	Other flows (3)	Total
2006				
2007				
2008				
2009				
2010				
Average (baseline)				
<p>Methodological information:</p> <p>(4) ODA includes: ( ) bilateral; ( ) multilateral</p> <p>(5) ODA/OOF: ( ) commitments; ( ) disbursements</p> <p>(6) ODA/OOF includes: ( ) directly related; ( ) indirectly related</p> <p>Other flows include: ( ) directly related; ( ) indirectly related</p> <p>(7) As applicable, methodology used to identify official resource flows: ( ) OECD DAC 'Rio markers'; ( ) other (please specify): ( )</p> <p>(8) As applicable, coefficient used for resource flows indirectly related to biodiversity, when calculating total numbers: ( )%</p> <p>(9) (Average) confidence levels (please indicate high, medium, low):</p> <p>ODA: ( )</p> <p>OOOF: ( )</p> <p>Other flows: ( )</p> <p>(10) Other methodological observations/comments, including sources of data: ( )</p>				

**Additional explanations:**

(1) Official Development Assistance (ODA) refers to flows of official financing administered with the purpose of promoting economic development and welfare of developing countries as the main objective, and which are concessional in character with a grant element of at least 25 per cent (using a fixed 10 per cent rate of discount). Where resources are provided or received for general budget support rather than for specific activities, an estimate of resources provided/received for biodiversity may be calculated from the proportion of the recipient country's budget devoted to such activities.

(2) Other official flows (OOOF) refers to transactions by the official sector with countries on the List of Aid Recipients which do not meet the conditions for eligibility as Official Development Assistance or Official Aid, either because they are not primarily aimed at development, or because they have a grant

element of less than 25 per cent non-ODA public funding, that is, transactions by the official sector with countries on the List of Aid Recipients which do not meet the conditions for eligibility as Official Development Assistance.

For the purpose of this reporting framework, information on resources provided by other, “non-donor” countries, i.e. through “South-South Cooperation”, would also be included in this column, as appropriate.

(3) Other flows refer to resources mobilized by the private sector as well as non-governmental organizations, foundations, and academia. If you do not have reliable data, please leave this row empty. See also question 1.2.

(4) ODA can be bilateral or multilateral. Bilateral ODA refers to contributions of donor government agencies, at all levels, to developing countries. Multilateral ODA refers to funds provided through international financial institutions such as the Global Environment Facility, the World Bank and United Nations funds and programmes. Please include both categories as feasible. Please tick the appropriate box if ODA numbers provided include bilateral and/or multilateral ODA related to biodiversity. If the numbers include both categories, tick both boxes.

(5) You may report on either ODA/OOF commitments or actual disbursements, but please apply the same category for all years, including when reporting progress.

(6) Funding for biodiversity includes not only funding for direct actions to protect biodiversity but also funding related to actions across different sectors (e.g. agriculture, forestry, tourism) to promote biodiversity-friendly initiatives that have other primary purposes (e.g. ecosystem-based approaches to climate-change mitigation and adaptation). See section 5 below for a compilation of descriptions of activities that relate to biodiversity as provided in different methodological frameworks. Please tick the appropriate box if numbers provided include resources directly related or indirectly related to biodiversity.

(7) In past reporting under the preliminary reporting framework, many Parties that are members of the OECD DAC used the ‘Rio markers methodology’ under the OECD CRS database, to report on ODA directly related to biodiversity (‘principal’ marker) and indirectly related to biodiversity (‘significant’ marker). Please indicate if you did apply this methodology and, if not, please provide a brief explanation on the methodology you applied.

(8) If you provided a total amount that includes resources indirectly related to biodiversity, indicate the coefficient used to aggregate amounts directly and indirectly related to biodiversity. Please use the same coefficient for all years, including when reporting progress.

(9) Please provide (average) confidence levels (high, medium, low).

(10) You may provide any other methodological observations or comments here.

### 1.1.2 Monitoring progress in mobilizing international financial flows

**For the purposes of monitoring progress, please provide data for years after 2010:**

Year	ODA	OOF	Other flows	Total
2011				
2012				
2013				
2014				
2015				
<b>Methodological information:</b>				
<b>(Average) confidence levels (please indicate high, medium, low):</b>				
ODA: ( )				
OOF: ( )				

<b>Other flows: ( )</b>
-------------------------

**1.2 Has your country taken measures to encourage the private sector as well as non-governmental organizations, foundations and academia to provide international support for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020?**

- (1) no ( )
- (2) some measures taken ( )
- (3) comprehensive measures taken ( )

**If you ticked (2) or (3) above, please provide additional information here.**

You may wish to provide cross-references, as applicable, to your reply to question 8 of the fifth national report guidelines, or to your report on progress in achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 16, 18, and 19, under question 10 of the fifth national report guidelines:

( )

## **2. Inclusion of biodiversity in priorities and plans**

**Has your country included biodiversity in national priorities or development plans?**

- (1) Not yet started ( )
- (2) Some inclusion achieved ( )
- (3) Comprehensive inclusion ( )

**If you ticked (1) or (2) above, please provide additional information here.**

You may wish to provide cross-references, as applicable, to your reply to question 8 of the fifth national report guidelines:

( )

## **3. Assessment and/or evaluation of values**

**Has your country assessed and/or evaluated the intrinsic, ecological, genetic, socioeconomic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its components?**

- (1) not yet started ( )
- (2) some assessments/evaluations undertaken ( )
- (3) comprehensive assessments/evaluations undertaken ( )

**If you ticked (2) or (3) above, please provide additional information here.**

You may wish to provide cross-references, as applicable, to your reply to question 8 of the fifth national report guidelines, or on your report in achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 2, under question 10 of the fifth national report guidelines:

( )

## **4. Reporting current domestic biodiversity expenditures**

**4.1 Please indicate the annual financial support provided to domestic biodiversity-related activities in your country.**

Please indicate the total amount of financial resources spent currently or in the recent past, before additional resource mobilization activities were undertaken. Please provide also an assessment of your confidence in the estimated amount (high, medium low; alternatively provide a range of estimates). Please

cover as many sources as possible but provide at least central government budget outlays directly related to biodiversity. Use table 4.2 below to indicate which sources and expenditure categories were covered.

If possible, provide data for several years. If specific annual data is not available, you may provide the best estimate of an average figure for several years.

If your financial year does not correspond to the calendar year, please use the calendar year in which the financial year begins.

As this question specifically relates to domestic expenditures, please do not include any funding provided to other countries but please include expenditures that were financed by international sources.

Currency:		
Year	Domestic expenditures	Overall confidence
2006		
20xx		
20xx		
20xx		
20xx		
Average		

#### 4.2 Information on sources and categories

Please indicate which sources and categories were covered under 4.1 above, by ticking the appropriate cells. For sources and categories not covered, please leave the cells empty.

Numbers above cover: (tick appropriate cells)	Expenditures directly related to biodiversity (1)	Expenditures indirectly related to biodiversity (1)
(2) Government budgets – central		
(2) Government budgets – state/provincial		
(2) Government budgets – local/municipal		
(3) Extra-budgetary		
(4) Private/market		
(5) Other (NGO, foundations, academia)		
(6) Collective action of indigenous and local communities		
(7) Additional methodological information, including sources of data: ( )		

#### *Additional explanations:*

(1) Funding for biodiversity includes not only funding for direct actions to protect biodiversity but also funding related to actions across different sectors (e.g. agriculture, forestry, tourism) to promote biodiversity-friendly initiatives that have other primary purposes (e.g. ecosystem-based approaches to

climate-change mitigation and adaptation). Please tick the appropriate box if numbers provided include resources directly related or indirectly related to biodiversity.

(2) Government budgets include public money spent by government or government agencies to address domestic biodiversity issues. You are encouraged to include information from all relevant levels of government but provide central budget information at a minimum. When providing information relating to different government levels, please ensure that funds transferred between the different levels of government are only counted once.

As the focus is on expenditures, budgetary support received by international flows should be included.

(3) Extra-budgetary expenditures include project-related expenditures funded by ODA or OOF.

(4) The private sector comprises private companies.

(5) Other represents funding that is neither public sector nor private companies. Non-governmental organizations include non-profit organizations representing major groups and that are legally constituted organizations that operate independently from government. Foundations are non-profit organizations that typically either donate funds, provide support to other organizations, and/or directly provide funding for their own charitable purposes. Academia refers to all institutions aimed at advancing knowledge development, including educational and research institutions. The unifying factor between these three types of organizations is their not for profit status.

(6) The contribution of collective action of indigenous and local communities towards biodiversity conservation and customary sustainable use, insofar as it can be appropriately measured and expressed in monetary terms, can be reported here. For instance, the Conceptual and Methodological Framework for Evaluating the Contribution of Collective Action to Biodiversity Conservation suggests performing a conversion of the total land area conserved by local communities to the equivalent in public funds spent on conserving an equivalent area within the government's protected areas. See also question 4.3 below.

(7) Please provide information on the methodologies applied to estimate these numbers, in particular those on expenditures indirectly related to biodiversity and those outside of central government budgets. The Biodiversity Finance (BIOFIN) Workbook provides methodological guidance. In past reporting under the preliminary reporting framework, Parties made reference to public expenditure review methodologies, and also pointed to the environmental protection expenditure accounts, under their environmental economic accounting (EEA) system. One methodology for estimating subnational expenditures consists in calculating the ratio of biodiversity-related expenditures of a select sub-set of provincial governments or municipalities, and subsequent application of this ratio to total sub-national government budgets.

### **4.3 Role of collective action and non-market approaches**

**4.3.1 Has your country assessed the role of collective action, including by indigenous and local communities, and non-market approaches for mobilizing resources for achieving the objectives of the Convention?**

(1) no such assessment necessary ( )

(2) not yet started ( )

(3) some assessments undertaken ( )

(4) comprehensive assessments undertaken ( )

**If you ticked (3) or (4) above, please provide additional information under question 4.3.2 below.**

**4.3.2** Please provide additional information on your assessment of the role of collective action undertaken by your country. Please provide also an assessment of your confidence in the estimation (high, medium low; alternatively provide a range of estimates). If possible, provide data for several years.

Measurement Unit (1):
-----------------------

Year	Contribution (1)	Overall confidence
20xx		
20xx		
20xx		
20xx		
20xx		
Average		

Methodological information:  
As applicable, methodology used to assess the role of collective action and non-market approaches: ( )  
Conceptual and Methodological Framework for Evaluating the Contribution of Collective Action to  
Biodiversity Conservation; ( ) other (please specify): ( ).  
Other methodological observations/comments, including experiences and lessons learned in applying  
methodologies, and on sources of data: ( )

**Additional explanations:**

(1) Please provide the selected measurement unit under your methodology. For instance, the Conceptual and Methodological Framework for Evaluating the Contribution of Collective Action to Biodiversity Conservation suggests using, amongst others, as a quantitative indicator, the total land area conserved by collective action within indigenous and local communities.

**5. Reporting funding needs, gaps, and priorities**

Please indicate your annual estimated funding need (for instance, based on your revised NBSAP) and calculate the estimated funding gap by subtracting estimated available resources. Indicate actions for priority funding.

Please start with the year which is most appropriate for your own planning purposes. Leave rows empty if not needed or if it is not yet possible to report thereon.

Currency:				
Year	(1) Funding need	(2) Estimated available resources	(3) Estimated funding gap	(4) Actions for priority funding
2014				
2015				
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				

Additional methodological observation/comments, including sources of data: ( )

**Additional explanations**

(1) The funding need could be calculated based on the revised national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP). You may wish to further differentiate into one-time investments and recurrent expenditures, and calculate annual resource requirements accordingly.

(2) For estimating future resource availability, you may wish to extrapolate the average number provided under question 4.1 above. In undertaking this extrapolation, please do not include the additional resource mobilization activities that were already undertaken, or are planned to be undertaken, pursuant to your national finance plan.<sup>15</sup>

(3) Estimate the funding gap by subtracting (2) from (1).

(4) Indicate actions, for instance from among those covered by the revised NBSAP, for priority funding.

## **6. National finance plans**

**Please provide a brief synthesis of your finance plan, by indicating, in the table below, your planned resource mobilization, by source, and their respective planned contributions towards your identified finance gap.**

Please add additional rows to the table as needed.

Please start with the year which is most appropriate for your own planning purposes. Leave columns empty if not needed or if it not yet possible to report thereon.

Currency:							
Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>(1) Expected funding gap</b>							
<b>(2) Domestic sources (total)</b>							
<i>Source 1</i>							
<i>Source 2</i>							
<i>Source 3</i>							
<b>(3) International flows (total)</b>							
<i>Source a</i>							
<i>Source b</i>							
<i>Source c</i>							
<b>(4) Remaining gap</b>							
Additional methodological information/comments, including sources of data: ( )							

### **Additional explanations**

(1) The expected funding gap would be taken from column (3) under question 5.<sup>16</sup>

(2) The planned contribution towards the identified funding gap by domestic sources. You may wish to further specify the planned sources that you wish to mobilize and their respective contribution. In this case, please replace the ‘placeholders’ and add more rows as needed. Possible domestic sources may include: (i) additional government allocations; (ii) earmarked funds from environmental fiscal reform, including new forms of environmental taxation or fee structures; (iii) earmarked funds from the elimination, phase out or reform of harmful incentives, including subsidies; (iv) various biodiversity

<sup>15</sup> The online version of the reporting framework could provide a tool for undertaking simple extrapolations using percentage increases, where percentage points could be freely chosen, and the resulting numbers would be inserted automatically.

<sup>16</sup> The online version of the reporting framework could carry over the pertinent numbers automatically.



funding mechanisms such as payments for ecosystem services, offsets, markets for green products, business-biodiversity partnerships, etc. (v); the mobilization of collective action by indigenous and local communities; etc.

Possible concrete actions for mobilizing domestic resources are provided in annex IV to decision XII/3.

(3) The planned contribution towards the identified finance gap by international sources. You may wish to further specify the sources and their respective expected contribution. In this case, please replace the ‘placeholders’ and add more rows as needed. Possible sources may include: (i) bi- and multilateral ODA/OOF; (ii) REDD+ or similar initiatives, including alternative policy approaches such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches; (iii) ABS agreements, etc.

(4) The remaining gap is calculated by subtracting (3) and (2) from (1).<sup>17</sup>

**7. Has your country taken measures to encourage the private sector as well as non-governmental organizations, foundations and academia to provide domestic support for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020?**

(1) no

(2) some measures taken

(3) comprehensive measures taken

**If you ticked (2) or (3) above, please provide additional information here.**

You may wish to provide cross-references, as applicable, to your reply to question 8 of the fifth national report guidelines, or to your report on progress in achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 16, 18, and 19 under question 10 of the fifth national report guidelines:

( )

### **8. Availability of financial resources for achieving targets**

Please tick the appropriate boxes.

**Did your country have adequate financial resources:**

(1) to report domestic biodiversity expenditures? ( ) yes; ( ) no;

(2) to report funding needs, gaps and priorities? ( ) yes; ( ) no;

(3) to prepare national finance plans for biodiversity? ( ) yes; ( ) no.

### **III. REPORTING ON PROGRESS TOWARDS 2020**

This section provides the framework for reporting progress made in implementation of the financial targets until 2020.<sup>18</sup>

#### **Identification of respondent**

**Please complete the following table:**

Country:	Name of respondent:
Please indicate on whose behalf this is being completed:	<input type="checkbox"/> National Focal Point <input type="checkbox"/> Focal point for resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Other. Please specify:
Title and Department of respondent:	

<sup>17</sup> The online version of the reporting framework could undertake this calculation automatically.

<sup>18</sup> Reporting on this section will take place in conjunction with the sixth national reports, in accordance with paragraph 26 of decision XII/3.

Organization of respondent:	
Email address:	
Telephone contact:	
Date of completion and submission of completed framework:	

### **1. Monitoring progress in mobilizing international financial flows**

#### **1.1 Please indicate the amount of resources provided by your country in support of biodiversity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition.**

Please indicate, as appropriate, the amount of financial resources provided by source as well as the total amount. Please also indicate your degree of confidence in the estimated amount or, alternatively, provide a range of estimates.

In order to ensure data consistency and comparability, please make sure, as feasible, to apply the same methodology as under question 1.1 of section I above.

Currency:
-----------

Year	ODA (1)	OOF (2)	Other flows (3)	Total
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				

#### Methodological information:

(4) ODA includes: ( ) bilateral; ( ) multilateral

(5) ODA/OOF: ( ) commitments; ( ) disbursements

(6) ODA/OOF includes: ( ) directly related; ( ) indirectly related

Other flows include: ( ) directly related; ( ) indirectly related

(7) As applicable, methodology used to identify official resource flows: ( ) OECD DAC 'Rio markers'; ( ) other (please specify): ( )

(8) As applicable, coefficient used for resource flows indirectly related to biodiversity, when calculating total numbers: ( )%

(9) (Average) confidence levels (please indicate high, medium, low):

ODA: ( )

OOF: ( )

Other flows: ( )

(10) Other methodological observations/comments, including sources of data: ( )

#### **Additional explanations:**

(1) Official Development Assistance (ODA) refers to flows of official financing administered with the purpose of promoting economic development and welfare of developing countries as the main objective, and which are concessional in character with a grant element of at least 25 per cent (using a fixed 10 per cent rate of discount).

Where resources are provided or received for general budget support rather than for specific activities, an estimate of resources provided/received for biodiversity may be calculated from the proportion of the recipient country's budget devoted to such activities.

(2) Other official flows (OOF) refers to transactions by the official sector with countries on the List of Aid Recipients which do not meet the conditions for eligibility as Official Development Assistance or Official Aid, either because they are not primarily aimed at development, or because they have a Grant Element of less than 25 per cent.

For the purpose of this reporting framework, information on resources provided by other, "non-donor" countries, i.e. through "South-South Cooperation", would also be included in this column, as appropriate.

(3) 'Other flows' refer to resources mobilized by the private sector as well as non-governmental organizations, foundations, and academia. If you do not have reliable data, please leave this row empty. See also question 1.2.

(4) ODA can be bilateral or multilateral. Bilateral ODA refers to contributions of donor government agencies, at all levels, to developing countries. Multilateral ODA refers to funds provided through international financial institutions such as the Global Environment Facility, the World Bank and United Nations funds and programmes. Please include the categories that you used in completing question 1.1 under section I.

(5) You may report on either ODA/OOF commitments or actual disbursements. Please apply the same category as used in question 1.1 of section I above.

(6) Funding for biodiversity includes not only funding for direct actions to protect biodiversity but also funding related to actions across different sectors (e.g. agriculture, forestry, tourism) to promote biodiversity-friendly initiatives that have other primary purposes (e.g. ecosystem-based approaches to climate-change mitigation and adaptation). Please tick the appropriate box if numbers provided include resources directly related or indirectly related to biodiversity. Please apply the same category as used in question 1.1 of section I above.

(7) In past reporting under the preliminary reporting framework, many members of the OECD DAC used the 'Rio markers methodology' under the OECD CRS database, to report on ODA directly related to biodiversity ('principal' marker) and indirectly related to biodiversity ('significant' marker). Please indicate if you did apply this methodology and, if not, please provide a brief explanation on the methodology you applied.

(8) If you provided a total amount that includes resources indirectly related to biodiversity, indicate the coefficient used to aggregate amounts directly and indirectly related to biodiversity. Please use the same coefficient as used in question 1.1 of section I above.

(9) Please provide (average) confidence levels (high, medium, low).

(10) You may provide any other methodological observations or comments here.

**1.2 Has your country taken measures to encourage the private sector as well as non-governmental organizations, foundations and academia to provide international support for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020?**

- (1) no
- (2) some measures taken
- (3) comprehensive measures taken

**If you ticked (2) or (3) above, please provide additional information here.**

You may wish to provide cross-references, as applicable, to the relevant sections of your sixth national report including your report on progress in achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 16, 18, and 19.<sup>19</sup>

( )

## **2. Inclusion of biodiversity in priorities and plans**

**Has your country included biodiversity in national priorities or development plans?**

- (1) Not yet started ( )
- (2) Some inclusion achieved ( )
- (3) Comprehensive inclusion ( )

**If you ticked (1) or (2) above, please provide additional information here.**

You may wish to provide cross-references, as applicable, to the relevant sections of your sixth national report.<sup>20</sup>

( )

## **3. Assessment and/or evaluation of values**

**Has your country assessed and/or evaluated the intrinsic, ecological, genetic, socioeconomic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its components?**

- (1) not yet started ( )
- (2) some assessments/evaluations undertaken ( )
- (3) comprehensive assessments/evaluations undertaken ( )

**If you ticked (2) or (3) above, please provide additional information here.**

You may wish to provide cross-references, as applicable, to the relevant sections of your sixth national report, including your report on progress in achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 2.<sup>21</sup>

( )

## **4. Role of collective action and non-market approaches**

**4.1 Has your country assessed the role of collective action, including by indigenous and local communities, and non-market approaches for mobilizing resources for achieving the objectives of the Convention?**

---

<sup>19</sup> This will be reflected in the guidelines for the sixth national reports in line with paragraphs 26 and 28 of decision XII/3.

<sup>20</sup> This will be reflected in the guidelines for the sixth national reports in line with paragraphs 26 and 28 of decision XII/3.

<sup>21</sup> This will be reflected in the guidelines for the sixth national reports in line with paragraphs 26 and 28 of decision XII/3.

- (1) no such assessment necessary ( )  
 (2) not yet started ( )  
 (3) some assessments undertaken ( )  
 (4) comprehensive assessments undertaken ( )

If you ticked (3) or (4) above, please provide additional information under question 4.2 below.

**4.2** Please provide information on the quantitative assessment of the role of collective action undertaken by your country. Please provide also an assessment of your confidence in the estimation (high, medium low; alternatively provide a range of estimates). If possible, provide data for several years.

Measurement Unit (1):		
Year	Contribution (1)	Overall confidence
20xx		
20xx		
20xx		
20xx		
20xx		
Average		
Methodological information: As applicable, methodology used to assess the role of collective action and non-market approaches: ( ) Conceptual and Methodological Framework for Evaluating the Contribution of Collective Action to Biodiversity Conservation; ( ) other (please specify): ( ). Other methodological observations/comments, including sources of data: ( )		

**Additional explanations:**

(1) For instance, the Conceptual and Methodological Framework for Evaluating the Contribution of Collective Action to Biodiversity Conservation suggests using the total land area conserved by collective action within indigenous and local communities.

**5. Reporting progress in mobilizing resources**

**5.1** Please indicate, in the table below, the achieved resource mobilization for your country, by source, and their respective actual contribution towards your identified funding gap.

This question refers to the implementation of your national finance plan as provided in question 6 of section I above.

Please add additional rows to the table as needed.

Currency:
-----------

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>(1) Funding gap</b>						
<b>(2) Domestic sources (total)</b>						
<i>Source 1</i>						
<i>Source 2</i>						

Source 3						
<b>(3) International flows (total)</b>						
Source a						
Source b						
Source c						
<b>(4) Remaining gap</b>						
<b>(5) Has the gap been reduced?</b>						
<b>(6) Has the gap been reduced overall? ( ) no; ( ) yes, somewhat; ( ) yes, significantly</b>						
Additional methodological information/comments, including sources of data: ( )						

*Additional explanations*

(1) The expected funding gap would be taken from column (3) under question 5 of section I.<sup>22</sup> You may wish to update the estimates in light of additional information, including, for instance, a reduced funding need resulting from the elimination, phase out, or reform of harmful incentives.

(2) The actual contribution towards the identified finance gap by domestic sources. You may wish to further specify the actual sources that were mobilized and their respective contribution. In this case, please replace the ‘placeholders’ and add more rows as needed.

(3) The actual contribution towards the identified finance gap by international sources. You may wish to further specify the actual sources that were mobilized and their respective contribution. In this case, please replace the ‘placeholders’ and add more rows as needed.

(4) The remaining gap is calculated by subtracting (3) and (2) from (1).<sup>23</sup>

(5) Please provide your assessment as to whether the gap was reduced in the relevant year (no; yes, somewhat; yes, significantly)

(6) Please provide your overall assessment as to whether the funding gap was reduced, by ticking one of the appropriate boxes.

**5.2 Has your country taken measures to encourage the private sector as well as non-governmental organizations, foundations and academia to provide domestic support for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020?**

(1) no

(2) some measures taken

(3) comprehensive measures taken

**If you ticked (2) or (3) above, please provide additional information here.**

You may wish to provide cross-references, as applicable, to relevant sections of your sixth national reports, including your report on progress in achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 16, 18, and 19:<sup>24</sup>

( )

*Appendix*

**ACTIVITY CLASSIFICATIONS**

The following is an indicative list of possible classifications of activities related to biodiversity:

<sup>22</sup> The online version of the reporting framework could carry over the pertinent numbers automatically.

<sup>23</sup> The online version of the reporting framework could undertake this calculation automatically.

<sup>24</sup> This will be reflected in the guidelines for the sixth national reports in line with paragraphs 26 and 28 of decision XII/3.

*Transforming Biodiversity Finance: The Biodiversity Finance (BIOFIN) Workbook for assessing and mobilizing resources to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and to implement National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans. Appendices I and J.*

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/fin/rmws-2014-04/other/rmws-2014-04-workbook-biofin-en.pdf>

*Aid targeting the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity. OECD Guidance on Rio markers:*

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/46782010.pdf>

*The Multilateral Environmental Agreements and the Rio Markers. Information note prepared by EuropeAid E6 Unit – "Natural Resources", September 2010*

[http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/system/files/file/15/01/2014\\_-\\_](http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/system/files/file/15/01/2014_-_1445/eu_the_multilateral_environmental_agreementsand_the_rio_markers_en.pdf)

[\\_1445/eu\\_the\\_multilateral\\_environmental\\_agreementsand\\_the\\_rio\\_markers\\_en.pdf.](http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/system/files/file/15/01/2014_-_1445/eu_the_multilateral_environmental_agreementsand_the_rio_markers_en.pdf)

### *Annex III*

## **VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES ON SAFEGUARDS IN BIODIVERSITY FINANCING MECHANISMS**

1. Both opportunities and risks need to be taken into account in selecting, designing and implementing mechanisms for financing biodiversity. The potential impacts of biodiversity financing mechanisms on different elements of biodiversity, as well as their potential effects on indigenous and local communities' rights and livelihoods, need to be effectively addressed, in accordance with national legislation.<sup>25</sup> Particular attention needs to be given to the impacts on, and contribution of, indigenous and local communities as well as women, and to their effective participation in the selection, design, and implementation of biodiversity financing mechanisms.

2. Safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms can help to promote the positive effects and avoid or mitigate unintended negative effects on biodiversity and livelihoods.

3. These guidelines are voluntary. Parties and stakeholders, when establishing safeguards in selecting, designing and implementing mechanisms for financing biodiversity, with a view to effectively avoiding or mitigating unintended impacts of biodiversity financing mechanisms and to maximizing their opportunities, may wish to take into account the following:

(a) The role of biodiversity and ecosystem functions for local livelihoods and resilience, as well as biodiversity's intrinsic values, should be recognized in the selection, design and implementation of biodiversity financing mechanisms;

(b) Rights and responsibilities of actors and/or stakeholders in biodiversity financing mechanisms should be carefully defined, at national level, in a fair and equitable manner, with the effective participation of all actors concerned, including the prior informed consent or approval and involvement of indigenous and local communities, taking into account, the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant decisions, guidance and principles and, as appropriate, the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;<sup>26</sup>

(c) Safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms should be grounded in local circumstances, be developed consistent with relevant country-driven/specific processes as well as national legislation and priorities, and take into account relevant international agreements, declarations and guidance, developed under the Convention on Biological Diversity and as appropriate, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, international human rights treaties and the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, among others;

<sup>25</sup> Noting that some countries recognize the rights of Mother Earth in their national legislation in the context of sustainable development.

<sup>26</sup> General Assembly resolution 61/295.

(d) Appropriate and effective institutional frameworks are of utmost importance for safeguards to be operational and should be put in place, including enforcement and evaluation mechanisms that will ensure transparency and accountability, as well as compliance with relevant safeguards.

#### *Annex IV*

### **PROPOSALS FOR CONCRETE AND EFFECTIVE ACTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTING AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGET 20 AND ASSOCIATED FINANCIAL TARGETS**

#### **I. INTRODUCTION**

1. The concrete and effective actions enumerated below provide a flexible framework for Parties and other Governments, as well as relevant organizations and initiatives at all levels, including funding institutions, for achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 20 and the associated financial targets adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting, with a view to mobilizing adequate and predictable financial resources for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets by 2020. They complement the strategy for resource mobilization adopted by the Conference of the Parties in decision IX/11 B by identifying targeted actions required to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 20 and associated financial targets.

2. This proposal also takes note of the significant interlinkages and potential synergies between Aichi Biodiversity Target 20 and other elements of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and in particular its Strategic Goal A, to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society (Aichi Biodiversity Targets 1 to 4).<sup>27</sup>

3. Raising awareness of the values of biodiversity (Aichi Biodiversity Target 1) and integrating these values into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes, including plans for sustainable production and consumption (Aichi Targets 2 and 4), are essential enabling conditions for the effective mobilization of resources from all sources.

4. Achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 3 carries considerable potential to reduce negative pressures on biodiversity as well as to potentially mobilize resources for biodiversity. The elimination, phase-out or reform of harmful incentives, including subsidies, in a manner that is consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socioeconomic conditions, could mobilize significant resources and is therefore a high global priority, while the wider application of various biodiversity finance mechanisms and instruments, acting as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biodiversity, can also make important contributions.

---

<sup>27</sup> Target 20: By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the strategy for resource mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.

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.

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.

Target 3: By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio-economic conditions.

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.



5. Prioritizing and sequencing actions accordingly is thus likely to have particularly high returns, bearing in mind that such prioritizing and sequencing needs to take into account national circumstances and priorities.

## II. POSSIBLE ACTIONS AND INDICATORS

### A. *General enabling actions*

6. Implement the provisions of the Monterrey Consensus on mobilizing international and domestic funding as related to biodiversity.<sup>28</sup>

7. Raise public awareness of the importance of biological diversity and the functions, goods and services that it provides at all levels in support of resource mobilization:<sup>29</sup>

(a) Consider applying the guidance provided in the CEPA toolkit as well as the work under the CEPA programme of work.<sup>30</sup>

### B. *International financial flows*

#### *Indicators*

8. Aggregated international financial flows, in the amount and where relevant percentage, of biodiversity-related funding, per annum, for achieving the Convention's three objectives, in a manner that avoids double counting, both in total and in, inter alia, the following categories:<sup>31</sup>

(a) Official development assistance (ODA);

(b) Non-ODA public funding, including South-South cooperation initiatives;

(c) Private sector, academia, foundations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs);

(d) Trends in funding to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and biodiversity-related programmes of other multilateral organizations.

9. Number of countries that have taken measures to encourage the private sector as well as non-governmental organizations, foundations, and academia to provide international support for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and volume of funding generated.<sup>32</sup>

#### *Actions*

10. Integrate considerations on biological diversity and its associated ecosystem functions and services into the strategies, programmes, and priorities, including sectoral and regional priorities, of bilateral and multilateral donor organizations, including the United Nations development system, as well as international financial institutions and development banks, taking into account the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation.<sup>33</sup>

11. Increase official development assistance associated with biological diversity, where biodiversity is identified as a priority by developing country Parties in poverty reduction strategies, national development strategies, United Nations development assistance frameworks and other development

<sup>28</sup> <http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/monterrey/MonterreyConsensus.pdf>. See the strategy for resource mobilization (decision IX/11 B, annex), para 3.6 under goal 3.

<sup>29</sup> See the strategy for resource mobilization (decision IX/11 B, annex), para 8.1 under goal 8.

<sup>30</sup> <http://www.cbd.int/cepa/toolkit/2008/cepa/index.htm> ; <http://www.cbd.int/cepa/>.

<sup>31</sup> From the strategy for resource mobilization (decision IX/11 B, annex) and decision X/3, paragraph 7.

<sup>32</sup> See recommendation 5/10, annex II, paragraph 2 of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention.

<sup>33</sup> See Strategy for resource mobilization (decision IX/11 B, annex), para 5.1 and 5.3 under goal 5.

assistance strategies and in accordance with priorities identified in national biodiversity strategies and action plans.<sup>34</sup>

12. Identify, engage and increase South-South cooperation as a complement to North-South cooperation to enhance technical, technological, scientific and financial cooperation.<sup>35</sup>

13. Take legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, to implement, or adhere to, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization.<sup>36</sup>

14. Take legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, to encourage the private sector as well as non-governmental organizations, foundations, and academia to provide international support for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020:<sup>37</sup>

(a) Encourage the private sector to consider and disseminate criteria related to biodiversity and associated ecosystem functions and services in its purchasing decisions throughout international supply chains in accordance with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account the special circumstances and need for capacity-building of small and medium sized enterprises, in particular in developing countries;

(b) Encourage the private sector as well as non-governmental organizations, foundations, and academia to engage in resource mobilization for biodiversity and its associated ecosystem services through international project financing and other voluntary means;

(c) Consider establishing tax exemptions or tax credits for international biodiversity-related donations or activities, and encourage loans with preferential terms for international biodiversity-related activities.

15. Encourage the Parties to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol to take biodiversity into account as a co-benefit in the criteria for funding mechanisms related to climate change and in the design of environmental safeguards.<sup>38</sup>

16. Explore the potential to include biological diversity in debt relief and conversion initiatives, including debt-for-nature swaps.<sup>39</sup>

17. Strengthen cooperation and coordination among funding partners at all levels, taking into account the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation.<sup>40</sup>

### ***C. Inclusion of biodiversity***

#### *Indicators*

18. Number of countries that have included biodiversity in their national priorities or development plans to ensure that other development activities do not harm biodiversity.

---

<sup>34</sup> Strategy for resource mobilization (decision IX/11 B, annex), para 3.2 under goal 3.

<sup>35</sup> Strategy for resource mobilization (decision IX/11 B, annex), para 6.2 under goal 6.

<sup>36</sup> See Strategy for resource mobilization (decision IX/11 B, annex), paras 7.1 and 7.2 under goal 7.

<sup>37</sup> See Strategy for resource mobilization (decision IX/11 B, annex), para 2.6 under goal 2 and 3.4 under goal 3.

<sup>38</sup> Strategy for resource mobilization (decision IX/11 B, annex), para 4.6 under goal 4.

<sup>39</sup> Strategy for resource mobilization (decision IX/11 B, annex), para 3.8 under goal 3.

<sup>40</sup> Strategy for resource mobilization (decision IX/11 B, annex), para 5.4 under goal 5.

*Actions*

19. Integrate consideration of biological diversity and its associated ecosystem functions and services into economic and development plans, strategies and budgets:<sup>41</sup>

(a) Consider the information from available studies, such as the regional assessments conducted by the High-level Panel on Global Assessment of Resources for Implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,<sup>42</sup> to identify the linkages between biodiversity investments and solutions to wider problems and challenges of sustainable development (food security, water management, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and poverty reduction etc.);

(b) Consider using, as appropriate and in accordance with national circumstances, the Chennai guidance for the integration of biodiversity and poverty eradication<sup>43</sup> and the CBD good practice guide on ecosystem goods and services in development planning,<sup>44</sup> or other related guidance.

***D. Reporting domestic expenditures as well as funding needs, gaps and priorities***

*Indicators*

20. Number of countries that have reported domestic biodiversity-related expenditures, as well as funding needs, gaps and priorities.

*Actions*

21. Consider taking steps to fully report on biodiversity-related domestic expenditures, as well as on funding needs, gaps and priorities, using methodological guidance such as, as appropriate, that of the United Nations Development Programme Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN):

(a) Identify relevant actors and institutions, with particular regard to the potential roles of planning and finance agencies;

(b) Assess current biodiversity-related investments, from all sources and at all levels as appropriate;

(c) Identify funding needs for biodiversity, such as for implementation of the revised national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP), and determine the funding gap as well as priorities for closing the gap.

22. Compile and share national experiences in identifying and reporting domestic biodiversity expenditures, as well as funding needs, gaps and priorities, with a view to identifying good practices and lessons learned.

23. Fully utilize, as eligible, funding available from the Global Environment Facility for the revision of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, with a view to implementing the steps highlighted in paragraphs 21 and 22 above.

24. Consider providing bilateral and multilateral support to countries to implement the steps highlighted in paragraphs 21 and 22 above, including the establishment of support mechanisms with a view to accelerating implementation and replication.

***E. Financial plans and assessments of values***

*Indicators*

25. Number of countries that have prepared national financial plans.

<sup>41</sup> See Strategy for resource mobilization (decision IX/11 B, annex), para 5.2 under goal 5.

<sup>42</sup> See UNEP/CBD/COP/12/13/Add.2.

<sup>43</sup> Recommendation 5/8 (Biodiversity for poverty eradication and sustainable development), annex of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention.

<sup>44</sup> <http://www.cbd.int/development/doc/cbd-good-practice-guide-ecosystem-booklet-web-en.pdf>.

26. Number of countries that have assessed and/or evaluated the intrinsic, ecological, genetic, socioeconomic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its components.

*Actions*

27. Prepare national financial plans in the context of national biodiversity strategies and action plans that can be implemented by local, national, regional and international stakeholders:<sup>45</sup>

(a) Based on work under subsection C above and on a mapping of current and potential funding sources and mechanisms, identify opportunities for scaling up funding from existing sources and for tapping new sources.

28. Consider undertaking national assessments to capture the broad range of biodiversity values in accounting and reporting systems.<sup>46</sup> As appropriate, these could be informed by the methodologies and results of the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) initiative as well as by similar work at national or regional levels, such as the regional initiative of the United Nations Development Programme on the importance of biodiversity and ecosystems for sustained growth and equity in Latin America and the Caribbean, the Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES) partnership, the ongoing development of statistical standards for environment, economic and ecosystem accounting, as well as the Conceptual and Methodological Framework for Evaluating the Contribution of Collective Action to Biodiversity Conservation,<sup>47</sup> and taking into account the High-level Panel's regional assessments, as well as future assessments under the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES).

***F. Domestic resource mobilization***

*Indicators*

29. National budgets at all levels for biodiversity-related funding, per annum (amount and, where relevant, percentage), for achieving the Convention's three objectives in a manner that avoids double counting.

30. Number of countries that have taken measures to encourage the private sector as well as non-governmental organizations, foundations, and academia to provide domestic support for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and volume of funding generated.<sup>48</sup>

31. Number of countries that recognized, as appropriate and in accordance with national circumstances, the role of collective action, including by indigenous and local communities, and non-market-based approaches for mobilizing resources for achieving the objectives of the Convention.

*Actions*

32. Promote budgetary allocations for biological diversity and its associated ecosystem functions and services in national and relevant sectoral budgets:<sup>49</sup>

(a) Demonstrate that budgetary allocations for biological diversity and its associated ecosystem functions and services in national budgets are investments contributing to wider solutions to the challenges of food security, water management, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods, poverty reduction and inclusive economic growth, by integrating biodiversity outcomes in development programmes and projects.

<sup>45</sup> Strategy for resource mobilization (decision IX/11 B, annex), para 2.2 under goal 2.

<sup>46</sup> See strategy for resource mobilization (decision IX/11 B, annex), para 1.2 under goal 1.

<sup>47</sup> UNEP/CBD/COP/12/13/Add.5.

<sup>48</sup> See recommendation 5/10, annex II, paragraph 2 of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention.

<sup>49</sup> From the strategy for resource mobilization (decision IX/11 B, annex), para 2.3 under goal 2.

33. Implement a wide range of country-specific biodiversity financing mechanisms to mobilize resources at domestic level, including those highlighted in the following paragraphs, and to apply relevant safeguards, as appropriate.<sup>50</sup>

34. Implement Aichi Biodiversity Target 3:<sup>51</sup>

(a) Consider using the milestones for the effective implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 3, contained in annex I, taking into account the modalities for effective implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 3, as contained in document UNEP/CBD/WGRI/5/4/Add.1, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socioeconomic conditions;

(b) Consider, as appropriate and in accordance with national circumstances and legislation as well as with Aichi Biodiversity Target 3, the following possible actions in response to obstacles encountered in implementing options identified for removing, phasing out or reforming incentives, including subsidies, that are harmful for biodiversity: (i) increase transparency; (ii) change the terms of the policy debate by challenging misconceptions; (iii) make heard the voices of those who are disadvantaged by the status quo; (iv) recognize that a range of options is available to meet societal objectives; (v) better target existing subsidies and improve subsidy design (including possible conditional subsidies), consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions; (vi) seize and create windows of opportunity (e.g., policy reforms, legal and international obligations); (vii) accompanying or transitional measures.

35. Explore opportunities presented by environmental fiscal reforms including innovative taxation models and fiscal incentives for achieving the three objectives of the Convention,<sup>52</sup> such as, as appropriate and in accordance with national circumstances and legislation:

(a) Granting tax exemptions or tax credits in national income or corporate taxation systems for biodiversity-related donations or activities;

(b) Establishing ecological fiscal transfers as a means for burden sharing;

(c) Establishing reduced value added tax (VAT) rates for products that have less impact on biodiversity.

36. Encourage and support, as appropriate and in accordance with national circumstances, collective action, including by indigenous and local communities, and non-market-based approaches for mobilizing resources for achieving the objectives of the Convention:

(a) Consider promoting community-based natural resource management;

(b) Consider promoting indigenous and community conserved territories and areas.

37. Promote, where applicable and in accordance with national legislation, schemes for payments for ecosystem services, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and with other relevant international obligations, and apply safeguards as appropriate and in accordance with national circumstances.<sup>53</sup>

38. Take legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate and in accordance with national circumstances, to encourage the private sector as well as community organizations, non-governmental organizations, foundations, and academia to provide domestic support, both financial and non-financial, for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including by establishing enabling conditions:<sup>54</sup>

---

<sup>50</sup> See UNEP/CBD/COP/12/13/Add.4.

<sup>51</sup> See strategy for resource mobilization (decision IX/11 B, annex), para 2.4 under goal 2.

<sup>52</sup> Strategy for resource mobilization (decision IX/11 B, annex), para 4.3 under goal 4.

<sup>53</sup> See strategy for resource mobilization (decision IX/11 B, annex), para 4.1 under goal 4;

<sup>54</sup> See strategy for resource mobilization (decision IX/11 B, annex), para 2.6 under goal 2 and 3.4 under goal 3.

(a) Promote business and biodiversity platforms, networks and/or partnerships, with a view to further engaging the private sector and to facilitate exchange of information and good practices between the private sector and other stakeholders, including community organizations;

(b) Consider establishing national ranking and/or top-runner lists of those private and public sector companies that dedicate resources to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or to reducing impacts on biodiversity;

(c) Consider establishing enabling conditions for biodiversity offset or compensation mechanisms where relevant and appropriate and in accordance with national legislation, while ensuring that they respect the mitigation hierarchy, implement current levels of biodiversity protection in the planning system with the involvement of indigenous and local communities as applicable, and are not used to undermine unique components of biodiversity;<sup>55</sup>

(d) Consider, taking into account nationally defined priorities, inclusion of specific criteria on biodiversity in national procurement plans and policies, national strategies for sustainable consumption and production, and similar planning frameworks,<sup>56</sup> such as, for instance, policies that include avoided or reduced impact on biodiversity as a major procurement aspect, transparent information on procurement conditions, and fair procurement criteria;

(e) Support development of methods to promote science-based information on biodiversity in consumer decisions, for example through eco-labelling, as appropriate;<sup>57</sup>

(f) Support the development of tools to promote the consideration of biodiversity in business activities, including guidance to assist businesses in reporting their environmental impacts, in particular impacts on biodiversity, and in integrating biodiversity and associated ecosystem services into business accounting, as appropriate;

(g) Encourage and support research and development into products and production processes with lower impacts on biodiversity.

39. Continue to support, as appropriate, domestic environmental funds as essential complements to the national biodiversity resource base.<sup>58</sup>

## **G      *Technical support and capacity-building***

### *Actions*

40. Strengthen institutional capacities and provide technical support for effective resource mobilization and utilization, including strengthening capacities and further methodological work to:

(a) Make the case for including biodiversity and its associated ecosystem functions and services in discussions at national and international level with relevant financial institutions and aid agencies, including the assessment and/or evaluations of the broad range of values of biological diversity and its components;<sup>59</sup>

(b) Integrate biodiversity issues and its associated ecosystem functions and services into national and sectoral planning, accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems;

<sup>55</sup> See strategy for resource mobilization (decision IX/11 B, annex), para 4.2 under goal 4.

<sup>56</sup> See decision XI/30, paragraph 7.

<sup>57</sup> See decision IX/6, paragraph 4 (b); strategy for resource mobilization (decision IX/11 B, annex), para 4.4 under goal 4.

<sup>58</sup> Strategy for resource mobilization (decision IX/11 B, annex), para 3.7 under goal 3.

<sup>59</sup> See strategy for resource mobilization (decision IX/11 B, annex), para 2.1 under goal 2.

(c) Implement, or adhere to, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (see Nagoya Protocol Meeting of the Parties decision on measures to assist in capacity-building and capacity development);<sup>60</sup>

(d) Undertake environmental fiscal reforms including taxation models and fiscal incentives for achieving the three objectives of the Convention;

(e) Implement a wide range of biodiversity financing mechanisms in accordance with national circumstances and legislation, including relevant safeguards;

(f) Apply and implement the modalities and milestones for the full implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 3, including options for overcoming obstacles encountered in implementing policies for addressing harmful incentives, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.

41. Promote, at all levels, the exchange of experience and good practice in financing for biological diversity, including sharing of knowledge and experience in developing effective policy instruments and mainstreaming, along the lines provided in the previous paragraph, and seek to enhance the role of South-South and North-South cooperation, as appropriate, and support therein.

42. Further update and populate the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention, with a view to sharing information on pertinent national programmes and initiatives and associated good practices and lessons learned.

43. Continue and intensify engagement with relevant regional and global development multilateral agencies to integrate biological diversity and associated ecosystem services into their strategies and programmes, in particular (i) regional development banks and United Nations Economic Commissions and (ii) the United Nations Environment Management Group for strengthening, as appropriate, biodiversity considerations in national United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) processes.

*Delivery and support mechanisms providing technical support and capacity-building, including on good practices and lessons learned in applying financial tools and instruments and in enhancing their effectiveness*

44. The list below provides an indicative overview of initiatives and work processes that provide technical support and capacity-building for resource mobilization. Individual products of these initiatives and processes, such as methodological guidance manuals or compilations of good practice and lessons learned, are included in the catalogue of capacity-building and technical support instruments intended to inform policy development from a toolkit of options that Parties can consider to use to address their resource mobilization needs.

- The Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) ([www.biodiversityfinance.net](http://www.biodiversityfinance.net))
- The work programme of the OECD Joint ENVIRONET and WP-STAT Task Team to Improve Rio Markers, Environment and Development Finance Statistics (<http://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/statistics.htm#taskteam>)
- Work of the Leading Group on Innovative International Financing for Development (<http://www.leadinggroup.org>)
- Work of the Finance Initiative of the United Nations Environment Programme, including on the Natural Capital Declaration (<http://www.unepfi.org/>; <http://www.naturalcapitaldeclaration.org/>)

<sup>60</sup> See UNEP/CBD/NP/COP-MOP/1/10.

- Work of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing (<http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?menu=1558>)
- 10-Year Framework of Programmes for Sustainable Consumption and Production (<http://www.unep.org/resourceefficiency/Policy/SCPPoliciesandthe10YFP/The10YearFrameworkProgrammesonSCP.aspx>)
- GEF-6 biodiversity focal area strategy program 10
- Phase three of the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity initiative (TEEB) (<http://www.teebweb.org/>)
- ABS Capacity Development Initiative (<http://www.abs-initiative.info/>)
- Conceptual and Methodological Framework for Evaluating the Contribution of Collective Action to Biodiversity Conservation (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/13/Add.5)
- Clearing-house mechanism



**XII/4. *Integrating biodiversity into the post-2015 United Nations development agenda and the sustainable development goals***

*The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Stresses* the need for the post-2015 United Nations development agenda and sustainable development goals to support the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and to tackle the underlying drivers of biodiversity loss and *encourages* Parties and all relevant stakeholders, and indigenous and local communities, to fully engage in the discussions on the post-2015 United Nations development agenda and the sustainable development goals and to integrate and mainstream the objectives of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and associated vision for 2050, in an appropriate way, in the overarching chapeau, and into all relevant sustainable development goals, targets and indicators, as well as the means of implementation, highlighting the crucial importance of biodiversity and ecosystems services and functions for sustainable development and to ensure that the post-2015 United Nations development agenda is a transformative agenda for the future of people and the planet;

2. *Welcomes* the integration of biodiversity and ecosystem aspects into the sustainable development goals developed by the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals;

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

(a) To continue the work requested by the Conference of the Parties in decisions X/6 and XI/22, in the context of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets – taking into account the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,<sup>61</sup> the final reports of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals and the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing to the United Nations General Assembly – and the negotiations towards a post-2015 United Nations development agenda, and to provide a report on this work for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its first meeting and by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting;

(b) To continue the collaboration, with key partners, to actively contribute to the discussions on the post-2015 United Nations development agenda and the sustainable development goals, to follow the relevant outcomes and to inform Parties of any major developments related to biodiversity, including potential positive and negative impacts of the proposed goals and targets on biodiversity and ecosystems;

(c) To support Parties by continuing to engage in the ongoing processes to ensure the appropriate integration of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services in the post-2015 United Nations development agenda and sustainable development goals and related targets and indicators, and also by continuing to assist Parties in their efforts to integrate biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services into poverty eradication and development.

---

<sup>61</sup> General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

### ***XIII/5. Biodiversity for poverty eradication and sustainable development***

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decision X/6 and decision XI/22,

*Also recalling* the eight Millennium Development Goals adopted in 2000 at the Millennium Summit,<sup>62</sup> the objectives and provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity,

*Further recalling* the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”,<sup>63</sup> in which, inter alia, Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the intrinsic value of biodiversity as well as its critical role in maintaining ecosystem services, recognized the severity of global biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation and emphasized that these undermine global development, and also affirmed that eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development,

*Welcoming* the processes on the post-2015 United Nations development agenda and the sustainable development goals and the outcome document of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals in July 2014,

*Noting* that the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services defined “nature’s benefits to people” to refer to “all the benefits that humanity obtains from nature. Ecosystem goods and services considered separately or in bundles, are included in this category. Within other knowledge systems, nature’s gifts and similar concepts refer to the benefits of nature from which people derive a good quality of life. Aspects of nature that can be negative to people, such as pests, pathogens or predators, are also included in this broad category. All nature’s benefits have anthropocentric value, including instrumental values – the direct and indirect contributions of ecosystem services to a good quality of life, which can be conceived in terms of preference satisfaction, and relational values, which contribute to desirable relationships, such as those among people and between people and nature, as in the notion of ‘living in harmony with nature’”,<sup>64</sup>

*Recognizing* the need for increased capacity for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development processes at all levels and for all sectors and actors, being aware of the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation from the Fourth High-level Forum on Aid Effectiveness,<sup>65</sup>

*Taking note* of the work under the Reviewed Strategic Framework of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for the period 2010-19<sup>66</sup> and its strategic objectives, endorsed by the FAO Conference in 2013, in particular as regards food security and nutrition,

*Taking into account* that many currently poor communities have traditionally been very effective conservers of nature and its biodiversity, such as through various forms of indigenous and community conserved areas and territories, and have been users of biodiversity and ecosystem services,

*Also taking into account* relevant initiatives, such as the Satoyama Initiative, consistent with decisions X/32 and XI/25, Living Well in Harmony and Balance with Mother Earth,<sup>67</sup> and initiatives from

---

<sup>62</sup> See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

<sup>63</sup> General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

<sup>64</sup> Report of the Second Session of the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, held in Antalya, Turkey, 9-14 December 2013 (IPBES/2/17, p. 44).

<sup>65</sup> See [www.aideffectiveness.org/busanhlf4/images/stories/hlf4/OUTCOME\\_DOCUMENT-FINAL\\_EN.pdf](http://www.aideffectiveness.org/busanhlf4/images/stories/hlf4/OUTCOME_DOCUMENT-FINAL_EN.pdf).

<sup>66</sup> See [www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/027/mg015e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/027/mg015e.pdf).

<sup>67</sup> <http://ucordillera.edu.bo/descarga/livingwell.pdf>.

indigenous and community conserved areas and territories as well as The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB),

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development for completing the work requested in decisions X/6 and XI/22; and *receives with appreciation* the Dehradun/Chennai Recommendations and the Guidance developed by the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development, from which the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention at its fifth meeting has extracted and revised elements, as annexed to this decision;

2. *Welcomes* the Chennai Guidance for the Integration of Biodiversity and Poverty Eradication, annexed to this decision;

3. *Encourages* Parties to integrate biodiversity and nature's benefits to people, including ecosystem services and functions, into poverty eradication and development strategies, initiatives and processes at all levels, and vice versa, to integrate poverty eradication and development concerns and priorities into national biodiversity strategies and action plans and other appropriate plans, policies and programmes for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and to monitor, evaluate and report on these integration efforts, through appropriate indicators and tools, and include this information, inter alia, in their national report;

4. *Also encourages* Parties to integrate biodiversity and ecosystem benefits, including services and functions, into national budgeting processes in order to capture the value of biodiversity in national development planning across all sectors for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 as well as the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

5. *Further encourages* Parties to enhance the contribution of biodiversity to sustainable development and poverty reduction through the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components;

6. *Encourages* Parties to develop approaches to build resilience of ecosystem functions and services to climate-change risks and to natural hazards, and other anthropogenic pressures, as well as for adaptation to environmental stress, for consideration in strategies and national development/sectoral plans, among others;

7. *Invites* Parties to raise awareness on best practices of sustainable use, including agro-ecological approaches with positive impacts on the conservation of biodiversity in order to address pressures on biodiversity;

8. *Encourages* Parties to promote actions compatible with biodiversity conservation to strengthen food security and nutrition as mechanisms for poverty eradication in rural areas;

9. *Also encourages* Parties, other Governments, international organizations, multilateral and regional development banks and the private sector and communities to recognize and take into account the diverse and holistic intrinsic values of biodiversity, including its spiritual and cultural values, and to use appropriate and effective non-market-based, market-based and rights-based approaches, taking into account national circumstances, visions and approaches, such as Living Well in Harmony and Balance with Mother Earth, and the construction of a resource-efficient society, in the efforts mentioned above;

10. *Also encourages* Parties, other Governments, international organizations and relevant stakeholders to ensure that, in their efforts to integrate biodiversity into poverty eradication and development strategies, initiatives and processes, they identify and promote policies, activities, projects and mechanisms on biodiversity and development that empower indigenous and local communities, the poor, marginalized and vulnerable, who depend directly on biodiversity and ecosystem services and functions for their livelihoods, recognizing the role of collective action in the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of its components;

11. *Further encourages* Parties, other Governments, international organizations and relevant stakeholders to support indigenous and community conserved areas and territories, community-based management, customary sustainable use and community governance of biodiversity, and ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in decision-making processes, taking into account international instruments and law related to human rights in accordance with national legislation;

12. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments, international organizations, and other relevant stakeholders, and indigenous and local communities to identify best practices and lessons learned on how to integrate biodiversity, poverty eradication, and sustainable development, and to share this information using the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and, as appropriate, other relevant means;

13. *Encourages* Parties to consider traditional knowledge related to biodiversity conservation in their national policies and initiatives;

14. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments, international organizations, relevant stakeholders and indigenous and local communities to take steps to identify and overcome barriers to the implementation of decisions of the Conference of the Parties, such as lack of cross-sector coordination, resources and political prioritization, in order to effectively integrate biodiversity, poverty eradication and development, and to share lessons learned and the approaches or methods used to overcome barriers using the clearing-house mechanism;

15. *Calls upon* Parties and others, as appropriate, to develop or strengthen the enabling environment and the capacity of Parties, communities, organizations and individuals, to effectively integrate the interlinkages between biodiversity and poverty eradication and sustainable development, and relevant cross-cutting issues by providing the necessary technical, scientific support and financial resources;

16. *Encourages* Parties to apply the Chennai Guidance for the Integration of Biodiversity and Poverty Eradication, annexed to this decision, as appropriate, in accordance with national laws, circumstances and priorities, to their related plans, policies and actions, and in the implementation of related programmes;

17. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of funding and human resources:

(a) To continue the work requested by the Conference of the Parties in decisions X/6 and XI/22, for the effective integration of biodiversity for poverty eradication and development, taking into account also the related decisions of the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting;

(b) To assist Parties in disseminating and utilizing the Chennai Guidance for Implementation of the Integration of Biodiversity and Poverty Eradication contained in the annex to the present decision, and provide support in particular on cross-cutting issues, including those associated with integration of the plan of action on customary sustainable use of biological diversity in actions identified under section 3 (B) of the Chennai Guidance, and to report to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its first meeting.

#### *Annex*

### **CHENNAI GUIDANCE FOR THE INTEGRATION OF BIODIVERSITY AND POVERTY ERADICATION**

1. Biodiversity is crucial to eradication of poverty, due to the basic goods and ecosystem functions and services that it provides. It is integral to key development sectors such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, pastoralism, and tourism, among others, on which around 1.5 billion people heavily depend for their livelihoods. The impacts of environmental degradation in general and biodiversity loss in particular are most severe among people living already in poverty since they lack other livelihood options.

2. Although the relationship between biodiversity and poverty is complex, multidimensional (environmental, social, political, cultural, and economic) and multi-scale, and involves multiple actors,

the integration of biodiversity and poverty eradication and development can be achieved by identifying and using opportunities and entry points specific to each context, reflecting on the different root causes and drivers of biodiversity loss that exacerbate poverty and taking measures to overcome them. This is highly dependent on the different visions and approaches of countries to achieve sustainable development and poverty eradication as recognized in the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development outcome document, “The future we want” (para. 56). These visions and approaches may include: green economy as a tool available for achieving sustainable development, contributing to eradicating poverty as well as sustained growth; and Living Well in Harmony and Balance with Mother Earth, enhancing social inclusion, improving human welfare and creating opportunities for employment and decent work for all, while maintaining the healthy functioning of the Earth’s ecosystems.

3. Integration of biodiversity and poverty eradication needs to take into consideration the differences in national circumstances, goals and priorities, as well as cross-cutting issues related to gender, indigenous and local communities, smallholders, and inequalities, and to promote an understanding that maintaining biodiversity is not a problem to be solved but rather an opportunity to help achieve broader social and economic goals in addition to a healthy environment and society. This is important for adaptation and resilience to continuously changing environmental and socioeconomic conditions. The implementation of the integration of biodiversity considerations into sectoral and cross-sectoral policies at the regional and national levels and in the budget process at the national level, as well as the incorporation of the sustainable development dimensions and the issue of poverty eradication into national biodiversity strategies and action plans and subnational strategies and action plans, are also important.

4. The following voluntary Guidance is proposed to facilitate the integration of biodiversity and poverty eradication for development and thereby to overcome some of the main root causes and drivers of biodiversity loss that hinder poverty eradication and to address key issues to enhance relevant policies and facilitate poverty eradication. This guidance takes into account countries’ own visions, approaches and national priorities as well as cross-cutting issues related to gender, indigenous and local communities, and inequalities, and special circumstances of countries, in particular developing countries, as well as the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, “The future we want”. It is of the utmost importance to take into consideration that there is not a single approach valid for all countries and that this guidance, if applied, needs to be adapted to national circumstances and priorities.

5. This guidance is intended for use by Parties and organizations engaged in the issues of biodiversity and poverty eradication and development, as appropriate, in accordance with national laws, circumstances and priorities, and to be taken into account in their related plans, policies and actions, and in the implementation of related programmes;

#### ***1. Integration of biodiversity and poverty eradication for sustainable development***

(a) Identify linkages between biodiversity and poverty eradication for sustainable development, as well as drivers of biodiversity loss and poverty, inter alia, by using specific voluntary tools such as mapping of social and environmental vulnerability, regional poverty-environment profiling, and distributional studies assessing country- and region-specific links between biodiversity and poverty, ensuring that the selected tools are gender sensitive and consider the diversity of views from indigenous and local communities, women, the poor, marginalized and vulnerable;

(b) Promote the integration of poverty eradication and development concerns and priorities into national biodiversity strategies and action plans, local and regional biodiversity strategic action plans, and other appropriate plans, policies and programmes for the achievement of the objectives of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, taking into account different visions and approaches of countries to achieve sustainable development;

(c) Promote the integration of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services concerns into national development strategies and sectoral development plans, fiscal and, as appropriate, national

accounting systems, and their implementation and reporting. The use of national economic tools may be effective for mainstreaming poverty-environment into national planning and budgets;

(d) Use, as appropriate, the biodiversity indicators adopted by the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as the indicators used in the Millennium Development Goals, the Rio Markers, and indicators addressing both biodiversity and poverty for sustainable development, adapted, as appropriate, to national circumstances and priorities;

(e) Integrate biodiversity and ecosystem services and functions in implementing the agreements reached in the United Nations General Assembly on the post-2015 United Nations development agenda and the sustainable development goals;

## **2. *Minimizing adverse impacts, and facilitating participation***

(a) Prepare and implement effective biodiversity management plans for minimizing and/or mitigating any potential adverse impacts on the biological resources and the well-being of society, in the context of poverty eradication and development, including through:

(i) Identifying resource persons and organizations at the national (for example the national focal point of the Convention or development cooperation agency) and subnational levels (for example indigenous and local communities) to provide technical assistance or advice on developing such plans for each sector where biodiversity is integrated into poverty eradication and development, and promote the implementation of these plans;

(ii) Designing and implementing tools/mechanisms to avoid negative impacts on customary use and access to biological resources enjoyed by communities, in accordance with national legislation;

(iii) Improving farming systems in order to secure food and nutritional security while conserving biodiversity;

(iv) Including indigenous and local communities, and smallholder experts in all processes, as appropriate;

(b) Encourage the understanding and implementing of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security issued by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations<sup>68</sup> to promote secure tenure rights and equitable access to land, fisheries and forests as a means of eradicating hunger and poverty, supporting sustainable development and enhancing the environment;

(c) Promote wide stakeholder consultations that are gender sensitive, including, as appropriate, through the principle of prior-informed consent or approval and involvement and accounting for the input from this process during the development of sectoral integration plans in order to identify potential adverse impacts, develop appropriate measures to minimize/mitigate them, implement the plans, and monitor and evaluate them;

(d) Promote, as appropriate, the implementation of safeguard measures, such as mitigation hierarchy, to avoid adverse impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem integrity, and to improve long-term livelihood and well-being of indigenous and local communities, and smallholders, with special attention to women, the poor, marginalized and vulnerable people in particular, according to national circumstances and priorities by:

(i) Taking measures to promote land management transparency and access to natural resources for the poor and landless, paying special attention to women, indigenous and local communities and marginalized groups;

---

<sup>68</sup> [www.fao.org/docrep/016/i2801e/i2801e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/docrep/016/i2801e/i2801e.pdf).

- (ii) Taking measures, as appropriate, in all sectors and from local to national level, to promote more sustainable patterns of resource use that conserve biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services for the poor and vulnerable communities in particular, in line with the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, “The future we want”;
- (iii) Strengthening community-based management and the role of collective action in the management of natural resources and traditional indigenous knowledge systems and local communities and smallholders’ traditional knowledge systems;
- (iv) Instituting mechanisms of redress, at the national and local level including restoration and compensation for damages caused to biodiversity and the poor, with the liabilities to be borne by the responsible party, in accordance with national laws, circumstances and priorities.

### **3. *Capacity-building, enabling environment and funding support***

#### **A. Enhancing capacity-building**

(a) Support the development of curricula that are gender sensitive and intercultural, on the importance, linkages and interaction of biodiversity, ecosystems and poverty eradication for sustainable development, in particular sustainable production and consumption patterns, for primary, secondary, and tertiary education, taking into account traditional knowledge;

(b) Support joint training of practitioners among relevant ministries and other bodies (e.g., on use of indicators and monitoring systems among others);

(c) Encourage coordination of activities and creation of synergies among the providers of capacity-building by:

- (i) Ensuring capacity-building programmes that include both scientific and traditional knowledge and involve participatory processes, community-based management, and the use of the ecosystem approach, and the management of systems of life, and take into consideration the needs of relevant stakeholders, and particularly indigenous and local communities, women, the youth, vulnerable and marginalized;
- (ii) Giving special attention to gender and social equity, access to genetic resources and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, including non-market-based approaches, sustainable management of ecosystem services, appropriate incentive mechanisms in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity, scaling-up of best practices, and to the empowerment of indigenous and local communities;
- (iii) Encouraging and facilitating North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation and the exchange of experiences;
- (iv) Enabling local decision makers to assess the effective outcomes of investments and development projects as regards poverty eradication and biodiversity protection.

#### **B. Strengthening the enabling environment**

(a) Take into consideration national, regional and international successful experiences and best practices, such as the landscape approach, ecosystem-based adaptation, stewardship, the mitigation hierarchy, environment safeguards and transparent land management for integration of biodiversity and poverty eradication at the local, national and regional levels, in order to enhance holistic views, understanding and values of biodiversity, through cross-sector coordination, and strengthening oversight bodies;

(b) Consistent with Article 10(c) on customary use, take into account, inter alia, the work on customary use of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples<sup>69</sup> in dealing with issues of natural resource governance, the need to appropriately recognize indigenous and community conserved territories and areas and their traditional knowledge and conservation practices as the basis for local biodiversity conservation plans without interfering in their customary governance systems (helping to meet Aichi Biodiversity Target 11), and to set local biodiversity conservation plans as the basis for programmes aimed at poverty eradication for sustainable livelihoods in order to enhance the basis for the achievement of sustainable development goals.

**C. Providing adequate funding**

(a) Mainstream the link between biodiversity and poverty eradication for sustainable development into development cooperation programmes and technical assistance;

(b) Provide technical and financial support to capacity development activities that combine biodiversity and poverty eradication for sustainable development, and for the scaling up of biodiversity financing mechanisms.

---

<sup>69</sup> General Assembly resolution 61/295.



**XII/6. Cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and initiatives**

*The Conference of Parties,*

**A. Cooperation with other conventions**

*Noting* the report of the Executive Secretary on progress,<sup>70</sup>

*Recalling* decision XI/6, including paragraph 3, in which it urged Parties to pursue efforts to enhance synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions to promote policy coherence, improve efficiency and enhance coordination and cooperation at all levels, and with a view to strengthening Parties' ownership of the process,

*Reaffirming* the need to strengthen synergistic processes among the biodiversity-related conventions, building on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 as the central pillar, in close collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other relevant entities of the United Nations system, aiming for further development of system-wide tools and procedures to enable implementation of the conventions, in a harmonized manner, learning from other relevant processes, including the process within the chemicals and waste cluster,

*Noting* resolution 1/12 of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme on the relationship between the United Nations Environment Programme and those multilateral environmental agreements for which it provides the Secretariat,

*Noting*, with appreciation, the work of the biodiversity-related conventions to strengthen synergies among them and with relevant United Nations organizations,

*Noting* the benefits of greater involvement by national Governments in strengthening synergies for implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the respective biodiversity-related conventions at the national level, and recalling paragraph 89 of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,<sup>71</sup> which encourages parties to multilateral environmental agreements to consider further measures to promote policy coherence at all relevant levels, improve efficiency, reduce unnecessary overlap and duplication, and enhance coordination and cooperation among the multilateral environmental agreements,

*Stressing* the importance of supporting the biodiversity-related conventions to improve collaboration, communication and coordination with relevant organizations and processes as well as with other related multilateral environmental agreements at the national level,

*Without prejudice* to the specific objectives and recognizing the respective mandates of these conventions,

1. *Welcomes* the International Plant Protection Convention as a member of the Liaison Group of the Biodiversity-related Conventions and *notes* with appreciation the role of the International Plant Protection Convention in helping to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 9;

2. *Welcomes* the efforts by the governing bodies of the biodiversity-related conventions to align their own strategies and plans with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

3. *Calls* on the Liaison Group of the Biodiversity-related Conventions to continue its work to enhance coherence and cooperation in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and to continue efforts to improve efficiency and reduce unnecessary overlap and duplication at all relevant levels among the biodiversity-related conventions;

---

<sup>70</sup> UNEP/CBD/COP/12/24.

<sup>71</sup> General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

4. *Reaffirming* decision X/20, *invites* the members of the Liaison Group of the Biodiversity-related Conventions:

(a) To increase their cooperation, coordination and attention to synergies in the development of their respective reporting systems, including future online reporting systems, as a means to increase synergies in national reporting under the biodiversity-related conventions;

(b) To consider ways and means to increase cooperation on outreach and communication strategies;

(c) To undertake efforts to increase synergies with respect to monitoring and reporting and improve effectiveness through the use of coherent monitoring frameworks and indicator systems; and

(d) To consider ways to contribute to the assessment of progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

5. *Encourages* Parties to improve cooperation among biodiversity-related conventions and other organizations at all levels to enhance effectiveness and efficiency in the implementation of the objectives of the Convention;

6. *Decides*, subject to the availability of resources, to establish a regionally balanced informal advisory group, composed of two members per region, selected by the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity on the basis of nominations by Parties, to prepare, in consultation with the Secretariat, prior to the first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, a workshop with the task to prepare options which could include elements for a possible road map, for Parties of the various biodiversity-related conventions to enhance synergies and improve efficiency among them, without prejudice to the specific objectives and recognizing the respective mandates and subject to the availability of resources of these conventions, with a view to enhancing their implementation at all levels; and *invites* the Liaison Group of the Biodiversity-related Conventions to participate in the informal advisory group;

7. With a view to engaging the other biodiversity-related conventions in the workshop referred to in paragraph 6 above, while recognizing the respective mandates of these conventions, *invites* the executive heads of the other biodiversity-related conventions to facilitate the participation of representatives of Parties to their conventions, through their standing committees, bureaux or other processes, as appropriate; representatives of each of the secretariats of the biodiversity-related conventions; observers, including the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Union for Conservation of Nature, as the organizations which provide the secretariats to such conventions; as well as representatives of indigenous and local communities;

8. *Invites* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to transmit to the Conference of the Parties of each of the biodiversity-related conventions the results of its project on improving the effectiveness of and cooperation among biodiversity-related conventions and exploring opportunities for further synergies;

9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to organize the workshop referred to in paragraph 6 above and to facilitate, as appropriate, cost-effective ways for the informal advisory group to hold discussions, such as through a video-conference, by electronic correspondence, or other means, prior to the first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation;

10. *Also requests* the informal advisory group to consider relevant inputs, including the Executive Secretary's response to the request in paragraphs 17 (b), (c) and (f) in decision XI/6, the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, "The future we want", and the results of the United Nations Environment Programme project on improving the effectiveness of and cooperation among biodiversity-related conventions and exploring opportunities for further synergies, outcomes arising from the work of the Liaison Group of the biodiversity-related conventions, the

experience of the Chemicals conventions in improving synergies, and other recent relevant work on synergies;

11. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To prepare, subject to the availability of resources, a study on key capacity-building and awareness-raising needs regarding cooperation with other multilateral environmental agreements at the national level as an input for the workshop;

(b) To transmit the report of the workshop to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation for consideration at its first meeting and subsequently to the Conference of the Parties for consideration at its thirteenth meeting;

12. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to continue to pursue collaboration and partnerships with Parties, entities of the United Nations system, indigenous and local communities and stakeholders from various sectors to support implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

### **B. Cooperation with international organizations and initiatives**

*Recognizing* the need for an all-encompassing effort by all relevant processes to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, taking into account different views and approaches to achieve the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and sustainable development,

13. *Reiterates* the importance of a United Nations system-wide approach to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in the framework of the United Nations Decade for Biodiversity,<sup>72</sup> and *welcomes* the report of the Environment Management Group on relevant activities of the Issue Management Group on Biodiversity;<sup>73</sup>

14. *Invites* the United Nations and other organizations to continue their efforts in furthering the integration of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets throughout the United Nations system, in particular through the Environment Management Group and other relevant initiatives;

15. *Takes note* of the outcomes of the first European conference for the implementation of the joint programme between the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Convention on Biological Diversity on the linkages between cultural and biological diversity, including, in particular, the Florence Declaration on the Links between Biological and Cultural Diversity;<sup>74</sup>

16. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for providing a summary of its available tools and guidance to support the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and *welcomes* the preparation of the *State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture*;

17. *Noting* that the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* identifies that progress towards sustainable food and agriculture is crucial in determining whether the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 will succeed, *recognizes* the *Reviewed Strategic Framework 2010-19* of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, addressing agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, with its mutually reinforcing objectives to eradicate hunger, food insecurity, malnutrition and poverty while sustainably managing and utilizing natural resources, as an important contribution to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the achievement of the Aichi

<sup>72</sup> See General Assembly resolution 65/161.

<sup>73</sup> UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/48. See also: United Nations Environment Programme, *Advancing the Biodiversity Agenda: A UN System-wide Contribution*. A report by the Environment Management Group (EMG/1320/GEN) (UNEP, 2010). Available from <http://unemg.org>;

<sup>74</sup> See <http://landscapeunifi.it/en/call>.

Biodiversity Targets, and *requests* the Executive Secretary and *invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue to strengthen their cooperation on relevant matters;

18. *Calls upon* the BioTrade Initiative of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue to strengthen its technical support to Governments, companies and other stakeholders to enable them to incorporate biotrade, as well as sustainable harvesting practices within national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as appropriate, highlighting the importance of biotrade as an engine for sustainable use of biodiversity and its conservation through the involvement of the private sector;

19. *Acknowledges* the importance of further enhancing cooperation on forest biodiversity and *welcomes* the expanding collaboration between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Tropical Timber Organization towards implementation of the Collaborative Initiative for Tropical Forest Biodiversity in several tropical regions as part of the memorandum of understanding between the Secretariats of the International Tropical Timber Organization and the Convention on Biological Diversity, to reinforce cooperation and collaboration in support of the achievement of the Convention's work related to forest biodiversity, and *reiterates* its invitation to Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to support this joint initiative;

20. *Stresses* that the involvement of the Convention on Biological Diversity in the Collaborative Partnership on Forests remains important for the effective implementation of the programme of work on forest biodiversity, and *requests* the Executive Secretary, as a member of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, subject to the availability of resources, to engage actively in the work of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, including in the ongoing process of review of the International Arrangement on Forests under the United Nations Forum on Forests with a view to addressing biodiversity-related issues adequately;

21. *Emphasizing* the actions outlined in decision X/36, *requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to prepare a study on the ways in which international organizations and secretariats with substantial programmes on forests are assisting in implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets of relevance to forests, and *invites* other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to contribute to the study; and *further requests* the Executive Secretary to report back to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, including on options for further action to achieve the forest-related Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in a mutually supportive manner, while *acknowledging* the ongoing review of the international arrangement on forests to be discussed at the eleventh session of the United Nations Forum on Forests, in May 2015.

### *XII/7. Mainstreaming gender considerations*

#### *The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Recognizes* the importance of gender considerations to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;
2. *Encourages* Parties to give gender due consideration in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and to integrate gender into the development of national indicators;
3. *Recognizes* that important steps in gender monitoring, evaluation and indicators relevant to the Convention have already been taken by Parties and relevant organizations but that additional work is required, including with regard to collecting and using gender disaggregated data, and therefore, *encourages* Parties and relevant organizations to undertake further work in this respect;
4. *Encourages* Parties to build capacity to integrate biodiversity considerations into national gender policies and action plans;
5. *Requests* that the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, together with the International Union for Conservation of Nature with respect to its work on the Environment and Gender Index, continue to consider how gender-disaggregated data can be mainstreamed into the development of indicators for the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and take the necessary steps to finalize a set of preliminary indicators identified for biodiversity and gender;
6. *Takes note* of the document<sup>75</sup> on guidance on mainstreaming gender into work under the Convention, and requests the Executive Secretary to finalize and report on its implementation to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its first meeting;
7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with relevant partners, and subject to the availability of resources, to collect case studies and best practices, including those provided by Parties and by indigenous and local communities, on monitoring, evaluation and indicators on gender mainstreaming regarding biodiversity, to disseminate this information through the clearing-house mechanism and to explore ways to encourage replication of such practices. Such case studies and best practices will include information on biodiversity tailored for girls and women and models that promote the participation of girls and women in a meaningful, timely and effective manner;
8. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to provide input to the ongoing discussion on the post-2015 United Nations development agenda and the sustainable development goals on links between gender and biodiversity and to keep Parties informed in this regard;
9. *Welcomes* the 2015–2020 Gender Plan of Action under the Convention on Biological Diversity, contained in the annex to this decision;
10. *Emphasizes* the need to build awareness of the Gender Plan of Action and capacity for its implementation;
11. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to availability of resources, to support the implementation of the Gender Plan of Action, including at the national level and including for the purpose of better integrating biodiversity in national gender policies and action plans;
12. *Requests* Parties to report on actions undertaken to implement the Gender Plan of Action;
13. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme and other international organizations to provide or facilitate the provision of training on gender mainstreaming, including in the context of the UNEP Gender Plan of Action, to the staff of the Secretariat and, as appropriate, the national focal points of the Convention;

---

<sup>75</sup> UNEP/CBD/WGRI/5/INF/17/Add.1.

14. *Encourages* the further development of synergies and a common knowledge base between the different environmental conventions in order to establish a common and comprehensive monitoring framework and indicator system for gender mainstreaming, as appropriate, and taking into account the IUCN Environment and Gender Index.

*Annex*

**2015-2020 GENDER PLAN OF ACTION UNDER THE CONVENTION ON  
BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

1. The 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action under the Convention on Biological Diversity defines the role that the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity will play in stimulating and facilitating efforts, both in-house and with partners and Parties at the national, regional and global levels, to overcome constraints and take advantage of opportunities to promote gender equality within its work. It also sets out actions that may be undertaken by Parties to mainstream gender in work under the Convention on Biological Diversity. It builds on the earlier Gender Plan of Action contained in UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/12/Rev.1, which was welcomed by the Conference of the Parties in decision IX/24.

2. The Plan forms part of the continuing response under the Convention to the global commitments of recent decades and to the recommendations of the Parties to the Convention, in compliance with major mandates within the United Nations system. It is also a reflection of the increasing awareness that gender equality is an important prerequisite for sustainable development and for the achievement of the objectives of the Convention.

*Strategic objectives*

3. This Plan pursues four strategic objectives:

(a) To mainstream a gender perspective into the implementation of the Convention and the associated work of Parties and the Secretariat;

(b) To promote gender equality in achieving the objectives of the Convention, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

(c) To demonstrate the benefits of gender mainstreaming in measures towards the conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable use of the components of biodiversity and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources; and

(d) To increase the effectiveness of the work under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

*Components of the Plan*

4. In support of these strategic objectives, this Plan presents a number of objectives and actions to address gender considerations in the areas addressed under the Convention. It comprises two parts:

(a) Proposals for actions by Parties to promote gender mainstreaming under the Convention on Biological Diversity in the context of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020; and

(b) A framework for integrating a gender perspective within the work of the Secretariat during the period 2015–2020.

5. Substantive activities for both Parties and the Secretariat are grouped under four spheres: policy, organizational, delivery and constituency.

## I. POSSIBLE ACTIONS BY PARTIES

### A. Policy sphere

#### 1. Proposed objective: Mainstream gender into national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

##### *Possible actions for Parties*

- 1.1. Request that gender experts review draft national biodiversity strategies and action plans in order to assess gender sensitivity and provide guidance on improvements;
- 1.2. Ensure that stocktaking exercises associated with national biodiversity strategy and action plan development adequately account for the differences in uses of biodiversity between women and men;
- 1.3. Ensure that women are effectively engaged as members of all stakeholder groups consulted during national biodiversity strategy and action plan development;
- 1.4. Consider including gender-disaggregated data collection and/or gender-specific indicators in the development of national biodiversity targets, building on relevant work undertaken by Parties and relevant organizations on gender monitoring, evaluation and indicators, including the IUCN Environment and Gender Index;
- 1.5. Consider how national gender policies can be incorporated into national biodiversity strategies and action plans and can contribute to their effective implementation;
- 1.6. Identify indigenous and local communities experts on diversity and gender mainstreaming to support the integration of gender considerations into national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- 1.7. Identify the importance of traditional knowledge and customary practice held by men and women in the protection of biodiversity and make use of them in supporting implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

#### 2. Proposed objective: Identify potential policy obstacles to gender mainstreaming in the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

##### *Possible actions for Parties*

- 2.1. Review relevant policies to identify gender differences, including in policies related to tenure and use rights, literacy, employment, education, health, local governance and decision-making and access to financial resources, and consider steps to address these;
- 2.2. Assess how biodiversity considerations, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans, can be mainstreamed into national gender policies and action plans;
- 2.3. Consider how national gender policies and implementation plans relate to and can contribute to work related to biodiversity at all levels.

#### 3. Proposed objective: Ensure that there is political will for mainstreaming gender in the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

##### *Possible actions for Parties*

- 3.1. Gather and disseminate local and national case studies on the benefits of gender mainstreaming in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use;
- 3.2. Draft and disseminate case studies highlighting the unique knowledge of biodiversity held by women;

- 3.3. Ensure that those responsible for high-level decision-making and international negotiations under the Convention are aware of gender commitments under other national and international processes.

### ***B. Organizational sphere***

4. *Proposed objective: Provide adequate support on gender issues to staff engaged in implementation of the Convention.*

#### *Possible actions for Parties*

- 4.1. Provide training and awareness raising on the links between gender and biodiversity to interested staff, indigenous and local communities and policymakers;
- 4.2. Establish a list of gender experts that staff can access to support their work, including experts from indigenous and local communities;
- 4.3. Consider establishing a gender review body or agreement, including indigenous and local communities, that can provide input on the gender sensitivity of documents and plans prepared to support implementation of the Convention.

5. *Proposed objective: Make available adequate financial resources for mainstreaming gender in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.*

#### *Possible actions for Parties*

- 5.1. Ensure that actions for Parties in the 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action are adequately funded;
- 5.2. Consider adopting gender-responsive budgeting when assigning resources for implementation of the Convention and measures towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

### ***C. Delivery sphere***

6. *Proposed objective: Gain the full and effective participation of both men and women in the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.*

#### *Possible actions for Parties*

- 6.1. Ensure gender balance in capacity-building to enable effective participation in implementation processes and consider providing dedicated capacity-building for women's groups, as appropriate;
- 6.2. Develop and disseminate information material on the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 in languages and forms that are accessible to both men and women;
- 6.3. Monitor and report on the participation of men and women in implementation processes.

7. *Proposed objective: Consider the different needs of men and women when designing and implementing specific actions in support of the implementation of the Convention and Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.*

#### *Possible actions for Parties*

- 7.1. Consider the different risks faced by men and women as a result of actions under the Convention on Biological Diversity;
- 7.2. Ensure that the valuation of biodiversity resources includes their use by both men and women;
- 7.3. Include gender-disaggregated data in reporting on the benefits from the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.



- 7.4. Collect case studies and best practices, including those by indigenous and local communities, on monitoring, evaluation and indicators on gender mainstreaming regarding biodiversity, for dissemination through the clearing-house mechanism, and explore ways to encourage the replication of such practices. Such case studies and best practices will include information on biodiversity tailored for girls and women and models that promote the participation of girls and women in a meaningful, timely and effective manner.

#### ***D. Constituency sphere***

8. *Proposed objective: Build partnerships; ensure consistency with relevant conventions.*

##### *Possible actions for Parties*

- 8.1. Take stock of gender-related commitments at the national and international level;<sup>76</sup>
- 8.2. Engage ministries responsible for gender and/or women in planning and implementation of the Convention and measures towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

9. *Proposed objective: Benefit from lessons learned and good practice examples from related sectors.*

##### *Possible actions for Parties*

- 9.1. Identify which relevant sectors are already gathering and using gender-disaggregated data;
- 9.2. Engage women's groups already active in related sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, and forestry.

## **II. FRAMEWORK FOR ACTIONS BY THE SECRETARIAT**

### ***A. Policy sphere***

1. The policy sphere is concerned with building an appropriate policy framework so as to provide the mandate, political support and resources to ensure the mainstreaming of gender within the implementation of the Convention. The objectives, actions and activities foreseen for the Secretariat under this sphere are as follows.

#### *1. Make gender and biodiversity a strategic priority of the Convention*

2. The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets provide the guiding framework for action and strategic direction for implementation of the Convention up to 2020. Ensuring that the links between these processes and gender are understood and elaborated will be a key prerequisite for the successful mainstreaming of gender under the Convention.

3. Reports on progress on implementation of the programmes of work and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 should, therefore, include information and updates on progress with regard to the activities contained within the Gender Plan of Action.

4. The Secretariat should provide updates to Parties and partners on progress towards achieving gender equality, including, when possible, through the annual audit of the Secretariat.

#### *2. Secure ongoing commitments from funders to support gender and biodiversity*

5. It is critical to ensure that the resource mobilization strategy of the Secretariat fully takes into account the implementation of the Gender Plan of Action including through the identification of a specific budget line.

<sup>76</sup> For example, at the international level, building on the legal framework in relation to gender and biodiversity presented in UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/12/Rev.1, annex II.

6. Furthermore, the Secretariat should explore how funding for gender mainstreaming can contribute to implementation of the activities of the Secretariat for which voluntary contributions are required.

7. With regard to supporting gender mainstreaming in implementation at the international, regional, national and local levels, it is critical that awareness of links between gender and biodiversity be built among donors to the Convention. It will also be important to consider and promote the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Policy on Gender Mainstreaming as well as the gender policies and safeguards of GEF agencies.

8. Efforts should be made to identify priority areas under the Convention for investment in gender mainstreaming.

*3. Secure high-level commitment for gender and biodiversity within the Secretariat*

9. Commitment and prioritization by senior management within the Secretariat is essential for the success of the Gender Plan of Action. It is important therefore to present gender-biodiversity issues to senior management to build awareness and secure their support for mainstreaming.

10. It is important that the value of gender mainstreaming be evident to all Secretariat staff members. As such, the rationale for gender mainstreaming in the Convention should be elaborated, including through the collection and dissemination of case studies and good practice examples.

11. Efforts should be conducted to mainstream gender within the time-frame of the Gender Plan of Action (2015-2020). For this purpose, the Secretariat's management committee should further contribute to the mainstreaming of gender within all relevant activities of the Secretariat.

***B. Organizational sphere***

12. The organizational sphere addresses gender equality in the Secretariat's staffing, institutional capacity, staff development, accountability and related equal opportunity policies. There are five recommended areas of action for the Secretariat under this sphere.

*1. Establish a body within the Secretariat to support gender mainstreaming*

13. In order to strengthen the Secretariat's expertise related to gender-biodiversity links, there is an ongoing need to fund a full-time gender programme officer at the Secretariat. This person will not have other responsibilities within the institution.

14. Responsibilities of the gender programme officer will include:

(a) Liaising with the Senior Gender Advisor of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP);

(b) Leading a gender task force;

(c) Conducting gender analyses of work under the Convention;

(d) Guiding management and staff of the Secretariat on how to best integrate gender considerations in its work;

(e) Awareness-raising and training;

(f) Monitoring the implementation of gender mainstreaming under the Convention and supporting the Executive Secretary in the identification of suitable monitoring and reporting modalities to be integrated in the national reporting system in order to track progress against the objectives of the Convention, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets with respect to gender;

(g) Revising and supporting documents of the programmes of work, thematic areas and cross-cutting issues;

- (h) Collecting and disseminating gender-biodiversity information and data;
  - (i) Collaborating with the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership to finalize a set of indicators on gender and biodiversity preliminarily identified by the Partnership;
  - (j) Guiding and supporting national focal points and stakeholders on gender-biodiversity linkages and issues;
  - (k) Reporting to the Executive Secretary on progress in the advancement of gender mainstreaming;
  - (l) Establishing alliances with other relevant organizations.
15. A gender task force will support the work of the gender programme officer.

*2. Strengthen gender-specific capacities of all Secretariat staff*

16. The gender programme officer and gender task force will provide practical training for Secretariat staff on gender-sensitive approaches to the work of the Secretariat. Such training will be targeted to address the key work areas of the Secretariat and the programmes of work under the Convention.
17. The gender programme officer, in collaboration with the Senior Gender Advisor of UNEP, will ensure that Secretariat staff have access to gender training and support provided by UNEP.
18. Analysing the experiences of similar processes reveals that one of the most effective ways to develop the capacity of personnel is through a coaching system of learning by doing; such a process will result in the creation of an internal and external gender peer-review mechanism.

*3. Ensure gender equality is reflected in human resources management*

19. The Secretariat should continue to follow UNEP's human resources policy regarding gender, and should report on compliance.

*4. Increase awareness of responsibility of all staff for gender mainstreaming*

20. The execution of the Gender Plan of Action, including mainstreaming gender within the Secretariat, is not the sole responsibility of the gender programme officer and gender task force. Gender mainstreaming will be a responsibility of all Secretariat staff and will require their commitment. In order to define staff roles in relation to this plan of action, the Secretariat will adapt UNEP's manual for staff responsibilities for gender mainstreaming to provide a platform to measure responsibility and accountability regarding gender mainstreaming. Successful accountability should be accompanied by rewards and incentives.

*5. Develop indicators to measure the extent of gender mainstreaming within the Secretariat*

21. In relation to the development of indicators to measure the extent of gender mainstreaming within the Secretariat there are lessons that can be learned from other related agencies, including UNEP and the United Nations Development Programme. The gender task force should examine the approaches adopted by such organizations and adapt them for the Secretariat.

**C. Delivery sphere**

22. The delivery sphere deals with mainstreaming a gender perspective in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. It also relates to the ways in which gender is addressed in the underlying theory, methodology and applied research upon which interventions are based. Four recommendations are identified below as being relevant to this sphere.

*1. Collect and disseminate information on gender and biodiversity*

23. The conceptual and practical bases for enriching biodiversity conservation efforts with a gender-related perspective will require knowing who is doing what at all levels, including in the field, and making the latest information available. The Secretariat is well positioned to collect and disseminate information on gender and biodiversity with a view to establishing a knowledge base to inform action by the Conference of the Parties, individual Parties and partners to support implementation of the Convention. The sources of information are widespread. Partners such as United Nations entities, other international organizations, regional networks, national sources, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) can assist the process by providing information on their activities. Case studies and other information (e.g., indigenous women's experiences) establishing the linkages between gender and biodiversity can be prepared by the Secretariat for internal and external use through the knowledge management platform of the Convention and made available through its clearing-house mechanism and other means. The website of the Convention needs to provide content on gender and biodiversity. It can provide links to other resources, events and partners working on the ground.

24. There is an opportunity to enhance the contribution of the Secretariat to gender monitoring and evaluation including through recording the gender of meeting participants through existing meeting databases.

*2. Link gender, biodiversity and poverty eradication*

25. There is a need to develop or enhance guidelines on integrating gender equality into work under the Convention related to poverty eradication, with particular attention to the causes of inequality between women and men. These guidelines should be developed with support from external partners.

26. The Secretariat should keep Parties informed of ongoing discussions on gender in the context of the sustainable development goals and provide input to the process for their development and eventual implementation, when relevant.

*3. Identify, develop/improve and promote implementation tools and methodologies to mainstream gender into biodiversity-related activities*

27. Moving from concepts and policy to action in the enhanced implementation phase of the Convention will require implementation tools to mainstream gender into biodiversity-related activities. The Conference of the Parties has already developed and adopted a number of work programmes, principles and guidelines to guide the work of Parties and others as they organize their approaches to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. These existing tools should be reviewed for any linkages to gender. Required work on gender and biodiversity can then be determined. A key action will be to develop additional tools to show Parties and others how to integrate a gender perspective into their biodiversity conservation activities.

28. Building a clear understanding of the links between gender and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets will be important. The Secretariat, in collaboration with the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and other relevant partners should develop and disseminate outreach material on gender and each target.

*4. Establish the basis for Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to integrate a gender perspective into the national biodiversity planning processes*

29. The implementation of the Convention and its Protocols is primarily actuated at the country level, through national biodiversity planning processes and the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national biosafety frameworks. As such, dissemination of the guidelines for mainstreaming gender into national biodiversity strategies and action plans, published as

CBD Technical Series No. 49,<sup>77</sup> should be expanded. Furthermore, opportunities should be provided for Parties to report on their approaches, progress and obstacles encountered to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the Conferences of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Convention's Protocols.

30. In order to promote the development of appropriate national-level indicators on gender and biodiversity within the framework of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets there is a need to closely collaborate with the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership in order to include gender in the agenda of workshops, reports and other relevant activities.

#### ***D. Constituency sphere***

31. In order to enhance effectiveness and efficiency in the mainstreaming of gender, it is important that the Convention mobilize partners and build on existing efforts, best practices and lessons learned. Potential partners include, *inter alia*, United Nations agencies, academic institutions, indigenous and local communities, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and other civil society organizations.

##### ***1. Build partnerships and establish networks to promote the mainstreaming of gender under the Convention on Biological Diversity***

32. A stocktaking and review of relevant partners should be carried out so as to identify opportunities for collaboration and to avoid overlap. This identification can be carried out in collaboration with known partners including, *inter alia*, UNEP, the Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network, and interagency task forces on gender.

33. Outputs could include a database of partners, their objectives and mandates, principal activities and an evaluation of their relevance to implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

34. Based on the review of partners, the Secretariat should seek to support such efforts through, for example, (i) the provision of technical advice and scientific information, (ii) support for resource mobilization for the implementation of activities mandated by the Conference of the Parties and the meetings of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocols, and (iii) knowledge sharing.

35. At the same time, the additional contributions of partners to the implementation of the Gender Plan of Action should be mobilized, especially with regard to how their activities, tools, methodologies, etc. are relevant to the implementation of the Plan. In mobilizing these contributions it is important to define roles, responsibilities, timelines and conditions for collaboration through joint activities. Partnership agreements should take full account of cultural considerations (e.g. intercultural agreements).

36. It may also be useful to explore opportunities for the consolidation of partnerships at the regional and/or thematic levels in order to enhance information sharing and strengthen the capacities of relevant organizations. This could include facilitating the exchange of information through, for example, information technology and communication tools.

37. Building partnerships between relevant organizations and national focal points will also be important for the effective mainstreaming of gender considerations. As such, details on regional and national gender-related organizations should be compiled and made available as an online database within the website of the Convention. Furthermore, information on other relevant international agreements concerning gender, such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against

---

<sup>77</sup> CBD Technical Series No. 49: *Guidelines for Mainstreaming Gender into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans*, <http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-49-en.pdf>.

Women (CEDAW), should be made available to national focal points and others, in order to support the identification of national-level synergies.

2. *Link the Gender Plan of Action under the Convention on Biodiversity with related activities under the United Nations system*

38. There are a number of existing mandates on the mainstreaming of gender issues, which should be considered. Means to accomplish this include partnerships with gender focal points in other multilateral environmental agreements and in United Nations agencies, so as to strengthen cooperation and support the work of the gender programme officer under the Convention.

39. The effectiveness of gender mainstreaming in work under the Convention could benefit from experiences, best practices, and lessons learned garnered through linking with ongoing gender mainstreaming efforts.

40. Further benefits will be achieved by connecting with interagency task forces on gender and by including gender in the agendas of the Joint Liaison Group of the Rio conventions and the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions.

3. *Build awareness of biodiversity issues among gender-related and women's organizations*

41. In order to increase the understanding of biodiversity issues among gender-related and women's organizations, it is necessary to implement an awareness-raising campaign. This could be done, for example, through the Global Initiative on Communication, Education and Public Awareness. This would allow participating organizations to identify opportunities for their full participation in the processes and implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

42. Additional material to raise awareness of biodiversity issues among gender-related and women's organizations should also be developed, including material on (i) the relevance of biodiversity to livelihoods, culture, traditional knowledge, health and food security; (ii) the link between biodiversity and the provision of basic human rights, such as access to water; and (iii) training modules on the relevance of biodiversity to the consideration of gender issues.

43. To enhance dissemination to relevant organizations, it would be useful to identify regional or national organizations that could act as the repository for relevant material and include such organizations on the mailing list.

4. *Build capacity of women, particularly indigenous women, to participate in processes and decision-making under the Convention*

44. Convention processes will benefit from building women's capacity, and ensuring the equitable involvement of women, particularly indigenous women, at all levels of decision-making relevant to the Convention.

45. To facilitate such capacity-building and equitable involvement in decision-making processes, a needs assessment in collaboration with gender experts and women, particularly indigenous women, should be conducted to analyse and plan for capacity-building needs of these groups.

46. Based on these needs, preparatory meetings and training for women, particularly indigenous women leaders, should be supported prior to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Support should also be enhanced for capacity-building on biodiversity and gender implemented by indigenous women's alliances and other relevant gender-related organizations, including through the establishment of a pool of experts/facilitators to support capacity-building.

## ***XII/8. Stakeholder engagement***

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decision X/2 on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in particular, paragraph 3 (a) on enabling participation at all levels to foster the full and effective contributions of women, indigenous and local communities, civil society organizations, the private sector and stakeholders from all other sectors in the full implementation of the objectives of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,

*Recognizing* the richness and relevance of the experiences of stakeholders and related opportunities provided at meetings under the Convention and its Protocols to promote effective implementation,

*Noting* the efforts of the Executive Secretary and of stakeholders to support Parties in the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, and the potential to enhance these efforts in support of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,

1. *Welcomes* the special informal dialogue session aimed at identifying challenges and opportunities towards implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets that informed the deliberations of the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting, as well as the high-level segment;

2. *Also welcomes* the development of appropriate ways, means and mechanisms, such as a stakeholder forum held prior to meetings of the Conference of the Parties, to enhance effective and timely participation of stakeholders in meetings and processes of the Convention, its Protocols and subsidiary bodies;

3. *Encourages* Parties to promote practices and mechanisms to enhance the participation of stakeholders, including youth, in consultations and decision-making processes related to the Convention and its Protocols at the regional and national levels;

4. *Calls upon* Parties to effectively engage stakeholders, including youth, in the development and implementation of the new generation of revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and to support initiatives that seek to promote such participation;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to include appropriate practices and mechanisms, including modern communication tools, to enhance effective and timely participation of stakeholders in processes and future meetings under the Convention, its Protocols and subsidiary bodies, in consultation with the Bureau of the respective meeting and making full use of lessons learned from the Convention and other international experiences, as well as further developments in participatory practices at the international level;

6. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to provide information on ways to enable inclusive participation of stakeholders in relevant initiatives under the Convention, and on the opportunities, experiences and expertise that stakeholders can provide, taking into account best practices and lessons learned from past activities.

### ***XII/9. Engagement with subnational and local governments***

#### *The Conference of the Parties*

1. Welcomes efforts to quantify and draw attention to the challenges and solutions associated with current patterns of urbanization, such as the publication of *TEEB for Local and Regional Policy Makers*, the global assessment *Urbanization, Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services: Challenges and Opportunities*,<sup>78</sup> and the Urban Biodiversity and Design group's research agenda on urban biodiversity priorities, and encourages their broad dissemination and use;

2. Invites Parties to increase their efforts to enable, support and guide strategic and sustainable urbanization by working together with subnational and local governments for the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, especially in promoting local and subnational biodiversity strategies and action plans;

3. Calls on Parties to incorporate biodiversity considerations into their urban, peri-urban, land-use and infrastructure planning, such as "green infrastructure", among others, as appropriate, and to strengthen capacities of subnational and local governments to incorporate biodiversity into urban and other spatial planning processes;

4. Invites Parties to support relevant initiatives that are contributing towards achieving sustainable patterns of urbanization, such as, inter alia, the advisory committees of the Global Partnership on Local and Subnational Action for Biodiversity, the Urban Biosphere Initiative, the Maritime Innovative Territories International Network and the MediverCities network;

5. Encourages subnational and local governments to contribute to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 by, specifically: integrating biodiversity considerations into plans for sustainable urbanization and land use including local transport, spatial planning, water and waste management; promoting nature-based solutions; monitoring and assessing the state of biodiversity and progress to preserve it; promoting biodiversity conservation as a significant contribution to addressing climate change; and prioritizing biodiversity issues by showcasing the positive effects of biodiversity, and ecosystem functions and services for other topics, such as health, renewable energy and livelihoods;

6. Requests the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to increase efforts:

(a) To mainstream biodiversity into the work of relevant agencies and key partners involved in work at the subnational and local levels;

(b) To assist Parties and subnational and local governments, and their partners, to more effectively integrate the contribution of subnational and local governments to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

(c) To collaborate with other United Nations agencies, international organizations and other stakeholders, including biodiversity-related conventions, on issues related to subnational and local implementation, such as working with the Secretariat of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention) on urban and peri-urban wetland issues.

---

<sup>78</sup> Available as an open access publication at: <http://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-94-007-7088-1>.



### ***XII/10. Business engagement***

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Acknowledging* the development of the Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity and the pioneering work done by some Parties in engaging with business towards the implementation of the Convention, as evidenced by the increasing numbers of national and regional initiatives on business and biodiversity,

*Taking note* of the results and recommendations from the Third and Fourth Meetings of the Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity,<sup>79</sup> *welcoming* the business forum held in parallel to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and *acknowledging* that it supports the objectives of the Convention and its Protocols both by raising awareness and by demonstrating the commitment of the private sector to these objectives,

*Acknowledging* that many companies around the world are not aware of the importance or the benefits of biodiversity to their affairs or of the positive effects of mainstreaming the values of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services into their business models and into supply chains,

*Understanding* the importance of engaging small and medium enterprises with respect to biodiversity and their need for capacity-building and support,

*Recognizing* that businesses play a role in the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development,

*Welcoming* the entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization as an important instrument for involving business in contributing to the achievement of the objectives of the Convention;

*Recognizing* the key role of Governments in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and of living in harmony with nature, and in providing an enabling environment to promote sustainability,

*Noting* that gaps exist with regard to reporting on business activities that contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity,

*Understanding* that sustainable procurement, both public and private, can be a major driver of change across many business sectors and should thus be encouraged,

1. *Invites* Parties, taking into account their national policies, needs and priorities:

(a) To work with stakeholders and relevant organizations to develop innovative mechanisms to support the Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity and its associated national and regional initiatives;

(b) To cooperate with the Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity and its associated national and regional initiatives in order to assist businesses in reporting on their efforts to mainstream the objectives of the Convention and its Protocols, as well as the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and to provide related information through the clearing-house mechanism;

(c) To seek to foster public and private partnerships, in consultation with civil society, to promote the development and implementation of biodiversity strategies within the business sector, including on resource mobilization, and to strengthen related capacity-building;

(d) To continue work to create an enabling environment, taking into account existing decisions of the Conference of the Parties, such that businesses, including publicly funded and local community businesses, which could include a range of actors, can effectively implement the objectives of the Convention and its Protocols, as well as the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, taking into

---

<sup>79</sup> See <http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/business/gpbb-03/official/gpbb-03-report-en.pdf>.

account the needs of small and medium enterprises, and designing appropriate frameworks to address these needs with respect to social and environmental responsibility;

(e) To promote the consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services related to business in other relevant multilateral forums, with a view to integrating these issues into the agendas of these forums;

2. *Encourages* businesses:

(a) To analyse the impacts of business decisions and operations on biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, and prepare action plans for integrating biodiversity into their operations;

(b) To include in their reporting frameworks considerations related to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, and ensure that the actions taken by companies, including through their supply chains, are captured, taking into account the objectives of the Convention, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

(c) To enhance the capacity of senior levels of management and line staff, and along supply chains with regard to information on the benefits of, and impacts on, biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services;

(d) To integrate biodiversity considerations into procurement policies;

(e) To actively contribute to the resource mobilization strategy of the Convention to support the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

(f) To increase, as appropriate, participation in and cooperation with the BioTrade initiative of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and initiatives of other organizations involved in biotrade, at the national, regional and global levels, that are committed to the sustainable use of biodiversity, sustainable harvesting practices, and access and benefit-sharing under the framework of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, and in addition to the work specified in relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties:

(a) To support Parties, in particular developing countries, in their efforts to promote the integration of biodiversity considerations into the business sector;

(b) To support, and collaborate with, the Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity and its associated national and regional initiatives, as appropriate and in conjunction with other programmes, in developing reports on the progress of biodiversity mainstreaming by businesses, including by establishing a typology of possible actions, through, among other means, the convening of a technical workshop on reporting frameworks in this area for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation prior to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(c) To collaborate with the Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity and its associated national and regional initiatives in order to support capacity-building for businesses with a view to mainstreaming biodiversity into business decisions;

(d) To enhance, in collaboration with the Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity and its associated national and regional initiatives, the contribution of the business sector to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, for example, through the identification of key milestones and the development of guidance for business to support the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

(e) To promote cooperation and synergies with other forums regarding issues that are relevant for biodiversity and business engagement with respect to, inter alia, commodity indicators and sustainable production and consumption;

(f) To compile information, and analyse best practices, standards and research on biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, and the valuation of those services, to facilitate assessments of the contributions by business to achieving the objectives of the Convention and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and to assist in the dissemination of this information to various relevant forums;

(g) To provide a report on the information referred to in paragraph 1 (b) above, and make it available to a future meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

### ***XII/11. Biodiversity and tourism development***

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Noting* the significance of the relationship between tourism and biodiversity, and the relevance, in this regard, of the CBD Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development,

*Recalling* the adoption of the ten-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns in the outcome document of the Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,<sup>80</sup>

*Considering* the experience from the application of a range of tools and instruments in sustainable tourism including sustainable ecotourism management relevant to biodiversity,

1. *Invites* Parties and other Governments, with the support of relevant organizations, and in partnership with stakeholders in the tourism industry, including indigenous and local communities:

(a) To promote communication, education and public awareness activities for the general public and tourists on sustainable travel choices, and on the use of eco-labels, standards and certification schemes, as appropriate;

(b) To identify areas where there is both significant levels of biodiversity and significant pressure or potential pressure from tourism, and to develop and support projects in these “tourism and conservation hotspots”, including at regional level, with the objective of demonstrating how to reduce negative impacts and increase positive impacts from tourism;

(c) To monitor and review recreation, visits and other tourism activities in protected areas, as well as impacts and relevant management processes in ecologically sensitive areas, and to share results through the clearing-house mechanism and other relevant mechanisms;

(d) To build the capacity of national and subnational park and protected area agencies, or other appropriate bodies, where appropriate, to engage in partnerships with the tourism industry to contribute financially and technically to the establishment, operations and maintenance of protected areas through appropriate tools such as concessions, public-private partnerships, payback mechanisms and other forms of payments for ecosystem services, in complement to public budgetary allocations and without prejudice to public mandates and obligations, towards achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 11;

2. *Invites* donors to consider providing funding to support developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, in the demonstration projects for “tourism and conservation hotspots”, referred to in paragraph 1 (b) above;

---

<sup>80</sup> United Nations General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

3. *Invites* relevant research bodies to undertake studies of the cumulative impact of tourism on sensitive ecosystems and of the consequences of sustainable livelihood initiatives, including tourism for biodiversity, in collaboration with appropriate national agencies, and to disseminate their results as a further means to build the capacity of Parties;

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

(a) To develop, in collaboration with relevant organizations, ways and means to facilitate voluntary reporting by Parties on the application of the CBD Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development;

(b) To collaborate with the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Tourism Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other relevant organizations to help Parties to apply, as appropriate, the CBD Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development in “tourism and conservation hotspots” as referred to in paragraph 1 (b) above;

(c) To compile, in cooperation with Parties, relevant organizations and other partners, relevant tools and guidance, information on capacity-building programmes and best practices on the links between tourism and biodiversity, and to make this information available through the clearing-house mechanism and other means.

*XII/12. Article 8(j) and related provisions*

**A. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions and mechanisms to promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the work of the Convention**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* its decisions X/43 on the Multi-Year Programme of Work on the implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention and XI/14 on Article 8(j) and related provisions,

*Progress and participation*

1. *Acknowledges* the contribution that the World Indigenous Network, inaugurated by Australia and hosted by the Equator Initiative, can make to linking indigenous expertise and modern technology by developing enduring relationships for information-sharing and knowledge exchange;

2. *Encourages* participation by indigenous and local communities in the Network and *invites* donors to contribute to the ongoing implementation of the Network;

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the outcome document<sup>81</sup> of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, held in New York in September 2014, which renewed the commitment for the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;<sup>82</sup>

4. In the light of the outcomes of the mid-term review of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,<sup>83</sup> including of progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 18, *invites* Parties, other Governments, international organizations, indigenous and local communities and other relevant organizations to submit information on the implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to compile and analyse information received and to make it available for consideration by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at its ninth meeting and, as appropriate, during the period of implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

5. *Decides* that one meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions be organized prior to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities;

*Indicators relevant to traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use*

6. *Welcomes* the work carried out under the Working Group on Indicators of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and other international organizations, in particular the Community-Based Monitoring and Information System approach, to operationalize the indicators on the status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and customary sustainable use of biological diversity, to assess progress towards implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with Parties, other Governments, relevant international organizations, the Working Group on Indicators of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and interested stakeholders, and subject to the availability of resources, to continue to organize and facilitate international technical workshops and regional workshops on indicators on the status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and customary sustainable use and to further explore the added value of contributions from indigenous and local communities' Community-Based Monitoring and Information Systems and of applying a Multiple

<sup>81</sup> See General Assembly resolution 69/2.

<sup>82</sup> General Assembly resolution 61/295 (note reservations put forward by Parties).

<sup>83</sup> See decision XII/1.

Evidence Base approach when monitoring indicators on the status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and customary sustainable use, in order to assess progress towards implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and to inform Parties, organizations and stakeholders of progress through the Traditional Knowledge Information Portal;

8. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to transmit information on Community-Based Monitoring and Information Systems, as well as the note by the Executive Secretary on indicators relevant for traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use<sup>84</sup> to the Secretariat of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services;

9. *Encourages* Parties and indigenous and local communities to consider how indigenous and local communities might effectively participate in the development, collection and analysis of data, including through Community-Based Monitoring, and further explore how indigenous and local communities' Community-Based Monitoring and Information Systems can contribute to monitoring of Aichi Target indicators, and how a Multiple Evidence Base approach be applied for validation of such data generated from diverse knowledge systems on equal terms. These efforts might contribute to future national reports and the review of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in particular Target 18;

10. *Invites* the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to consider the potential contributions of Community-Based Monitoring and Information Systems in meeting the objectives of the Platform when implementing work programmes of relevance such as work by the Task Force on Indigenous and Local Knowledge;

11. *Invites* the Executive Secretary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to inform the next meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions on the work of the Platform related to traditional knowledge;

12. *Invites* members of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to consider the inclusion of indigenous and local community representatives, when making nominations to the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and other processes under the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services;

13. *Invites* Parties, Governments, relevant international organizations, indigenous and local communities, and interested stakeholders to submit information and data on status and trends in traditional occupations related to conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and *requests* the Executive Secretary to make a compilation of the information available for the consideration of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at its ninth meeting;

*In-depth dialogue on thematic areas and other cross-cutting issues*

14. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments, relevant international organizations, indigenous and local communities and interested stakeholders, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to consider the advice and recommendations of the in-depth dialogue on: "*Connecting traditional knowledge systems and science, such as under IPBES, including gender dimensions*" when implementing the relevant areas of work of the Convention; and *further encourages* Parties to consider reporting on progress in future national reports;

15. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to transmit the summary of the in-depth dialogue to the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, in order to contribute to its work on the development of guidelines to consider traditional knowledge in the process under the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services;

---

<sup>84</sup> See UNEP/CBD/WG8J/8/9.

16. *Decides* that the topic of the third in-depth dialogue, to be held at the ninth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, shall be “Challenges and opportunities for international and regional cooperation in the protection of shared traditional knowledge across borders for the strengthening of traditional knowledge and the fulfilment of three objectives of the Convention, in harmony with Nature/Mother Earth.”

***B. Article 10, with a focus on Article 10(c), as major component of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention***

*The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Endorses* the plan of action on customary sustainable use of biological diversity, contained in the annex to this decision;

2. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations, indigenous and local communities and stakeholders to implement the plan of action on customary sustainable use of biological diversity, taking into account diverse national circumstances including legal and policy regimes, and to report on progress to the Executive Secretary as well as through the national reporting process;

3. *Decides* that the development and implementation of all activities of the plan of action on customary sustainable use of biological diversity should be undertaken with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, in particular women and youth, taking into consideration the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;<sup>85</sup>

4. *Acknowledges* that other initiatives, such as the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI), consistent with decisions X/32 and XI/25, and in accordance with other international obligations, are contributing to the facilitation of the customary sustainable use of biological diversity;

5. *Invites* Parties to include in requests to donors, support for indigenous and local communities to organize themselves to develop community plans and protocols to document, map, and register their community conservation areas, as well as to prepare, implement and monitor their community conservation plans and for support to countries to strengthen recognition of indigenous and local community conservation areas;

6. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, international organizations, programmes and funds to provide funds and technical support to developing country Parties and indigenous and local communities for implementation of programmes and projects that promote customary sustainable use of biological diversity;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to compile and analyse the information received pursuant to paragraph 2 above and to make this information available to the next meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions and through the Traditional Knowledge Information Portal of the Convention;

8. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, in partnership with relevant organizations and subject to the availability of funding, to support implementation of the plan of action on customary sustainable use of biological diversity through organization of regional and subregional workshops and other capacity-building activities involving indigenous and local communities.

*Annex*

**PLAN OF ACTION ON CUSTOMARY SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

**I. OBJECTIVE**

---

<sup>85</sup> General Assembly resolution 61/295 (note reservations put forward by Parties).

1. The objective of this plan of action is to promote, within the framework of the Convention, a just implementation of Article 10(c) at local, national, regional and international levels and to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all stages and levels of implementation.

## **II. GENERAL PRINCIPLES**

2. The development and implementation of all activities under the plan of action on customary sustainable use of biological diversity should be undertaken with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, particularly women and youth.

3. Traditional knowledge should be valued, respected and considered as useful and necessary for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use as other forms of knowledge.

4. The ecosystem approach, a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in an equitable way, is consistent with the spiritual and cultural values as well as customary practices of many indigenous and local communities and their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices.

5. Recognizing that indigenous and local communities are the holders of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, access to their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices should be subject to their prior informed consent or approval and involvement.

## **III. CONSIDERATIONS OF SPECIAL RELEVANCE**

6. Special considerations for this action plan include the following:

(a) Biodiversity, customary sustainable use and traditional knowledge are intrinsically linked. Indigenous and local communities, through customary sustainable use of biological diversity, constantly shape and reshape social and ecological systems, landscapes, seascapes, plants and animal populations, genetic resources and related management practices, and are therefore well placed to adapt to changing conditions such as climate change, and to contribute to the maintenance of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and the strengthening of the resilience of the social and ecological systems. Indigenous and local communities and holders of traditional knowledge related to customary sustainable use of biological diversity also contribute to the generation of new knowledge for the benefit not only of indigenous and local communities but of human well-being at large;

(b) Indigenous and local communities depend directly on biodiversity and its customary sustainable use and management for their livelihoods, resilience and cultures and are therefore well placed, through their collective actions, to efficiently and economically manage ecosystems using the ecosystem approach;

(c) Cultural and spiritual values and practices of indigenous and local communities play an important role in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and transmitting its importance to the next generation;

(d) The full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, in particular women, is of primary importance for the successful development and implementation of policies and programmes for customary sustainable use of biological diversity;

(e) The development and implementation of policies and programmes for customary sustainable use of biological diversity should take fully into account Aichi Biodiversity Targets 14 (ecosystem services) and 18 (traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use), the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization and the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions, with a view to avoiding duplication and ensuring complementarities;

(f) Cultural, social, economic and ecological elements associated with the traditional management systems of lands, waters and territories of indigenous and local communities and their



involvement in the management of these areas should be recognized, secured and protected, as they contribute to customary sustainable use of biological diversity;

(g) Traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use of biological diversity are central to the full implementation of the ecosystem approach, which provides an important tool to strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to fully practice customary sustainable use of biological diversity, as appropriate;

(h) Customary sustainable use of biological diversity is useful in facilitating learning of socio-ecological systems and possible innovations for productive ecosystems and continued human well-being;

(i) Measures should be taken to address unsustainable use of biological diversity and revitalize and restore degraded ecosystems.

#### IV. RATIONALE

7. Incorporating customary sustainable use of biological diversity with the effective participation of indigenous and local communities into national biodiversity strategies and action plans is an important and strategic way to integrate Article 10(c) and its implementation as a cross-cutting issue in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and efforts to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the importance of which was reiterated in decision XI/14.<sup>86</sup>

8. Many indigenous and local communities are engaged in community-based initiatives to enhance implementation of Article 10(c) at the national and local levels. Such initiatives include research and documentation of traditional knowledge and customary practices, education projects to revitalize indigenous languages and traditional knowledge associated with customary sustainable use of biological diversity, community mapping, community-based sustainable resource management plans, and biodiversity and climate change monitoring and research. An overview of such initiatives was presented at the meeting on Article 10, with a focus on Article 10(c) as a major component of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions<sup>87</sup> and more detailed cases were presented at a Workshop on Community-based Monitoring and Information Systems held in the Philippines in February 2013.<sup>88</sup> By supporting such initiatives, or by getting involved in collaborative on-the-ground projects and monitoring of relevant indicators under the Convention on Biological Diversity, Parties and conservation organizations gain better insights into customary sustainable use of biological diversity issues in their countries. They can also more appropriately respond to existing needs or challenges, and become more effective in implementing Article 10(c) and in contributing to the achievement of Target 18 and other relevant targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

9. Protected areas established without the prior informed consent or approval and involvement of indigenous and local communities can restrict access to and use of traditional areas and therefore undermine customary practices and knowledge associated with certain areas or biological resources. At the same time, conservation of biodiversity is vital for the protection and maintenance of customary sustainable use of biological diversity and associated traditional knowledge. Customary sustainable use of biological diversity and traditional knowledge can contribute to the effective conservation of important biodiversity sites, either through shared governance or joint management of official protected areas or through indigenous and community conserved territories and areas. Community protocols and other community procedures can be used by indigenous and local communities to articulate their values, procedures and priorities and engage in dialogue and collaboration with external actors (such as

---

<sup>86</sup> UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/14, F, preamble.

<sup>87</sup> See UNEP/CBD/WG8J/7/5/Add.1, para. 33. This presentation was based on a synthesis paper on examples, challenges, community initiatives and recommendations relating to CBD Article 10(c) by the Forest Peoples Programme and partners (October 2011): <http://www.forestpeoples.org/customary-sustainable-use-studies>.

<sup>88</sup> The report of the Global Workshop on Community-based Monitoring and Information Systems, which was held in Bonn, Germany, from 26 to 28 April 2013 is made available as UNEP/CBD/WG8J/8/INF/11.

government agencies and conservation organizations) towards shared aims, for example, appropriate ways to respect, recognize and support customary sustainable use of biological diversity and traditional cultural practices in protected areas.

**V. ELEMENTS OF THE FIRST PHASE OF THE DRAFT PLAN OF ACTION ON CUSTOMARY SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

Tasks	Main actors	Possible actions <sup>89</sup>	Timeframes for phased implementation	Possible indicators and means of verification
<p><b>1. To incorporate customary sustainable use practices or policies</b>, as appropriate, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, <b>into national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs)</b>, as a strategic way to maintain biocultural values and achieve human well-being, and to report on this in national reports;</p>	<p>Parties with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities</p>	<p>Revision of the NBSAPs to incorporate customary sustainable use of biological diversity</p>	<p>Through the revision and implementation of NBSAPs 2014-2015 and reported through future national reports, commencing with the fifth national reports, where feasible and to the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, in time for the mid-decade review</p>	<p><i>Indicator:</i> Customary sustainable use of biological diversity incorporated by Parties, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, into NBSAPs</p> <p><i>Means of verification:</i> Future national reports, commencing with the fifth national report, where feasible</p>
<p><b>2. To promote and strengthen community-based initiatives that support and contribute to the implementation of Article 10(c)</b> and enhance customary sustainable use of biological diversity; and to collaborate with indigenous and local communities in joint activities to achieve enhanced implementation of Article 10(c);</p>	<p>Parties, other Governments, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, relevant international organizations, donors, funders, academic and research institutions and indigenous and local communities</p>	<p>Mobilization of funds and other forms of support to promote and strengthen community-based initiatives that support and contribute to the implementation of Article 10(c) and promote good practices</p> <p>Collation of case studies, experiences and approaches and making them available through the Traditional Knowledge Information Portal and the information portal of the International Indigenous Forum</p>	<p>Reported through future national reports, commencing with the fifth national reports, where feasible</p>	<p><i>Indicator:</i> Inclusion of diverse examples of community-based initiatives that support and contribute to the implementation of Article 10(c) in the national reports and the Traditional Knowledge Information Portal</p> <p><i>Means of verification:</i> Progress report for the Working Group on Article 8(j) and related provisions,</p>

<sup>89</sup> Refer to section VI on guidance for possible actions.

Tasks	Main actors	Possible actions <sup>89</sup>	Timeframes for phased implementation	Possible indicators and means of verification
		on Biodiversity (IIFB) Strengthening collaboration with other international agreements relevant to customary sustainable use of biological diversity, including with the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, for reinforcing mechanisms for community-based initiatives		from ninth meeting onwards
3. To identify <b>best practices</b> (e.g. case studies, mechanisms, legislation and other appropriate initiatives) to:  (i) Promote, in accordance with national legislation and applicable international obligations, the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, and also <b>their prior and informed consent to or approval of, and involvement in, the establishment, expansion, governance and management of protected areas</b> , including marine protected areas, that may affect	Parties, other Governments, indigenous and local communities and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant organizations, programmes and funds  (i) The Working Group on Article 8(j), Parties and other Governments, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities	Reporting on best practices (case studies, mechanisms, legislation and other appropriate initiatives) that support customary sustainable use of biological diversity as an input to a compilation to be published as a CBD Technical Series  Compilation of best practices and existing guidelines on prior informed consent or approval and involvement of indigenous and local communities in the establishment, expansion, governance and management of protected areas and operationalize them by making them available through e-learning modules and	Reported through future national reports, commencing with the fifth national reports, where feasible  Compilation of best practices and existing guidelines on prior informed consent or approval and involvement of indigenous and local communities could be considered by the ninth meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and	<i>Indicator:</i> Publication and dissemination of a CBD Technical Series on best practices, case studies, mechanisms, legislation and other appropriate initiatives that support customary sustainable use of biological diversity  <i>Indicator:</i> Actions that support the tasks of the plan of action for the customary sustainable use of biological diversity  Best practices and guidelines are available  <i>Means of verification:</i> Future national reports

Tasks	Main actors	Possible actions <sup>89</sup>	Timeframes for phased implementation	Possible indicators and means of verification
<p>indigenous and local communities;</p> <p>(ii) <b>Encourage the application of traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use of biological diversity in protected areas</b>, including marine protected areas, as appropriate and in accordance with national legislation;</p> <p>(iii) <b>Promote the use of community protocols</b> in assisting indigenous and local communities to affirm and promote customary sustainable use of biological diversity in protected areas, including marine protected areas, in accordance with traditional cultural practices and national legislation.</p>		<p>tools for protected areas.</p> <p>Fostering the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities through consultations and advisory relations</p>	Related Provisions	<p>commencing with the fifth national reports, where feasible</p> <p>A compilation of best practices and existing guidelines</p>
	<p>(ii) Parties and other Governments, with the effective participation of indigenous and local communities</p>	<p>Revision of the NBSAPs to incorporate customary sustainable use of biological diversity and traditional knowledge</p> <p>Active involvement and effective participation of relevant indigenous and local communities in the planning, establishment and management of protected areas and the wider landscapes and seascapes</p>	<p>Revision of NBSAPs 2014-15</p> <p>Reported in future national reports, commencing with the fifth national reports, where feasible</p>	<p><i>Indicator:</i> Revised NBSAPs include promotion of traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use of biological diversity</p> <p><i>Means of verification:</i> Future national reports, commencing with the fifth national reports, where feasible</p>
	<p>(iii) Parties, other Governments, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, other relevant organizations, programmes and funds, ILC organizations and NGOs</p>	<p>Development of community protocols by indigenous and local communities</p> <p>Active promotion by Parties of the development and use of, and respect for, community protocols and other mechanisms that affirm customary sustainable use of biological diversity and traditional knowledge</p>	<p>Ongoing and reported through future national reports, commencing with the fifth national reports, where feasible</p>	<p><i>Indicator:</i> Parties recognize and support, and indigenous and local communities develop community protocols and other mechanisms, as appropriate, that affirm traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use of biological diversity</p> <p><i>Means of verification:</i> Future national reports, commencing with the fifth national reports, where feasible</p>

## VI. GUIDANCE FOR POSSIBLE ACTIONS

**Task 1: To incorporate customary sustainable use practices or policies, as appropriate, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, into national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as a strategic way to maintain biocultural values and achieve human well-being, and to report on this in national reports.**

### Guidance

- Consider the establishment of and potential role for the national focal point for Article 8(j) (or the CBD national focal point) in promoting dialogue and creating bridges with indigenous and local communities to promote the incorporation of customary sustainable use practices and traditional knowledge into national biodiversity strategies and action plans.
- Promote the effective participation of representatives of indigenous and local communities in the revision of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans and in drafting the relevant sections of national reports.

**Task 2: To promote and strengthen community-based initiatives that support and contribute to the implementation of Article 10(c) and enhance customary sustainable use of biological diversity; and to collaborate with indigenous and local communities in joint activities to achieve enhanced implementation of Article 10(c).**

### Guidance

- Parties, through the national focal point for Article 8(j), may wish to facilitate discussions with the relevant indigenous and local communities and compile an inventory of relevant existing or planned community-based initiatives at the local and subnational levels, in order to assist in the revision of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and for inclusion in the national reports.
- Parties, through the national focal point for Article 8(j), may wish to facilitate discussions with the relevant indigenous and local communities regarding the value and contributions of these initiatives to customary sustainable use of biological diversity, as well as on existing and perceived obstacles and possible actions to overcome them.
- Parties, through the national focal point for Article 8(j) may wish to facilitate discussions with the relevant indigenous and local communities to support community initiatives and potential collaboration.

**Task 3: To identify best practices (e.g. case studies, mechanisms, legislation and other appropriate initiatives).**

### Guidance

- Parties, through the national focal points for Article 8(j) and for protected areas (or CBD focal points where national focal points for Article 8(j) and for protected areas have yet to be established), with the effective participation of indigenous and local communities, may wish to scope and compile existing guidelines, and develop an inventory of best practices for promotion and operationalization.
- In identifying best practices, Parties and other relevant stakeholders may wish to draw on existing international initiatives, reference materials and tools for best practices in relation to protected areas and customary use of biological diversity, such as the CBD Technical Series No. 64: *Recognizing and Supporting Territories and Areas Conserved by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities - Global Overview and National Case Studies* on indigenous peoples and community conserved territories and areas, the Whakatane Mechanism,<sup>90</sup> and community protocols.<sup>91</sup>

<sup>90</sup> This mechanism, which is an outcome of the 4th World Conservation Congress, aims to support conflict resolution and best practices in protected areas by ensuring that conservation practices respect the rights of indigenous and local communities. (See <http://whakatane-mechanism.org>)

<sup>91</sup> See [www.community-protocols.org](http://www.community-protocols.org).

***C. Development of best-practice guidelines for the repatriation of traditional knowledge relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity***

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* that, according to Article 8(j) of the Convention, Parties to the Convention shall, as far as possible and as appropriate, and subject to their respective national legislation, respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles (hereafter referred to as “traditional knowledge”) relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices and encourage the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices,

*Also recalling* that, according to Article 17 of the Convention, Parties to the Convention shall facilitate the exchange of information, from all publicly available sources, relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking into account the special needs of developing countries, and that such exchange of information shall include, inter alia, traditional knowledge. Exchange of information could also include the repatriation of information from gene banks and other ex-situ storages of biological resources and materials,

*Acknowledging* that the repatriation of traditional knowledge of indigenous and local communities through the sharing and exchange of information should be consistent with international agreements relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and national legislation,

*Bearing in mind* the importance of international cooperation in providing access to traditional knowledge for indigenous and local communities, in order to facilitate the repatriation of traditional knowledge relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity,

*Mindful of* the various international bodies, instruments, programmes, strategies, standards, guidelines, reports and processes of relevance and the importance of their harmonization and complementarity, and effective implementation,

1. *Decides*, subject to the availability of resources, to convene a meeting of a regionally balanced group of government-nominated experts on the repatriation of traditional knowledge relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, including a proportionate number of observers, with at least seven<sup>92</sup> observers from indigenous and local communities, nominated by them, and other observers from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) as well as other relevant organizations, reflecting the expertise of the broad range of actors involved in the repatriation of traditional knowledge of relevance to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, with a view to developing draft voluntary guidelines to promote and enhance the repatriation of traditional knowledge relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, for consideration by the ninth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions;

2. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, UNESCO, WIPO, UNPFII, other relevant organizations as well as indigenous and local community organizations, to submit relevant information, including on best practices, and their views on the development of the draft voluntary guidelines to promote and enhance the repatriation of traditional knowledge relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity to the Executive Secretary, having regard to the submissions already compiled in document UNEP/CBD/WG8J/8/INF/7, as well as the best practices summarized in section V of the note by the Executive Secretary on development of best-practice guidelines for the

---

<sup>92</sup> The number is based on the seven geo-cultural regions recognized by the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues which are: Africa, Arctic (Europe), Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Central and Eastern European Countries (CEEC), North America, and the Pacific.

repatriation of traditional knowledge relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (UNEP/CBD/WG8J/8/5);

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in order to assist the technical expert group in its work:
  - (a) To compile the information and views received and make the compilation available to the meeting of the technical expert group;
  - (b) Taking into account the information and views received, to prepare draft elements of voluntary guidelines, for consideration by the meeting of the technical expert group;
  - (c) To transmit the result of the work of the technical expert group on the draft voluntary guidelines as well as the compilation of information and views referred to in paragraph 3 (a) above, to the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at its ninth meeting, for its consideration, and with a view to consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting;
4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to make the information and views submitted as well as their compilation available on a dedicated web page of the Traditional Knowledge Information Portal of the Convention as a tool to assist indigenous and local communities and potential entities repatriating traditional knowledge, in their efforts to repatriate traditional knowledge relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity;
5. *Requests* Governments, to the extent possible, to translate information and best practices to facilitate repatriation of traditional knowledge relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into principal local languages.

***D. How tasks 7, 10 and 12 could best contribute to work under the Convention and to the Nagoya Protocol***

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Taking note* of the Expert Study on how the implementation of tasks 7, 10 and 12 of the revised Multi-Year Programme of Work could best contribute to the work under the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol,

*Noting* the desirability for consistency throughout the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions, and between the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol,

*Recalling* decision IX/13 C on considerations for guidelines for documenting traditional knowledge,

*Also noting* that at this time there is no centralized mechanism for indigenous and local communities to report unauthorized access of their traditional knowledge,

*Further noting* the need to advance tasks 7, 10 and 12 in a manner that avoids any inconsistencies with the Nagoya Protocol, avoids duplication and overlap of work undertaken in other international fora, and takes into account relevant developments, including under the Nagoya Protocol, the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,

*Also noting* that the Nagoya Protocol applies to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources,

*Recalling also* the Tkarihwaí:ri Code of Ethical Conduct to Ensure Respect for the Cultural and Intellectual Heritage of Indigenous and Local Communities Relevant to the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity,



*Noting* that the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions contributes positively to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol,

*Recognizing* that the development of guidelines for tasks 7, 10 and 12 will contribute to capacity-building for the implementation of the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol,

1. *Decides* to implement tasks 7, 10 and 12 in an integrated manner that is mutually supportive of the Nagoya Protocol and of the work undertaken in other international fora through the development of voluntary guidelines with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities that will assist Parties and Governments in the development of legislation or other mechanisms, including national action plans and *sui generis* systems, as appropriate, for an effective implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions, that recognize, safeguard and fully guarantee the rights of indigenous and local communities over their knowledge, innovations and practices, within the context of the Convention;

2. *Decides* to include the following sub-tasks in priority order:

#### **Phase I**

The Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity (“Working Group”) is to:

- (i) Develop guidelines for the development of mechanisms, legislation or other appropriate initiatives to ensure that private and public institutions interested in using such knowledge, practices and innovations obtain the prior informed consent or approval and involvement of the indigenous and local communities;
- (ii) Develop guidelines for the development of mechanisms, legislation or other appropriate initiatives to ensure that indigenous and local communities obtain a fair and equitable share of benefits arising from the use and application of their knowledge, innovations and practices;
- (iii) Develop standards and guidelines for the reporting and prevention of unlawful appropriation of traditional knowledge;
- (iv) Develop a glossary of relevant key terms and concepts to be used within the context of Article 8(j) and related provisions;

#### **Phase II**

The Working Group may consider further work on the following sub-task, in light of progress made on priorities (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) above, including:

- (i) Advancement of the identification of the obligations of countries of origin, as well as Parties and Governments where such knowledge, innovations and practices are used;

3. To ensure that advances made can contribute in a timely fashion to the effective implementation of the Convention, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, as well as the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, *decides* that the Conference of the Parties at its thirteen meeting will consider for adoption the voluntary guidance developed under each sub-task as a stand-alone but complementary element of the overarching task;

4. *Invites* Parties, Governments, relevant international organizations and indigenous and local communities to submit their views, including information on community protocols, model clauses, best practices, experiences and practical examples for the prior informed consent or approval and involvement processes for access to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and for the sharing of benefits arising from the use of this knowledge with those communities, and their complementarity with the Nagoya Protocol, on the sub-tasks (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) referred to in paragraph 2, Phase I, above to the Executive Secretary;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to compile and analyse these views taking into account relevant work in related international processes and to draft guidelines for sub-tasks (i), (ii) and (iii) and, following a gap analysis, draft a glossary for sub-task (iv) and to make them available to the ninth meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions for its consideration;

6. *Noting* the relevance of the elements of *sui generis* systems as well as the draft glossary of terms to the revised tasks 7, 10 and 12, *invites* the Working Group to use the elements of *sui generis* systems<sup>93</sup> as appropriate, in its work on those tasks.

***E. Sui generis systems for the protection, preservation and promotion of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices***

*The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Acknowledges* the contribution of *sui generis* systems for the protection, preservation and promotion of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities to the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Target 18;

2. *Takes note* of the revised elements for *sui generis* systems for the protection, preservation and promotion of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities as contained in the note by the Executive Secretary on the subject and *invites* Parties to make use of them as may be appropriate in their particular circumstances and in accordance with national legislation;

3. *Recognizing* the relevance of the possible elements of *sui generis* systems for the protection, preservation and promotion of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities as well as the draft glossary of terms as contained in the note by the Executive Secretary on the subject to tasks 7, 10 and 12, and taking into account the need to further refine the glossary of terms, *invites* the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions to use the possible elements and draft glossary, as appropriate, in its work on those tasks;

4. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and indigenous and local communities to submit views on possible elements of *sui generis* systems as contained in the note by the Executive Secretary<sup>94</sup> and experiences regarding *sui generis* systems for the protection, preservation and promotion of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, including community protocols and other forms of legal provisions, to the Secretariat;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to produce a technical series publication that draws from a geographically balanced set of existing case studies and examples related to the possible elements of *sui generis* systems taking into account the information submitted and experience gathered on a broad range of *sui generis* systems for the protection, preservation and promotion of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities with a view to informing the work of Parties, other Governments and indigenous and local communities on the development of *sui generis* systems, including on future priority work on implementation of tasks 7, 10 and 12, and to provide for a peer-review of the final draft;

6. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to recognize, support and encourage the development of local *sui generis* systems by indigenous and local communities, including through the development of community protocols, as part of national action plans for the protection, preservation and promotion of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices within national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and *invites* Parties and other Governments to report on these initiatives through the national

---

<sup>93</sup> See UNEP/CBD/WG8J/8/6/Add.1.

<sup>94</sup> See UNEP/CBD/WG8J/8/6/Add.1.

reporting process, the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, and through the Traditional Knowledge Information Portal of the Convention;

7. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to develop mechanisms to promote compliance with *sui generis* systems for the protection, preservation and promotion of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities at national level, as well as tools to promote international cooperation in this regard;

8. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue to inform the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) of the World Intellectual Property Organization on the work carried out regarding *sui generis* systems for the protection, preservation and promotion of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, including working modalities for future consideration of this item, and other matters of mutual interest, and to continue engaging with the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore with a view to ensuring complementarity and avoiding overlaps.

#### ***F. Terminology “indigenous peoples and local communities”***

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* paragraph 2 of decision XI/14 G, in which it requested the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions to consider the recommendations of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues concerning the use of the terminology “indigenous peoples and local communities” and all its implications for the Convention,

*Noting* recommendation 8/6 of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions,

*Emphasizing* that the subject matter of Article 8(j) is traditional knowledge, which is subject to national legislation, and related provisions, including Article 10(c), which is customary sustainable use, within the scope of the Convention, and that each Contracting Party is expected to implement these provisions as far as possible, as appropriate,

*Recognizing* the advice of the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs,<sup>95</sup> which was given on an informal basis that “... in order for the Parties to ensure that the use of different terminology in a decision would not be construed as a “subsequent agreement”, they should make clear in their decision that the use of different terminology was on an exceptional basis and without prejudice to the terminology used in the Convention and should not be taken into account for purposes of interpreting or applying the Convention”,

*Affirming* that this decision to use the terminology “indigenous peoples and local communities” in future decisions and secondary documents is made on an exceptional basis acknowledging that the terminology used in the Convention is “indigenous and local communities”,

*Also affirming* that any change to the legal meaning of the terminology “indigenous and local communities” should be done only using the amendment procedure set out in Article 29 of the Convention on Biological Diversity,

1. *Decides* to use the terminology “indigenous peoples and local communities” in future decisions and secondary documents under the Convention, as appropriate;

2. *Also decides:*

---

<sup>95</sup> See UNEP/CBD/COP/12/5/Add.1, para. 16.

(a) That the use of the terminology “indigenous peoples and local communities” in any future decisions and secondary documents shall not affect in any way the legal meaning of Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention;

(b) That the use of the terminology “indigenous peoples and local communities” may not be interpreted as implying for any Party a change in rights or obligations under the Convention;

(c) That the use of the terminology “indigenous peoples and local communities” in future decisions and secondary documents shall not constitute a context for the purpose of interpretation of the Convention on Biological Diversity as provided for in article 31, paragraph 2, of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties<sup>96</sup> or a subsequent agreement or subsequent practice among Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity as provided for in article 31, paragraph 3 (a) and (b) or special meaning as provided for in article 31, paragraph 4, of the Vienna Convention the Law of Treaties. This is without prejudice to the interpretation or application of the Convention in accordance with Article 31, paragraph 3(c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties;

3. *Notes* the recommendations arising from the eleventh<sup>97</sup> and twelfth<sup>98</sup> sessions of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to continue to inform the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on developments of mutual interest.

---

<sup>96</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1155.

<sup>97</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2012, Supplement No. 23* (E/2012/43-E/C.19/2012/13).

<sup>98</sup> See *ibid.*, 2013, *Supplement No. 23* (E/2013/43-E/C.19/2013/25).

### *XII/13. Access and benefit-sharing*

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* that the third objective of the Convention is the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding,

*Emphasizing* that the provisions of the Convention related to access and benefit-sharing continue to apply to all Parties to the Convention,

1. *Welcomes* the entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization, which is a significant step towards meeting the third objective of the Convention;

2. *Urges* all Parties to the Convention that have not yet ratified the Nagoya Protocol to do so;

3. *Recalls* Article 26 of the Convention, which requires Parties to report on measures taken for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention, and *also recalls* that these reports should include information on measures taken in relation to the access and benefit-sharing and related provisions of the Convention, in particular in relation to Article 15 of the Convention;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare a note on possible ways and means to promote integrated approaches to issues at the interface between the access and benefit-sharing-related provisions of the Convention and the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol, taking into account the latest national reports under the Convention, available information in the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House, and the interim national reports under the Nagoya Protocol, as well as other information submitted to the Executive Secretary, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting as well as the third meeting of the Conference of Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol;

**XII/14. Liability and redress in the context of paragraph 2 of Article 14 of the Convention**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Taking note of the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,*

*Also taking note of the United Nations Environment Programme's Guidelines for the development of domestic legislation on liability, response action and compensation for damage caused by activities dangerous to the environment,*

*Noting that some of the provisions and approaches of the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol may be relevant to the issue of liability and redress in the context of paragraph 2 of Article 14 of the Convention,*

*Recalling the report of the Group of Legal and Technical Experts on Liability and Redress in the context of paragraph 2 of Article 14 of the Convention on Biological Diversity,<sup>99</sup> and the conclusions annexed to the report, in particular the conclusions on the importance of developing guidance related to a definition of damage to biological diversity; methodologies for restoration and for valuation of biological diversity; and capacity-building at the national level,*

*Recalling also principle 2 and principle 13 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development<sup>100</sup> and the principle referred to in Article 3 of the Convention on Biological Diversity,*

1. *Notes the progress that has been made since the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in developing guidance that also addresses the conclusions of the Group of Legal and Technical Experts on Liability and Redress, in particular in the following areas:*

(a) *Restoration: the guidance to ecosystem restoration, including capacity-building in this area, as contained in decision XI/16, as well as in information documents UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/17 and UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/18;*

(b) *Valuation of biodiversity: options for the application of tools for ecological valuation, as contained in the annex to decision VIII/25;*

2. *Invites Parties to take into account, as appropriate, the following in any efforts to develop or adjust national policy, legislation, guidelines or administrative measures concerning liability and redress for damage to biological diversity:*

(a) *The relevant provisions and approaches of the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress;*

(b) *The United Nations Environment Programme's Guidelines for the development of domestic legislation on liability, response action and compensation for damage caused by activities dangerous to the environment;*

(c) *The conclusions of the Group of Legal and Technical Experts on Liability and Redress in the context of paragraph 2 of Article 14 of the Convention on Biological Diversity;<sup>101</sup>*

(d) *The synthesis report on technical information relating to damage to biological diversity and approaches to valuation and restoration of damage to biological diversity, as well as information on national/domestic measures and experiences;<sup>102</sup>*

---

<sup>99</sup> UNEP/CBD/COP/8/27/Add.3.

<sup>100</sup> *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992, vol. I, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.1.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

<sup>101</sup> UNEP/CBD/COP/8/27/Add.3.

<sup>102</sup> UNEP/CBD/COP/9/20/Add.1.

(e) The guidance to ecosystem restoration as contained in decision XI/16, as well as in information documents UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/17 and UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/18);

(f) Tools for ecological valuation referred to in the annex to decision VIII/25;

3. *Decides* to review this item further at its fourteenth meeting on the basis of information that the Executive Secretary makes available regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity, including information on any new developments in the adoption and implementation of response measures for damage to the environment in general and to biological diversity in particular, including restoration and compensation.

### *XIII/15. Global Strategy for Plant Conservation 2011-2020*

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* paragraph 5 of decision X/17, in which Parties, other Governments, the financial mechanism, and funding organizations were invited to provide adequate, timely and sustainable support to the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation 2011-2020, especially to developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as Parties with economies in transition,

*Also recalling* paragraph 6 (a) of decision X/17 in which Parties and other Governments were invited to develop or update national and regional targets, as appropriate, and, where appropriate, to incorporate them into relevant plans, programmes and initiatives, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and to align the further implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation with national and/or regional efforts to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,

1. *Welcomes* the initial progress made towards the achievement of some of the targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation 2011-2020, and *recognizes* the contribution this makes to the achievement of the corresponding Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,<sup>103</sup> but *notes with concern* that most of the targets may not be achieved on the basis of current progress, and therefore *urges* Parties, and *invites* other Governments and relevant organizations, to undertake actions to enhance the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, especially towards meeting targets for which there is currently more limited progress;

2. *Noting* the limited progress on Target 15, *requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources and in collaboration with relevant organizations, to compile relevant information on opportunities to promote capacity-building activities on botany and other related disciplines and activities to support implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and to prepare a synthesis for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at a meeting prior to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

3. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with Botanic Gardens Conservation International, members of the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation and other partners, subject to the availability of resources:

- (a) To continue supporting capacity-building activities on plant conservation;
- (b) To facilitate technical and scientific cooperation and to promote collaborative research as appropriate;
- (c) Where feasible, to catalyse and promote cross-sectoral linkages among agricultural, health, food and environmental agencies with regard to plant conservation.

4. *Acknowledges* that a range of approaches might be effective in helping to accelerate progress towards the targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation depending on the stakeholders, dedicated institutions or champions involved as well as national circumstances;

5. *Urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments, members of the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation and other stakeholders to enhance their efforts to implement the Strategy by promoting and facilitating communication, coordination and partnerships between all relevant sectors, including through improved use of the clearing-house mechanism, as well as the following:

---

<sup>103</sup> As reflected in the note by the Executive Secretary on progress in achieving the targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation 2011-2020 (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/18/3) and the technical background document in support of the mid-term review of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/18/INF/10).



(a) For those targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation where many of the key stakeholders, dedicated institutions or champions are outside the plant conservation community (notably targets 6, 10, 13 and 14), by pursuing and supporting activities critical for the achievement of the corresponding Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and as identified through the mid-term review of the Strategy and the fourth edition of *Global Biodiversity Outlook*;

(b) For those targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation where progress is primarily driven by actors from within the plant conservation community (notably targets 1 to 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 15 and 16), through the provision of political, institutional and financial support, as appropriate, and by giving recognition to their efforts, including through official communications and reports;

6. *Notes* that target 11 of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation on flora endangered by international trade is aligned with the objectives and activities of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and therefore encourages Parties, as appropriate, to recognize the Plants Committee of CITES and relevant national CITES authorities as lead entities for the implementation of this target, bearing in mind CITES resolution 16.5;

7. *Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to further engage with partner organizations, including members of the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation, and to facilitate and support the development of national plant conservation partnerships with the participation of indigenous and local communities and the widest range of stakeholders, recognizing the important role of women, in order to enhance the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation;

8. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to continue sharing relevant examples and case studies, including those made available by Parties through their fifth national reports, through the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation toolkit ([www.plants2020.net](http://www.plants2020.net)) and the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and to draw on the available tools and guidance when planning and implementing plant conservation, as appropriate.

***XII/16. Invasive alien species: management of risks associated with introduction of alien species as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, and as live bait and live food, and related issues***

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recognizing* the negative impacts of invasive alien species introduced as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, and as live bait and live food, on biodiversity, and the risk of escape and release,

*Reaffirming* that the Guiding Principles for the Prevention, Introduction and Mitigation of Impacts of Alien Species that Threaten Ecosystems, Habitats or Species contained in the annex to decision VI/23\* continue to provide guidance to Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and all biodiversity stakeholders,

*Recalling* its encouragement to Parties, in decision IX/4, to make use of the risk assessment guidance and other procedures and standards developed by the International Plant Protection Convention, the World Organisation for Animal Health and other relevant organizations,

*Also recalling* the request to the Executive Secretary, in decision XI/28, to continue to pursue the tasks set out in paragraphs 11, 12 and 13 of decision IX/4 A and paragraph 13 of decision X/38, especially regarding progress in its relationship with standard-setting bodies recognized by the World Trade Organization (the International Plant Protection Convention, the World Organisation for Animal Health and the Codex Alimentarius Commission), and other relevant organizations,

1. *Adopts* the voluntary guidance on devising and implementing measures to address the risks associated with the introduction of alien species as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, and as live bait and live food, as contained in the annex to this decision, noting that measures taken under this guidance are to be consistent with applicable national and international obligations;

2. *Urges* Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations to disseminate this guidance widely and to promote its use for the development of regulations, codes of conduct and/or other guidance, as appropriate, by States, industry and relevant organizations at all levels, and to facilitate the harmonization of measures;

3. *Invites* Parties, Governments and other relevant bodies to make available relevant information, including the results of risk assessments on invasive alien species and lists of species, as well as National Invasive Species Strategies and Action Plans, through clearing-house mechanisms and/or the Global Invasive Alien Species Information Partnership;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and relevant organizations, to explore ways and means to address the risks associated with trade in wildlife introduced as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, and as live bait and live food, noting that some trade is unregulated, unreported or illegal, including by enhancing cooperation with authorities responsible for the control of wildlife trade and to report to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at a meeting prior to thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

---

\* 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).

*Annex***GUIDANCE ON DEVISING AND IMPLEMENTING MEASURES TO ADDRESS THE RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE INTRODUCTION OF ALIEN SPECIES AS PETS, AQUARIUM AND TERRARIUM SPECIES, AND AS LIVE BAIT AND LIVE FOOD***Objectives and nature of this guidance*

1. This guidance is intended to assist countries and relevant organizations in devising and implementing measures, at national, regional, subregional and other levels, to address the risks associated with the introduction of alien species as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, and as live bait and live food. It provides elements that relevant authorities may use for the development of regulations or codes of conduct, or that international organizations, industry and civil society organizations may use in voluntary codes of conduct and other guidance.
2. The introduction of invasive alien species as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, and as live bait and live food, is a subcategory of “escape” as a pathway. Escape is the movement of organisms from captivity or confined conditions into the natural environment. Through this pathway the organisms are initially intentionally imported or transported into the confined conditions, then escape. This may include intentional, accidental or careless release of live organisms into the environment, including cases such as the disposal of live food into the environment or the use of live bait in non-confined water systems.
3. For the purpose of this guidance, pets, aquarium and terrarium species, live bait and live food are understood to include lower taxa and hybrids (including hybrids between native organisms and organisms that are alien in the region to which they are intended to be imported or transported).
4. This guidance is intended to apply to the import or transport to a country or distinct biogeographical area within the country, of pets, aquarium and terrarium species, live bait and live food, including trade via the Internet. This guidance is relevant to States, relevant organizations, the industry and consumers, including all actors along the value chain (such as importers, breeders, wholesalers, retailers and customers). For the case of live food, this also includes restaurants and markets.
5. This guidance is voluntary and is not intended to affect any existing national and international obligations. It is intended to be used in conjunction and mutually supportive with other relevant guidance, for example the Guiding Principles for the Prevention, Introduction and Mitigation of Impacts of Alien Species that Threaten Ecosystems, Habitats and Species; standards, guidelines and recommendations developed under the International Plant Protection Convention or under the World Organisation for Animal Health and Codex Alimentarius Commission and other relevant organizations; and relevant voluntary codes.

*Prevention and responsible conduct*

6. Industry and all actors should be aware of the risk of alien organisms becoming invasive and their potential negative impacts on biodiversity at ecosystem, habitat, species and gene levels, and related impacts on human health, livelihoods and economies. States, industry and relevant organizations should undertake public awareness campaigns to this effect.
7. Generally, and as a priority, States, relevant organizations and the industry should promote the use of species that have been shown to be non-invasive in the case of species used as pets and aquarium and terrarium species.
8. States, relevant organizations and the industry should discourage or prohibit the use of live bait that may pose a risk of invasion and/or spread of pathogens or parasites.
9. States, relevant organizations and the industry should raise awareness of buyers, potential buyers, suppliers, sellers consumers, and potential consumers on the importance of safe handling of, and

appropriate care for, live organisms as pets, aquarium and terrarium species and of the safe handling and disposal of invasive species used as live bait or live food.

10. States, relevant organizations, the industry and consumers should handle any potentially invasive pet, aquarium and terrarium species, or species used as live bait and live food, responsibly and with utmost care. They should undertake, where possible and appropriate, the measures listed in paragraph 18 below.

#### *Risk assessment and management*

11. When planning to import or transport pets, aquarium and terrarium species, live bait and live food to a country, or distinct biogeographical area within a country, where they are non-native, States, relevant organizations or the industry, should undertake a risk assessment. The risk assessment may draw on previously conducted assessments and other available information. The risk assessment should consider, *inter alia*:
  - (a) The probability of escape of organisms, at any stage of their life cycle, from confined conditions (including through accidental or careless release);
  - (b) The probability of establishment and spread of the species;
  - (c) The impacts of establishment and spread of the species on biodiversity, including hybridization with native species leading to loss of genetic diversity, and related impacts on productive activities and human health and the significance of these impacts;
  - (d) Risk regarding spread of pathogens and parasites.
12. The assessment of the probability of escape should take into account the specific characteristics of the species as well as existing measures in place to retain it within confined conditions.
13. Where the risk assessment indicates that the risk associated with the pet, aquarium and terrarium species, live bait or live food is acceptable, the species may be imported or transported to a country or distinct biogeographical area within a country. States, relevant organizations and the industry may need to repeat the risk assessment if new information becomes available that may change the outcome of the assessment.
14. Where the risk assessment indicates that the risk associated with the pet, aquarium and terrarium species, live bait or live food is not acceptable, measures to manage the risk should be taken. They could include the requirement to undertake one or more of the actions listed in paragraph 18 below.
15. Where the risk assessment indicates that the risk associated with the pet, aquarium and terrarium species, live bait or live food is not acceptable and risk management measures are not sufficient to lower the risk, the import or transport of the species as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, live bait or live food should not be permitted.
16. Alien species of pet, aquarium and terrarium species, live bait or live food that have not been subjected to a risk assessment should be treated as having the potential to become invasive.
17. The standards, guidelines and recommendations developed by the standard-setting organizations recognized by the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organization may be relevant in the conduct of risk assessments.

#### *Measures*

18. A number of measures are available to address the risks associated with alien species introduced as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, live bait and live food. Examples of such measures include, *inter alia*:
  - (a) To ensure that efficient measures to prevent escape (for example, methods of secure confinement, handling, and transport) are in place;

(b) To raise awareness and develop capacity among all persons involved in transporting, handling, selling, using or keeping a species of its risk and appropriate measures to prevent escape (for example, methods of secure confinement, handling, and transport);

(c) To discourage or prohibit users, consumers, owners, traders, and keepers of live organisms from releasing the organisms into the natural environment and, in the event of an escape, to urge or require them to take immediate measures to recapture the organisms and, if appropriate, report the escape to the relevant authorities in order to facilitate a rapid response;

(d) To provide secure and humane services for the return, resale, rehoming or disposal of undesired species;

(e) To ensure that appropriate response measures, including eradication and control, are in place to address potential introduction, establishment and spread;

(f) To ensure that appropriate and safe methods of disposal for live bait and live food are used by buyers and sellers;

(g) To ensure that appropriate control measures are taken to prevent illegal import, transit and export or re-export;

(h) To encourage the use, where appropriate, of sterile organisms as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, as live bait and live food;

19. All consignments of pet, aquarium and terrarium species, live bait or live food should clearly indicate the taxon (at the lowest known taxonomic rank and if available, the genotype, using the scientific name and the Taxonomic Serial Number or alternatives to such numbers), as well as any relevant requirements on confinement, handling and transport.
20. Consignments may be labelled as a potential hazard to biodiversity unless the species has been shown to be safe for import to the particular country or biogeographical region within the country in question.

#### *Information sharing*

21. The results of risk assessments should be made publicly available and shared among Parties through the clearing-house mechanism or other appropriate means.
22. States could maintain lists of species shown to be safe for import into their territory or into particular biogeographical regions within their territory, and for specific sectors, including detailed information on their native range and a clear definition of the countries or biogeographical regions for which they are shown to be safe.
23. States should maintain lists of species with the assessed potential to become invasive and associated with unacceptable risks for biodiversity and make it available through the clearing-house mechanism or other appropriate means.

#### *Consistency with other international obligations*

24. Measures under this guidance should be undertaken in a manner that is consistent with applicable international obligations, for example, the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organization, and the standard-setting organizations recognized by this agreement, as well as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

***XII/17. Invasive alien species: review of work and considerations for future work***

*The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Reaffirms* that invasive alien species pose a serious hazard to biodiversity, human health and sustainable development;
2. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Global Invasive Alien Species Information Partnership and *recognizes with appreciation* the contributions of its members towards free and open access to standardized information on invasive alien species and pathways globally;
3. *Invites* the Invasive Species Specialist Group of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and other technical partners to continue and complete the work on pathway analysis, and to continue to develop a system for classifying invasive alien species based on the nature and magnitude of their impacts;
4. *Notes* the strong interlinkages between invasive alien species, infectious diseases and plant pests which may directly serve as vectors impacting the health of humans, and wild and domesticated animals and plants;
5. *Welcomes* the approval by the second Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, as part of its Work Programme 2014-2018 and the Antalya Consensus, of the initiation of scoping for a thematic assessment of invasive alien species, for consideration by the Platform's Plenary at its fourth session;<sup>104</sup>
6. *Calls upon* Parties and *invites* other Governments, when developing or updating and implementing their national or regional invasive alien species strategies, to consider, on a voluntary basis and in conjunction with the items listed in decision VI/23:.\*
  - (a) Making effective use of communication strategies, tools and approaches, including social media, to raise awareness of the risks associated with the introduction of invasive and potentially invasive alien species, including through targeted messaging towards different sectors and audiences and facilitating public participation in scientific research, monitoring and early warning systems;
  - (b) In line with decision IX/4 A, making use of existing guidance on risk analysis relevant to invasive alien species to enhance prevention, including guidance developed by the International Plant Protection Convention, the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;
  - (c) Providing information to the Global Invasive Alien Species Information Partnership on the invasive species recorded in their respective territories, using the tools developed by the Partnership, such as the Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species;
  - (d) Making use of the categorization of pathways of introduction of invasive alien species, considerations for their prioritization and the overview of available tools for their management as contained in the note by the Executive Secretary on pathways of introduction of invasive species, their prioritization and management;<sup>105</sup>
  - (e) Identifying and prioritizing pathways of introduction of invasive alien species, taking into account, inter alia, information on the taxa, the frequency of introduction, and the magnitude of impacts, as well as climate change scenarios;

---

<sup>104</sup> See IPBES/2/17, Decision IPBES-2/5: Work programme for the period 2014-2018.

\* 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).

<sup>105</sup> UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/18/9/Add.1.

(f) Minimizing risks associated with the introduction of alien species through activities related to ecosystem restoration and development aid, in line with paragraphs 43 and 44 of decision VIII/27;

(g) Cooperating by sharing information and best practices to address the introduction of invasive alien species via international web-based markets (e-commerce);

(h) Sharing information on control, management and/or eradication of invasive alien species, taking into account lessons learned (from both positive and negative experiences) and cost-benefit analyses, drawing, inter alia, upon information available through the Global Invasive Alien Species Information Partnership and other sources;

(i) Taking appropriate actions by making use of the full range of measures for early detection, control and/or eradication, including biocontrol, with appropriate risk analysis, and of decision-support tools and guidance;

(j) Prioritizing actions at all levels, including national, subnational and local levels, to address invasive alien species in particularly vulnerable ecosystems;

(k) Continuing efforts on the management of invasive alien species, with special emphasis and giving priority and importance to protected areas and key biodiversity areas, contributing to the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11;

(l) Collaborating with neighbouring countries on prevention, monitoring, early detection and rapid response activities, including through regional plant protection organizations, and relevant regional organizations for wildlife conservation;

(m) Involving experts from relevant agencies and institutions, including academia, indigenous and local communities and private sector entities, with a view to promoting a comprehensive approach towards invasive alien species;

(n) Reporting on the progress towards Target 10 of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation aimed at putting in place effective management plans to prevent new biological invasions and to manage important areas for plant diversity that are invaded;

7. *Considering* the vulnerability of island biodiversity to threats posed by invasive alien species and climate change and *recognizing* the urgency of capacity development for small island developing States to address these threats, *welcomes* the proposed International Islands Initiative for achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 9 on Invasive Alien Species,<sup>106</sup>

8. *Calls upon* donor countries and other donor agencies to further support Parties in the prevention, control or eradication of invasive alien species and to evaluate the existing capacity to strengthen border control measures at the national and regional levels;

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

(a) To facilitate, through technical and scientific cooperation in line with Article 18 of the Convention, the development and implementation of regional projects to manage those pathways and invasive or potentially invasive species that have been identified as priorities at the regional level, for example, through the proposed International Islands Initiative for achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 9 on Invasive Alien Species;

(b) To facilitate, in line with paragraph 19 of decision XI/28, capacity-building on identification of invasive and potentially invasive species, including on rapid approaches, in support of the Capacity-building Strategy for the Global Taxonomy Initiative;

---

<sup>106</sup> See UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/8.

(c) To develop in collaboration with relevant organizations, and taking into consideration the proposed assessment of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services on invasive alien species, decision-support tools for assessing and evaluating the social, economic and ecological consequences of invasive alien species; cost-benefit analyses for eradication, management and control measures; and tools for examining the impacts of climate change and land-use change on biological invasions;

(d) To explore with relevant partners, including the standard-setting bodies recognized by the World Trade Organization (the International Plant Protection Convention, the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), and the Codex Alimentarius Commission) and other members of the inter-agency liaison group on invasive alien species, methods of alerting suppliers and potential buyers to the risk posed by invasive alien species sold via e-commerce,<sup>107</sup> and report on progress to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(e) To assess progress towards the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Target 9 and to report to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(f) To develop a user-friendly guide to existing decisions of the Conference of the Parties on invasive alien species and the relevant guidance and standards developed by other relevant organizations, as requested in paragraphs 3 and 17 of decision IX/4 B;

(g) To compile, in collaboration with the International Union for Conservation of Nature and through the Global Invasive Alien Species Information Partnership, information from Parties, scientific institutions, and other relevant organizations, on experiences in the use of biological control agents against invasive alien species, in particular the release in the wild of alien species for this purpose, including positive and negative cases and cases of the application of appropriate risk assessment, and to submit a synthesis of this information to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and to make this information available through the clearing-house mechanism.

---

<sup>107</sup> See CPM Recommendation CPM-9/2014/2 - Internet Trade (E-Commerce) in Plants and other Regulated Articles.



**XII/18. Sustainable use of biodiversity: bushmeat and sustainable wildlife management**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decision XI/25 on sustainable use of biodiversity: bushmeat and sustainable wildlife management, and Article 10(c) of the Convention on customary sustainable use,

1. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management and *expresses its gratitude* to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for providing its Secretariat;

2. *Acknowledges* the outcomes of the London Conference on the Illegal Wildlife Trade, held in 2014,<sup>108</sup> as well as the resolution of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme on illegal trade in wildlife,<sup>109</sup> the decisions on illegal trade in wildlife adopted at the 16<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the work of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime, and other related high-level initiatives, and *stresses* the considerable scale and detrimental economic, social and environmental consequences of illegal trade in wildlife;

3. *Notes* that the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative, consistent with decisions X/32 and XI/25, is working towards the sustainable use of biodiversity and its integration into the management of land, forests, and water resources;

4. *Takes note* of the “One Health” approach and its relevance to developing national and local wildlife surveillance systems and strengthening national biosecurity associated with bushmeat practices;

5. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to strengthen financial and technical support to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, for the establishment and implementation of effective traceability, monitoring and control systems at the national and local levels;

6. *Welcomes* the approval by the second Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES),<sup>110</sup> as part of its Work Programme 2014-2018 and as part of the Antalya Consensus, of the initiation of scoping for a thematic assessment on sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity and strengthening capacities and tools, for consideration by the Plenary at its fourth session;

7. *Notes* Decision 16.149 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, which requested its Standing Committee to review Resolution 13.11 on Bushmeat, taking into consideration the decisions and guidance developed under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the outcomes of the Joint Meeting of the Liaison Group on Bushmeat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Central Africa Bushmeat Working Group of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, for the consideration of the 17th meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora;

8. *Encourages* cooperation between national focal points of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora on sustainable wildlife management, including bushmeat to ensure synergies between the two conventions;

---

<sup>108</sup> See <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/declaration-london-conference-on-the-illegal-wildlife-trade>.

<sup>109</sup> UNEP/EA.1/3.

<sup>110</sup> See IPBES/2/17, Decision IPBES-2/5: Work programme for the period 2014-2018.

9. *Encourages* Parties to develop, revise or update, as appropriate, their regulatory systems to differentiate among subsistence uses, illegal hunting, and domestic and international trade of specimens of wild species and products, in a mutually supportive manner with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and other international obligations so as to avoid penalizing both the countries and the persons using wildlife resources for subsistence purposes;

10. *Also encourages* Parties to assess, minimize and mitigate the impacts of illegal hunting on the subsistence hunting and livelihoods of indigenous and local communities, and on other subsistence users of wildlife resources;

11. *Encourages* Parties, and *invites* other Governments, to strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to exercise their rights and responsibilities in relation to the sustainable management of wildlife;

12. *Also encourages* Parties, and *invites* other Governments, to review, and, as appropriate, reform, incentives that might encourage unsustainable consumption of bushmeat;

13. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, working with the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management, subject to the availability of resources:

(a) To prepare technical guidance on the role of sustainable wildlife management for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

(b) To prepare an analysis of the impacts of “subsistence use” of wildlife on the survival and regeneration of wild species, in the context of growing human populations and pressures on wildlife resources;

(c) To support Parties in developing and implementing integrated sustainable wildlife management programmes;

(d) To enhance communication and information sharing among members of the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management and prepare joint awareness raising and outreach materials, and make them available to Parties;

(e) To report on progress to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

### ***XII/19. Ecosystem conservation and restoration***

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Acknowledging* with appreciation the support of the Executive Secretary, partner organizations, donors and host governments for organizing the subregional workshops on ecosystem conservation and restoration in 2013 and 2015,

*Reaffirming* the need for enhanced support and cooperation to promote ecosystem restoration efforts of developing countries towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets,

*Recalling* decisions IX/5, IX/18, X/31, XI/16, and XI/24,

1. *Notes*, in the context of the ongoing discussions on the post-2015 United Nations development agenda, the contribution of ecosystem conservation and restoration, and related ecosystem functions and services, to sustainable development and poverty eradication;

2. *Recognizes* the contribution of private protected areas, in addition to public and indigenous and local community conserved areas, in the conservation of biodiversity, and *encourages* the private sector to continue its efforts to protect and sustainably manage ecosystems for the conservation of biodiversity;

3. *Notes with concern* that, according to the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, not enough progress has been made towards Aichi Biodiversity Targets 14 and 15;

4. *Invites* Parties and other Governments, intergovernmental organizations and other relevant organizations:

(a) Taking into account the ecosystem approach, to develop spatial planning approaches at the landscape and seascape level, to help to reduce habitat loss and to promote ecosystem restoration;

(b) To promote, where appropriate, holistic and integrated planning for ecosystem conservation and restoration in indigenous and local community conserved areas, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, taking into account customary use and management approaches;

(c) To promote cross-sectoral approaches, including with the public sector, private sector and civil society, to develop a coherent framework for ecosystem conservation and restoration;

(d) Taking into consideration that priority should be given, where possible, to avoiding or reducing ecosystem losses, to promote ecosystem restoration activities, in particular large-scale restoration activities, noting also the cumulative benefits of small-scale restoration activities that can collectively contribute to biodiversity conservation, climate-change adaptation and mitigation, and reducing desertification, in the context of sustainable development;

(e) To provide appropriate incentives to promote, in line with national circumstances, sustainable management and best practices in the conservation and restoration of ecosystems at the national and subnational levels, in the public and private sectors;

(f) To provide support and incentives, in line with national circumstances, to indigenous and local communities in their efforts to conserve biodiversity in indigenous and local community conserved areas with a view to contributing to the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11, 12, 13, 14, 16 and 18;

(g) To develop and strengthen monitoring of ecosystem degradation and restoration, with a view to supporting adaptive management and reporting on progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity targets, in particular targets 5, 14 and 15;

(h) To give due attention to both native species and genetic diversity in ecosystem conservation and restoration activities, while avoiding the introduction and preventing the spread of invasive alien species;

5. *Welcomes* the Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative<sup>111</sup> developed by the Republic of Korea in cooperation with the Executive Secretary, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other partners, to support ecosystem restoration activities under the Convention in line with decision XI/16 and other relevant decisions developed by the Forest Landscape Restoration Mechanism of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and other relevant initiatives, contributing to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in particular Targets 5, 14 and 15;

6. *Emphasizing* the critical importance of coastal wetlands for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, in particular for migratory bird species, sustainable livelihoods, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, *invites* Parties to give due attention to the conservation and restoration of coastal wetlands, and, in this context, *welcomes* the work of the Ramsar Convention and initiatives that support the conservation and restoration of coastal wetlands, including options to build a “Caring for Coasts” Initiative, as part of a global movement to restore coastal wetlands;

7. *Reaffirming* the importance of public awareness of the role of protected areas and indigenous and local community conserved areas in achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and other relevant Aichi Biodiversity Targets, *proposes* to declare 20 February<sup>112</sup> as “World National Parks and Protected Areas Day”, and *invites* the United Nations General Assembly to consider declaring 20 February as “World National Parks and Protected Areas Day”;

8. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, with regard to the proposed thematic assessment on land degradation and restoration of the Intergovernmental Science-policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to share all relevant information and results with the Platform and to cooperate in the development of next steps, with a view to strengthening synergies and avoiding duplication of work, and to report on progress to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at a meeting to be held prior to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

---

<sup>111</sup> See UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/19.

<sup>112</sup> The date on which the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, at its seventh meeting, adopted the programme of work on protected areas.

## ***XII/20. Biodiversity and climate change and disaster risk reduction***

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Acknowledging* that, while biodiversity and ecosystems are vulnerable to climate change, the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the restoration of ecosystems can play a significant role in climate-change mitigation and adaptation, combating desertification and disaster risk reduction,

*Recalling* the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity, contained in the annex to decision VI/22, and in particular Programme Element 1, Goal 2, Objective 3, to mitigate the negative impacts of climate change on forest biodiversity,

*Welcoming* the progress report of the Executive Secretary on information relevant to the application of safeguards for biodiversity in the context of 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,<sup>113,114</sup>

*Recognizing* that indigenous, local and traditional knowledge systems and practices are a major resource for adapting to climate change, and that integrating such forms of knowledge into existing practices can increase the effectiveness of adaptation actions,

*Recalling* the findings and conclusions of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in its Fifth Assessment Report<sup>115</sup> that transformational change, including the consideration of climate resilience and sustainable development, is necessary in order to address climate change, and *noting* that transformational change is most effective when it reflects national and local visions and approaches to sustainable development,

*Recalling* decisions IX/16, X/33, XI/19, XI/20 and XI/21,

1. *Takes note* of Resolution LP.4(8) on the amendment to the London Protocol (1996) to regulate the placement of matter for ocean fertilization and other marine geoengineering activities, adopted in October 2013, and invites Parties to the London Protocol to ratify this amendment and other Governments to apply measures in line with this, as appropriate;

2. *Also takes note* of resolution UNEP/EA.1/8 of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme on ecosystem-based adaptation;

3. *Notes with the concern* the findings and conclusions of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in its Fifth Assessment Report, and *urges* Parties and encourages other Governments, relevant organizations and stakeholders to take steps to address all biodiversity-related impacts of climate change highlighted in the report and to further strengthen synergies with relevant work under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

4. *Welcomes* the Warsaw Framework for REDD+,<sup>116</sup> and the guidance on the implementation of REDD+ activities that it provides, while also noting existing alternative policy approaches such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests,<sup>117</sup> in accordance with decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

---

<sup>113</sup> Activities referred to in paragraph 70 of decision 1/CP.16 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

<sup>114</sup> UNEP/CBD/COP/12/21.

<sup>115</sup> Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Fifth Assessment Report: *Climate Change 2014* (available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5>).

<sup>116</sup> UNFCCC decisions 9/CP.19, 10/CP.19, 11/CP.19, 12/CP.19, 13/CP.19, 14/CP.19 and 15/CP.19. For more information, see FCCC/CP/2013/10, para. 44.

<sup>117</sup> Paragraph 8 of UNFCCC decision 9/CP.19. For more information, see FCCC/CP/2013/10/Add.1.

5. *Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments and relevant organizations to promote and implement ecosystem-based approaches to climate change related activities and disaster risk reduction, in both terrestrial and marine environments, and to integrate these into their policies and programmes, as appropriate, in the context of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015,<sup>118</sup> endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 60/195, and the revised Framework to be adopted at the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction;

6. *Encourages* Parties to make use of information generated in the context of the Warsaw Framework for REDD+, and alternative policy approaches for results-based finance, to enhance progress in the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

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

(a) To promote ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, taking advantage of opportunities presented by relevant processes and forums, in cooperation with relevant organizations, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

(b) To compile and analyse, in cooperation with relevant organizations, including the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, the World Meteorological Organization, and the International Union for Conservation of Nature information on ecosystem-based approaches to disaster risk reduction;

(c) To compile experiences with ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction and to share them through the clearing-house mechanism;

(d) To develop, further to paragraph 8 (u) of decision X/33, guidance on enhancing the positive and minimizing the negative impacts on biodiversity of climate-change adaptation activities in cooperation with the Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Conventions;

(e) To compile information on experiences, lessons learned and best practices on the contribution of the activities referred to in paragraph 70 of decision 1/CP.16 of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change towards achieving the objectives of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and to share this information with Parties, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and other relevant processes and organizations;

(f) To submit a progress report on these activities to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

---

<sup>118</sup> A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 1.

**XII/21. Biodiversity and human health***The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Welcomes* the outcomes of regional capacity-building workshops, for Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, on the interlinkages between biodiversity and human health co-convened by the Executive Secretary and the World Health Organization, in collaboration with FIOCRUZ and other partners, and *invites* Parties to make use of the reports of these workshops in the updating and implementation of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as appropriate;

2. *Encourages* Parties to consider the linkages between biodiversity and human health in the preparation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, development plans, and national health strategies, including in line with the relevant international commitments, such as the Libreville Declaration on Health and Environment in Africa and the Changwon Declaration on human well-being and wetlands, as applicable;

3. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to promote cooperation between sectors and agencies responsible for biodiversity and those responsible for human health;

4. *Recognizes* the value of the “One Health” approach to address the cross-cutting issue of biodiversity and human health, as an integrated approach consistent with the ecosystem approach (decision V/6) that integrates the complex relationships between humans, microorganisms, animals, plants, agriculture, wildlife and the environment;

5. *Recognizes* of the relevance of the cross-cutting initiative on biodiversity for food and nutrition<sup>119</sup> for the linkages among biodiversity, food, nutrition and human health;

6. *Welcomes* the progress in the preparation of the *State of Knowledge Review: Connecting Global Priorities: Biodiversity and Human Health*, developed by the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the World Health Organization and other partners, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to finalize the review, taking into account comments received during its peer-review;

7. *Emphasizes* the relevance of the linkages between biodiversity and human health for the post-2015 United Nations development agenda and the sustainable development goals, and, in this context, *invites* Parties and other relevant stakeholders to consider the information in the *State of Knowledge Review: Connecting Global Priorities: Biodiversity and Human Health*, to identify opportunities for mutually supporting implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national strategies, plans and programmes for human health;

8. *Invites* Parties to consider the contribution of traditional knowledge and customary practices to human health;

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

(a) To prepare a report on the implications of the findings of the *State of Knowledge Review*;

(b) To monitor the results of the second International Conference on Nutrition and to identify possible points of cooperation with the Convention;

(c) Further to paragraph 28 of decision XI/6, to carry out relevant activities as appropriate for the development of indicators on biodiversity and human health, taking into account the work envisaged in paragraph 20 (b) of decision XII/1;

(d) To continue efforts under the joint work programme between the Secretariat and the World Health Organization, including regional capacity-building workshops in additional regions, on the interlinkages between biodiversity and human health, and to report the results of collaborative work on

---

<sup>119</sup> Decision VIII/23.

biodiversity and human health to the 68th World Health Assembly, as well as the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting;

(e) To further strengthen collaboration on the interlinkages between biodiversity and health with other relevant organizations, including with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Union for the Conservation Nature, Bioversity International, Future Earth, EcoHealth Alliance, FIOCRUZ and the Wildlife Conservation Society, as well as with initiatives, such as the COHAB Initiative and Biodiversity and Community Health Initiative, as appropriate;

(f) Building upon the findings of the *State of Knowledge Review*, and in cooperation with relevant scientific partners, to prepare a synthesis of available information on the interlinkages between biodiversity and emerging infectious diseases such as the Ebola virus, including the common causes of biodiversity loss and disease emergence and related management practices, and the potential for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem management to contribute to reducing disease emergence and related risks to human health, and identify possible further steps for work in this regard;

(g) In cooperation with relevant international scientific programmes, to promote further research on the relationship between biodiversity and disease outbreak;

(h) To report on the tasks described in subparagraphs (a), (f) and (g) above to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice for its consideration prior to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.



**XII/22. Marine and coastal biodiversity: ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs)**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decision X/29 and decision XI/17,

*Also recalling* that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea sets out the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out,

*Reiterating* the central role of the General Assembly of the United Nations in addressing issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction,

1. *Welcomes* the scientific and technical evaluation of information contained in the reports of the regional workshops for describing ecologically or biologically significant marine areas held in seven regions: Southern Indian Ocean (Flic en Flac, Mauritius, 31 July-3 August 2012);<sup>120</sup> Eastern Tropical and Temperate Pacific (Galapagos, Ecuador, 28-31 August 2012);<sup>121</sup> North Pacific (Moscow, Russian Federation, 25 February-1 March 2013);<sup>122</sup> South-Eastern Atlantic (Swakopmund, Namibia, 8-12 April 2013);<sup>123</sup> Arctic (Helsinki, Finland, 3-7 March 2014)<sup>124</sup>; North-West Atlantic (Montreal, Canada, 24-28 March 2014);<sup>125</sup> and Mediterranean (Málaga, Spain, 3-7 April 2014);<sup>126</sup>

2. *Expresses its gratitude* to all donors, hosting countries and collaborating organizations involved in the organization of the regional workshops referred to above;

3. *Recalling* paragraph 26 of decision X/29 and paragraph 6 of decision XI/17, *requests* the Executive Secretary to include the summary reports prepared by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its eighteenth meeting, as annexed to the present decision, in the EBSA repository, and to submit them, prior to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to the General Assembly of the United Nations and particularly its Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, as well as to Parties, other Governments and relevant international organizations in line with the purpose and procedures set out in decisions X/29 and XI/17, and *further requests* the Executive Secretary to present the reports to the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole on the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects;

4. *Notes* that there is an ongoing scientific and technical process applying the EBSA criteria in the North-East Atlantic;

5. *Recalls* the sovereignty of coastal States over their territorial sea, as well as their sovereign rights and jurisdiction in the exclusive economic zone and continental shelf, as well as the rights of other States in these areas, in accordance with international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and *recognizes* that the sharing of the outcomes of the EBSA process does not prejudice the sovereignty, sovereign rights or jurisdiction of coastal States, or the rights of other States;

---

<sup>120</sup> UNEP/CBD/RW/EBSA/SIO/1/4.

<sup>121</sup> UNEP/CBD/RW/EBSA/ETTP/1/4.

<sup>122</sup> UNEP/CBD/EBSA/NP/1/4.

<sup>123</sup> UNEP/CBD/RW/EBSA/SEA/1/4.

<sup>124</sup> UNEP/CBD/EBSA/WS/2014/1/5.

<sup>125</sup> UNEP/CBD/EBSA/WS/2014/2/4.

<sup>126</sup> UNEP/CBD/EBSA/WS/2014/3/4.

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in line with paragraph 36 of decision X/29 and paragraph 12 of decision XI/17, to continue to facilitate the description of areas meeting the criteria for EBSAs through the organization of additional regional or subregional workshops where Parties wish workshops to be held;

7. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to undertake national exercises, as appropriate, to describe areas meeting the EBSA criteria, or other relevant compatible and complementary nationally or intergovernmentally agreed scientific criteria in areas within national jurisdiction, taking into account States' own established processes within their respective jurisdictions, and to consider making this information, and other relevant information, available through the EBSA repository or information-sharing mechanism, in accordance with the process established in decisions X/29 and XI/17, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to report on progress to a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

8. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to make use, as appropriate, of the scientific information regarding the description of areas meeting EBSA criteria, including the information in the EBSA repository and information-sharing mechanism, as well as the information from indigenous and local communities as well as relevant sectors, including the fisheries sector, when carrying out marine spatial planning, development of representative networks of marine protected areas, taking into account annex II to decision IX/20, and application of other area-based management measures in marine and coastal areas, with a view to contributing to national efforts to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

9. *Welcoming* United Nations General Assembly resolution 68/70 on oceans and the law of the sea, further *invites*, in this context, the United Nations General Assembly as well as other competent international organizations to consider using, as appropriate, the scientific information included in the EBSA repository regarding the descriptions of areas meeting the EBSA criteria in the implementation of their respective mandates;

10. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, building upon the existing scientific guidance and drawing upon the lessons learned from the series of regional workshops to facilitate the description of areas meeting the EBSA criteria and views gathered from Parties and other Governments, to develop practical options to further enhance scientific methodologies and approaches on the description of areas meeting the EBSA criteria, ensuring that the best available scientific and technical information and traditional knowledge of various users of marine resources, including fishers, are used and that the products are scientifically sound and up-to-date, and to report on progress to a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

11. *Invites* Parties and other Governments who find it appropriate to do so, individually, in accordance with national legislation, bilaterally or jointly at the regional level, and, where appropriate, in collaboration with competent intergovernmental organizations, in accordance with international law, including UNCLOS, to undertake scientific and technical analysis of the status of marine and coastal biodiversity in areas, within the respective jurisdictions of Parties and other Governments and the mandates of intergovernmental organizations, described as meeting the EBSA criteria and contained in the EBSA repository;

12. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations, including regional seas conventions and action plans, and, where appropriate, regional fisheries management organizations with regard to fisheries management, to facilitate technical training, including the organization of regional and/or subregional capacity-building workshops, where Parties wish workshops to be held, on scientific methodologies and approaches of applying the EBSA criteria as well as the compilation and use of scientific and technical information contained in the EBSA repository and information-sharing mechanism, and other relevant information, with a view to contributing to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and to report on progress to a meeting

of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

13. *Recalling* paragraph 22 of decision XI/17 and *recognizing* the scientific gaps, regarding the description of areas meeting the EBSA criteria, *requests* the Executive Secretary, *encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to collaborate with relevant international scientific bodies including, *inter alia*, the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, to address knowledge gaps and lack of scientific information regarding the description of areas meeting the EBSA criteria;

14. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, and *invites* Parties, other Governments, and funding organizations, as appropriate, to provide adequate, timely and sustainable support to address capacity-building and financial needs regarding the description of areas meeting the EBSA criteria in developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States as well as countries with economies in transition;

15. *Recalling* paragraph 24 of decision XI/17 and *recognizing* the importance of traditional knowledge as a source of information for describing areas meeting the EBSA criteria, *encourages* Parties to promote, as appropriate and in accordance with national legislation, the use of the traditional, scientific, technical and technological knowledge of indigenous and local communities at the national level, with their full and effective participation, in support of the description of areas meeting the EBSA criteria and *requests* the Executive Secretary to facilitate the participation of indigenous and local communities, including fisheries communities, with a view to ensuring their full and effective participation in regional or subregional workshops on the description of areas meeting the criteria for EBSAs, and to incorporate the use of traditional knowledge in the EBSA training materials;

#### *Annex*

### **SUMMARY REPORT ON THE DESCRIPTION OF AREAS MEETING THE SCIENTIFIC CRITERIA FOR ECOLOGICALLY OR BIOLOGICALLY SIGNIFICANT MARINE AREAS<sup>127</sup>**

1. Pursuant to paragraph 36 of decision X/29 and paragraph 12 of decision XI/17, seven additional regional workshops were convened by the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, as follows:

Southern Indian Ocean (Flic en Flac, Mauritius, 31 July to 3 August 2012);<sup>128</sup>  
 Eastern Tropical and Temperate Pacific (Galapagos, Ecuador, 28 to 31 August 2012);<sup>129</sup>  
 North Pacific (Moscow, Russian Federation, 25 February to 1 March 2013);<sup>130</sup>  
 South-Eastern Atlantic (Swakopmund, Namibia, 8 to 12 April 2013);<sup>131</sup>  
 Arctic (Helsinki, Finland, 3 to 7 March 2014);<sup>132</sup>  
 North-West Atlantic (Montreal, Canada, 24 to 28 March 2014);<sup>133</sup> and  
 Mediterranean (Málaga, Spain, 7 to 11 April 2014).<sup>134</sup>

<sup>127</sup> The designations employed and the presentation of material in this note do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

<sup>128</sup> Report and documentation available at: <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=EBSA-SIO-01>.

<sup>129</sup> Report and documentation available at: <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=EBSA-ETTP-01>.

<sup>130</sup> Report and documentation available at: <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=EBSA-NP-01>.

<sup>131</sup> Report and documentation available at: <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=EBSA-SEA-01>.

<sup>132</sup> Report and documentation available at: <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=EBSAWS-2014-01>.

<sup>133</sup> Report and documentation available at: <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=EBSAWS-2014-02>.

<sup>134</sup> Report and documentation available at: <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=EBSAWS-2014-03>.

2. Pursuant to paragraph 12 of decision XI/17, summaries of the results of these regional workshops are provided in tables 1 to 7 below, respectively, while full descriptions of how the areas meet the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) are provided in the annexes to the respective reports of the workshops (UNEP/CBD/RW/EBSA/SIO/1/4, UNEP/CBD/RW/EBSA/ETTP/1/4, UNEP/CBD/EBSA/NP/1/4, UNEP/CBD/RW/EBSA/SEA/1/4, UNEP/CBD/EBSA/WS/2014/1/5, UNEP/CBD/EBSA/WS/2014/2/4, UNEP/CBD/EBSA/WS/2014/3/4).

3. In paragraph 26 of decision X/29, the Conference of Parties noted that the application of the EBSA criteria is a scientific and technical exercise, that areas found to meet the criteria may require enhanced conservation and management measures, and that this can be achieved through a variety of means, including marine protected areas and impact assessments, and emphasized that the identification of ecologically or biologically significant areas and the selection of conservation and management measures is a matter for States and competent intergovernmental organizations, in accordance with international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

4. The description of marine areas meeting the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas does not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Nor does it have economic or legal implications; it is strictly a scientific and technical exercise.

**Key to the tables****RANKING OF EBSA CRITERIA****Relevance****H: High****M: Medium****L:Low****-:No information****CRITERIA**

- **C1:** Uniqueness or rarity
- **C2:** Special importance for life-history stages of species
- **C3:** Importance for threatened, endangered or declining species and/or habitats
- **C4:** Vulnerability, fragility, sensitivity, or slow recovery
- **C5:** Biological productivity
- **C6:** Biological diversity
- **C7:** Naturalness

**Table 1. Description of areas meeting the EBSA criteria in the Southern Indian Ocean**

(Details are provided in the appendix to annex IV of the Report of the Southern Indian Ocean Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs), UNEP/CBD/RW/EBSA/SIO/1/4.)

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
For key to criteria, see page 117							
<p><b>1. Agulhas Bank Nursery Area</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area is bounded by latitudes of approximately 34°S to 36°S and longitudes of approximately 20°E and 23°E. The area is entirely within the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of South Africa.</li> <li>As a spawning ground and nursery area, it is the centre of abundance of numerous warm temperate species, including several endemic sparids. It is the only warm temperate nursery area for species that spawn on the narrow shelf in the north and is important for retention, recruitment and feeding. Dense benthic copepod communities provide a rich food source. The area includes critically endangered mud habitats and unique high-profile volcanic offshore reefs that support cold-water coral communities. There is a spawning aggregation area for the threatened endemic reef fish <i>Petrus rupestris</i> within this area. This area has been identified as important habitat by two systematic planning initiatives.</li> </ul>	H	H	H	M	M	M	M
<p><b>2. Agulhas Slope and Seamounts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The apex area of the Agulhas Bank at the southern tip of the continental shelf edge off southern Africa bounded by approximately 35°S to 38°S and 21° to 23°E.</li> <li>The outer margin along the southern tip of the Agulhas Bank represents a dynamic offshore area with high productivity and high pelagic and benthic habitat heterogeneity. The Agulhas and Southern Benguela ecoregions meet at this point, and sporadic shelf-edge upwelling enhances the productivity along the outer margin. The area is recognized as a spawning area for sardine, anchovy, horse mackerel and hake. This area of the Agulhas Bank is recognized as a critical spawning area. Eddies in this area help recirculate water inshore and link important nursery areas with spawning habitat on the shelf edge. This area was identified as a priority area through a national spatial plan because of its high habitat diversity.</li> </ul>	M	H	M	H	H	H	H
<p><b>3. Offshore of Port Elizabeth</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The coastline to the upper slope off Port Elizabeth within the EEZ of South Africa (approximately 33°S to 35°S and 25°E to 27°E).</li> <li>This area includes some rare habitat types of limited spatial extent and is considered an important benthic and pelagic area that supports important ecological processes. Complex circulation occurs in this area where the Agulhas Current leaves the coast, following the shelf break. Cold-water eddies, intrusions of Agulhas water onto the shelf and large offshore meanders of the Agulhas Current occur at this location. Seabird (including the endangered African penguin) breeding and foraging areas fall within the area, which also includes spawning areas, nursery areas and key transport pathways for demersal and pelagic fish. This area is also used by endangered leatherback turtles. Potential vulnerable habitats and species include submarine canyons, steep shelf edge, deep reefs, outer shelf and shelf edge gravels, and reef-building cold-water corals ranging in depth between 100 and 1000 m.</li> </ul>	M	H	H	M	H	H	L
<p><b>4. Protea Banks and Sardine Route</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: Latitudes of approximately 30°S to 32°S and longitudes of approximately 30°E to 31°E.</li> </ul>	H	H	M	M	M	M	L

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
For key to criteria, see page 117							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This area includes a key component of the migration path for several fish (known as the sardine run) and an offshore area of high habitat complexity. Benthic features include a unique deep-reef system known as the Protea Banks, a steep shelf edge and slope, and four submarine canyons. The sardine run is a temporary feature associated with top foraging predators, including seabirds, mammals, sharks and gamefish. Protea Banks is an aggregating area with spawning of sciaenids and sparids reported. Some of these species are in decline and are considered threatened. This area has a moderate level of productivity, and the sardine run is an important ecological process that facilitates the transfer of nutrients from the more productive Agulhas Bank into the more oligotrophic environment further north.</li> </ul>							
<p><b>5. Natal Bight</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: East coast of South Africa, extending from Port Durnford to the Mgeni River offshore to 2000 m, including the Tugela Banks, the Natal Bight nursery area, the shelf edge and upper bathyal zone.</li> <li>The Natal Bight is important for numerous ecological processes, including terrestrial-marine connectivity, larval retention, and recruitment and provides important nursery and foraging areas. The area is home to rare habitat types and supports some species known to exist in few localities. Cool productive water is advected onto the shelf through Agulhas-driven upwelling cells, and continental runoff from the large Thukela River is important for the maintenance of mud and other unconsolidated sediment habitats. The turbid, nutrient-rich conditions are important for the life-history phases of crustaceans, demersal fish, migratory fish, turtles and sharks, some of which are threatened. Potential vulnerable marine ecosystems and species include submarine canyons, cold-water corals and slow-growing sparids.</li> </ul>	M	H	H	M	H	L	L
<p><b>6. Incomati River to Ponta do Ouro (Southern Mozambique)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: This area is located in Incomati Bay and covers Maputo Bay from the Incomati River mouth, the Lagoa bight, the regions of Baixo Danae and the whole coastline and high seas of the southern tip from Inhaca Island to Ponta do Ouro (the border between Mozambique and South Africa in KwaZulu Natal).</li> <li>The bay is diverse, harbouring critical habitats (e.g., extensive mangroves and seagrass beds, and the largest, southernmost coral reefs in sub-equatorial Africa, in addition to sandy and rocky beaches, rough and gentle coastlines). It hosts extremely high biodiversity in various taxa, including commercially significant fisheries and shrimp. The bay is also home to several species of special concern, such as dugongs, dolphins, three species of turtles (the leatherback turtle, <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>, the loggerhead turtle, <i>Caretta caretta</i>, and the green turtle, <i>Chelonia mydas</i>), sharks, whales, seahorses, endangered bivalves, and the vulnerable seagrass, <i>Zostera capensis</i>. Inhaca Island is home to 33% of all bird species occurring in Southern Africa. The area is home to the marine and terrestrial reserves of Inhaca Island and Machangulo peninsula.</li> </ul>	M	M	H	M	H	H	M
<p><b>7. Delagoa Shelf Edge, Canyons and Slope</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: Approximately 26°S to 29°S and 32°E and 34°. This area extends south, north and offshore of the existing Maputaland and St. Lucia marine protected areas in the iSimangaliso Wetland Park.</li> <li>The area is home to important offshore habitats of endangered leatherback turtles and includes a key migratory route for humpback whales, a nursery area for bull sharks, spawning areas for fish (endemic sparids) and sharks, and includes habitat of other threatened species including coelacanths, marine mammals and sharks. Potential vulnerable marine ecosystems include numerous submarine canyons, paleo shorelines, deep reefs and hard shelf</li> </ul>	M	H	M	M	M	H	H

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
For key to criteria, see page 117							
edge with reef-building cold-water corals also recovered at depths of more than 900 m. This is a seasonal feeding area for whale sharks.							
<p><b>8. Save River to San Sebastian (Central Mozambique)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: Bazaruto Archipelago is located up to 20 km off the Mozambique coast within latitudes 21°30'-22° 10'S and longitudes 35°22'-35° 30'E. This area also covers the Twelve Mile Reef at approximately 21° 21.300'S; 35° 30.200'E.</li> <li>This area covers mainly the Bazaruto Archipelago site, which is home of the most viable dugong population in East Africa and is already a marine protected area. There are many megafauna, such as dugongs, turtles, dolphins and marlins, as well as seagrass meadows and mangrove forests found in this area.</li> </ul>	H	H	H	M	H	H	H
<p><b>9. Morrumbene to Zavora Bay (Southern Mozambique)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area covers Inhambane Bay, the peninsula, and Tofo up to Zavora (covering regions of Pomene and Paindane).</li> <li>This area has abundant megafauna, mainly the reef manta (<i>Manta alfredi</i>), giant manta ray (<i>Manta birostris</i>), and whale shark (<i>Rhincodon typus</i>), described as among the largest populations in the world. The area also hosts dugongs, five species of turtles as well as coral reefs (one of which is unique) and mangroves forests with extensive seagrass beds, mainly around Morrumbene and Inhambane Bay. The area has recently become a focus of research, and recent reports of new species of nudibranch around Pomene/Zavora support the value of this emerging hotspot of biodiversity in Mozambique.</li> </ul>	H	H	H	M	H	H	L
<p><b>10. Quelimane to Zuni River (Zambezi River Delta)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area extends from the river dos Bons Sinais and the Zuni River in the south (mid-way from Chinde, main delta branch to Beira city).</li> <li>The delta gives rise to the Sofala Bank, which extends from Save River to the chain islands of Ilhas Primeiras e Segundas, the largest and among the most productive fisheries area in Mozambique yielding close to 50% of the entire industrial catches of Mozambique (some 50,000 tons in 2002). Sofala Bank is here represented by the Zambezi delta (Quelimane to Zuni River, about 200 km coastline). The productivity of this area for fisheries is directly related to the extensive mangrove forests of the Zambezi River delta, the largest mangrove forest in all of East Africa, covering some 100,000 ha.</li> </ul>	H	H	M	L	H	-	M
<p><b>11. Agulhas Front</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: 20°E to 83° E and 36°S to 44°S. It is located in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction within the Indian Ocean.</li> <li>The site has a uniquely high level of productivity and supports a significant diversity of biota, including charismatic and threatened species such as southern bluefin tuna, southern right whales, pinnipeds and seabirds, including the endemic critically endangered Amsterdam albatross.</li> </ul>	H	H	H	M	H	M	L
<p><b>12. Tanga Coelacanth Marine Park</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: Between 5° 03' 37"S 39° 14' 41"E and 5° 24' 13"S 39° 08' 12"E and 5° 21' 39"S 39° 01' 55"E and 5° 03' 21"S 39° 03' 21"E</li> <li>Tanga Coelacanth Marine Park hosts a population of coelacanths, one of the world's rarest and most enigmatic</li> </ul>	H	L	H	M	L	M	L



Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
For key to criteria, see page 117							
<p>deep-water fish, which was previously thought to be extinct. Scientific research and the use of remotely operated videos in the area have shown coelacanths living in caves at depths between 150 and 200 metres.</p>							
<p><b>13. Pemba-Shimoni-Kisite</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: Between the latitudes 04° 50'S and 05° 30'S.</li> <li>The Pemba Channel has a high diversity of fish comprising pelagics, turtles, dolphins, dugongs and whales. The Kisite-Mpunguti area, located in the Shimoni area on the southern coast of Kenya, incorporates the Kisite Marine Park, the largest no-take area in Kenya (28 km<sup>2</sup>), and the adjacent Mpunguti Marine Reserve, Kenya's smallest reserve (11 km<sup>2</sup>). The area supports a high diversity of marine life, including corals, reef fish and sea turtles, and is important for the life history of the coconut crab, a rare and endemic species. Kisite Island is an Important Bird Area (IBA), hosting species such as the sooty tern (<i>Sterna fuscata</i>) and large numbers (up to 1000 breeding pairs recorded) of crested tern (<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>) and roseate terns (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>), and encompasses a wide range of habitats, including mangrove forests, coral reefs, seagrass beds and offshore waters, which are considered important fish nursery grounds. The Pemba-Shimoni-Kisite area thus provides prime habitat for sea mammals and various types of corals and associated fish species.</li> </ul>	H	M	M	M	M	M	L
<p><b>14. Baixo Pinda – Pebane (Primeiras and Segundas Islands)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: Latitude 14.2°S to 18°S and from longitude 38°E to 41.5°E.</li> <li>The area is highly productive and hosts pristine coral reefs. It also covers the fishing ground of São Lazaro (located from Angoche south to Nacala/Ilha de Moçambique). Baixo Pinda is a good example of a unique coastal region in Mozambique with complex lagoons and intertidal areas. Unique fisheries and an endemic species of macrolagae, <i>Kapahycus alvereii</i>, are found in the area. Furthermore, there are several submarine canyons off Nacala and Ilha de Moçambique.</li> </ul>	M	M	M	M	M	H	M
<p><b>15. Zanzibar (Unguja) – Saadani</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: Between latitude 5.50°S to 6.9° S and longitude 38.7° to 39.8°E.</li> <li>The Zanzibar (Unguja) – Saadan is known to have relatively high concentrations of biologically important species such as sharks, dolphins, dugongs, prawns, and sea turtles. The area provides habitats to many fin fish and shellfish and also is a prominent coastal tourism area due to its attractive diversity of corals, fin fish and shellfish.</li> </ul>	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
<p><b>16. Rufiji – Mafia- Kilwa</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: Between latitude 7.1° S to 9.0° S and longitude 39.2° E to 40.6° E.</li> <li>The area hosts significant populations of a variety of endangered marine species, such as dugong, sea turtles, coelacanth and other fin fish, shellfish and birds. The largest continuous mangrove areas are to be found on the coasts of Mafia, Kilwa and the delta of the Rufiji River.</li> </ul>	M	M	M	M	H	M	M
<p><b>17. Watamu Area</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: Between 39.9°E, 3.5°S and 40.2°E, 3.3°S.</li> <li>Habitats in this area include intertidal rock, sand and mud, fringing reefs and coral gardens, coral cliffs, sandy beaches and the Mida Creek mangrove forest. Biodiversity in this area includes fish, turtles, dugongs and crabs. The area is surrounded in part by the Mida Creek forest and has a high diversity of mangrove species, including <i>Ceriops tagal</i>, <i>Rhizophora mucronata</i>, <i>Bruguiera gymnorrhiza</i>, <i>Avicennia marina</i> and <i>Sonneratia alba</i>. These</li> </ul>	M	M	M	M	M	M	M

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
For key to criteria, see page 117							
provide refuge to a variety of both resident and migrant bird species.							
<p><b>18. Pemba Bay - Mtwara (part of the Mozambique Channel)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: Pemba Bay in northern Mozambique, 400 km to the Ruvuma estuary and the Mtwara-Mnazi Bay reef system in southern Tanzania.</li> <li>The Quirimbas Archipelago is a string of coastal islands extending from Pemba Bay in northern Mozambique, 400 km to the Ruvuma estuary and the Mtwara-Mnazi Bay reef system in southern Tanzania. The archipelago has the highest diversity of corals recorded in the region (along with northern Mozambique), with almost 300 species in 60 genera. Charismatic species include turtles and dugongs, and many rare and endemic plant species.</li> </ul>	H	M	M	H	H	H	L
<p><b>19. Mozambique Channel</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area runs across the Mozambique Channel from Mtwara in southern Tanzania to the north-eastern corner of Madagascar, southwards to the south-eastern tip of Madagascar and St Lucia Lighthouse in South Africa</li> <li>The eddy and gyre dynamics in the channel are globally unique, contributing to the Agulhas Current, a major western boundary current in the Indian Ocean. The geology and oceanography of the channel profoundly affect the ecosystem dynamics and habitats of the channel. The unique eddy dynamics of the channel and upwelling on the Madagascar Plateau contribute to the highly connected and highly productive shallow benthic and pelagic marine communities, affecting the productivity of coral reefs, planktonic and pelagic communities, and the spatial and temporal activity of faunal groups, including large fish, marine turtles, seabirds and marine mammals.</li> </ul>	H	H	H	H	H	M	H
<p><b>20. The Iles Éparses (part of the Mozambique Channel)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The Iles Éparses stretch down the length of the Mozambique Channel, between the east coast of Africa and Madagascar. The Glorieuses Islands (11.3°S) are in the northern part of the area, Juan de Nova is in the centre, and Bassas da India and Europa (22.4°S) are in the southern part of the area.</li> <li>These islands are fairly remote and largely still intact, protected since 1972 and offering sites of high conservation value. They are important places for migratory species, such as marine turtles, marine mammals, and seabirds. They are also important breeding and foraging zones. The area is important to a number of species of sea turtles and aggregations of juvenile sharks (<i>Carcharhinus galapagensis</i>).</li> </ul>	H	H	M	H	H	M	H
<p><b>21. Lamu-Kiunga Area</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: This area covers 40.3° E and 3.2° S and 41.9° E and 1.5° S.</li> <li>The mangrove and tidal flat habitats in the area of Lamu on the Indian Ocean coast of north-eastern Kenya, close to the Somali border, are known as some of the most extensive and species-rich along the entire coast of East Africa. They are highly valuable in terms of biodiversity, climate protection (blue carbon), fisheries, nature-based tourism and coastal protection.</li> </ul>	M	M	M	M	M	M	L
<p><b>22. Walters Shoals</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: Between 33°9-16'S, 43°49-56'E. The base of the area is defined by the 800 m isobath.</li> <li>The Walters Shoals are steep-sided and cone-shaped with flat tops (minimum depth 15 m) covered by coral reefs of broken and jagged relief, especially along the outer edges. Their base is defined by the 800 m isobath. They are the only known habitat of the recently described giant species of spiny lobster, <i>Palinurus barbarae</i> (Decapoda, Palinuridae) and 30 to 40% of the shallow water fish fauna of Walters Shoals is endemic to some part of the West</li> </ul>	H	M	L	L	L	M	H

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	For key to criteria, see page 117						
Wind chain of islands and seamounts.							
<p><b>23. Coral Seamount and Fracture Zone Feature</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: Between 41°00'S - 41°40'S and 42°10' – 43°10' E.</li> <li>The area is the only known cold-water coral reef habitat in Sub-Antarctic waters. This is a unique area in the south-west Indian Ocean that includes large areas of steep topography extending from the seamount summit of the Coral Seamount at 300 m to the bottom of an adjacent deep-sea trench/fracture zone feature at 5200 m, lying just 10 km to the west of the seamount. The area is home to cold-water coral reefs and coral gardens, including for Scleractinia and Octocorallia. There are high densities of associated fauna, including sessile (corals, sponges) and mobile (squat lobsters, echinoderms) species. In addition, the pelagic ecosystem associated with the seamount differs from seamounts studied north of the Subantarctic Front. In particular, the Coral Seamount has large concentrations of pelagic grenadiers.</li> </ul>	H	M	-	H	-	H	M
<p><b>24. Northern Mozambique Channel</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: Southern part of Tanzania, from Mtwara southwards; northern Mozambique, the northwest and northeast part of Madagascar, Comoros archipelago, the southern Seychelles, including the Aldabra group, Providence plateau and Farquhar, and the French overseas territories Mayotte and Glorieuse.</li> <li>The Northern Mozambique Channel can be presented as a homogeneous ecological biogeographic sub-unit characterized by a strong dynamic of gyres and eddies contributing to the high connectivity between islands. The current pattern linked to these eddies and gyres dynamics has led to the highest concentration of biodiversity in this area of the region.</li> </ul>	H	H	H	H	H	H	L
<p><b>25. Moheli Marine Park</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: Between 11° 20' and 13° 04' S and 43° 11 and 45° 19' E.</li> <li>As an IUCN category VI park, this is a sanctuary for many species and ecosystems that are representative at regional and international scales. This is a nesting site for the green turtle, an important breeding area for humpback whales and a refuge for dugongs.</li> </ul>	M	H	H	H	H	H	H
<p><b>26. Prince Edward Islands, Del Cano Rise and Crozet Islands</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: Bounded by 43° to 48° to the south and 32.73° to 55° to the east.</li> <li>This is a foraging and breeding area for many threatened bird species and is important in terms of terrestrial and oceanic connectivity, including among bathymetric features. There is considerable pelagic and benthic habitat heterogeneity with potentially sensitive habitats and vulnerable species including reef-forming cold-water corals. Habitats in this area include seamounts, transform faults and fracture zones, deep trenches, hydrothermal vents, abyssal plains and several types of pelagic habitats.</li> </ul>	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
<p><b>27. Southern Madagascar (part of the Mozambique Channel)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area is an extensive underwater plateau or ridge located between 1000 to 2500 m deep extending south from Madagascar for a distance of nearly 1000 km.</li> <li>The highly productive waters of this area are critical feeding grounds for the highly migratory species of the region, including seabirds and cetaceans. The area is characterized by large coastal dunes, lagoons and coastal ponds, forming unique coastal habitats and wetlands. The shallow benthic communities of this area are dominated by hard</li> </ul>	H	H	H	M	H	H	H

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
For key to criteria, see page 117							
substrate communities, with small isolated coral reefs at the extremities.							
<p><b>28. Tromelin Island</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: Roughly 580 km northwest of la Réunion (54°31' E, 15°53' S)</li> <li>Due to the limited accessibility of this area, scientific knowledge is low and targeted to very few taxa. Marine turtles have been monitored since the 1980s, and long-term analysis has demonstrated that Tromelin is one of the most important nesting sites for the green turtle in the Western Indian Ocean. Genetic isolation has been found in coral and bird species in this area, also making this island very valuable for conservation. Moreover, the area is home two species of Faviid corals that are rare in the region.</li> </ul>	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
<p><b>29. Mahe, Alphonse and Amirantes Plateau</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: Between 50°00'E and 58°00'E and between 0°00'S and 10°00' S.</li> <li>This is an area of high diversity and a breeding, feeding and nursery area for cetaceans, providing migratory paths for these species and important feeding sites for pelagic fish, especially tuna and shark species. Coral reefs and mangroves characterize this area, providing important sites for fish spawning and nurseries, while mangroves help in reducing sedimentation and runoff to coral reefs. The plateau assists in the conservation of seabirds through provision of breeding and feeding sites. Important nesting sites for green and hawksbill turtles are found here.</li> </ul>	H	H	H	M	H	H	L
<p><b>30. Atlantis Seamount</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: Approximately 32°38'S - 32°48'S and 57°12'E - 57°20'E</li> <li>An active tectonic, seamount/guyot/sunken island, the complex geomorphology this area harbours a very diverse deep-sea fauna at depths from 700 to 4000 m. The seamount hosts diverse coral gardens and complex sea-cliff deep-sea communities characterized by large anemones, sponges, and octocorals. The seamount hosts populations of pelagic armourhead (<i>Pseudopentaceros wheeleri</i>) and alfonsino.</li> </ul>	H	M	H	H	M	H	M
<p><b>31. Blue Bay Marine Park</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: Blue Bay Marine Park is located in south-eastern Mauritius, stretching from Pointe Corps de Garde in the north to Pointe Vacoas in the south.</li> <li>There are two types of reefs are found in the park: fringing reefs and patch reefs. There is a high degree of coral species diversity, with at least 38 different species recorded, representing 28 genera and 15 families. Commercial species and many reef fish, including those that have schooling behaviour, are present in the park, as are other marine fauna, including seven species of echinoderms, eight species of molluscs, four species of crustaceans, four species of sponges, two species of nudibranchs, four species of holothurians and one species of turtle.</li> </ul>	H	H	M	H	-	H	H
<p><b>32. Saya de Malha Bank</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: Between 8°30 - 12° S and 59°30 - 62.30° E.</li> <li>The Saya de Malha Bank is the largest of three shallow banks forming the Mascarene Plateau. The Mascarene Plateau, being remote, with emergent land and small islands only at its southern extreme, is not yet well-known globally or well-studied, but there are strong indications of unique oceanographic features and habitats, in this area including the largest seagrass beds and shallow-water biotope in the world, species endemism and significant aggregations of marine mammals and seabirds.</li> </ul>	H	H	-	-	H	-	H

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
For key to criteria, see page 117							
<p><b>33. Sri Lankan Side of Gulf of Mannar</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: This area is situated within the EEZ of Sri Lanka and within the continental shelf. The area is in coastal waters bordering the north-western and northern coastlines. Towards the landside it borders the coastline and extends towards the sea 5 km from the coastline</li> <li>This area has a high level of ecological and biological diversity and is a site for some endangered species of turtles and dugongs. Additionally, the area holds very fragile sensitive coastal ecosystems – coral reefs, seagrass beds, mangrove-bordered lagoons and estuaries, mud flats, sand dunes and a few river mouth openings. Globally, endangered marine mammals such as <i>Balaenoptera musculus</i> and <i>Dagong dugong</i> have been recorded in this area. This area hosts a substantial diversity of fin fish, sharks, rays, shrimp, spiny lobsters, slipper lobsters, conch shells, sea cucumbers and reef fishes. Important natural pearl beds are also located in this area.</li> </ul>	H	H	H	H	H	H	L
<p><b>34. Central Indian Ocean Basin</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area lies to the south and east of Sri Lanka and the Maldives, over the mid-Indian Ocean basin and parts of the Ninety East Ridge.</li> <li>This area is known to be a key feeding site for at least four species of seabird that nest on islands in the Western Indian Ocean, with birds migrating over 3000 km to feed here during a pronounced seasonal phytoplankton bloom during the austral winter.</li> </ul>	L	H	M	L	L	M	-
<p><b>35. Rusky</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: 31° 20'S, 94° 55'E - 31° 20'S, 95° 00'E - 31° 30'S, 95° 00'E - 31° 30'S, 94° 55'E</li> <li>This is a knoll in the middle part of Broken Ridge at 95° E, rising from the base seafloor of the ridge at 1200 m, to a depth of 580 m. This is the only knoll that occurs on the central ridge. Small alfonsino (<i>Beryx splendens</i>) and amourhead (<i>Pseudopentaceros spp</i>) are found on the knoll. Some bottom-trawling has occurred on the knoll, and black coral (Cnidaria) has been identified from catches made. This is the only known area containing black coral on Broken Ridge and has been declared a Benthic Protected Area by SIODFA.</li> </ul>	H	-	-	H	-	-	L
<p><b>36. Fool's Flat</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: 31° 32'S, 94° 40'E - 32° S, 95° 32'E - 31° 50'S, 95° 38'E - 31° 24'S, 94° 51'E</li> <li>This area is located on the southern side of Broken Ridge Plateau. The central area of the ridge shoals to around 990 m, and its southern side drops down steeply to over 4000 m. On the southern rim of the ridge are significant stands of cold-water corals that have elevations of 20 to 30 m and have been surveyed by sidescan sonar. There appears to be strong upwelling over the south-west boundary, and this no doubt has resulted in favourable conditions for the growth of deepwater corals. The main framework building species appears to be <i>Solenosmilia variabilis</i>. The framework largely comprises dead coral.</li> </ul>	H	-	-	H	-	-	H
<p><b>37. East Broken Ridge Guyot</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: 32° 50'S, 100° 50'E - 32° 50'S, 101° 40'E - 33° 25'S, 101° 40'E - 33° 25'S, 100° 50'E</li> <li>This guyot is a bathymetric high, coupled with an area of localized high gravity, and is located to the eastern end of Broken Ridge. It rises from 3000 to 1060 metres deep. It is separated from Broken Ridge by deep water, and is the southernmost and one of the shallowest of a series of gravimetric highs that runs north around 100° E to north of 28° S. The gravimetric highs are over guyots that rise 1500-200 m off the seafloor, but are in very deep water</li> </ul>	H	-	-	M	-	-	H

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
For key to criteria, see page 117							
<p>(4000-5000 m). It is characterised by numerous slips and canyons extending down the sides, and appears heavily eroded. As far as is known it has not been previously described and has not been trawled on. It is believed to be biologically pristine, and its benthos and highly fractured topography have not yet been described. There are some indications that this feature may have been above sea level at some time in the past. This guyot is significantly different in structure to the remainder of Broken Ridge. It is long and narrow, with complex geomorphology on the western side and surrounded by deep water.</p>							
<p><b>38. South of Java Island</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location: Latitude 12° to 17° S and longitude 107° to 117° E</li> <li>• This area is the only known spawning area of southern bluefin tuna (SBT). The population of SBT comprises a single stock that migrates widely in the southern hemisphere. The species returns to spawn in the area south of Java. Spawning takes place from September to April, and juvenile SBT migrate down the west coast of Australia and disperse throughout the Indian, Pacific and Atlantic oceans.</li> </ul>	M	H	H	-	H	-	-
<p><b>39. Due South of Great Australian Bight</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location: The central coast of South Australia</li> <li>• This is a globally significant feeding area for several threatened species of seabird and fish. The area is important for specific life-history stages for the sooty albatross (<i>Phoebetria fusca</i>) from Amsterdam Island during the non-breeding season and wandering albatross (<i>Diomedea exulans</i>) from Crozet Island during its juvenile stage. It is also used by migrating critically endangered southern bluefin tuna.</li> </ul>	-	H	H	M	L	-	-

**Table 2. Description of areas meeting the EBSA Criteria in the Eastern Tropical and Temperate Pacific<sup>135</sup>**

(Details are provided in the appendix to annex IV of the Report of the Eastern Tropical and Temperate Pacific Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs), UNEP/CBD/RW/EBSA/ETTP/1/4.)

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
For key to criteria, see page 117							
<p><b>1. Área de Agregación Oceánica del Tiburón Blanco del Pacifico Nororiental (North-East Pacific White Shark Offshore Aggregation Area)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: Approximately 250-km radius centred around 23.37°N, 132.71°W</li> <li>This is an area of seasonal aggregation for adult great white sharks (<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>) in oceanic waters of the North-East Pacific at the north-western corner of the geographic boundary defined for this workshop. The sharks come from two coastal wintering areas (Central California, USA, and Guadalupe Island, Mexico) as well as from Hawaii. Shark aggregation in a persistent and predictable area for several months of the year is important for this population even though it occurs in a region where dynamic oceanographic processes are not known to occur and where surface primary productivity is low.</li> </ul>	H	H	H	L	L	-	-
<p><b>2. Clipperton Atoll</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: Clipperton Island (10° 17' N, 109° 12' W) is located between the tip of Baja California and the Equator. The limits of the area are based on the area of foraging of the boobie <i>Sula dactylatra</i>, which is within 200 km of the island.</li> <li>This is the only atoll in the Tropical Eastern Pacific, and for this reason, it represents a particular and unique ecosystem in the region. Located more than 1000 km off the Mexican coast, it constitutes both an outpost for the migratory flux coming from the west and a kind of isolate for many marine species with low larval dispersion range. Endemism is present in several major taxa, like fish (5%), or crustaceans (6%). The atoll seems to be used as a reproduction ground by sharks, at least for the white tip shark (<i>Carcharhinus albimarginatus</i>), a species classified as Near Threatened by the IUCN. The masked booby (<i>Sula dactylatra</i>) occurs in globally significant numbers in this area, and the site qualifies as an Important Bird Area (IBA) under BirdLife criteria. Around 110,000 individuals are estimated to be present here, with 20,000 pairs breeding, making it the largest colony in the world of this species. The limit of the area is defined by the foraging range of this species.</li> </ul>	H	H	M	M	M	M	M
<p><b>3. Santuario Ventilales Hidrotermales de la Cuenca De Guaymas (Guaymas Basin Hydrothermal Vents Sanctuary)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The coordinates of this area are latitude N max 27°05'49.54" - latitude N min 26°57'20.43"; longitude W max 111°27'53.01" - longitude W min 111°19'24.88"; at depths below 500 metres in the water column and on the seafloor.</li> <li>Guaymas Basin in the Gulf of California is a hydrothermally impacted, semi-enclosed basin where oxidation and precipitation of oxides are particularly intense. It is an unusual hydrothermal system due to its close proximity to the</li> </ul>	H	H	M	M	H	H	M

<sup>135</sup> For the areas 11, 12, 13, 14 and 18 in this table, Peru plans to undertake additional scientific and technical analysis of the areas described as meeting the EBSA criteria with a view to identifying the areas meeting the EBSA criteria and as applicable, to make this information available once the analysis is completed and subject to the adoption of a national position in this respect.

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
For key to criteria, see page 117							
<p>coast, where high sedimentation rates maintain a thick blanket of organic compound-rich sediment over the ridge axis. It has a unique benthic species composition. Hydrothermal sediments of the Guaymas Basin contain highly diverse anaerobic thermophilic microorganisms, including methanogens, sulfate-reducing bacteria, and presumably also methanotrophs</p>							
<p><b>4. Ecosistema Marino Sipacate-Cañón, San José (Sipacate-Cañón Marine Ecosystem of San José)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The Sipacate-Cañón marine coastal area of San José is located in the eastern Pacific Ocean, in the territorial waters of Guatemala.</li> <li>The Sipacate-Cañón has been identified as a priority area for inclusion in Guatemala's National System of Protected Areas. It contains a marine coastal area that is influenced by major mangrove forests and estuarine lagoons, and is key to the life cycles of commercially important fish species and to the life cycles of marine species such as turtles, seabirds and cetaceans.</li> </ul>	M	H	H	M	H	H	M
<p><b>5. Golfo de Fonseca (Gulf of Fonseca)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The Gulf of Fonseca extends across approximately 2015 km<sup>2</sup> of water associated with the Pacific Ocean in Central America. It borders three countries: El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua.</li> <li>The gulf comprises various ecosystems, primarily mangroves of the Gulf of Fonseca, dry tropical forest, intertidal flats, and intertidal and subtidal rocky zones. Several confluent rivers bring nutrients, contaminants and sediment to this body of water. The gulf also contains various islands, some of which are significantly above sea level (&gt;500 m). The area is important to traditional fishing and shell-fishing. Salt production and shrimp farming also take place in the area.</li> </ul>	H	M	M	H	-	M	M
<p><b>6. Dorsal Submarina de Malpelo (Malpelo Ridge)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: 1° 29'24"N - 5° 0'02"N and 79° 40'26"W and 82° 44'56"W. The Malpelo Ridge is entirely within national jurisdiction in the central zone of the Colombian Pacific Ocean basin.</li> <li>It extends from north-east to south-west over a distance of 240 km and is 80 km wide. It rises sharply from a depth of approximately 4000 m on the eastern side. This area is a habitat for endemic species and has a high level of biodiversity. Various species of marine mammals and sharks live out part of their respective life cycles in this area. The area has a heightened vulnerability due to the over-exploitation of fishery resources in the area and the effects of the El Niño Southern Oscillation.</li> </ul>	H	H	H	M	M	H	H
<p><b>7. Upwelling System of Papagayo and adjacent areas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The size and location of this area varies throughout the year but the mean position is near 9°N 90°W, between the westward North Equatorial Current and the Eastward North Equatorial Countercurrent.</li> <li>This is an area of high primary productivity in the north-eastern tropical Pacific, which supports marine predators such as tuna, dolphins and cetaceans. The endangered leatherback turtle (<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>), which nests on the beaches of Costa Rica, migrates through the area. The area provides year-round habitat that is important for the survival and recovery of the endangered blue whale (<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>). The area is of special importance to the life history of a population of the blue whales that migrate south from Baja California during the winter for breeding, calving and feeding.</li> </ul>	H	H	H	H	H	-	-
<p><b>8. Corredor Marino del Pacífico Oriental Tropical (Eastern Tropical Pacific Marine Corridor)</b></p>	M	H	H	M	M	M	L



Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
For key to criteria, see page 117							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: Central eastern tropical Pacific.</li> <li>The importance of the biological diversity of this area has been recognized by the four countries to which it belongs (Costa Rica, Colombia, Ecuador and Panama), through their declaration of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in these areas. The geomorphological structures of the area are biologically and ecologically significant and are important for the connectivity of species on their migratory routes and at other times of their life cycles (e.g., mating, birth, feeding). The area plays an important role for populations of hammerhead sharks, humpback whales, leatherback and Ridley turtles, and birds, such as cormorants, boobies and pelicans.</li> </ul>							
<p><b>9. Zona Ecuatorial de Alta Productividad (Equatorial High-Productivity Zone)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: This open-ocean system is located from latitudes of approximately 5° N to 5° S of the equator, and longitudes of approximately 165° E to the Galápagos Islands.</li> <li>The Pacific Ocean equatorial high productivity zone is a large-scale oceanographic feature associated with the Equatorial Current System. It comprises almost the entire width of the Pacific Basin, but is limited to a narrow band spanning the equator. The thermocline in this region shoals from west to east due to wind forcing, bringing waters with a high nutrient content near the surface and leading to elevated primary productivity relative to the adjacent waters to the north and south. There is strong benthic-pelagic coupling, with benthic secondary production in the abyssal plains being strongly related to the surface primary productivity. Historically, high sperm whale abundance was recorded in this area. This feature is highly influenced by El Niño events. As well, climate change could reduce the strength of the upwelling and nutrient cycling in the area that supports its high levels of primary productivity.</li> </ul>	H	L	L	-	H	L	L
<p><b>10. Archipiélago de Galápagos y Prolongación Occidental (Galápagos Archipelago and its Western Extension)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area covers an area of 585 914 km<sup>2</sup> within the following coordinates: 95.2477°W; 3.6744° N; 87.2051°W; 3.4350°S.</li> <li>The Galápagos Islands host a great diversity of endemic species that are protected by the Galápagos Marine Reserve (GMR). The Galápagos ecosystem has a vast biodiversity of species distributed throughout various marine habitats, which reflect not only the archipelago's geology and varied oceanography, but also its intra-annual and inter-annual variability. Various studies of species associated with the archipelago (e.g., sharks, whales, marlins, albatrosses) have shown the constant migration patterns of many species in the area. During these migrations, individuals are vulnerable to both interaction with industrial fisheries and collision with large vessels in transit. There is a constant occurrence of species in the region (3464 marine invertebrates, 684 fish; the list continues to grow), which demonstrates the importance of this marine area in terms of its levels of diversity and endemism. The high degree of biodiversity in the region is associated with its elevated primary productivity, which is not only a feature within the GMR (because of the "island effect"), but also a prevailing characteristic of habitats such as seamounts, the platform slope, abyssal plains and hydrothermal benthic systems.</li> </ul>	H	H	H	H	H	H	M
<p><b>11. Cordillera de Carnegie – Frente Ecuatorial (Carnegie Ridge – Equatorial Front)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The Carnegie Ridge begins at the west coast of Ecuador and Peru and extends to 1°S, to 6°S, and to 88°W.</li> <li>This area includes Ecuadorian territorial waters (continental and insular), international waters and Peruvian territorial waters; it also includes various structures of great importance. The equatorial front, which is a transition zone between the water masses transported by the El Niño and Humboldt currents, is characterized by an intense</li> </ul>	H	H	H	M	H	H	M

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
For key to criteria, see page 117							
<p>thermohaline gradient, which reaches its peak during the dry season (24°C–33.5 ppt at 1° S; and 18°C–35 ppt between 2 and 3° S). The southern band of the equatorial front has traditionally seen high biological productivity. The Carnegie Ridge is an aseismic ridge of volcanic origin in the Pacific Ocean located between the coasts of Ecuador and the Galápagos Islands. The southern limit of the eastern tropical Pacific is an area of vast biodiversity, which contains over 70% of the species of the Peruvian littoral zone. It contains numerous endemic species and the largest population of various species of the eastern tropical Pacific biogeographic province. It is the southern limit of mangrove distribution and has biological communities of unique structure. It is a breeding ground for large cetaceans and is the southern limit of the breeding range of sea turtles. The area contains many threatened or overexploited species. The area has a high level of productivity because it receives nutrients from the Humboldt ecosystem zone.</p>							
<p><b>12. Golfo de Guayaquil (Gulf of Guayaquil)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location: The mouth of the gulf extends 200 km from north to south along the 81°W meridian, from Puntilla de Santa Elena (2°12'S) in Ecuador to near Mancora (4°07'S) in Peru. The gulf extends landward approximately 120 km.</li> <li>• The Gulf of Guayaquil is the largest estuary along the South American coast of the eastern Pacific. The gulf extends landward approximately 120 km. The Gulf of Guayaquil is naturally divided into an outer estuary, which originates on the western side of Puná Island (80° 15'W), and an inner estuary, which extends northeastward from the western end of Puná Island, including the Estero Salado and Guayas River systems. Its high degree of biological productivity, its status as a habitat for a diverse and rich biota, which supports the country's most important fisheries, the presence of mangroves on all the edges of the estuaries, the vast amounts of organic material deposited in it by inflowing rivers, the influence of various water masses, the predominant estuarine conditions combining marine and fluvial characteristics, the large area and shallowness of the inner platform, and many other factors distinguish the gulf from other comparable environments in the area. The oceanographic conditions of the Gulf of Guayaquil, which are related to the development of the equatorial front, coastal upwelling and the interaction of various types of water masses (such as saltwater and fresh water from the inner estuary of the gulf) are factors that significantly contribute to the diversity of phytoplankton in the gulf.</li> </ul>	H	H	H	H	H	H	L
<p><b>13. Sistema de Surgencia de la Corriente Humboldt en Perú (Humboldt Current Upwelling System in Peru)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location: This region is located in the coastal zone of the Humboldt Current ecosystem, facing the central coast of Peru, between latitude 5 and 18°S. The western limit extends from the coastline to the outer limit of the continental slope, which reaches an isobath of approximately 5000 m.</li> <li>• The Humboldt Current ecosystem off the coast of Peru is one of the world's most productive marine areas. It is linked to an active system of coastal marine upwelling, which is unique because of its high degree of endemism. These zones typically host large populations of small pelagic fish (anchovies and sardines), which, in turn, feed large populations of predators and sustain fishing activities. There are seven foci of intense upwelling that are crucial to the re-establishment of the system after high climatic variability events. In addition, the area has a degree of biodiversity of worldwide significance and has been named one of the 200 world ecoregions identified as global priorities for conservation.</li> </ul>	H	H	H	L	H	H	L

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
For key to criteria, see page 117							
<p><b>14. Centros de Surgencia Mayor y Aves Marinas Asociadas a la Corriente de Humboldt en Perú (Permanent Upwelling Cores and Important Seabird Areas of the Humboldt Current in Peru)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: Six foci have been identified in centres of biological activity where the friction of intense winds against the morphology of coastal ledges produces the most important upwelling centres associated with the Humboldt Current. These centres are: 1) Punta Aguja (5°47'S); 2) Chimbote (9°5S); 3) Callao (12°59' S); 4) Paracas (13°45'S); 5) Punta San Juan (15°22'S); and 6) Punta Atico (16°14S).</li> <li>The upwelling in the Peruvian ecosystem is mainly induced by the wind parallel to the coast and is highly affected by other factors, such as thermocline depth, coastal morphology, and the topography of the ocean floor. On the Peruvian coast, this has produced a series of upwelling centres that are of major importance to the aggregation of marine predators, as is the case for the densest aggregations of seabirds in the world: those of guano-producing birds. These centres are crucial to the re-establishment of the Humboldt system after warming events, and during such events, they serve as refuges as a result of the persistence of the upwelling events.</li> </ul>	H	H	H	L	H	M	M
<p><b>15. Sistema de Surgencia de la Corriente de Humboldt en el Norte de Chile (Northern Chile Humboldt Current Upwelling System)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area is located between 21°S and 24°S at the northern upwelling region of Chile, with an offshore extension up to 200 km from the coastline</li> <li>This coastal upwelling region includes the El Loa river area, the coastal upwelling Center of Mejillones Peninsula and surrounding areas. Both the El Loa river zone and Mejillones Peninsula are well known sites of strong biological activity driven by upwelling and within which both pelagic and benthic communities become concentrated, giving rise to important spawning and nursery areas for fishes, crustacean and mollusk species. The continuous upwelling provides nutrients and hence the flourishing of a large variety of phytoplankton with extremely short life cycles, which provide the opportunity for the evolution of a higher diversity of subsequent trophic levels.</li> </ul>	H	H	M	H	H	M	-
<p><b>16. Sistema de Surgencia de la Corriente de Humboldt en Chile Central (Central Chile Humboldt Current Upwelling System)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: An area between 29 and 31°S and extending 200 km to the west.</li> <li>This area includes an important wind-driven upwelling centre located in its southern boundary, four bays of different sizes and orientations with respect to the coastline that constitute a larger bay, several islands of different sizes and a couple of seamounts, and a topography and current-driven upwelling centre in its northern boundary. The system is highly productive because the upwelling occurs all year round; the bays in the area provide areas of recruitment for several species. There are habitats for several resident populations of endangered birds and marine mammals in the area.</li> </ul>	H	H	H	-	H	H	M
<p><b>17. Sistema de Surgencia de la Corriente de Humboldt en el Sur de Chile (Southern Chile Humboldt Current Upwelling System)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area is located between 35°S and 38°S near central southern Chile, with an offshore extension up to 200 km from the coastline.</li> <li>This area exhibits extremely high primary productivity and is characterized by strong seasonal upwelling, with intensive events taking place during the austral spring and summer period, along a relatively wide continental shelf</li> </ul>	H	H	-	H	H	M	L

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
For key to criteria, see page 117							
<p>(&gt;50 km) interrupted by submarine canyons. Over the continental shelf, extended periods of hypoxia affect the benthic environment, promoting the development of a large amount of biomass, in the form of mats of the giant bacterium <i>Thioploca</i>. The high productivity of this ecosystem exhibits a strong inter-annual variability related to the ENSO cycle, causing uncertainty in the sustainability of the resources derived from this ecosystem and in the potential ecosystem responses to ongoing climate change.</p>							
<p><b>18. Dorsal de Nazca y de Salas y Gómez (Salas y Gómez and Nazca Ridges)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location: Salas y Gomez ridge is located between 23°42' S and 29°12' S, and between 111°30' W and 86°30' W. Nazca ridge is located between 15°00' S and 26°09' S, and between 86°30' W and 76°06' W.</li> <li>• The area is a biological hotspot, with one of the highest levels of marine biological endemism (41.2% in fishes and 46.3% in invertebrates) in the world. It is considered a stepping stone for some marine mammals (e.g., blue whale), and it has been identified as a foraging area for leatherback turtle. In addition, it has been described as a recruitment and nursery area for swordfish and a breeding zone for Chilean jack mackerel, an overexploited species.</li> </ul>	L	H	H	H	M	H	H
<p><b>19. Montes Submarinos en el Cordón de Juan Fernández (Juan Fernández Ridge Seamounts)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location: The area corresponds to the continental and insular EEZs of Chile in which there are seamounts. The area is divided into seven zones: North, Centre, South, Far South, San Félix, Juan Fernández, and Easter Island.</li> <li>• 118 seamounts have been identified and described in Chile's various EEZs. Moreover, in Juan Fernández seamounts 1 and 2 (JF1, JF2), oceanographic and biological data (on phytoplankton, zooplankton, invertebrates, and exploratory fishing using various techniques) have been collected. Historical information indicates that in JF1 and JF2, a total of 82 species have been captured; notably, black coral has been caught in lobster traps. Underwater photographs of seamounts JF1 and JF2 show characteristics attributable to the impact of bottom trawling and dredging. Fishing efforts have taken place mostly in JF2. Fishing effort increased considerably in 2002, 2003, and 2005, changing the spatial structure of the aggregations of resources in seamount JF2.</li> </ul>	H	H	M	M	M	M	M
<p><b>20. Convergencia de la Deriva del Oeste (West Wind Drift Convergence)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location: Between 41.5° S and 47°S off the coast of Chile (including fjords and channels and the offshore area until 100 nm from the straight baselines). It covers pelagic through hadal depth zones.</li> <li>• The area proposed comprises an intricate array of inner seas, archipelagos, channels, and fjords stretching some 600 linear km and enclosing roughly 10,700 km of convoluted and protected shoreline. This region has been classified as one of 'main concerns' within the process of setting geographic priorities for marine conservation in Latin America and the Caribbean. The area partly belongs to the Cold-temperate South America Province, also known as Chiloense Ecoregion.</li> </ul>	H	H	M	M	H	H	M

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
For key to criteria, see page 117							
<p><b>21. Área de Alimentación del Petrel Gris en la Sur del Dorsal del Pacífico Este (Grey Petrel Feeding Area in the South-East Pacific Rise)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area is bounded approximately as follows: NW -120, -47; NE -112, -49; SE -112, -57, SW -120, -57. The area is located near the southern end of the East Pacific Rise and the western part of the South Pacific Basin. The nearest land lies 2000 km south to Antarctica, 2500 km north to Easter Island, 4000 km east to South America, and 7000 km west to New Zealand islands.</li> <li>This site is the key feeding area for the Antipodes Island, New Zealand population of the Near Threatened grey petrel (<i>Procellaria cinerea</i>) during their non-breeding season. Birds migrate from their breeding colonies to feed in this area between October and February. The site is located near the southern end of the East Pacific Rise, and the western part of the South Pacific Basin. BirdLife International recognizes this site as an Important Bird Area (IBA). A habitat use analysis of non-breeding grey petrel tracking data, using boosted regression trees, determined that bathymetry, mixed layer depth, mean temperature between the surface and 50 m, chlorophyll <i>a</i> concentration, and current velocity influenced the distribution of the birds.</li> </ul>	M	H	M	M	-	-	-

**Table 3. Description of areas meeting the EBSA criteria in the North Pacific**

(Details are provided in the appendix to annex V of the Report of the North Pacific Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs), UNEP/CBD/EBSA/NP/1/4.)

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
For key to criteria, see page 117							
<p><b>1. Peter the Great Bay</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area is located at the southern-most limit of Russian territorial waters. Peter the Great Bay includes three smaller bays: Amur, Ussuri and Posieta</li> <li>The area is characterized by high biodiversity due to a mix of northern and subtropical fauna. Common benthic fauna in this area includes various types of oysters and scallops. The area contains vast growths of Laminaria kelp, eelgrass (<i>zostera</i>), ahnfeldtia and gracilaria. Commercial fish stocks include Alaska pollock, groupers and sardines. Commercial stocks of benthic invertebrates, such as Kamchatka craboid, snow crab (<i>Chionoecetes opilio</i>), Spisula and Mactra are also represented, as are grey and black sea urchins and Red Listed gastropods. Sharks are regularly observed in this area, which serves as a feeding area. The marine area and islands are inhabited by more than 350 species of birds, 200 of which have links to the sea. The area is one of the main stop-over areas on the East Asian-Australasian Flyway.</li> </ul>	H	H	H	H	H	H	M
<p><b>2. West Kamchatka Shelf</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: This area is located in the eastern part of the Sea of Okhotsk along the western coastline of the Kamchatka peninsula (Russian Federation) in the North Pacific: from 57°15' N along the parallel to the 200-metre isobath, then to the south along the 200-metre isobath to 50°51' N 156°39' E, then straight to the east to Cape Lopatka.</li> <li>This is a key area for feeding and pre-spawning migrations for various species of Pacific salmon. The West Kamchatka shelf is an important reproduction area for crabs, Alaska pollock, herring, cod and halibut, among others. This region plays a unique role in supporting the productivity and biodiversity of the entire Sea of Okhotsk. This area includes the largest natural spawning ground for sockeye salmon (<i>O. nerka</i>) in the world.</li> </ul>	M	H	H	M	H	H	M
<p><b>3. Southeast Kamchatka Coastal Waters</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The boundary of this area begins at Cape Lopatka (the southern point of the Kamchatka peninsula, 50° 90' N, 156° 70' E), then to the north along the edge of the territorial sea of the Russian Federation, until Cape Kozlova (54° 65' N, 161° 89' E).</li> <li>The southeast Kamchatka coastal waters are critical for several species of marine megafauna. The Russian Far East generally has a relatively straight shoreline. It supports a high level of biodiversity in a small area and attracts marine megafauna (cetaceans, pinnipeds) as well. Migration routes of different vertebrates (marine birds, cetaceans, pinnipeds, salmon) are located along the shore in this area.</li> </ul>	-	H	H	M	M	H	M
<p><b>4. Eastern Shelf of Sakhalin Island</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area is situated along the eastern coast of Sakhalin island, Russian Federation, from the southern point of Sakhalin Island to the north along the 200 m isobath and then east to the mouth of the Amur River.</li> <li>Thick benthic aggregations make this area an important feeding ground for grey whales. The smallest population of whales in the world depends on its welfare (Okhotsk-Korean population of the grey whale). The bottom community</li> </ul>	M	H	H	M	H	H	M

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
For key to criteria, see page 117							
<p>is characterized by a high density of shellfish and sea urchins. The area at the northern part of Sakhalin is a feeding ground for beluga whales due to congregations of salmon passing to spawning grounds in the Amur River. Chum salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus keta</i>), a commercially important fishery, is found in the area. Red-listed kaluga (<i>Huso dauricus</i>), aggregations of <i>Dromia personata</i>, and red-listed Sakhalin taymen (<i>Hucho perryi</i>) are regularly seen in the area.</p>							
<p><b>5. Moneron Island Shelf</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: Moneron Island (46°14'00" N, 141°13'00" E) is located in the Strait of Tatar, 45 km south-west of Sakhalin Island, Russian Federation. The boundary of its shelf lies along the 150 m isobath.</li> <li>This is a biodiversity hotspot, with a high diversity of benthic communities and an intact marine ecosystem, including aggregations of sponge, bryozoans and red hydrocorals. It is located at the northern boundary of the abalone (<i>Haliotis</i>) range, which has a high degree of inter-annual variability caused by natural factors. The only rookery of Steller's sea lion in the southern part of the Sea of Okhotsk is found in this area as well as the highest density of zooplankton in the Sea of Okhotsk.</li> </ul>	M	M	-	L	H	L	H
<p><b>6. Shantary Islands Shelf, Amur and Tugur Bays</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area is located in the southeastern part of the Sea of Okhotsk and encompasses the Shantary archipelago. The boundary of this area is 30 nautical miles (nm) around the Shantary Islands, Russian Federation.</li> <li>The flora and fauna of this area, as well as its abiotic landscape components, have many unique features. Large rookeries of pinnipeds are located on the islands, and the number of whales is steadily increasing within adjacent waters. Bird diversity is very high, as more than 240 species (including IUCN Red-listed species) use the area for both nesting and migration. The biomass of Tugur Bay is about 100,000 tonnes, comprising sponges, actinias, ascidians, sea barnacles and bivalves.</li> </ul>	H	M	H	H	H	H	H
<p><b>7. Commander Islands Shelf and Slope</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The Commander Islands are located on the geographical boundary of the western Bering Sea and the Pacific Ocean and include two large islands (Bering and Mednyi), two smaller islands (Toporkov and Ariy Kamen) and several rocks that are a continuation of the Aleutian Islands. The area covers the insular shelf and slope, down to a depth of 4000 m, with the respective water column, and is entirely within the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation.</li> <li>This area shows remarkable uniqueness and a high level of not yet fully documented marine biodiversity. It plays an extremely important role in maintaining populations of a number of key marine species, and is crucial with regard to protection of endangered and threatened species. It maintains a high level of naturalness, particularly in offshore areas. It is very sensitive but has a long history of protection. However, further documenting of marine biodiversity and monitoring of all important levels of the marine ecosystem are critical for managing this area and supporting conservation efforts in the entire North Pacific.</li> </ul>	H	H	H	H	H	H	M
<p><b>8. East and South Chukotka Coast</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area extends from Krest Bay (Zaliv Kresta), the northwestern part of the Bay of Anadyr, along the complex coastline of the Chukotka Peninsula to Dezhnev Cape. The offshore boundary coincides with the border of the Russian Federation's EEZ in the Bering Sea and its maritime border in the Bering Strait and is thus entirely</li> </ul>	M	H	H	H	M	H	H

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
For key to criteria, see page 117							
<p>within Russia's jurisdiction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The uniqueness of the coastal waters of the western Bering Strait and the southern Chukotka Peninsula is associated with the largest and best-known polynya system in the North Pacific and the Chuckchi Sea. This is a wintering ground for bowhead whales, beluga whales, Pacific walrus and numerous seabirds. In spring, polynyas are used as migration routes. In summer, the southern and south-western coast of the Chukotka Peninsula harbours the largest breeding colonies of seabirds in Chukotka. Due to its complex coastline and diverse sea ice regime, this area has a high diversity of littoral and sublittoral habitats and a relatively high diversity of marine species for an Arctic area.</li> </ul>							
<p><b>9. Yamskie Islands and Western Shelikhov Bay</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area, which is located in the EEZ of the Russian Federation, starts east of the latitude of Zaviyalov Island in the north-western Sea of Okhotsk at the 200 m isobath and follows the isobaths surrounding Piagin and Koni peninsulas and Yamskie Islands up to the point of Gizhiga Peninsula, including the western part of Shelikhov Bay.</li> <li>Shelikhov Bay is characterized by upwelling, strong tidal currents and particular ice conditions. High productivity attracts many species to the area, including endangered species. The Yamskie Islands shelf serves as important area for cetaceans, while the islands are occupied by seabirds.</li> </ul>	M	H	H	H	H	H	H
<p><b>10. Alijos Islands</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The Alijos Islands (Mexico) are located in the eastern Pacific Ocean at 24° 57.5' latitude N, and 115° 45.0' longitude W, 300 km west of the Baja California Peninsula.</li> <li>The Alijos Islands are a group of small volcanic islands in columnar form rising from depths between 2400 and 4500 m. Alijos Islands belong to the Pacific coastal biome and are located in the southern section of the California Current Province (CALC), north-west of the convergence front, which lies south-west of the tip of Baja California. Upwelling makes this a highly productive area that supports high densities of fish and other vertebrates. The Alijos Islands are characterized by large aggregations of birds. The rocky outcrops are major nesting sites for seabirds. The islands are considered among Mexico's Marine Priority Areas. Due to its remoteness and the small area exposed, its naturalness has been preserved, although current knowledge and available biological, environmental and oceanographic data are limited.</li> </ul>	L	L	-	M	H	H	H
<p><b>11. Coronado Islands</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The Coronado islands are located on the continental margin, 13.6 km off the north-west coast of Baja California, within Mexico's EEZ. An archipelago, they comprise four small islands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coronado Norte (32°28'N, 117°18'O), with a surface area of 48 ha;</li> <li>Pilón de Azúcar (32° 25'N, 117°16'O) covering 7 ha;</li> <li>Coronado Centro (32°25'N, 117°16'O) covering 14 ha;</li> <li>Coronado Sur (32°25'N, 117°15'O) covering 183 ha.</li> </ul> </li> <li>The four islands of this complex support an abundant bird population. A narrow continental shelf surrounds the islands. The coastal zone of the islands comprises beaches, cliffs, dunes, coastal lagoons and bays, which lead to deep-sea habitats. This diversity in habitats explains the islands' high biological diversity. Upwelling in this area elevates primary productivity seasonally and supports a high biomass of invertebrates, and large aggregations of</li> </ul>	L	M	L	M	H	H	L



Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
For key to criteria, see page 117							
fish, marine birds and mammals.							
<p><b>12. Guadalupe Island</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: Guadalupe Island is an oceanic island of volcanic origin in the Mexican EEZ, 241 km to the west of the Baja California Peninsula. It is located at 29°2'N and 118°16.6'W.</li> <li>Guadalupe Island occurs on the Pacific tectonic plate and is home to two shield volcanoes. The oceanic system is highly productive due to upwelling and supports large populations of endemic marine birds, invertebrates, fish and marine mammals. This area is of high importance for the life stages of certain species of birds and marine mammals. An important aspect of this area is its connectivity to other populations along the California current system. It hosts many endemic terrestrial and marine species that are at risk due to the introduction of carnivores and pests, and the use of the island's resources for development.</li> </ul>	L	H	M	M	H	H	M
<p><b>13. Upper Gulf of California Region</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area is located within Mexico's national jurisdiction.</li> <li>The Colorado River Delta and the upper portion of the Gulf of California have biophysical features, endemic biota and oceanographic characteristics that are unique to this region. Among them are strong tidal mixing due to tidal movements and the influx of fresh water in the delta area, which depends on the release of water from the Colorado River. Extensive sediment beds deposited here over a long period concentrate nutrients, which make this area extremely productive. The area is also home to endangered endemic species, including the Gulf of California porpoise and the totoaba. The area is also important for fin whales, common dolphins, sea lions and a multitude of seabird species. The commercial fisheries in the area, both industrial and small-scale, make the area vulnerable to human impacts.</li> </ul>	H	H	H	M	H	M	L
<p><b>14. Midriff Islands Region</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The Midriff Islands region is located within Mexico's national jurisdiction.</li> <li>The central portion of the Gulf of California is characterized by the presence of two large islands and several small ones, divided by narrow, deep channels that create wind-driven upwelling fronts and eddies and further increase primary productivity in this already biodiversity-rich marine area. The biota of the midriff islands region is rich and diverse. Marine mammal diversity includes almost all large baleen whales, sperm whales, large schools of dolphins and numerous sea lion rookeries. Along the shorelines of the rugged, mountainous and arid islands are several seabird colonies, where important populations nest. Tiny Rasa Island stands out because it is here that a large percentage of the global population of elegant and royal terns and Herman's gulls nest.</li> </ul>	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
<p><b>15. Coastal Waters Off Baja California</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area extends from the north at Guerrero Negro lagoon and Cedros and San Benitos Islands and Natividad Island, and incorporates San Ignacio lagoon and Magdalena Bay and the areas offshore directly west and north of this productive bay. This area is within Mexico's national jurisdiction.</li> <li>This large coastal area includes large coastal lagoons that serve as nursing and breeding grounds for endangered grey whale populations, and islands and offshore areas that are important feeding grounds for pelagic fauna. The area's lagoons are important for whales as well as shorebirds, sea turtles, invertebrates and fish. Islands in the area provide nesting sites for the endangered sooty shearwater, and its offshore areas are critical feeding sites for</li> </ul>	L	H	H	H	M	M	H

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
For key to criteria, see page 117							
loggerhead sea turtles, sharks and tuna. These breeding and feeding grounds provide connectivity for populations that migrate along the Pacific coast of North America in the case of grey whales, and across the Pacific to Japan in the case of loggerhead turtles.							
<p><b>16. Juan de Fuca Ridge Hydrothermal Vents</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area is composed of a complex of vents located on three short spreading areas, specifically the Juan de Fuca Ridge, Gorda Ridge and Explorer Ridge off the coasts of British Columbia, Canada, and the states of Washington, Oregon and California, USA. Only vents that fall outside the EEZs of Canada and the USA have been evaluated with respect to the EBSA criteria.</li> <li>The sea floor, physical structures associated with the vents, surrounding water column (which is influenced by chemical and thermal properties of the vent fluids and gases), and biological communities associated with the vents collectively meet the criteria. The formation of hydrothermal vents is driven by dynamic tectonic activity. The microbial communities associated with vents in the northeast Pacific Ocean are diverse, rare and unique in terms of physiologies, metabolism, thermal tolerance and halotolerance.</li> </ul>	H	H	-	H	H	M	M
<p><b>17. North-east Pacific Ocean Seamounts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: A series of seamount complexes, including the Cobb-Eickleberg seamount chain, are located in the north-east Pacific Ocean and range along the Cascadia subduction zone from the Aleutian Islands in the north to Axial Seamount in the south.</li> <li>The North-east Pacific Ocean Seamounts are a series of seamount complexes that range from the Gulf of Alaska to the coasts of British Columbia, Canada, and Washington and Oregon, USA. Eight seamount complexes were evaluated against the EBSA criteria on the basis of survey data, knowledge of the seamount morphologies (including depth, height, proximity to neighbouring seamounts), models that predict occurrences of octocorals and deepwater corals, and inferences about the distribution and abundance of corals based on similar seamounts within national jurisdictions. The chain of seamount complexes was evaluated as one area because of their similar geological origins, and their configuration may facilitate gene flow and migration of benthic and pelagic species from southern to northern latitudes.</li> </ul>	H	M	L	H	H	H	H
<p><b>18. Emperor Seamount Chain and Northern Hawaiian Ridge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: Emperor Seamount Chain and Northern Hawaiian Ridge stretch for ca. 3000 km from the Aleutian Trench to the northwestern Hawaiian Islands in the western North Pacific Ocean (53-30°N, 164-177°E).</li> <li>The Emperor Seamount Chain and Northern Hawaiian Ridge stretch from the Aleutian Trench to the northwestern Hawaiian Islands across the North Pacific Basin. The area is home to commercially important fisheries, as well as a number of species of corals.</li> </ul>	M	M	L	M	M	M	L

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	For key to criteria, see page 117						
<p><b>19. North Pacific Transition Zone</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The latitudinal extent of this area changes seasonally between 28° to 34°N and 40° to 43°N, being further south during northern winters. The feature is bounded to the south by the Subtropical Frontal Zone and to the north by the Subarctic Frontal Zone.</li> <li>The North Pacific Transition Zone (NPTZ) is an oceanographic feature of special importance to the biology of many species in the North Pacific. A latitudinal gradient of physical features, including eddies and frontal zones, creates a highly productive habitat that aggregates prey resources, thereby attracting many species of pelagic predators—including endangered and commercially valuable species. The feature also serves as a migratory corridor for species such as bluefin tuna and juvenile loggerhead sea turtles.</li> </ul>	L	H	H	L	H	M	M
<p><b>20. Focal Foraging Areas For Hawaiian Albatrosses During Egg-Laying And Incubation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: 35-45° N, and 175-155° W.</li> <li>Northwest Hawaiian Island breeding colonies of black-footed albatross (<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>, Vulnerable, IUCN Red List) and Laysan albatross (<i>Phoebastria immutabilis</i>, Near Threatened, IUCN Red List) in the area account for 90% of the global population of each species. Although widely distributed during much of the annual cycle, during egg-laying and incubation (November-February), adults concentrate their foraging effort in an area of frontal habitats close to the breeding colony. Black-footed albatrosses are concentrated within a more restricted band south of the subarctic front, while Laysan albatross capitalize on the colder waters within the subarctic front to the north.</li> </ul>	M	H	H	H	H	L	L

**Table 4. Description of areas meeting the EBSA criteria in the South-Eastern Atlantic**

*(Details are provided in the appendix to annex IV of the Report of the South-Eastern Atlantic Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs), UNEP/CBD/RW/EBSA/SEA/1/4.)*

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
For key to criteria, see page 117							
<p><b>1. Coastal habitats of the neritic zone of Mauritania and the far north of Senegal</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location: 17.238 W and 16.024 W; 20.773 N and 15.802 N.</li> <li>• This area contains specific habitats such as clam and maerl beds in the north, the rocky zones south of Cap Timiris, the habitat of overexploited demersal species such as grouper (<i>genus Epinephelus</i>) and the mullet spawning area located between southern Nouakchott and Chatt Boul. The environmental conditions in this area vary considerably in terms of temperature, salinity, suspended matter, nutrients and turbulence, which influence the high biological diversity in this area. The area is characterized by high productivity (especially in the euphotic zone). It serves as a nursery and habitat for the fishery resources that support the country's economy and for emblematic species of great ecological value, such as monk seals, humpback dolphins and sea turtles. The area is of considerable economic and social importance for Mauritania, being an important site for small-scale fishing. Moreover, the area is under strong anthropogenic pressure (as it contains urban centres and is used for many purposes).</li> </ul>	H	H	H	M	H	M	-
<p><b>2. Cold-water coral reefs off Nouakchott</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location: These cold-water coral reefs are located on the continental slope (on the rise of the slope, approximately 400 km long). They include the Banda and Timiris mounds.</li> <li>• Cold-water coral reefs were discovered in Mauritania at the foot of the continental slope at a depth of 600 metres. These structures occur along 400 km of the slope. These coral reefs form veritable seamounts that rise up to 100 m above the seabed: the "Timiris Mounds" off Cap Timiris and the "Banda Mounds" off Nouakchott. The corals are "ecosystem engineers" and are home to a wealth of biodiversity. However, the role of living corals and fossil reefs in Mauritania has received little study. Although the living corals were sampled in 2010, the quantity and location of living coral communities on the reef have not yet been determined. The role of these rigid structures in water and resource dynamics is unknown.</li> </ul>	M	M	-	M	-	M	M
<p><b>3. Permanent upwelling cell in northern Mauritania</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location: The cell is the core (21°N) of the Canary upwelling ecosystem, one of the four most important upwelling systems in the world. The strong tradewinds in the cold weather period (November to June) push the coastal waters out to sea and cause the upwelling of nutrient-rich cold waters from the depths. In summer (July-October), when the wind changes direction and the Mauritanian sea is fed by warm surface waters from the south (the Guinea Current), most of the upwelling stops, except off Cap Blanc (21°N), where it persists throughout the year.</li> <li>• The area is characterized by significant fishery resources, large populations of Palaeartic, Antarctic and subregional (including Macaronesian) marine birds and emblematic megafauna (tuna, swordfish, sailfish, sharks, rays, dolphins, bottlenose whales, baleen whales and sperm whales). Also noteworthy is the seasonal presence of many pelagic fish, marine birds (including gannet and phalaropes), and large predators and cetaceans. It is thus one of the key zones for small pelagic fish (sardinettes, sardines, anchovies, horse mackerel and mackerel), representing more than 85% of fisheries production in the Mauritanian EEZ. It is also a key area for a large</li> </ul>	H	H	M	-	H	H	L

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	For key to criteria, see page 117						
<p>proportion of demersal fish, with small pelagic fish serving as forage species. This is a dynamic system, with an area of high primary productivity, which may expand or shrink (spatially or temporally) and could potentially be influenced by climate change.</p>							
<p><b>4. Timiris Canyon system</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: Timiris Canyon is the largest canyon in the Mauritanian EEZ. Its depth is 250 to 300 m and it varies between 2 and 7.5 km in width. It winds for 450 km perpendicular to the coast in the abyssal area.</li> <li>The structure of the canyon plays an important ecological role as a corridor connecting the flora and fauna in the bathyal and abyssal zones with the biodiversity in the neritic and coastal zone. Transport of sediments from the coast to deeper waters is facilitated by the canyon's structure. The same is true for the movement of waters from the depths to the surface. It is thus probable that the surface waters around the canyon serve as a sanctuary for pelagic biodiversity. Canyons play an important part in the linkage of the ecosystems of the abyssal plain, slope and continental shelf.</li> </ul>	H	M	M	H	H	M	M
<p><b>5. Cayar Seamount</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The Cayar Seamount is located off Cayar, 300 km west of Cap-Vert, Senegal, at longitudes 17.864223 W and 17.496424 W and latitudes 15.832420 N and 15.368942 N. It is found at depths of from 200 to 500 m at a distance of approximately 100 nautical miles from the coast.</li> <li>This complex comprises three mounts: called Cayar mount, Petit Cayar mount and Medina mount. The Cayar Seamount is one of the rare seamounts off the coast of Senegal characterized by high biodiversity and strong hydrodynamics. The positive consequences of this dynamic water flow, including high biodiversity and primary productivity, encourage the frequentation of these zones by trawlers and even by small-scale fishers, who often engage in destructive fishing activities.</li> </ul>	H	M	M	-	M	M	L
<p><b>6. Cayar Canyon</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: Cayar Canyon is located at approximately 15°25'N and 18°0'W. It is situated in Senegalese territorial waters and the EEZ.</li> <li>Cayar Canyon is located at approximately 15°25'N and 18°0'W. This canyon is a rare ecosystem in terms of its size and specificity. It is characterized, moreover, by high biodiversity. This area is an important zone for the migration of seabirds, turtles and several species of coastal pelagic fish and coastal demersal fish.</li> </ul>	H	M	M	M	M	H	L
<p><b>7. Saloum Delta</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: 17.071 W and 16.573 W, 14.235N and 13.601 N.</li> <li>The Saloum Delta is located in the centre-west of Senegal. Straddling the regions of Thiès and Fatick 80 km to the west of the town of Kaolack, it combines the characteristics of a humid, marine, estuarine, lake and wetlands zone. It is an amphibious domain, composed of three large groups of islands surrounded by a dense network of channels (generally known as "<i>bolons</i>"). It is the primary environment for fish species and water birds to reproduce, forage and take refuge. This rich environment is linked to the presence of many mudflats surrounded by mangroves.</li> </ul>	M	L	M	M	M	H	M
<p><b>8. Mouth of the Casamance River</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The mouth of the Casamance is located in southern Senegal on the Atlantic side. It is situated between 17.150513 W and 16.737610 W, and between 12.835083 N and 12.393311 N.</li> </ul>	M	M	M	M	M	M	L

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	For key to criteria, see page 117						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>From a biological standpoint, the zone includes the nurseries of several pelagic and demersal species (<i>Sardinella aurita</i>, <i>Sardinella maderensis</i>, <i>Trachurus trecae</i>, <i>Decapterus rhonchus</i>, <i>Epinephelus aeneus</i>). It is a migration and reproduction area for several species of fish, sea turtles and birds.</li> </ul>							
<p><b>9. Island of Boavista</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The Boavista marine zone covers the area situated between 15.802917 N and 20.773682 N latitude and between 16.024292 W and 17.238525 W longitude. It covers the south-west and south-east part of the island of Boavista and the João Valente, Boavista and Cape Verde seamounts, in Cape Verde.</li> <li>The marine zone around the island of Boavista is characterized by a large diversity of corals, which is considered one of the 10 hotspots for the conservation of coral in the world. It is also the top reproduction area for loggerhead turtles (<i>Caretta caretta</i>) on the eastern Atlantic margin and the third largest in the world. The biological and ecological importance of this zone is also accentuated by the presence of seamounts, notably those of João Valente, Boavista and Cape Verde. Moreover, it is significant as a foraging and reproduction area for many marine species, including sharks and cetaceans. Lastly, the zone contains most of the marine biomass of Cape Verde.</li> </ul>	H	H	H	H	H	H	M
<p><b>10. Santa Luzia, Raso and Branco complex</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: 16°86' – 16°51'N; 24°85' – 24°51'W</li> <li>Situated north of the Cape Verde archipelago, the islands of Santa Luzia, Branco and Raso are uninhabited and are near other sparsely populated islands (Sao Vicente and Boavista). Their biological richness and the need to preserve their biodiversity have led the national authorities (Directorate-General of Environment) to establish a wilderness reserve and, since 2009, a marine protected area to reconcile conservation activities and the need to ensure the harmonious development of local communities, consisting mostly of fishers.</li> </ul>	H	M	H	H	M	M	H
<p><b>11. Santo Antão north-west region</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area extends from north-western Boavista, rising from depths of 2,000 to 30 m, and is located 15 nautical miles from the island of Santo Antão in Cape Verde. The site is situated between 15.802917N and 20.773682N latitude and between 17.238525 W and 16.024292 W longitude.</li> <li>The Santo Antão north-west region is a site of great biological and ecological value, characterized by the presence of large habitats, such as seamounts, canyons and corals. The site also provides habitat for many emblematic and threatened species, such as cetaceans and sea turtles, and presents a high level of biological productivity. The Santo Antão north-west is one of the principal fishery zones in Cape Verde, particularly for tuna, and also hosts endemic species. Additional data are needed in order to evaluate the natural or non-natural character of the (criterion 7), although current activities (mainly fishing) indicate some disturbance.</li> </ul>	H	M	H	M	H	M	-

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	For key to criteria, see page 117						
<p><b>12. Bijagos archipelago</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The Bijagos archipelago is located off the coast of Guinea-Bissau, in the estuary of the Geba/Corubal rivers, between 15.802917 N and 20.773682 N latitude and between 16.024292 W and 17.238525 W longitude. It covers a vast island complex with a total surface area of 1,046,950 ha, including islands and islets. It extends up to 100 km off the coast, approaching the edge of the continental shelf, within national jurisdiction.</li> <li>The Bijagos archipelago is an exceptional site, characterized by the presence of many threatened and emblematic species, a diversity of critical habitats and a high biological productivity. The archipelago is the second-largest site for Palaearctic birds and the largest breeding ground for green turtles on the African continent. Moreover, the Bijagos archipelago is thought to be the last refuge for sawfish, a species in critical danger of extinction in West Africa. The area encompasses the entire marine portion of the archipelago, following the 10-metre depth contour.</li> </ul>	H	H	H	H	H	H	M
<p><b>13. Rio Pongo</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: Rio Pongo, which takes its name from the river bordering it, is located in the prefecture of Boffa, on the northern Guinean coast between 10°01'-10°13' N and 14°04'-14°12' W. Its surface area is 0.300 km<sup>2</sup></li> <li>This is an area of refuge, reproduction and growth for juveniles and a migration corridor for many marine and coastal organisms. Rio Pongo is located on the northern Guinean coast between 10°01'-10°13' N and 14°04'-14°12' W in the prefecture of Boffa. Compared to other sections of the coastline, this site is less degraded and harbours bird species such as <i>Ciconia episcopus</i>, <i>Ardea goliath</i>, <i>Scopus umbretta</i>, <i>Ibis ibis</i>, <i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i> and <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>. The presence of the West African manatee <i>Trichechus senegalensis</i> has also been noted. Data exist on the marine biological diversity (phytoplankton, zooplankton, shrimp, benthos and fish) in the Fatala and Motéba estuaries. These data confirm that the two estuaries are nursery areas that deserve attention and protection. To ensure the continued supply of biological products to the Guinean population, on the one hand, and, on the other, to sustainably protect birds and other threatened species, the Republic of Guinea designated Rio Pongo, among others, as a Ramsar site in September 1992.</li> </ul>	L	M	M	M	M	H	L
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>							
<p><b>15. Yawri Complex</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area lies within the southern shelf region of Sierra Leone's coastal waters between latitudes 7°22'29.66" N and 8°07'16.35" N, and longitude 12°41'11.16" W and 13°20'11.24" W.. The Yawri Complex traverses Yawri Bay, Banana and Turtle Islands and extends southward in the Sherbro Island and 10 km west off the bay into the adjacent continental shelf waters of Sierra Leone.</li> <li>The Yawri Complex supports threatened biodiversity, including royal tern (<i>Sterna maxima</i>), West Africa manatee (<i>Trichechus senegalensis</i>), sharks and marine turtles (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>, <i>Caretta caretta</i>, <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>). Much research has shown that this area is a very important spawning site for many fin and shell fish species as well as threatened sea turtles.</li> </ul>	M	M	H	L	M	M	-
<p><b>16. Rivercess-Greenville Turtle-Breeding Ground</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area is located in the southern part of Rivercess and Sinoe counties in the south-eastern part of Liberia. It is approximately 20 miles from Cestos city in Rivercess and 10 miles from Greenville city in Sinoe County. The area is entirely within Liberia's national jurisdiction.</li> </ul>	H	H	H	H	M	-	M

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rivercess-Greenville is a breeding ground for sea turtles, pelagic, benthic and other fish species that dwell in warm, shallow water. More than ten species of marine turtle can be found along the shores of the Atlantic Ocean. Different species of marine turtle were found. The area is found along the southern continental margin of Liberia. Part of Cape Mount, specifically Semberhun, Banjor Beach in Montserrado and Baford Bay were identified as turtle-breeding grounds, but the shoreline between Rivercess and Greenville predominates over the rest of the area, hence the reason for its description. The spawning ground is linked to the estuary of Sanquin River, which transports pieces of decayed wooden material that provide shelter and food for the inhabitants. Seabirds, such as streaked shearwater, great winged petrel and Murphy's petrel, inhabit the area. This area is considered a priority because of its biological significance and the vulnerability of the marine ecosystem.</li> </ul>							
<p><b>17. Tabou Canyon and Seamount</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: This area is located off the coast of Tabou, Côte d'Ivoire.</li> <li>This area includes a canyon and seamount, and the water depth offshore is over 100 m. The seabed presents sandy or muddy habitats, a combination of the two, distinctive facies and rocks. The region is also characterized by non-mature upwellings. The biological communities include many giant algae (such as <i>Ulva</i> sp. and <i>Sargasum</i> sp.) attached or unattached to the rocks, which provide refuge and foraging sites for many sea animals, molluscs (mainly mussels <i>Mytilus perna</i>), which also serve as food; crustaceans (characterized by spiny lobsters <i>Palinurus</i> sp, slipper lobsters <i>Scyllarides</i> sp. and prawns <i>Penaeus notialis</i>); pelagic fish; demersal fish (such as <i>Brachydeuterus auritus</i> (Val. 1834), <i>Sardinella aurita</i> C.V., <i>Sardinella eba</i>, <i>Anchoviella guineensis</i>, <i>Pseudolithus senegalensis</i> V., <i>Pseudolithus typus</i> BLKR, and <i>Ethmalosa fimbriata</i> Bowdich); reptiles (mainly sea turtles such as leatherback turtles <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>, Olive Ridley turtles <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>, green turtles <i>Chelonia mydas</i> and hawksbill turtles <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>); and, lastly, aquatic mammals such as West African manatees (<i>Trichechus senegalensis</i>).</li> </ul>	H	H	H	M	H	H	M
<p><b>18. Abidjan Canyon and Trou sans Fond</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: This area, located at latitude 3°N-5°N and longitude 3.8°W-4.3°W, subdivides Ivorian marine waters into two sectors, in a plane perpendicular to the coastline: the western sector from Abidjan to the Liberian border and the eastern sector from Abidjan to Ghana.</li> <li>In the marine region of Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire has a canyon and a trou sans fond (bottomless hole) that maintain its maritime biological diversity heritage. With depths of over 3,000 m, the canyon and trou sans fond are rich in benthic communities (about 200 species of polychaetes) and fish, including six families and 17 species of fish belonging to the community of coastal pelagic fish dominated by <i>Sardinella aurita</i>, <i>S. eba</i>, <i>S. rouxi</i> etc. The benthic habitat, dominated by mud and distinctive facies, such as faecal pellets, constitute a receptacle for all the pollutants from the city of Abidjan. Lastly, the canyon and trou sans fond contribute to the self-purification of the marine environment and Ebrié and Grand-Lahou lagoons, and to the ecological balance of the region.</li> </ul>	H	H	M	M	H	M	L



Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
For key to criteria, see page 117							
<p><b>19. Shrimp and sardine route from Tabou to Assinie</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The Tabou-Assinie marine area is located at latitude 5°N-4°N and longitude 7°W-3°W.</li> <li>The landscape of the coastline, over 500 km long, is dominated by evergreen forests, swamp forests, mangroves, pre-lagoon savannahs, nature parks and reserves, direct communication of watercourses with the sea or with lagoons, and Fresco, Grand-Lahou, Ebrié and Aby lagoons. The western part is made up primarily of cliffs overhanging the sea and sandy beaches where sea turtles nest, while the eastern part is dominated by sandy beaches and often presents areas of severe erosion and closed river mouths. The region is traversed by the Guinea current and counter-current, which produces mature, nutrient-rich seasonal upwellings. These upwellings are the basis for the creation of the region's food web. The first link in this chain is the production of phytoplankton. The production of zooplankton is also relatively high. The volume of shrimp production fluctuates between 600 and 800 tonnes/year, and that of fish, mainly sardines, amounts to between 30,000 and 40,000 tonnes a year. In addition, with more than 300 species of fish sampled, the region holds more than 80 per cent of the country's marine species.</li> </ul>	H	H	H	M	H	H	M
<p><b>20. The EEZ off the coast of Côte d'Ivoire</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The waters of this area, located at latitude 3°N-0° and longitude 2.5°W-8.5°W, are over 100 m deep.</li> <li>Côte d'Ivoire has marine waters offshore in the EEZ and a special marine area that are ecologically and biologically significant, being a site for migration, reproduction and development of larval, juvenile and adult deep-sea red crabs (<i>Geryon maritae</i>), migratory fish, including albacore (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>), skipjack (<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>), bigeye (<i>Thunnus obesus</i>), longfin (<i>Thunus alalunga</i>), small tuna including little tunny (<i>Euthynnus alleteratus</i>) and frigate mackerel (<i>Auxis thazard</i>), Atlantic sailfish (<i>Istiophorus albicans</i>), swordfish (<i>Xiphias gladius</i>) and sharks. The benthic environment is dominated by muddy bottoms and distinctive facies, and the region is characterized by strong, mature upwellings. The main threats to the region are illegal fishing, overexploitation and pollution, as well as invasive alien species. Given the socio-economic importance of the region, many studies are being carried out there; a tuna observatory is being established and observers are soon expected to participate in the tuna campaigns.</li> </ul>	M	H	H	M	H	M	M
<p><b>21. Agbodrafo coastal and marine habitat</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area is located within the national jurisdiction of Togo. It is primarily coastal and is bounded by the continental shelf. Its geographical coordinates are as follows:   Latitude      Longitude  6°09'00" N    1°18'00" E;  5°56'24" N    1°20'24" E;  6°00'00" N    1°34'48" E;  6°12'32" N    1°31'12" E.</li> <li>The Agbodrafo coastal and marine habitat is situated between the autonomous port of Lomé to the west and the ore port of Kpémé. Mainly coastal, it ends at the continental shelf and presents significant characteristics for the development of a very important biological community. It has a primarily sandy bottom, artificial reefs, including three shipwrecks, and pipeline installation structures. The presence of "beach rock" is an essential element in this</li> </ul>	M	H	H	H	H	H	L

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
For key to criteria, see page 117							
<p>habitat because it acts as a support around which many algal communities develop. Besides the 452 species of fish found in Togo, this area is home to four species of sea turtles (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>, <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>, <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> and <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>), the last two of which nest along the whole coast. It is a foraging site for green turtles (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>), which eat the algae that grow on the beach rock. The area is also home to 16 species of sea mammals, including a population of humpback dolphin (<i>Sousa teuszii</i>). Most of these species are in the vulnerable category on the IUCN red list. The area in question is threatened by, among other things, coastal erosion, various types of pollution, the growth of maritime traffic and the overexploitation of natural resources.</p>							
<p><b>22. Bouche du Roi-Togbin</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area is situated in Togo, at the following coordinates:  Latitude      Longitude  6°19'35" N    1°54'33" E;  6°20'43" N    2°20'33" E;  6°00'00" N    1°54'32" E;  6°00'00" N    2°24'28" E.</li> <li>The Bouche du Roi-Togbin marine area is part of the coastal plain, which is a complex of barrier beaches separated by tidal flats and lagoons. The water depth varies from 0 to more than 1,000 m. The region is also characterized by a small seasonal upwelling. This process encourages the proliferation of biological communities, including phytoplankton, zooplankton, algae attached to isolated rocks and the chain of coral reefs, crustaceans, pelagic and demersal fish, cetaceans and marine reptiles, including turtles. This site was chosen because of the voluntary reduction in authorized catches and the increase in fishing managed by quotas.</li> </ul>	H	H	H	H	M	M	L
<p><b>23. Togo-Benin cross-border marine area</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: This cross-border area straddles the countries of Togo and Benin. It is mainly coastal in nature and ends at the continental shelf. It is located within the national jurisdiction of the two countries. It is located between Aného pass (in Togo) and the mouth of the Mono River (in Benin). The geographical coordinates are as follows:  Latitude      Longitude  6.23° N      1.58° E;  6.03° N      1.63° E;  6.12° N      1.99° E;  6.30° N      1.96° E.</li> <li>This is a long area running approximately 27 km along the coast and extending more than 22 km into the sea. The two river mouths offer good conditions for high biological productivity in the coastal and marine ecosystems. A very significant marine and coastal biological diversity is found in both countries, with some emblematic species that are now registered on the IUCN Red List and are covered by many international treaties on the conservation of biological diversity. However, this area is exposed to quite a number of threats, owing to human settlements and the exploitation of resources, but also, and especially, to the building of major public works such as dams and mines.</li> </ul>	L	H	H	H	M	M	L

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	For key to criteria, see page 117						
<p><b>24. Kribi-Campo</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The geographical boundaries of the area, located in Cameroon, are approximately as follows: UTM (32N591356; 259684); (600000; 320000); (574337; 320000); (574337; 262513).</li> <li>The Kribi-Campo marine area is one of the richest sites in Cameroon in terms of biodiversity. In addition to sea turtle nesting grounds, it includes archaeological sites and mythic rocks (Rocher du Loup). Also found there are the Waterfalls of Lobé, which tumble directly into the sea. The Cameroonian Government realized the need to create a marine protected area on part of the Kribi-Campo marine area. Despite the threats posed by the Kribi deep-water port construction project, this plan has already made considerable progress. Moreover, this area, situated off the coast of Kribi, which covers a total surface of about 126,053 hectares, has already been declared a Public Interest Marine Zone, by the Minister of Forests and Wildlife.</li> </ul>	H	M	M	M	-	-	L
<p><b>25. Lagoa Azul and Praia das Conchas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The island of Sao Tomé, part of the country of Sao Tomé and Príncipe, is located approximately between 2°32' - 2°43' N and 7°20' - 7°28' E, and 300 km from the African continent, has a linear coast of 143 km, a land surface of 859 km<sup>2</sup> and a continental shelf surface of 436 km<sup>2</sup>, with a small-scale fishing zone of 3,171 km<sup>2</sup>.</li> <li>This marine area includes many ecosystems, comprising many habitats, including 33 bays, corals, rocks, sandy bottoms and beaches that are frequented by numerous marine animals, such as fish (<i>Epinephelus goreensis</i>, <i>Istiophorus albicans</i>, <i>Caranx crysos</i>, <i>Scomber scombrus</i>, <i>Euthynnus alleteratus</i>, <i>Hemiramphus balao</i> <i>Cypselurus melanurus</i>, <i>Trachurus trachurus</i> and <i>Katsuwonus pelamet</i>), sea turtles (<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>, <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>, <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>, <i>Chelonia mydas</i> and <i>Caretta caretta</i>), and seabirds (<i>Egretta garzetta</i>). All or part of the life cycle of these animals occurs in this zone, sometimes supporting large fisheries that help to improve the well-being of the coastal communities.</li> </ul>	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
<p><b>26. Ilhas Tinhosas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The marine area on the island of Príncipe, part of the country of Sao Tomé and Príncipe, is situated approximately 160 km north of the island of Sao Tomé, between 1°32' - 1°43' N and 7°20' - 7°28' E, and 220 km from the African continent. The main island has a total area of 142 km<sup>2</sup> and is associated with several small islets.</li> <li>The marine area presents different ecosystems and habitats, including sandy beaches where many species of sea turtle nest and lay their eggs, the most important of which are <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>, <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>, <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>, <i>Chelonia mydas</i> and <i>Caretta caretta</i>. In addition, the region abounds with many endemic corals (<i>Montastraea cavernosa</i>, <i>guineense</i> and <i>Porites bernardi</i>), demersal fish (<i>Epinephelus goreensis</i>), pelagic fish, such as <i>Istiophorus albicans</i>, <i>Caranx crysos</i>, <i>Scomber scombrus</i>, <i>Euthynnus alleteratus</i>, <i>Hemiramphus balao</i>, <i>Cypselurus melanurus</i>, <i>Trachurus trachurus</i> and <i>Katsuwonus pelamet</i>, and sharks (<i>Charcharinidae</i>, <i>Hemigaleidae</i> and <i>Sphyrnidae</i>). Lastly, the region is frequented by many seabirds, such as <i>Phaeton lepturus</i>, <i>Onychoprion fuscatus</i>, <i>Sula eucogaster</i>, <i>Onychoprion fuscatus</i> and <i>Anous minute</i>.</li> </ul>	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
<p><b>27. Mayumba marine and coastal area</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The special nature of this part of the Gabonese coast is related to the presence of vast lagoon areas, extending from Fernan Vaz lagoon, 500 km north of this marine area, to beyond the border with Congo.</li> <li>The Mayumba marine and coastal area is characterized by large aquatic mammals (whales, orcas, sharks and dolphin), and large land mammals (elephant, water buffalo and hippopotamus) in the barrier beaches covered with</li> </ul>	H	H	H	H	H	H	H

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
For key to criteria, see page 117							
<p>vegetation, in particular leatherback turtles arriving and laying their eggs between October and April. The Mayumba coast is characterized by a long sandy beach, a large lagoon surrounded by several smaller lagoons, mangrove ecosystems, barrier beaches and coastal paleodunes, behind which a group of coastal savannahs and forests is developing. This area is distinguished by its rich biodiversity: it is home to shore animals (lobsters, ghost crabs), but also birds, primates (mandrills, gorillas and chimpanzees) and a multitude of coastal and marine fishery resources.</p>							
<p><b>28. North-west continental shelf</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: It is located off the coast of Pointe Noire, including area between the depth contours of 120 to 450 m and beyond. The area is situated within national jurisdiction of Congo.</li> <li>It is characterized by the high productivity of coastal waters, biodiversity and the high levels of fish stock. This area between the 120- and 450-m isobaths has a 20-km wide terrace. The bathymetry of the area, in schematic form, is as follows: Off the coast of Congo, in the northern Gabonese-Congolese part, it presents a simple topography, with a regularly and slightly inclined bottom, reaching 100 m, with outcrops between 75 and 100 m. The communities of living resources include deep-sea demersal resources and offshore pelagic resources. It is situated on the shelf at depths of 120 m and beyond. It has special characteristics, in terms of climate and the variability of resources.</li> </ul>	H	H	L	M	M	M	H
<p><b>29. Muanda coastal and marine area</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: It covers an area of approximately 66,000 ha, and its geographical coordinates are located between 5°45' – 6°55' S latitude and 12°45' – 13° E longitude, within the Democratic Republic of Congo.</li> <li>The Atlantic coast of the Democratic Republic of Congo is 40 km long, with a large area of mangroves erected in the Marine Mangrove Park up to its northern border with the Angolan province of Cabindo. This western region of the coastal area covers about 110,000 hectares.</li> </ul> <p>The Marine Mangrove Park is divided into two areas: area A, composed of mangroves under wildlife protection, and area B, made up of humid savannah and a coastal strip, which is partially protected. The area includes the coastline, where sea turtles nest, the area around the mangroves and the marine basin created by the underwater canyon adjacent to the zone of influence of the Congo River in the Atlantic region of the Democratic Republic of Congo. This area meets the EBSA criteria because of the significance of its marine biodiversity. One can observe manatee, hippopotamuses, whales, dolphins, sea turtles, fish, seabirds, molluscs, crustaceans, mangroves, etc. Moreover, the presence of a canyon and the influence of the Congo River at its mouth have led to the formation of a marine basin. Added to this situation is the phenomenon of upwelling, which attracts many marine animals, thereby creating a favourable living environment for foraging and reproduction. The presence of this basin also encourages primary production, salinity, the distribution of marine organisms, marine hydrodynamics and the orientation of the Benguela and Guinea currents.</p>	M	M	H	M	M	H	-
<p><b>30. Equatorial tuna production area</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: This area, which straddles the equator, originates in the Congo marine basin; its waters are more than 100 m deep and at times more than 1,000 m deep.</li> <li>The offshore marine waters of the coastal African countries adjacent to the Guinea Current have a regional marine area known as an "equatorial production zone", which meets the EBSA criteria because it is a site for migration, reproduction and development of larval, juvenile and adult tuna and associated species (including albacore</li> </ul>	H	H	M	M	H	M	M

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	For key to criteria, see page 117						
<p>(<i>Thunnus albacares</i>), skipback (<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>), bigeye (<i>Thunus obesus</i>), longfin (<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>), small tuna including little tunny (<i>Euthynnus alleterratus</i>) and frigate mackerel (<i>Auxis thazard</i>), Atlantic sailfish (<i>Istiophorus albicans</i>), swordfish (<i>Xiphias gladius</i>), sharks and rays. Tuna catches are estimated at more than 200,000 tons a year. The benthic habitat is composed primarily of mud and distinctive facies, and the region seasonally experiences strong, mature upwellings. Given the socio-economic importance of the region, many studies have been carried out on both the fauna and the environment.</p>							
<p><b>31. Area of convergence of the Canary and Guinea currents</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: This area, located at approximately 3°-15° N and 12°-25° W, covers the ecosystems and habitats of the coast of southern Senegal, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Sierra Leone and northern Liberia and the national and EEZ marine waters, and extending into the deep-sea waters, encompassing many seamounts.</li> <li>This area is home to many ecosystems, habitats and, in particular, seamounts. The area includes species such as pink shrimp (<i>Penaeus notialis</i>), grooved shrimp (<i>P. kerathurus</i>), spiny lobsters (<i>Panulirus spp.</i>) and molluscs. Also present are pelagic and demersal fish, including Clupeidés, Sciaenidés, Drepanidés, Polynemidés, Pomadasyidés, Lutjanidés, Cynoglossidés, Psettodidés (<i>Psettodes belcheri</i>), Tetraodontidés (<i>Lagocephalus laevigatus</i>), Gerridés (<i>Gerres melanopterus</i>), Ariidés (<i>Arius spp.</i>), Sphyaenidés (<i>Sphyaena spp.</i>), Dasytidés (<i>Dasyatis margarita</i>) and Albulidés (<i>Albula vulpes</i>). Highly migratory fish are also represented by albacore (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>), skipback (<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>), bigeye (<i>Thunus obesus</i>) and longfin (<i>Thunus alalunga</i>). In this area one may also find small tuna, including little tunny (<i>Euthynnus alleterratus</i>) and frigate mackerel (<i>Auxis thazard</i>); Atlantic sailfish (<i>Istiophorus albicans</i>) and swordfish (<i>Xiphias gladius</i>); sharks and aquatic mammals such as the West African manatee (<i>Trichechus senegalensis</i>). Lastly, birds are represented in the area by, among others, <i>Ciconia episcopus</i>, <i>Ardea goliath</i>, <i>Scopus umbretta</i>, <i>Ibis ibis</i>, <i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i> and <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>. The region is also characterized by strong upwellings, which are the basis for the high productivity of the marine waters.</li> </ul>	H	H	H	M	H	H	M
<p><b>32. Ramiros-Palmerinhas Coastal Area</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area is located to the south of Luanda City, Angola. The area excludes the Mussuolo Peninsula but includes the lagoon and Cazanga Island, as well as the coastal area southward to the Kwanza River.</li> <li>This area includes two estuaries, small coastal islands, mangroves and sandy beaches. The vegetation in the area is dominated by low-growing saltmarsh species and other flora and fauna that inhabit intertidal flats. The area is an important breeding site for threatened marine turtles and a nursery area for crabs, with a diversity of other species. The mangroves and associated habitat, and some species (such as nesting turtles), are sensitive to anthropogenic pressures (e.g., traffic, pollution, exploitation, development and associated fragmentation) with implications on their ecosystem functions (refuge, breeding and foraging areas, etc). The area is vulnerable considering species that grow and reproduce slowly and are therefore slow to recover from population declines/deforestation (including turtles, the manatee, mangroves).</li> </ul>	M	H	H	M	M	M	M
<p><b>33. Kunene-Tigress</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area is delineated as encompassing ~4841 km<sup>2</sup> (103 km x 47 km), with a northern limit 10 km north of Tigres Island, a southern limit 2 km south of the Kunene River mouth and an offshore extent of 25 nautical miles. The area is well within the national jurisdictions of the two neighbouring countries it straddles (i.e., Angola and Namibia) with &gt;80% of the area falling within Angolan jurisdiction</li> </ul>	H	H	M	M	M	H	M

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
For key to criteria, see page 117							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Kunene River and the Tigres Island-Bay complex are integrally linked by physicochemical processes. Although separated by ~50 km, the Kunene River influences the salinity, sediment and productivity within the Tigres Bay north of the river mouth. This area is characterized by its uniqueness, importance for migratory birds, nursery functions and its high diversity of habitats and species.</li> </ul>							
<p><b>34. Namibian Islands</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area comprises four islands (as one unit) located between the latitudes of 24 and 27°S, within the national jurisdiction of Namibia.</li> <li>The Namibian offshore islands are located in the central region of the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (BCLME) within the intensive Lüderitz upwelling cell. Four Namibian offshore islands are characterized by their significance for life history stages of endangered and vulnerable seabird species. The four islands (Mercury Island, Halifax Island, Ichaboe Island and Possession Island) are seabird breeding sites within the existing Namibian Islands Marine Protected Area (NIMPA). A buffer area of 5 km around each island is used to delineate the ecological and biological significance of the islands and adjacent marine environment.</li> </ul>	L	H	H	H	M	L	M
<p><b>35. Orange Cone</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The estuary is located at 29°S and forms the coastal boundary of South Africa and Namibia, which continues seaward in a south-west direction. The area extends 30 km north and south of the Orange River, and to approximately 60 km offshore, although as far as 100 km offshore, the area still has characteristics of the Orange Cone marine environment. This area straddles marine areas within the national jurisdictions of both South Africa and Namibia.</li> <li>The Orange Cone is South Africa's major river in terms of run-off to the marine environment. The estuary is rich in biodiversity, but modified. The coastal area includes a critically endangered habitat (Namaqua Sandy Inshore). The marine environment experiences slow, variable currents and weaker winds, making it potentially favourable for reproduction of pelagic species. Further, given the proven importance of river outflow for fish recruitment at the Thukela Banks (a comparable shallow, fine sediment environment), there is likely to be a similar ecological dependence for the inshore Orange Cone. Comparable estuary/inshore habitats are not encountered for 300 km south (Olifants River) and over 1300 km north (Kunene). The Orange River Mouth is a transboundary Ramsar site under consideration as a protected area by South Africa and Namibia. In summary, this area is considered to be highly relevant in terms of "Uniqueness or rarity" and "Special importance for life history stages of species".</li> </ul>	H	H	M	M	M	M	M
<p><b>36. Orange Shelf Edge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area occurs at the outer shelf and shelf edge of the western continental margin of South Africa and Namibia, in the vicinity of the border between the two countries. It is within the national jurisdiction of the two countries.</li> <li>On the Namibian side, it includes Tripp Seamount and a shelf-indenting canyon. The area in South Africa is known to consist of shelf/shelf edge habitat with hard and unconsolidated substrates, including at least three of 60 offshore benthic habitat types that have been identified. According to a recent threat status assessment of coastal and marine habitat in South Africa, these three habitat types are threatened; one of these is Critically Endangered. However, the area is one of few areas in South Africa where these threatened habitat types are in relatively natural/pristine condition. Based on analysis of a long-term trawl survey data series, the area has been identified as</li> </ul>	L	M	H	M	M	H	H

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	For key to criteria, see page 117						
<p>a persistent hotspot of demersal fish biodiversity. This may be related to the heterogeneous habitat of the area. In summary, it is considered to be highly relevant in terms of the following EBSA criteria: "Importance for threatened, endangered or declining species and/or habitats", "biological diversity" and "naturalness".</p>							
<p><b>37. Childs Bank</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The Childs Bank area is located approximately 190 nautical miles off Hondeklipbaai on the west coast of South Africa and lies entirely within national jurisdiction.</li> <li>Childs Bank is a unique submarine bank feature occurring within South Africa's EEZ, rising from 400 m to 200 m on the western continental margin on South Africa. This area includes five benthic habitat types, including the bank itself, the outer shelf and the shelf edge, supporting hard and unconsolidated habitat types. One habitat type within this area is assessed to be "Critically Endangered" and another two as "Vulnerable". However, the benthic area of the bank itself is considered to be in "Good" natural state indicating that the ecological patterns and processes are intact. Childs Bank and associated habitats are known to support structurally complex cold-water corals, hydrocorals, gorgonians and glass sponges, species that comprise vulnerable marine ecosystems. The Childs Bank area is highly relevant in terms of the following EBSA criteria: "Uniqueness or rarity", "Vulnerability, fragility, sensitivity or slow recovery" and "Naturalness".</li> </ul>	H	L	M	H	L	M	H
<p><b>38. Namaqua Coastal Area</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area is within the national jurisdiction of South Africa, occurring on the west coast, in the Namaqua bioregion. It is bounded to the north and south by the Spoeg and the Sout river estuaries, respectively.</li> <li>The Namaqua bioregion is characterized by high productivity and biomass of communities along its shores. A large proportion of the area is characterized by habitat that is in relatively good (natural/pristine) condition, due to much lower levels of anthropogenic pressures relative to other coastal areas in the Northern Province. Therefore the area is important for several threatened habitat types represented there (including some that have been classified as Critically Endangered). The area is also considered to be important for the conservation of estuarine areas and of coastal fish species and highly relevant in terms of the following EBSA criteria: "Biological productivity", "Importance for threatened, endangered or declining species and/or habitats" and "Naturalness".</li> </ul>	L	M	H	M	H	L	H
<p><b>39. Cape Canyon and Surrounds</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: This area is located off the southwest coast of South Africa and is completely within its national jurisdiction. The area includes the Cape Canyon, the adjacent shelf edge, outer and inner shelf areas and parts of St Helena Bay. Langebaan Lagoon and the islands off Saldana Bay are also included in this area.</li> <li>Cape Canyon is one of two submarine canyons off the west coast of South Africa, and this broader area has been recognized as an important area in three systematic conservation plans. Both benthic and pelagic features are included, and the area is important for pelagic fish, foraging marine mammals and several threatened seabird species. The canyon and a muddy habitat on the shelf edge are habitat types of limited extent and are considered critically endangered. There is evidence that the submarine canyon hosts fragile habitat-forming species and there are other unique and potentially vulnerable benthic communities in the area. The hard ground areas, particularly those outside of the trawl footprint, are also likely to be susceptible to damage and there are increasing petroleum and mining applications in this area. There are several small coastal MPAs within this area.</li> </ul>	M	H	H	H	H	M	M

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
For key to criteria, see page 117							
<p><b>40. Browns Bank</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: Browns Bank includes benthic and pelagic habitats of the outer shelf and shelf edge along the western continental margin of South Africa. This area is off the southwest coast of South Africa and is completely within national jurisdiction.</li> <li>The area includes a unique gravel habitat, reef-building cold-water corals and untrawled hard grounds. It is an important fish spawning area for demersal and pelagic species. The spawning area is linked to nursery grounds on the inshore area of the west coast and the Agulhas Bank and has better retention than areas further north. The Agulhas and Southern Benguela ecoregions meet at the southeastern boundary of the area, and sporadic shelf edge upwelling enhances the productivity along the outer margin. The area is important for threatened habitats and species; including a critically endangered benthic habitat type and overlapping substantially with two proposed marine Important Bird Areas, namely for Cory's Shearwater and Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross. The area was identified as a priority area through two systematic biodiversity plans, meeting targets for habitat representation, vulnerable marine ecosystems and hake spawning.</li> </ul>	H	H	H	M	M	L	M
<p><b>41. Namaqua Fossil Forest</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: This area occurs on the middle shelf in the 120-140 m depth range off the Namaqualand coast in South Africa. It is within the EEZ of South Africa.</li> <li>The Namaqua Fossil Forest is a small (2 km<sup>2</sup>) seabed outcrop composed of fossilized yellowwood trees in the 136-140 m depth range approximately 30 km offshore on the west coast of South Africa. The fossilized tree trunks have been colonized by fragile, habitat-forming scleractinian corals, confirmed by images from submersible surveys. The outcrops are composed of laterally extensive slabs of rock of dimensions up to 5 x 1 x 0.5 m. Based on regional side scan sonar interpretations, the outcrop is believed to be unique to the area. The site is considered to be unmined although it may fall within a current diamond mining lease area. In summary, the Namaqua fossil forest is considered to be a highly unique feature with substantial structural complexity that is highly vulnerable to benthic impacts.</li> </ul>	H	-	-	H	M	-	-
<p><b>42. Namib Flyway</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The Namib Flyway is situated between Cape Cross and Sandwich Harbour on the inshore area of the terrestrial Dorob National Park and the Namib Naukluft Park, between latitudes 21 and 24 degrees south. The area extends offshore for 50 nautical miles, within the national jurisdiction of Namibia.</li> <li>The Namib Flyway is a highly productive area in the Benguela system that attracts large numbers of sea and shorebirds, marine mammals, marine turtles and other fauna. It contains two marine Ramsar sites, four Important Bird Areas (IBAs) and two proposed offshore IBAs. The upwelling cell off Lüderitz has its impact further north with the longshore drift and predominant onshore winds. Primary production of the Benguela current is highest in the central regions of the Namibian coast, driven by delayed blooming.</li> </ul>	M	H	H	M	H	M	L
<p><b>43. Benguela Upwelling System</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The geographical extent of the Benguela upwelling system is from Cape Point in the south to the Angola-Namibia border (17°15'S) in the north along the southwestern African coast. Furthermore it is delineated as the area from the high water mark to the limit of the &gt;1000 mg C/m<sup>2</sup>/day productivity threshold derived from the mean of the Vertically Generalized Production Model (VGPM) estimates of Global Ocean Productivity. At the northern region</li> </ul>	H	H	H	M	H	H	M



Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
For key to criteria, see page 117							
<p>the offshore limit of the Benguela Upwelling System area extends outside the EEZs of Namibia and Angola.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Benguela upwelling system is bounded in the north and south by warm water current systems and characterized by very high primary productivity (&gt;1000 mg C/m<sup>2</sup>/day). This high biological productivity supports numerous commercial, artisanal and recreational fisheries. It includes important spawning and nursery areas for fish as well as foraging areas for endangered and threatened bird species. Another key characteristic feature is the diatomaceous mud-belt in northern Benguela. This includes regionally unique low oxygen benthic communities that depend on sulphide oxidizing bacteria.</li> </ul>							
<p><b>44. Walvis Ridge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: This feature is entirely outside national jurisdiction, extending obliquely from the Namibia – Angola continental margin (19.3°S) to the Tristan da Cunha island group at the Mid-Atlantic Ridge (37.4°S).</li> <li>The Walvis Ridge is a significant seamount chain forming a bridge running east to west from the African continental margin to the southern Mid-Atlantic Ridge. It is a unique geomorphological feature likely to be of special importance to vulnerable sessile macrofauna and demersal fish associated with seamounts. Although bottom fisheries occur on the Walvis Ridge, the spatial extent of commercial fishing is limited to a relatively small area. Due to the variation in depths, ranging from slopes to summits and surface waters, it is likely that the area supports a relatively higher biological diversity. The feature supports a high diversity of globally threatened seabirds.</li> </ul>	H	H	M	M	-	M	M
<p><b>45. Subtropical Convergence Zone (STCZ)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area is an elongated polygon from 9°–18°W to 36°–43°S and connects with the fringes of the Walvis Ridge and the Mid-Atlantic Ridge to the West. Specific elements of the feature extend the boundary up to 31° and down to 45.5°S. The oceanographic features of the STCZ continue to the west towards the South American continental margin. The national jurisdiction of the Tristan da Cunha is excluded from the westward end of the area. This area is located exclusively in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ). The Subtropical Convergence Zone borders to the north the subtropical gyres and to the south the northernmost current band of the Antarctic Circumpolar Current.</li> <li>The area has high productivity compared with the oligotrophic waters to the north and supports a significant diversity of biota. The area supports species such as southern bluefin tuna, southern right whale and seabirds recognized as threatened by IUCN, including the critically endangered tristan albatross.</li> </ul>	M	H	H	M	M	M	L

**Table 5. Description of areas meeting the EBSA criteria in the Arctic**

(Details are provided in the appendix to annex VIII of the Report of the Arctic Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs), UNEP/CBD/EBSA/WS/2014/1/5.)

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
For key to criteria, see page 117							
<p><b>1. The Marginal Ice Zone and the Seasonal Ice-Cover Over the Deep Arctic Ocean</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: This area comprises the surface ice and related water column features associated with the marginal sea ice area in waters more than 500 m deep in areas beyond national jurisdiction. The marginal ice zone, at the edge of the ice pack, is a geographically and temporally dynamic feature and also changes in area, shape and geographic location from year to year, due to interannual variability of the Arctic ice pack. The multi-year marginal ice range of this area has been restricted to areas beyond national jurisdiction and waters greater than 500 m deep within the geographic scope of the workshop.</li> <li>Large areas of the basins in the central Arctic Ocean now have annual ice and are thus ice edge and seasonal ice zones with a period of open water in summer. This new significant region of ice edge/seasonal ice and seasonal open water over the deep Arctic is highly dynamic both spatially and temporally. The marginal ice zone, which results from seasonal ice-cover over the deep Arctic Ocean (deeper than 500 m), is a significant and unique feature in areas beyond national jurisdiction. This kind of ice habitat is found nowhere else in the Arctic. Changes in sea ice alter the amount, timing and location of primary production, both within the ice and in the water column, with potential cascading effects throughout the ecosystem. The area is important for several endemic Arctic species. Some of the ice-related species are listed as vulnerable by IUCN, and/or listed as under threat and/or declining by OSPAR. The marginal ice zone and leads are important feeding areas for ice-associated species. Sea ice is important breeding, moulting and resting (haul out) habitat for certain marine mammals.</li> </ul>	H	H	M	H	H	M	H
<p><b>2. Multi-year Ice of the Central Arctic Ocean</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: This area comprises the surface ice and related water column features associated with the multi-year sea ice area. This area is described as a geographically and temporally dynamic feature. The multi-year ice range provided in this description refers to the area beyond national jurisdiction.</li> <li>This area provides a range of globally and regionally important habitats. Projections of changing ice conditions due to climate change indicate that the central Arctic Ocean beyond national jurisdiction and in adjacent Canadian waters is likely to retain ice longer than all other regions of the Arctic, thus providing refugia for globally unique ice-dependent species, including vulnerable species, as the ice loss continues. A shift towards less multi-year sea ice will affect the species composition and production of the primary producers in the area, with potential cascading effects throughout the ecosystem. In a situation with decreasing ice cover, the effects on the ice fauna will be strongest at the edges of the multi-year sea ice. Polar bears (<i>Ursus maritimus</i>) are highly dependent on the sea ice habitat and are therefore particularly vulnerable to changes in sea ice extent, duration and thickness. The multi-year ice habitat is especially important as breeding habitat for polar bears of the southern and northern Beaufort Sea sub-populations.</li> </ul>	H	M	M	H	L	L	H
<p><b>3. Murman Coast and Varanger Fjord</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: This area is located in the Barents Sea. It is bounded to the east by the White Sea, and to the west by the Russian/Norwegian maritime border. The area is bounded by the Murmansk Coastal Current, conventionally within</li> </ul>	M	H	H	H	H	H	M

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	For key to criteria, see page 117						
<p>30 km from shore and generally shallower than 200 m depth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This area is characterized by very high productivity (9-13% of annual net primary production; as well as high benthic biomass. It is used as a spawning area by several species of pelagic fishes (e.g., capelin, sand eel), while the coast contains a large number of seabird colonies — more than 50,000 breeding pairs of different species. The large diversity of avifauna is due to the overlap of distribution ranges of eastern and western species. The coast of the Kola peninsula is a wintering area for many seabirds from the eastern part of the Barents Sea. It also plays an important role in maintaining marine mammal populations, serving as an important feeding and breeding area for grey seal (<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>) and a feeding area for minke whales, harbor porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>) and orcas (<i>Orcinus orca</i>). The coastal waters of the Kola Peninsula are used by beluga whales (<i>Delphinapterus beluga</i>) as a migration corridor and feeding area. Other cetaceans listed on the IUCN Red List are also regularly observed here, such as humpback whales (<i>Megaptera novangliae</i>), sei whales (<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>) and white-beaked dolphin (<i>Lagenorhynchus albirostris</i>).</li> </ul>							
<p><b>4. White Sea</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: This area includes the entire White Sea except the northern part of Voronka, which is oceanographically close to the Barents Sea. It is located entirely within the EEZ of the Russian Federation, but contains international sea routes.</li> <li>The White Sea, the youngest sea in Europe, has a peculiar oceanographic regime, with cold, deep water formation in the Gorlo strait. The Gorlo area is characterized by strong tidal currents creating high turbulence and mixing the water column down to the seabed. It spreads cold water to the south and fills the deep areas of the entire White Sea and retains sub-zero temperatures all year round. These specific conditions form a biotic boundary that limits dispersal of fauna from outside the area into the White Sea. Deep areas filled with cold water provide habitats for pelagic and benthic biota, while upper layers and shallow areas host typical boreal fauna and macrophyte flora (i.e., kelp and seagrass). In certain areas, the number of macrobenthic species exceeds 460, while the number of phytoplankton species in the White Sea exceeds 440. The White Sea harbours two endemic subspecies of fish, migration routes of Atlantic salmon and their abundant stocks. Bays and islands of the White sea provide breeding habitats for 17 species of aquatic birds and serve as nesting areas of common eiders (<i>Somateria molissima</i>). This area overlaps with the East Atlantic flyway and thus has huge importance as a migration corridor and staging area. The polynyas that develop in winter are important wintering grounds for several seabird species. With regards to marine mammals, the White Sea contains important feeding, whelping and moulting areas of harp seals (<i>Pagophilus groenladicus</i>) and extremely important mating grounds of beluga whales (<i>Delphinapterus beluga</i>).</li> </ul>	H	H	M	H	M	H	H
<p><b>5. South-eastern Barents Sea (the Pechora Sea)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area largely covers the south-eastern shallow region of the Barents Sea, which is influenced by the Pechora River discharge. This area is traditionally called the Pechora Sea, even though it is not formally recognized as the sea. The area lies entirely within the territorial waters and the EEZ of the Russian Federation.</li> <li>The shallow, south-east portion of the Barents Sea, known as the Pechora Sea, has specific oceanography, hydrology, ice regime and a distinct ecosystem mainly based on benthic production. It differs from the rest of the Barents Sea by its more continental climate, lower salinity, shallow depths and lowland shores. The most</li> </ul>	M	H	M	H	H	M	M

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
For key to criteria, see page 117							
<p>outstanding environmental feature is the Pechora River — the second-largest river draining into the European part of the Arctic Ocean. Its discharge influences this area and justifies certain biological features. The Pechora Sea is known to hold rich and highly productive benthic communities supported by considerable nutrient influx transported by the Pechora River. The benthic fauna numbers more than 600 taxa. Total biomass recorded at the Kolguev shallow, in the Kara and Yugor Shar straits, exceeds 500 mg/m<sup>2</sup>, which is the highest value found in the Barents Sea. This provides a good food base for benthic-feeding animals like sea ducks and walrus. Waterbirds represent another remarkable biological feature of the area. The Pechora Sea is located in the centre of the East Atlantic flyway and is a key stopover site for the majority of waterfowl species during the final stages of their migrations. Most of the waterfowl and other aquatic birds do not pass the area in transit but make extensive use of the rich food resources of sea shoals and sheltered bays, the littoral zone and adjacent coasts. Altogether, about 130 bird species are observed there. The Pechora Sea serves as a key habitat for Atlantic walrus and provides an important feeding ground and migration path for beluga whales (IUCN, vulnerable). Polar bears inhabit the area throughout the year. In addition to this, the Pechora Sea basin supports the only European stock of Arctic cisco (<i>Coregonus autumnalis</i>) and is an important migration area for the Pechora Atlantic salmon stock. It also serves as a principal spawning area for polar cod.</p>							
<p><b>6. Coast of Western and Northern Novaya Zemlya</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location: The area covers the fjordic coastal zone and the adjacent shelf generally within the 100 m isobath (with the exception of the very northern part of the north island of Novaya Zemlya, where greater depth occurs very close to the shore. This area is located within Russia's territorial sea and the EEZ.</li> <li>• The coast of western and northern Novaya Zemlya in the Barents Sea is a highly productive marine area based on a fluctuating polar front zone and marginal ice zone. Atlantic and Arctic water masses meet here and form the polar front, which is characterized by strong gradients in both temperature and salinity, and its position fluctuates along the eastern Barents Sea, thus accounting for the enhanced productivity of the entire coast off western Novaya Zemlya. Another feature supporting high productivity is a marginal ice zone, which moves in the course of a season in the same area. The area provides feeding grounds for common species of Barents Sea pinnipeds and ceatceans as well as breeding grounds for bearded (<i>Erignathus barbatus</i>) and ringed (<i>Phoca hispida</i>) seals. The system of shore leads and drift ice up along the west coast of Novaya Zemlya is supposed to constitute a spring migration route for beluga of the Kara stock and possibly for Atlantic walrus. The high productivity of this marine area supports the largest seabird colonies in the North-East Atlantic, including a large breeding population of common eiders. Rare and threatened species/habitats include staging and moulting grounds for the threatened Steller's eider and long-tailed duck (Speers and Laughlin, 2010). Benthic biomass in some places exceeds 1000 g/m<sup>2</sup> at the western shore, and the area thus serves as an important feeding ground for Atlantic walrus. In winter the marginal ice zone, polynyas and leads off the west coast of Novaya Zemlya are important wintering areas for seabirds and polar bears.</li> </ul>	M	H	-	M	H	-	M
<p><b>7. North-eastern Barents–Kara Sea</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location: The area covers the High Arctic Russian archipelagos of Franz-Josef Land and Severnaya Zemlya, and several offshore islands, internal archipelagic waters and inland seas, the adjacent Russian territorial waters and the EEZ.</li> <li>• The area is an example of a unique, pristine and vulnerable High Arctic marine cryopelagic ecosystem</li> </ul>	M	H	H	H	H	-	H

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	For key to criteria, see page 117						
<p>characteristic of the Atlantic region. Its bathymetry consists of an archipelagic shelf and adjacent shelf break with numerous deep-water canyons; a marginal ice zone moves through the area in the course of the year. Its surface waters are typical Arctic waters, with Atlantic waters flowing along the continental slope and enriching local communities and biological productivity. The area has a high abundance of typical Arctic species (e.g., seabirds, marine mammals, benthic invertebrates), with core areas for several globally threatened species of birds and marine mammals.</p>							
<p><b>8. Ob-Enisey River Mouth</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location: The area includes deltas and estuaries of the great Siberian rivers Ob and Enisei, along with their outer maritime zones. Ob Gulf is the largest estuary in the Russian Arctic, and is nearly 1000 km long from the Ob Delta to the opening to the south-central Kara Sea in north. The Enisei Gulf is the second-largest, after the Ob.</li> <li>• The Ob and Enisei gulfs form the largest estuarine area in the Arctic. The continental outflow here is the greatest recorded in the Arctic seas. A large amount of fresh, warm river discharge causes an unstable saline regime in the upper layer of the largest part of the Kara Sea. Primary production in the frontal areas is high, which supports large stocks of freshwater and semi-anadromous fishes, aquatic birds and waterfowl. Anadromous and semi-anadromous species perform seasonal migrations through the estuary, while fast ice in the outer part of the river mouth zone serves as an important spawning area for the polar cod. The coastal zone of the area is characterized by exceptionally high biological and landscape diversity (coastal systems of transient habitats from sandy beaches to tundra, or “laidas”). It is the area where most of the biological hotspots are observed.</li> </ul> <p>The area supports a variety of aquatic bird species. Most of them have closer relations to the marine habitats during non-breeding seasons. These include globally threatened species like Steller’s eider (<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>), velvet scoter (<i>Melanitta fusca</i>) and long-tailed duck (<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>), which breed in tundra but make extensive use of coastal waters during the non-breeding period. The estuary also provides moulting and feeding habitats for sea ducks, geese and swans, including king eider, long-tailed ducks, scoters, dark-bellied Brent goose and Bewick’s swan. The area also serves as an important summer feeding ground for beluga whales, and polar bears occur in the outer part of it.</p>	H	H	M	M	H	L	M
<p><b>9. Great Siberian Polynya</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location: This area is located in the Laptev Sea and corresponds to the maximum extent of the polynyas developing in the middle shelf of the Laptev Sea between East Taymyr and the area north of New Siberian Islands (on the boundary with the East Siberian Sea). This area is located entirely within the EEZ of the Russian Federation.</li> <li>• The system of polynyas in the Laptev Sea and specific conditions of the waters of New Siberian Islands is characterized by a high degree of naturalness, with limited shipping as the only human activity. Its most remarkable feature is the Laptev walrus. It was previously considered an endemic subspecies (<i>Odobenus rosmarus laptevi</i>), but the latest molecular genetic studies have failed to prove its isolation from the Pacific subspecies (<i>O. rosmarus divergens</i>). However, the Laptev walrus is indeed a peculiar population differing from the neighbouring Pacific populations by the absence of long seasonal migrations and the location of wintering grounds.</li> </ul> <p>This area plays an important role in the recruitment of polar cod (<i>Boreogadus saida</i>), which is a key food item</p>	H	H	M	H	H	M	H

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
<p>for most of the top predators in the High Arctic ecosystem. Laptev polynyas support a chain of colonies dominated by thick-billed murre (<i>Uria lomvia</i>) and black-legged kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>). These polynyas are used by birds, in particular, Steller's eider, during the spring migration period. The Laptev polynya network also sustains stable, high populations of seals, which in turn draw its main predator: the polar bear.</p>							
<p><b>10. Wrangel-Gerald Shallows and Ratmanov Gyre</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area extends from the waters around Wrangel Islands, along the midline of De Long Strait to 180 W, then along the 30 m isobaths to Gerald Island, including part of Gerald Trench, and to the latitude somewhat east of Cape Serdtse-Kamen' at 173 W. The northern boundary conventionally follows the 100 m isobaths. This area lies within the EEZ and territorial sea of the Russian Federation.</li> <li>The Wrangel – Gerald Shallows and Ratmanov Gyre is a shelf area in the Russian part of the Chukchi Sea. Unlike most shelves in the Russian Arctic seas, it is not influenced by the discharge of great Eurasian rivers. Most of the area is filled by water originating from the Bering Sea, which enters through the Bering Strait in seasonal pulses and circulates in the Chukchi Sea. There is a large, stable gyre in the eastern part of this area (known as the Ratmanov Gyre), which stabilizes the conditions, provides a significant supply of nutrients and high primary production that fluxes to the bottom, and is the basis for stable and persistent benthic communities. The biomass of benthic infauna and epifauna is very high. Around Wrangel Island, landfast ice and polynyas are formed. The formation of polynyas off Wrangel Island is a result of the interaction between the Arctic and the Siberian anticyclones. The area is largely untouched by human activities. This area provides a spring migratory pathway for hundreds of bowhead whales daily, as well as beluga whales, polar bears, Pacific walrus and gray whales during summer and autumn. There are no proven endemic species in the area, however, several species have been described in the Chukchi Sea that are thus far known only in this region. In winter, the polynyas adjacent to Wrangel Island form an area with a high concentration of ringed (<i>Phoca hispida</i>) and bearded (<i>Erignathus barbatus</i>) seals and their predators – polar bears (<i>Ursus maritimus</i>). The area serves as a feeding area for seabirds, walrus and cetaceans.</li> </ul>	M	H	H	H	H	H	H

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
For key to criteria, see page 117							
<p><b>11. Coastal Waters of Chukotka</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area extends from the western and northern extremities of Ayon Island in the East Siberian Sea, includes the Chaun Bay (Chaunskaya Guba, in Russian), Kolyuchin Bay (Kolyuchinskaya Guba, in Russian) and conventionally extends to 35 miles from the typical shore. It lies entirely within the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation (internal marine waters of inlets, territorial sea and the EEZ).</li> <li>These waters are covered with ice for most of the year; however, sea ice conditions differ from west to east and from south to north. The coastal Chukchi Sea differs from the seas of the Siberian shelf by its increased pelagic primary production and the flux of carbon to the sea floor. Chaun Bay and other inlets and lagoons harbour kelp communities, which significantly increase productivity in coastal areas compared to most part of the Siberian shelf seas. Benthic biomass in the coastal areas is high in protected bays and inlets. Some communities are particularly rare, i.e., the fucoid communities, kelp and mussel beds along the eastern shore of Chaun Bay, which are relics of the warmer Holocene conditions. Shallow bays, with their specific regime, and the marshes along the coast serve as staging, moulting and nesting areas for numerous aquatic birds, including eiders, long-tailed ducks (<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>) and alcids. In winter, most of the Chukotka Peninsula coastal zone forms an area of high concentration of ringed (<i>Phoca hispida</i>) and bearded (<i>Erignathus barbatus</i>) seals and their predators: polar bears (<i>Ursus maritimus</i>). The area also serves as a migration route for gray whales (<i>Eschrichtius robustus</i>) of the Californian-Chukchi population and bowhead whales (<i>Balaena mysticetus</i>).</li> </ul>	M	H	H	H	H	H	H

**Table 6. Description of areas meeting the EBSA Criteria in the North-West Atlantic**

(Details are provided in the appendix to annex IV of the Report of the North-West Atlantic Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs), UNEP/CBD/EBSA/WS/2014/2/4.)

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
For key to criteria, see page 117							
<p><b>1. Labrador Sea Deep Convection Area</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: This area is located in the central gyre of the deep oceanic basin in the Labrador Sea. The area is not fixed by geographic coordinates; instead it is delineated dynamically according to physical oceanographic properties.</li> <li>The Labrador Sea is a key component of the global ocean circulation system. It is the only site in the North-West Atlantic where deep winter convection serves to exchange surface waters with the deep ocean. In the convection process, seawater constituents, such as carbon dioxide, oxygen and organic carbon, are transported from surface to depth. This area also provides the mid-water overwintering refuge for pre-adult <i>Calanus finmarchicus</i>, which is a keystone species that seeds zooplankton populations on the Labrador Shelf and areas further downstream. Year-to-year variability in ocean-ice-atmosphere interaction leads to strong inter-annual variability in the intensity and extent of convection. However, in the long term, the ongoing warming and freshening of sub-polar surface waters is likely to be a factor leading to weaker convection overall. Consequently, one may expect ecologically significant change in this area to be propagated through the ecosystems of the North-West Atlantic.</li> </ul>	H	M	-	M	L	L	M
<p><b>2. Seabird Foraging Zone in the Southern Labrador Sea</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area is located in the southern portion of the Labrador Sea, north-east of Newfoundland. The identified seabird habitats span the Canadian EEZ and adjacent pelagic waters, but the area described as meeting the EBSA criteria is restricted to the pelagic portion. The specific areas used by each seabird species are likely to vary seasonally and inter-annually so the area is dynamic in nature.</li> <li>The waters off Newfoundland and Labrador support globally significant populations of marine vertebrates, including an estimated 40 million seabirds annually. A number of recent tracking studies highlight the importance of the southern Labrador Sea, in particular, as foraging habitat for seabirds, including over-wintering black-legged kittiwakes (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) thick-billed murre (<i>Uria lombia</i>) and, and breeding Leach's storm petrels (<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>). This habitat spans the Orphan Basin in the south to 56°N, covering continental shelf, slope and adjacent offshore waters. While the habitat supporting these seabirds spans the Canadian EEZ and adjacent area beyond national jurisdiction, this description represents the portion located within the pelagic zone, where core foraging and wintering areas for the three seabird species, representing 20 populations, intersect.</li> </ul>	M	H	M	M	M	M	M



Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
For key to criteria, see page 117							
<p><b>3. Orphan Knoll</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area is located in the North Atlantic, north of the Flemish Cap, and is rises to depths less than 1800 m from the surface. Orphan Knoll is an irregularly shaped feature with one named seamount adjacent to the south-east. Boundaries were drawn around Orphan Knoll and the small seamount to encompass both features. The 4000 m depth contour was followed to the east, and the 3000 m depth contour was followed to the south and the north-west. To the south-east the boundary connected the 3000 m and 4000 m contours to encompass a small feature near the later. To the west, the depth contours were followed (approx. 2750 m) to capture the slope of the Orphan Knoll between the 3000 m contours to the north and south.</li> <li>The Orphan Knoll provides an island of hard substratum and uniquely complex habitats that rise from the seafloor from the surrounding deep, soft sediments of Orphan Basin. Owing to their isolation, seamounts tend to support endemic populations and unique faunal assemblages. Although Orphan Knoll is close to the adjacent continental slopes, it is much deeper and appears to have a distinctive fauna. Fragile and long-lived corals and sponges have been observed on Orphan Knoll during underwater camera and video surveys. A Taylor Cone circulation has been identified, providing a mechanism for retention of larvae over the feature.</li> </ul>	H	-	-	H	L	H	H
<p><b>4. Slopes of the Flemish Cap and Grand Bank</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area is delimited by the 600 m and 2500 m bathymetric contours and lies beyond the limit of the Canadian EEZ.</li> <li>The slopes of the Flemish Cap and Grand Bank of Newfoundland contain most of the aggregations of indicator taxa for vulnerable marine ecosystems identified in international waters of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) Regulatory Area. This area also includes all the current NAFO closures to protect corals and sponges in their Regulatory Area as well as a component of the Greenland halibut fishery grounds in international waters. It is also the habitat of a number of threatened and listed species. A high biodiversity of marine taxa are found within the boundary of the area described as meeting the EBSA criteria.</li> </ul>	H	M	H	H	M	H	M
<p><b>5. Southeast Shoal and Adjacent Areas on the Tail of the Grand Bank</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area is located at the southern portion of the Grand Bank, south-east of Newfoundland. The area extends from the 200 nm (Canadian EEZ) to the 100 m contour.</li> <li>The Southeast Shoal and adjacent areas (referred to as the “Tail of the Grand Bank”) is a highly productive ecosystem that has sustained a dynamic web of marine life for centuries. The Southeast Shoal is an ancient beach relic that provides a shallow, relatively warm, sandy habitat with a unique offshore capelin-spawning ground. The area also supports a nursery ground for yellowtail flounder, as well spawning areas for depleted American plaice, depleted Atlantic cod and striped wolfish (listed as a species of special concern by Canada's federal Species at Risk Act – SARA). Unique populations of blue mussels and wedge clams are also found here. Due to the presence of abundant forage fish, the “tail” is an important feeding area for a number of cetaceans, including humpback and fin whales, and is frequented by large numbers of seabirds, including species that travel over 15,000 km from breeding sites in the South Atlantic to feed in the area during the non-breeding season.</li> </ul>	H	H	H	M	H	H	L
<p><b>6. New England and Corner Rise Seamounts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area includes named seamounts in each of the New England and Corner Rise Seamount chains. Given the large distance of about 300 km between the two seamount chains, this area includes separate polygons</li> </ul>	H	H	-	M	-	H	M

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
<p>for these two chains. The New England Seamounts feature extends into the EEZ of the United States of America but the area described here is entirely beyond national jurisdiction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The New England and Corner Rise seamounts are rare islands of hard substratum and uniquely complex habitats that rise from the deep sea into shallow water, in one case to less than 200 m from the surface. Owing to their isolation, seamounts tend to support endemic populations and unique faunal assemblages. Both the New England and Corner Rise seamount chains host complex coral and sponge communities, including numerous endemic species. Benthic diversity is very high relative to the surrounding abyssal areas. Seamount slopes and deeper summit environments (greater than 2000 m from the surface) currently remain free of any direct impacts of human activities, although some of the shallower seamounts have been commercially fished.</li> </ul>							
<p><b>7. Hydrothermal Vent Fields</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area follows the Mid-Atlantic Ridge from the Lost City vent fields at 30.125°N 42.1183°W to the Snake Pit vent fields at 23.3683°N 44.95°W. The entire feature is located beyond national jurisdiction.</li> <li>Hydrothermal vents are unique habitats dominated by temperatures much warmer than those of the surrounding deep-sea and characterized by a sulphur-rich chemistry. A small number of endemic taxa are adapted to these otherwise inhospitable environments and can occur at high density and biomass. This area follows the Mid-Atlantic Ridge from the Lost City vent fields and includes the confirmed active Broken Spur and Transverse-Atlantic Geotraverse vents. The Lost City vent field is estimated to have been active for more than 30,000 years and has unique characteristics, being a low temperature vent with high alkalinity.</li> </ul>	H	H	-	H	H	H	H]

**Table 7. Description of areas meeting the EBSA criteria in the Mediterranean**

(Details are provided in the appendix to annex IV of the Report of the Mediterranean Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs), UNEP/CBD/EBSA/WS/2014/3/4.)

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	For key to criteria, see page 117						
<p><b>1. Northern Adriatic</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: Part of the Northern Adriatic Basin, off the coasts of Italy, Slovenia and Croatia. The area is roughly delimited by the 9 m isobaths, encompassing the area above the straight line linking Ancona (Conero) and the island of Ilovik. The area is located in the northern part of the North Adriatic Sea Basin, with an average depth of 35 m and is strongly influenced by the Po river plume.</li> <li>It includes mobile sandy bottoms, seagrass meadows, hard bottom associations and unique rocky outcrops called “trezze” and “tegnue”. The area is important for several threatened species. It hosts a population of the highest density of bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>) in the Mediterranean, it is one of the most important feeding grounds in the Mediterranean of the Loggerhead turtle (<i>Caretta caretta</i>) and it is a nursery area for a number of vulnerable species (blue shark (<i>Prionace glauca</i>), sandbar shark (<i>Carcharinus plumbeus</i>), anchovies (<i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i>), etc.). The area hosts a strong diversity of benthic and pelagic habitats due to an important gradient of environmental factors from its western portion to its eastern coasts. It is also one of the most productive areas in the Mediterranean Sea.</li> </ul>	M	H	H	M	H	M	L
<p><b>2. Jabuka/Pomo Pit</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area encompassing three distinct, adjacent depressions, with maximum depths of ca. 270, respectively. The area extends 4.5 nautical miles from the 200 m isobath. The area encompassing the adjacent depressions, the Jabuka (or Pomo) Pit is situated in the Middle Adriatic Sea and has a maximum depth of 200 – 260 m.</li> <li>It is a sensitive and critical spawning and nursery zone for important Adriatic demersal resources, especially European hake (<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>). This area hosts the largest populations of Norway lobster (<i>Nephrops norvegicus</i>) and is important especially for juveniles in the depths over 200 m. Based on available scientific data it is a high density area for the giant devil ray (<i>Mobula mobular</i>), an endemic species listed on Annex II SPA/BD protocol and listed as endangered on the IUCN Red List. The Pit could function as a favourable environment for some key life history stages of the porbeagle shark, and <i>Lamna nasus</i>, which is critically endangered (IUCN 2007), and both of which are listed on Annex II SPA/BD Protocol. Regarding benthic species, several types of corals can be found (<i>Scleractinia</i> and <i>Actiniaria</i>).</li> </ul>	H	H	M	M	H	M	L
<p><b>3. South Adriatic Ionian Strait</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area is located in the centre of the southern part of the Southern Adriatic basin and in the northern part of the Ionian Sea. It includes the deepest part of the Adriatic Sea on the western side and it encompasses a coastal area in Albania (Sazani Island and Karaburuni peninsula). It also covers the slopes in near Santa Maria di Leuca. The area is located in the centre of the southern part of the Southern Adriatic basin and the northern Ionian Sea.</li> <li>It is characterized by steep slopes, high salinity and a maximum depth ranging between 200 m to 1500 m. Water exchange with the Mediterranean Sea takes place through the Otranto Channel, which has a sill that is 800 m deep.</li> </ul>	H	H	H	H	M	H	M

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	For key to criteria, see page 117						
<p>This area contains important habitats for Cuvier's beaked whales (<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>), an Annex II species of the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (SPA/BD Protocol) in the framework of Barcelona Convention, and significant densities of other megafauna such as the giant devil ray (<i>Mobula mobular</i>), striped dolphin (<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>), Mediterranean monk seal (<i>Monachus monachus</i>) and loggerhead turtle (<i>Caretta caretta</i>), all of which are listed in Annex II of SPA/BD Protocol. Benthos includes deep-sea cold-water coral communities and deep-sea sponge aggregations, representing important biodiversity reservoirs and contributing to the trophic recycling of organic matter. Tuna, swordfish and sharks are also common in this area.</p>							
<p><b>6. North-western Mediterranean Pelagic Ecosystems</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area is located from the southern Balearic Islands to the Ligurian Sea, including the Gulf of Lion and some part of the Tyrrhenian Sea.</li> <li>The area is characterized by a set of geomorphological and oceanographic characteristics that enable it to host comparatively exceptional levels of species diversity and abundance. The oceanography of the water masses in the area is at the base of its productivity and extraordinary biological and ecological significance. For some groups of large pelagics, including tuna and tuna-like species, the western Mediterranean represents an important area for reproduction and feeding. Marine turtles (<i>Caretta caretta</i> and <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>) from the Atlantic as well as <i>C. caretta</i> from the eastern and central Mediterranean are distributed in the northern part of the island and the Catalan sea. The Balearic Islands represent an area of contact between the two turtle populations. The area also includes ca. 63 Important Bird Areas, with important populations of the endemic Balearic Shearwater and Audouin's Gull.</li> </ul>	H	H	H	H	H	H	M
<p><b>7. North-western Mediterranean Benthic Ecosystems</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area is located off the coasts of Italy, Monaco, France and Spain. The depth range of the area is around 2500 m and cover a surface of 196 000 km<sup>2</sup>.</li> <li>The area is both representative of the peculiarities of the western basin in terms of oceanographic conditions, geomorphology and ecosystems that harbour singular trophic webs. With its wide variety of features on the seafloor, shelf and slope, the area hosts a unique diversity of habitats of relevant conservation interest starting from the mediolittoral until the bathyal zone, and a significant biodiversity, characterized by engineer species (species that modify their environment). Most of these species and habitat are vulnerable and characterized by low resilience.</li> </ul>	H	M	H	H	M	H	M
<p><b>8. Sicilian Channel</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The Sicilian Channel is located between the island of Sicily and Tunisia, where Pantelleria (Italy), Pelagie Islands and Lampedusa (Italy), and Malta, Gozo and Comino Islands (Malta) are located.</li> <li>In this area, there is exchange of water masses and organisms between the west and east Mediterranean basins. In the wider area of the channel, significant ecological and biological components coexist spatially in a relatively limited area, which is considered a biodiversity hotspot within the Mediterranean. Seamounts and deep-sea corals are found close to Sicily, including mounds of white corals, which are vulnerable species and provide valuable habitat for a number of other species. The complex oceanographic conditions in this area lead to a high degree of productivity and provide good conditions for fish spawning, making the Sicilian Channel an important spawning ground for a number of commercially important fish species, including bluefin tuna, swordfish and anchovy, as well</li> </ul>	M	H	H	H	M	H	L

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	For key to criteria, see page 117						
<p>as a number of demersal fish species. The area is also believed to be an important nursery area for the endangered white shark. The Sicilian Channel is thought to be the last important habitat for the critically endangered Maltese skate.</p>							
<p><b>9. Gulf of Gabès</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The Gulf of Gabès has a linear coastline 626 km long, represented by three large geomorphological units: (1) the area contains a great diversity of coastal formations (sabhkas (salt flats), beaches, lagoons, dunes and wetlands) and coastal ecosystems (oases, wadis and communities of unique vegetation); (2) the marine area delimited by Ras Kaboudia to the north, to the south by the border with Libya, and to the East by the 50-m isobath. A variety of island ecosystems is found there, the most important of which are the Djerba, Kerkennah and Kneiss islands. (3) the Gulf de Gabès region, representing 33 per cent of the Tunisian coast.</li> <li>The shoreline of the Gulf of Gabès is characterized by low-lying sandy, sandy/muddy or even swampy coasts. The Gulf of Gabès is a Mediterranean nursery and incubator, and the biocenosis of <i>Posidonia oceanica</i> is considered the largest in the world. <i>Posidonia oceanica</i> seagrass forms the most characteristic and important marine ecosystem in the Gulf of Gabès and is threatened in several ways. The seagrass meadows in the Gulf of Gabès are the largest in the Mediterranean. Most of the benthic communities associated with seagrass in the Mediterranean are represented in this area. The height of the tides in the Gulf of Gabès is unique in the Mediterranean, where this phenomenon is practically non-existent. The vertical amplitude of the mesolittoral zone is exceptional, with a unique biological diversity and diversified fauna. The number of species inventoried in the Gulf of Gabès stands at 1,658, accounting for 14.8 per cent of all species identified in the Mediterranean. Invertebrates are the most highly represented, with about 68 per cent of the specific diversity being found in the Gulf of Gabès. In view of its special biological, biogeographical and climatological features, this area is considered a living laboratory for observing the possible consequences and impacts of climate change in other regions of the Mediterranean in the future.</li> </ul>	H	M	H	H	M	M	M
<p><b>10. Gulf of Sirte</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area comprises around 750 km of coastline and includes the marine area between Misurata and Benghazi, which hosts the southernmost sandy beaches in the Mediterranean Coast.</li> <li>The Gulf of Sirte is a very large natural area in the southern Mediterranean coast, entirely located in Libya's national jurisdiction. Its naturalness provides excellent coastal habitats for the reproduction of several endangered or threatened species such loggerhead turtles (<i>Caretta caretta</i>) and lesser crested terns (<i>Sterna bengalensis emigrata</i>). The area is of great importance for life-history stages, conservation and productivity of large numbers of pelagic species, such bluefin tuna (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>) and many Chondrichthyan fish species, including many of the ones listed as endangered and threatened species within the Barcelona Convention Annex II. One of the six spawning areas of bluefin tuna is included in this area.</li> </ul>	M	H	H	H	H	H	H
<p><b>11. Nile Delta Fan</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: Located in the southern Levantine Sea, the area includes the continental shelf and slope off the Nile Delta and Sinai Peninsula.</li> <li>The ecological and biological significance of the Nile Delta Fan (NDF) in the Eastern Mediterranean Sea stems from the area's geological features and natural phenomena (Nile silt sedimentation, physical and biological oceanographic and climatic characteristics). Important geomorphological features are also located in the area,</li> </ul>	H	H	H	H	H	H	M

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
For key to criteria, see page 117							
<p>including highly active cold seeps, canyons (Alexandria canyon), a fan, an escarpment and a continental shelf. Knowledge of deep-sea benthic habitats in this area is scarce, however it is known that there are unique habitats related to gas hydrocarbon chemosymbiotic communities in this area. The area is home to vulnerable ecosystems composed of endemic molluscs and polychaete species. In addition, deep-sea coral communities are also predicted to be present in the area. The biodiversity index in the area is quite high (38 out of 50), as the area is home to major components of pelagic and benthic communities. Small pelagic fisheries are very important, as is the bluefin tuna fishery; furthermore the NDF is known as one of the few spawning grounds in the Mediterranean Sea for bluefin tuna. Furthermore due to its productivity, pelagic species and marine turtles aggregate in feeding grounds in the shelf portion of the area, which are also used as breeding areas for birds.</p>							
<p><b>12. East Levantine Canyons (ELCA)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The East Levantine Canyons is located all along the Lebanese and Syrian coastline. The East Levantine Canyons is a system composed of deep canyons, as well as hydrothermal vents and submarine freshwater springs, and is of particular biological importance. The coastal areas of the eastern Mediterranean host one of the largest areas of Opisthobranch formations, and its waters experience the highest winter temperatures, allowing it to act as a refuge and spawning ground for many biologically important species of chondrichthyes, marine mammals, reptiles and teleosts (many of which are listed as vulnerable/endorsed on the IUCN Red List).</li> </ul>	H	H	H	H	-	H	M
<p><b>13. North-East Levantine Sea</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area is located in the North-East Levantine Sea, between Greece, Turkey, Cyprus and Syria.</li> <li>The area includes important biological features. It contains spawning grounds of bluefin tuna (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>), endangered species such as loggerhead (<i>Caretta caretta</i>) and green turtles (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>) and the Mediterranean monk seal (<i>Monachus monachus</i>). The near threatened Audouin's Gull (<i>Larus audouinii</i>) and the endemic Mediterranean subspecies of European shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii</i>) are also present in the area.</li> </ul>	M	H	H	M	-	-	-
<p><b>14. Akamas and Chrysochou Bay</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area contains two sites: Akamas and Polis/Yialia. The coastal stretch of the Akamas site is on the west and north-west coast of the island. The marine component of the Polis-Yialia site stretches from a practically uniform sandy or sandy/pebbly beach to the 50 m isobath.</li> <li>The Akamas includes important nesting beaches for green and loggerhead turtles and the adjacent caves on the rocky shore in which monk seals rest and breed. It includes <i>Vermetus (Dendropoma)</i> reefs and extensive <i>Posidonia</i> meadows. The Lara/Toxeftra Turtle Reserve, on the west coast of the island, is within a Natura 2000 site and a SPAMI area under the Barcelona Convention. The Polis-Yialia site is important for loggerhead turtle mating and nesting, for mating and for foraging of juvenile and adult green turtles, as well as for the existence of extensive <i>Posidonia</i> meadows.</li> </ul>	H	H	H	H	-	M	M
<p><b>15. Hellenic Trench</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area is contained in part in the Central Mediterranean sub-region (Eastern Ionian Sea), and in part in the Eastern Mediterranean sub-region (Levantine Sea). The area extends from the Greek Ionian islands to the south of Crete and further to the north-east towards the south-west coast of Anatolia</li> </ul>	H	H	H	H	H	-	-

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The area is a major feature of the seafloor connecting the Central to the Eastern Mediterranean. Due to its geomorphological conditions, it is important for the survival of threatened, deep-diving marine mammals in the Eastern Mediterranean Sea. Additionally, due to the specific oceanographic conditions of the eastern part of the area (Rhodos Gyre) it contributes to the biological productivity of the north-east Levantine Sea, which has an extremely oligotrophic background.</li> </ul>							
<p><b>16. Central Aegean Sea</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area extends from Babakale (on the Turkish mainland, north of the Greek island of Lesbos) across the Aegean Sea to the west, including the island of Skiros. The western limit extends southward along the Attica shoreline to the uninhabited island of Falkonera, then follows the southern islands of the Kyklades archipelago, along the Hellenic Volcanic arc until Rhodes. It follows the northern shoreline of Rhodes until the Turkish coastline. The Turkish coastline forms the eastern limit of the area.</li> <li>The Central Aegean Sea is characterized by an extensive archipelago of hundreds of small islands and bays that form a variety of habitats hosting a rich biodiversity. Important biological and ecological characteristics include the presence of vulnerable habitats such as seagrass beds and coralligenous grounds, which provide habitats and highly important reproduction areas for a number of rare or vulnerable species (e.g. the monk seal, various bird species, cetaceans, and sharks). Unique geomorphological features in the area include hydrothermal vents, brine seeps, and submarine volcanoes. Owing to the area's high biodiversity and the presence of many vulnerable species, many sites are legally protected.</li> </ul>	M	H	H	M	L	H	M
<p><b>17. North Aegean</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: The area described is in the North Aegean Sea within the national jurisdictions of Greece and Turkey as well as in waters beyond national jurisdiction.</li> <li>The area is highly productive due to the input of trans-frontal river waters, upwellings and the input of nutrient-rich water from the Black Sea. The area includes some of the most important fishery grounds of the Aegean Sea. Rare species of cetaceans and corals are found in the area, as well as one of the largest marine parks of the Mediterranean, which supports an important Mediterranean monk seal population.</li> </ul>	H	H	M	L	H	H	L

***XII/23. Marine and coastal biodiversity: Impacts on marine and coastal biodiversity of anthropogenic underwater noise and ocean acidification, priority actions to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 for coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems, and marine spatial planning and training initiatives***

*The Conference of the Parties*

*Impacts of anthropogenic underwater noise on marine and coastal biodiversity*

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the European Commission for providing financial resources for, to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for hosting, and to the International Maritime Organization for collaborating in the organization of the Expert Workshop on Underwater Noise and its Impacts on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity (IMO Headquarters, London, 25-27 February 2014);

2. *Welcomes* the report of the workshop<sup>136</sup> and *notes* that there has been a significant amount of research into the impacts of underwater noise on aquatic life over the past few decades, but that there remain significant questions that require further study, with the largest gaps in knowledge relating to fishes, invertebrates, turtles and birds, and additional knowledge gaps relating to the characteristics of major sound sources, trends in the prevalence and magnitude, as well as the intensity and spatial distribution of underwater noise and the potential impacts of underwater noise on ecosystems and animal populations, including implications of cumulative and synergistic impacts of multiple sources of noise and other stressors;

3. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments as well as indigenous and local communities and other relevant stakeholders, to take appropriate measures, as appropriate and within their competencies, and in accordance with national and international laws, to avoid, minimize and mitigate the potential significant adverse impacts of anthropogenic underwater noise on marine and coastal biodiversity, such as:

(a) Defining and differentiating types or intensities of underwater noise where there are adverse impacts, and characterizing noise by source;

(b) Conducting further research on the remaining significant knowledge gaps noted in paragraph 2 above;

(c) Developing and transferring quieter technologies, and applying the best available practice in all relevant activities;

(d) Including areas that are affected by different levels of sound when mapping the spatial and temporal distribution of sound;

(e) Combining acoustic mapping with habitat mapping of sound-sensitive species with regard to spatial risk assessments in order to identify areas where those species may be exposed to noise impacts;

(f) Mitigating and managing anthropogenic underwater noise through the use of spatio-temporal management of activities, relying on sufficiently detailed temporal and spatial knowledge of species or population distribution patterns combined with the ability to avoid generating noise in the area at those times;

(g) Conducting impact assessments, where appropriate, for activities that may have significant adverse impacts on noise-sensitive species, and carrying out monitoring, where appropriate;

---

<sup>136</sup> UNEP/CBD/MCB/EM/2014/1/2.



- (h) Including noise considerations in the establishment and development of management plans for marine protected areas within national jurisdiction and other relevant plans, as appropriate;
- (i) Considering thresholds as a tool to protect sound-sensitive species, taking into account their locations during critical life cycle stages as well as relevant results of research and additional information;
- (j) Standardizing metrics and sound measurements so that there are similar measures and approaches for all sounds and in all places;
- (k) Building capacity in developing regions where the awareness and scientific capacity to address this issue has yet to be strengthened;
- (l) Engaging industry and other relevant sectors, including the naval and mining sectors, when developing guidelines in order to increase their ownership and participation in the implementation of the guidelines;
- (m) Encouraging collaboration and communication among relevant international bodies to enhance synergies in addressing this issue;
- (n) Linking relevant information on the adverse impacts of underwater noise on sound-sensitive species when harmonizing different processes related to marine spatial planning and area-based management;

4. *Invites* competent intergovernmental organizations, including the International Maritime Organization, the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, and the International Whaling Commission, to take measures within their mandates, if applicable, and to assist States in taking measures, limited to those that are within the mandates of the respective competent intergovernmental organization, to avoid, minimize and mitigate the potential significant adverse impacts of anthropogenic underwater noise on marine and coastal biodiversity, including, where appropriate, giving consideration to the activities set out in paragraphs 3 (a) to 3 (n) above;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

- (a) To further facilitate collaboration among Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, on the measures referred to in paragraph 3 above;
- (b) To compile and synthesize relevant scientific and technical information concerning the elements specified in paragraph 3 above, as well as information on related measures taken by Parties, other Governments and competent organizations, and to make this compilation available as information for a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to be held prior to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, with a view to disseminating the results of the synthesis, including successful experiences, through the clearing-house mechanism or other means;

*Impacts of ocean acidification on marine and coastal biodiversity*

*Recalling* paragraphs 63 to 67 of decision X/29 and paragraph 23 of decision XI/18 A,

6. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for supporting the scientific compilation, coordination and synthesis work for, and to the international experts for contributing to the preparation of a systematic review document on the impacts of ocean acidification on biodiversity and ecosystem functions,<sup>137</sup> which provides a targeted synthesis of the biodiversity implications of ocean acidification for marine and coastal systems, including information on the less-reported paleo-oceanographic research, and *welcomes* this updated synthesis of the impacts of ocean acidification on marine biodiversity;

---

<sup>137</sup> UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/18/INF/6.

7. *Notes and expresses* its concern that, in waters where pH is already naturally comparatively low (for example, in high latitudes, coastal upwelling regions on the shelf slope and brackish water areas with low alkalinity, such as the Baltic Sea), widespread under-saturation of both aragonite and calcite is expected to develop during the twenty-first century, and that benthic and planktonic calcifiers are among the organisms likely to be affected, as well as cold-water corals and the structural integrity of their habitats;

8. *Urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, relevant scientific groups, and other relevant organizations, to further enhance their international collaboration to improve the monitoring of ocean acidification, closely linked to other global ocean observing systems, noting that a well-integrated global monitoring network for ocean acidification is crucial to improve understanding of current variability and to develop models that provide projections of future conditions;

9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to forward the updated synthesis of the impacts of ocean acidification on marine biodiversity<sup>137</sup> to Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations and to transmit it to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and to continue to collaborate with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, relevant scientific groups, other relevant organizations, and indigenous and local communities in order to raise awareness of the key findings of the updated synthesis and facilitate incorporating these findings into relevant national strategies and action plans concerning conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity as well as developing relevant research and monitoring programmes at the global, regional and national levels;

10. *Recalling* paragraph 2 of decision XI/21, *invites* Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations, and indigenous and local communities to consider the information contained in the updated synthesis of the impacts of the ocean acidification on marine biodiversity<sup>137</sup> for their work under relevant processes, including those within the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;<sup>138</sup>

*Priority actions to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 for coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems*

11. *Recalling* paragraph 9 of decision XI/18 A, *adopts* the priority actions to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 for coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems as contained in the annex to this decision, as an addendum to the programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity, in order to update the specific workplan on coral bleaching<sup>139</sup> of the programme of work, and *urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments and relevant organizations to implement the activities contained therein, where applicable and in accordance with national capacity and circumstances, for enhanced implementation toward achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 10;

12. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to facilitate strengthening of international and regional cooperation in support of national implementation of the priority actions, as contained in the annex, and to develop a global coral reef portal linked to the website of the Convention and existing global (e.g., the International Coral Reef Initiative) and regional initiatives (e.g., the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs and Fisheries and Food Security) to facilitate technical collaboration and voluntary information-sharing on all aspects of sustainable management of coral reefs and related ecosystems;

13. *Recalls* the findings of the *Fifth Assessment Report*<sup>140</sup> of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (Working Group II), which states that, with additional warming of 2°C, many species and

---

<sup>138</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

<sup>139</sup> Decision VII/5, annex I, Appendix 1.

<sup>140</sup> Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, *Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability* (available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg2>).

systems with limited adaptive capacity would be subject to very high risks, particularly Arctic-sea-ice and coral-reef systems, and *notes* the relevance of Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 in this regard;

14. *Recognizing* that increased sea temperature also increases risks to coral reefs from pathogens and that there are additional interactions, often synergistic, among all these stressors, *urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments and relevant organizations to consolidate and further strengthen current efforts at the local, national, regional and global levels to manage coral reefs as socio-ecological systems undergoing change due to the interactive effects of multiple stressors, including both global stressors (for example, rising sea temperature, the effects of tropical storms and rising sea levels, as well as ocean acidification) and local stressors (for example, overfishing, destructive fishing practices, land-based and sea-based pollution, coastal development, tourism and recreational use, etc.), focusing on actions that address, in particular:

(a) Reducing the impacts of multiple stressors, in particular by addressing those stressors that are more tractable at the regional, national and local levels, noting that this would have multiple benefits;

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

(c) Maintaining sustainable livelihoods and food security in reef-dependent coastal communities, including indigenous and local communities, and providing for viable alternative livelihoods, where appropriate;

(d) Increasing the capability of local and national managers to forecast and plan proactively for climate risks and associated secondary effects, applying ecosystem-based adaptation measures;

(e) Enhancing international and regional cooperation in support of national implementation of priority actions, building upon existing international and regional initiatives and creating synergies with various relevant areas of work within the Convention;

15. *Recalling* paragraph 14 of decision XI/18 A, *requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, to facilitate the implementation of the priority actions to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 for coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems, as contained in annex to this decision, by organizing capacity-building workshops and developing information-sharing mechanisms on experiences and lessons learned from various implementation activities;

16. *Noting* that deep-water corals and many other cold-water organisms are also vulnerable to the impacts of ocean acidification but are impacted by additional stressors that are different from those affecting warm-water coral reefs, and *recognizing* the need for further work to identify the location and condition of deep-water corals and to understand the impacts of human activities on these corals, *requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare, in collaboration with Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, a draft specific workplan on biodiversity and acidification in cold-water areas, building upon the elements of a workplan on physical degradation and destruction of coral reefs, including cold-water corals<sup>141</sup> and in close linkage with relevant work under the Convention, such as the description of areas meeting the scientific criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas, and with relevant work of competent organizations, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for its work on vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs), and to submit the draft specific workplan on biodiversity and acidification in cold-water areas to a future meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice for consideration prior to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

---

<sup>141</sup> Decision VII/5, annex I, appendix 2.

*Marine spatial planning and training initiatives*

17. *Welcomes* the work of the United Nations Environment Programme, including the contributions from regional seas organizations and other competent regional initiatives, and the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel of the Global Environment Facility, as well as a range of contributing partners, towards strengthening the practical use of marine spatial planning, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to further expand collaboration with these organizations and other relevant initiatives, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for its work on vulnerable marine ecosystems, the International Maritime Organization for its work on particularly sensitive sea areas (PSSA), and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for its work on tools for marine spatial planning;

18. *Recognizing* that marine spatial planning is a useful tool for applying the ecosystem approach to marine and coastal management, and *considering* the challenges associated with its implementation, *requests* the Executive Secretary and *invites* relevant organizations to advance their work on enhancing methods and tools, including monitoring measures, for marine spatial planning;

19. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to facilitate, through technical training and the information-sharing mechanism on ecologically or biologically significant marine areas, the use of scientific information compiled for the description of areas meeting the scientific criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas to support efforts, at the regional or national level, on the use of marine spatial planning by Parties and competent intergovernmental organizations;

20. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Japan, through the Japan Biodiversity Fund, for providing financial resources for, the Governments of Senegal and China for hosting, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Abidjan Convention Secretariat, Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (Australia), and various other partner organizations for collaborating and providing scientific and technical contributions for the organization of Sustainable Ocean Initiative capacity-building workshops for West Africa (4 to 8 February 2013) and East, South and South-East Asia (9 to 13 December 2013), and *welcomes* the capacity-building initiatives being facilitated by the Executive Secretary through the Sustainable Ocean Initiative in collaboration with Parties and relevant organizations;

21. *Recalling* paragraph 20 of decision X/29 and also taking into account paragraph 7 of Article 20 of the Convention, as appropriate, *invites* donors and funding agencies, as appropriate, to continue to extend support for capacity-building to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, in order to further accelerate existing efforts towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas;

22. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to organize, in collaboration with Parties and relevant organizations, additional capacity-building workshops and partnership activities within the framework of the Sustainable Ocean Initiative, to address priority issues identified for respective regions concerning the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas.

*Annex***PRIORITY ACTIONS TO ACHIEVE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGET 10 FOR CORAL REEFS AND CLOSELY ASSOCIATED ECOSYSTEMS**

1. Pursuant to paragraph 13 of decision XI/18 A, the following action items were prepared to update the specific workplan on coral bleaching (appendix 1 of annex I to decision VII/5) through an addendum

to the workplan, taking into account the submissions<sup>142</sup> made by Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations in response to notification 2013-108.<sup>143</sup>

2. As such, the action items build on the existing specific workplan (appendix 1 of annex I to decision VII/5) and are in line with operational objective 2.3 of the elaborated programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity (annex I to decision VII/5) as well as the elements of a workplan on physical degradation and destruction of coral reefs, including cold-water corals (appendix 2 of annex I to decision VII/5).

3. The priority actions will contribute to the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Target 10: *By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.* They will also facilitate achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets 6 and 11.

4. The priority actions aim to address the urgent need to consolidate and further strengthen current efforts at local, national, regional and global levels to manage coral reefs as socio-ecological systems undergoing change due to the interactive effects of 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, land-based and sea-based pollution, coastal development, tourism and recreational use, etc). The priority actions recognize that increased sea temperature also increases risks to coral reefs from pathogens and that there are additional interactions, often synergistic, among all these stressors.

5. In particular, the priority actions focus on actions that will help:

(a) Reduce the impacts of multiple stressors, in particular by addressing those stressors that are more tractable at the regional, national and local levels, noting that this would have multiple benefits and that benefits can be expected regardless of the impacts of ocean acidification;

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

(c) Maintain sustainable livelihoods and food security in reef-dependent coastal communities, including indigenous and local communities, and provide for viable alternative livelihoods, where appropriate;

(d) Increase the capability of local and national managers to forecast and plan proactively for climate risks and associated secondary effects, applying ecosystem-based adaptation measures; and

(e) Enhance international and regional cooperation in support of national implementation of priority actions, building upon existing international and regional initiatives and creating synergies with various relevant areas of work within the Convention.

6. To this end, Parties should develop national coral reef action strategies, or equivalent policies, strategies, plans or programmes, consolidating existing national initiatives, as platforms to mobilize inter-agency and cross-sectoral partnerships, as well as close coordination among national and subnational governments and with indigenous and local communities. National strategies should be complemented by regional strategies to address common stressors. National and regional strategies could include actions outlined below.

7. Recalling paragraph 4 of decision XI/20, Parties are also urged to advocate and contribute to effective carbon dioxide emission reductions, by reducing anthropogenic emissions by sources and by increasing removals by sinks of greenhouse gases under the United Nations Framework Convention on

---

<sup>142</sup> Contained in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/18/INF/7.

<sup>143</sup> Ref No. SCBD/SAM/DC/JL/JG/82124, issued on 26 November 2013.

Climate Change, noting also the relevance of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other instruments.<sup>144</sup>

*Parties are encouraged to undertake the following actions:*

8. Strengthen existing sectoral and cross-sectoral management to address local stressors, such as overfishing, destructive fishing practices, land- and sea-based pollution, coastal development, tourism and recreational use:

- 8.1. Sustainably manage fisheries for coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems:
  - a. Conduct national assessments to determine the level of unsustainable fishing practices;
  - b. Promote community-based measures, including community rights-based management, to manage fisheries sustainably;
  - c. Introduce new, or strengthen existing, national regulations and management measures, including the application of the ecosystem approach to fisheries, to address unsustainable fishing practices, including overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices, and ensure effective enforcement, using relevant guidelines of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;<sup>145</sup>
  - d. Identify and implement appropriate and practical management measures for multispecies reef fisheries to reduce unsustainable fishing practices;
  - e. Sustainably manage populations of key reef fish and invertebrate species targeted by export-driven fisheries or by the aquarium and curio trades, through appropriate and practical measures;
  - f. Prioritize the recovery and sustainable management of reef species with key ecological functions, in particular herbivorous reef fish populations.
- 8.2. Manage land-based and sea-based sources of pollution:
  - a. Identify all sources of significant land-based and sea-based pollutants affecting coral reefs and set up comprehensive national/local water quality monitoring programmes;
  - b. Implement comprehensive watershed and coastal water quality management plans that reduce all major types of pollution, especially those causing eutrophication, sublethal effects on corals, lower seawater pH or other negative impacts;
  - c. Implement watershed management policies that include reforestation; erosion control; runoff reduction; sustainable agriculture and mining; reduction of pesticides, herbicides, fertilizer and other agrochemical use, and wastewater management and treatment;
  - d. Prioritize the reduction of nutrient and sediment pollution from watersheds, and the management of pollution “hotspots” (areas that produce the highest pollution loads);
  - e. Implement best practice standards for marinas, docks, mariculture, tourism or recreational operations conducted in coral reefs or adjacent environments.
- 8.3. Increase, within their national jurisdictions, spatial coverage and effectiveness of marine and coastal protected and managed areas in coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems:
  - a. Improve the management of existing areas protecting coral reefs and related ecosystems, including mangrove and seagrass habitats, so that they meet their management and broader ecological objectives;

---

<sup>144</sup> <http://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-11/cop-11-dec-20-en.pdf>.

<sup>145</sup> FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, FAO guidance and tools on Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF).

- b. Prioritize the full protection of existing healthy, resilient and resistant coral reefs through the development and effective management of marine and coastal protected areas or as part of locally managed marine areas (LMMAs);
  - c. Integrate ecological and social resilience factors of coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems into the design and management of marine protected area networks;
  - d. Prioritize the enhancement of conservation and management measures for coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems in areas described to meet the scientific criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas;
  - e. Improve the design of coral reef related marine protected area networks to improve the ability of coral reefs to cope with future climate and ocean change effects;
  - f. Develop adaptation plans for marine protected areas to help improve the resilience of ecosystems, giving priority to coral reefs and related ecosystems;
  - g. Encourage and support community-based marine managed areas, in line with national policies for marine and coastal management, national or legislative frameworks or other measures.
- 8.4. Manage coastal development to ensure that the health and resilience of coral reef ecosystems are not adversely impacted:
- a. Prioritize the protection of coral reef ecosystems in coastal development and in land-use and sea-use management in coastal areas, through the application of area-based management measures, such as marine and coastal protected areas and/or marine spatial planning;
  - b. Ensure that the consideration of long-term climate related impacts is integrated into coastal development and land-use and sea-use planning;
  - c. Manage impacts from large-scale tourism development and consequent habitat loss and alteration in coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems, and support sustainable tourism by providing socioeconomic incentives and empowering coastal community for eco-tourism operation.
9. Identify and apply measures to improve the adaptive capacity of coral reef-based socio-ecological systems within the local context, which will ensure sustainable livelihoods of reef-dependent coastal communities, including indigenous and local communities, and provide for viable alternative livelihoods:
- a. Develop and apply socio-ecological vulnerability monitoring and assessment protocols in coral reef regions, including socio-ecological vulnerability maps, and identify highly vulnerable areas for prioritizing management actions and to inform planning and management as part of a resilience- and ecosystem-based approach;
  - b. Prioritize poverty-reduction programmes for reef-dependent coastal communities, including indigenous and local communities, to promote livelihood strategies that are socially and ecologically resilient and to reduce poverty-induced overexploitation of reef ecosystems;
  - c. Develop and implement socioeconomic incentives to encourage coastal communities, including indigenous and local communities, to play a central role in conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems, including through, inter alia, the use of tax benefits or other economic incentives for sustainable fishing, conservation agreements that reward users who forego unsustainable activities, and community-based conservation trust funds supported by fees from ecotourism and fines for unsustainable use;

- d. Apply ecosystem-based adaptation tools and indicators for use in coral reef regions and incorporate ecosystem-based adaptation principles and practices into coral reef management;
  - e. Incorporate social drivers of coral reef degradation, such as projected human population increase and food security needs, into forecasts of multiple stressor impacts.
10. Establish or further enhance integrated management and coordination mechanisms to effectively address multiple stressors to coral reefs, including through the implementation of national coral reef action strategies/plans, as described in paragraph 6 above:
- a. Integrate ecosystem-based approaches for management and adaptation into development planning and legislative frameworks at the local, subnational and national level, and identify and remove barriers to implementation;
  - b. Apply cross-sectoral, area-based management tools, including watershed and marine spatial planning approaches, to effectively reduce local stressors from multiple sources and mitigate their impacts to coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems;
  - c. Incorporate watershed-based management approaches into reef management through the application of an integrated land-sea planning approach;
  - d. Integrate national coral reef action strategies/plans into existing national mechanisms<sup>146</sup> and broader national priorities such as poverty reduction and sustainable development strategies (including those for population) health, coastal development and food security);
  - e. Set in place an inter-agency steering committee at national and/or subnational levels, as appropriate, to coordinate, support and monitor the implementation of national coral reef action strategies/plans;
  - f. Empower coastal communities, including indigenous and local communities, in reef-management, particularly in remote regions or where capacity is low, by providing necessary resources and capacity-building, and devolution of management responsibilities in line with national/subnational management guidelines;
  - g. Enhance public awareness of the socio-cultural and environmental values of coral reefs and improve the capacity of civil society to contribute to monitoring, including through the use of mobile data applications.
11. Promote activities with regard to information exchange, knowledge sharing, awareness building, capacity-building, sustainable financing, and research and monitoring:
- 11.1. Education, awareness and capacity-building:
- a. Develop or expand national and regional networks of coral reef managers to promote exchange of information, knowledge and best practices;
  - b. Facilitate wide implementation of existing training programmes on priority tools and approaches for coral reef management and develop additional training materials in support of implementing priority actions;
  - c. Integrate information about coral reefs, environmental conservation and ecosystem-based management into existing curricula at all levels of national education systems;
  - d. Develop and implement targeted education and awareness campaigns for diverse stakeholders on how communities and stakeholders can increase coral reef resilience by reducing the direct threats facing coral reefs;

---

<sup>146</sup> National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs), national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs).



- e. Provide training and other capacity development opportunities in support of community-based management initiatives that increase socio-ecological resilience at the local or subnational level.
- 11.2. Sustainable financing:
- a. Secure, through national sectoral budget systems (e.g., fisheries, environment, climate-change adaptation fund, coastal development, tourism, etc.), the necessary financial resources to implement national coral reef action strategies;
  - b. Apply comprehensive and diverse financing schemes for coral reef management, and explore opportunities for innovative financing to support local implementation;
  - c. Remove key bottlenecks and improve access to funding through capacity-building and streamlining of funding processes;
  - d. Demonstrate and increase awareness of the socioeconomic importance of coral reefs and associated ecosystems to local and national economies.
- 11.3. Research and monitoring programmes:
- a. Research on multiple stressor interactions and effects on coral reefs, at the species, population and ecosystem levels, to identify the most damaging local stressors affecting coral reefs ecosystems at the site-based level;
  - b. Research to support a resilience-based approach to coral reef management that is embedded within an integrated ecosystem-based management framework;
  - c. Develop and implement early warning systems for major reef health incidents such as bleaching or disease events, tropical storms and flood plumes;
  - d. Develop water chemistry monitoring programmes for coastal and inshore waters to determine the natural spatial and temporal variability of ocean carbon chemistry, and detect trends;
  - e. Research on the sensitivity of species, habitats and communities within coral reefs to changes in ocean carbon chemistry and whether there is a potential for adaptation to ocean acidification in reef organisms;
  - f. Incorporate into the framework of management actions a set of broadly applicable and robust indicators for resilience and stressor assessment, and use these indicators to support regular assessments of management effectiveness;
  - g. Further develop ecological and socioeconomic criteria and variables for use in vulnerability assessments in coral reef regions, building on existing work;
  - h. Develop mapping tools that combine data on the current status of coral reefs, management efforts and their effectiveness with predictive modelling of stressor effects to generate future scenarios of reef condition and ecosystem service provision.

### ***XII/24. New and emerging issues: synthetic biology***

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Reaffirming* paragraph 4 of decision XI/11, in which it recognized the development of technologies associated with synthetic life, cells or genomes, and the scientific uncertainties of their potential impact on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, urged Parties and invited other Governments to take a precautionary approach, in accordance with the preamble of the Convention and with Article 14, when addressing threats of significant reduction or loss of biological diversity posed by organisms, components and products resulting from synthetic biology, in accordance with domestic legislation and other relevant international obligations,

*Noting* decision BS-VII/12 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, recommending a coordinated approach on the issue of synthetic biology taking into account that the provisions of the Cartagena Protocol may also apply to living organisms resulting from synthetic biology,

1. *Takes note* of the conclusions of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its eighteenth meeting, as contained in paragraph 1 of recommendation XVIII/7, *recognizes* that this issue is of relevance to the Convention and *concludes* that there is currently insufficient information available to finalize an analysis, using the criteria set out in paragraph 12 of decision IX/29, to decide whether or not this is a new and emerging issue related to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

2. *Awaits* the completion of a robust analysis using the criteria set out in paragraph 12 of decision IX/29;

3. *Urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments to take a precautionary approach, in accordance with paragraph 4 of decision XI/11, and:

(a) To establish, or have in place, effective risk assessment and management procedures and/or regulatory systems to regulate environmental release of any organisms, components or products resulting from synthetic biology techniques, consistent with Article 3 of the Convention;

(c) To approve organisms resulting from synthetic biology techniques for field trials only after appropriate risk assessments have been carried out in accordance with national, regional and/or international frameworks, as appropriate;

(d) To carry out scientific assessments concerning organisms, components and products resulting from synthetic biology techniques with regard to potential effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, taking into account risks to human health and addressing, as appropriate, and according to national and/or regional legislation, other issues such as food security and socioeconomic considerations with, where appropriate, the full participation of indigenous and local communities;

(e) To encourage the provision of funding for research into synthetic biology risk assessment methodologies and into the positive and negative impacts of synthetic biology on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and to promote interdisciplinary research that includes related socioeconomic considerations;

(f) To cooperate in the development and/or strengthening of human resources and institutional capacities, including on methodologies for risk assessments in synthetic biology and its potential impacts on biodiversity, in developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition, including through existing global, regional and national institutions and organizations and, as appropriate, by facilitating civil society involvement. The needs of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition, for financial resources; access to and transfer of technology consistent with Article 16 of the Convention; establishing or strengthening

regulatory frameworks; and the management of risks related to the release of organisms, components and products resulting from synthetic biology techniques, should be taken fully into account in this regard;

4. *Decides*, subject to the availability of resources, to establish an Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group, with terms of reference contained in the annex to the present decision, to be convened after the Executive Secretary has completed the requests in paragraph 7 below;

5. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and stakeholders to submit information to the Executive Secretary relevant to the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group established by the present decision, as well as on measures undertaken in accordance with paragraph 3 above, including the identification of needs for guidance;

6. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, relevant international organizations, indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders to continue to provide further information to the Executive Secretary in response to decision XI/11, paragraph 3 (a);

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

(a) To make available the information reported in accordance with paragraphs 5 and 6 above, through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and other means;

(b) To convene a moderated open-ended online forum<sup>147</sup> to support the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group established in paragraph 4 above in meeting its terms of reference;

(c) To prepare an updated report on the work specified in paragraphs 3 (a), 3 (b) and 3 (c) of decision XI/11, taking into account information submitted in paragraphs 5 and 6 above and a synthesis of the outcomes of the process mentioned in paragraph 7 (b) and to submit these for consideration by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group;

(d) To submit for consideration by a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the peer-reviewed reports of the outcomes of the process mentioned in paragraphs 7 (b) and 7 (c) above;

8. *Invites* relevant organizations, including relevant United Nations organizations and bodies, to consider the possible implications of synthetic biology as it relates to their mandates.

#### *Annex*

### **TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE AD HOC TECHNICAL EXPERT GROUP ON SYNTHETIC BIOLOGY**

The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group will include balanced representation of Parties from all regions and include representation of indigenous and local communities and all relevant stakeholders, including other Governments, with knowledge of the Convention and its Protocols,<sup>148</sup> and will report on its work to a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group will:

(a) Take note of the exchange of views on how to address the relationship between synthetic biology and biological diversity;

(b) Identify the similarities and differences between living modified organisms (as defined in the Cartagena Protocol) and organisms, components and products of synthetic biology techniques to

<sup>147</sup> The open-ended online forum will be open to all interested participants and continue for a finite period of time.

<sup>148</sup> The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group will be convened in accordance with the *modus operandi* of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, except that there will be 5 to 8 experts nominated by each of the five regions.

determine if living modified organisms derived from synthetic biology fall under the scope of the Cartagena Protocol;

(c) Identify if other national, regional and/or international instruments adequately regulate the organisms, components or products derived from synthetic biology techniques in so far as they impact on the objectives of the Convention and its Protocols;

(d) Work towards an operational definition of synthetic biology, comprising inclusion and exclusion criteria, using all relevant information, based on scientific and peer-reviewed studies;

(e) Identify the potential benefits and risks of organisms, components and products arising from synthetic biology techniques to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and related human health and socioeconomic impacts relevant to the mandate of the Convention and its Protocols;

(f) Building on the work on risk assessment and risk management undertaken by the Cartagena Protocol, compile information on best practices on risk assessment and monitoring regimes currently used by Parties to the Convention and other Governments, including transboundary movement, to inform those who do not have national risk assessment or monitoring regimes, or are in the process of reviewing their current risk assessment or monitoring regimes and to help those Parties and other Governments to regulate organisms, components and products from synthetic biology techniques appropriately;

(g) Identify if the existing arrangements constitute a comprehensive framework in order to address impacts of organisms, components and products resulting from synthetic biology relevant to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, in particular threats of significant reduction or loss of biological diversity.

**XII/25. Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decisions XI/2 E and XI/13 C,

*Welcoming* the adoption of the work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services for 2014-2018,<sup>149</sup>

1. *Decides* that the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice will submit to the Conference of the Parties, for its approval, any requests for the next work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, and that it may prepare recommendations to the Conference of the Parties, with regard to the work programme, on matters within the mandate given to it by the Conference of the Parties, taking into account the multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, submissions from Parties, and other relevant information;

2. *Also decides* that the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may exchange scientific and technical information with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, where the subject is within the mandate given to it by the Conference of the Parties;

3. *Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments and international organizations to contribute to the scoping process for the global and regional assessments of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in a timely manner and in accordance with the procedures established by the Platform;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary;

(a) To transmit the requests and information referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above to the Secretariat of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services;

(b) To prepare a report on progress on the activities with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services for consideration by the Conference of the Parties;

5. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) In consultation with the Chair and Bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, to continue to collaborate with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services where relevant, strengthening synergies and avoiding duplication of work, to review the progress on elements of the work programme of the Platform that are relevant to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and to report to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice on progress;

(b) To compile information, as necessary, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice with regard to the matters referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above, and exchange relevant information with the secretariats of other biodiversity-related conventions, as appropriate, including through the Biodiversity Liaison Group, with a view to achieving synergies and avoiding duplication;

(c) To bring to the attention of all relevant focal points under the Convention and its Protocols draft versions of deliverables of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services when they become publicly available for peer review, and to encourage them to participate in the peer-review processes by engaging with and providing input through their focal points

<sup>149</sup> See IPBES/2/17, Decision IPBES-2/5.

for the Platform, where appropriate, and in accordance with the procedures for the preparation of deliverables of the Platform;

(d) To make available, through the clearing-house mechanism, information on progress in the implementation of the work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services for the period 2014-2018, including the global assessment on biodiversity and ecosystem services scheduled to be launched in 2018, and to bring this information to the attention of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, as appropriate;

(e) To bring the deliverables of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to the attention of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice for its consideration with regard to the relevance of the findings for the work of the Convention, and for the development, as appropriate, of recommendations to the Conference of the Parties;

(f) To make available, through the clearing-house mechanism, deliverables of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services as they become available, with a view to sharing knowledge on biodiversity issues and integrating and mainstreaming these issues into national policy processes, where appropriate;

(g) To continue to facilitate the participation of the Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice in the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel of the Platform as an observer.

**XII/26. *Improving the efficiency of structures and processes of the Convention: Subsidiary Body on Implementation***

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* Article 23, paragraph 4 of the Convention, which elaborates the measures that the Conference of the Parties is expected to undertake for the purpose of keeping under review the implementation of the Convention,

*Also recalling* Article 23, paragraph 4 (g) and rule 26, paragraph 1 of the rules of procedure for the meetings of the Conference of the Parties, which refer to the possible establishment, by the Conference of the Parties, of other subsidiary bodies,

*Further recalling* Article 30 of the Cartagena Protocol, which provides that any subsidiary body established by or under the Convention may, upon a decision by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol, serve the Protocol, and *taking note* of decision BS-VII/9 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol,

*Recalling* Article 27 of the Nagoya Protocol, which provides that any subsidiary body established by or under the Convention may serve the Protocol, including upon a decision by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, and *taking note* of decision NP-I/11 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol,

*Recognizing* the benefits of integrated approaches to the review and support of the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols,

*Also recognizing* the importance of the full and effective participation of all Parties, especially developing country Parties, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, in the meetings of a subsidiary body on implementation,

*Further recognizing* the importance of the full and effective participation of representatives of indigenous and local communities in the meetings of a subsidiary body on implementation,

1. *Establishes* the Subsidiary Body on Implementation to replace the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention, with the terms of reference contained in the annex to the present decision;

2. *Decides* that:

(a) The Bureau of the Conference of the Parties will serve as the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation;

(b) In line with paragraph 5 of rule 26 of the rules of procedure for meetings of the Conference of the Parties, the rules of procedure for meetings of the Conference of the Parties apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation with the exception of rule 18, which will not apply;

(c) The Subsidiary Body on Implementation should meet in each intersessional period,

3. *Acknowledges* that when the Subsidiary Body on Implementation serves a Protocol of the Convention, decisions under the Protocol shall be taken only by the Parties to the Protocol;

4. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Implementation to undertake any tasks that fall within the scope of its terms of reference as referred to it by the Conference of the Parties or the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the respective Protocols, and to report on its work to these bodies;

5. For the period up to 2020, recalling paragraph 14 of decision X/2, *requests* the Subsidiary Body on Implementation to support the Conference of the Parties in reviewing progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and achievement of the Aichi

Biodiversity Targets, taking into account also the multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties to 2020;<sup>150</sup>

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To support the work of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation by, *inter alia*, organizing its meetings, and preparing documentation necessary for the meetings and reports of the Subsidiary Body;

(b) To make arrangements for a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation to be held prior to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(c) To prepare a draft *modus operandi* on the organization and operation of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its first meeting, in line with the terms of reference contained in the annex to this decision, and taking into account the consolidated *modus operandi* of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice,<sup>151</sup> and any views expressed, in this regard, as reflected in the reports of twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the seventh meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the first meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol.

#### *Annex*

### **TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON IMPLEMENTATION**

1. Under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties, the Subsidiary Body on Implementation should perform the following functions in order to support the Conference of the Parties in keeping under review the implementation of the Convention pursuant to its Article 23, paragraph 4:

(a) Review relevant information on progress in the implementation of the Convention, including in the provision of support for the implementation of the Convention, as well as of any strategic plans and other relevant decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties, and on progress in the achievement of targets established under the Convention;

(b) Assist the Conference of the Parties in preparing decisions on enhancing the implementation of the Convention, as appropriate;

(c) Identify, and develop recommendations to overcome, obstacles encountered in implementing the Convention and any strategic plans adopted under it;

(d) Develop recommendations on how to strengthen mechanisms to support implementation of the Convention, and any strategic plans adopted under it;

(e) Review the impacts and effectiveness of existing processes under the Convention and identify ways and means that increase efficiencies, including an integrated approach to the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, including in areas such as resource mobilization, guidance to the financial mechanism, capacity-building, national reporting, technical and scientific cooperation and the clearing-house mechanism, and communication, education and public awareness;

(f) Perform such other functions as may be determined by the Conference of the Parties.

2. In performing the functions in paragraph 1 above, the Subsidiary Body on Implementation should take into account, as appropriate, the multi-year programme of work for the Conference of the Parties for the period concerned, as well as, where appropriate, input from the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

---

<sup>150</sup> Decision XII/31

<sup>151</sup> Annex III to decision VIII/10.



3. The Subsidiary Body on Implementation and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice should carry out their respective functions taking into account their role and functions with a view to ensuring complementarity in their work and avoiding overlap;

4. These terms of reference should apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation when serving the Cartagena and the Nagoya Protocols;

5. The Subsidiary Body on Implementation should undertake the functions detailed under paragraph 1 above, at the request of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the respective Protocols in reviewing their respective implementation;

6. When the Subsidiary Body on Implementation addresses matters referred to it by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to a Protocol, decisions on these matters will be taken only by Parties to the Protocol. However, Parties to the Convention that are not Parties to the Protocols may participate as observers in the proceedings.

**XII/27. *Improving the efficiency of structures and processes of the Convention: Concurrent meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Protocols***

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Taking note* of recommendation 5/2 of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention, as regards integrated approaches to the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols with a view to improving efficiencies,

*Also taking note* of the plan for the organization of concurrent meetings of the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Protocols prepared by the Executive Secretary,<sup>152</sup>

*Recognizing* that planning for the organization of concurrent meetings of the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Protocols is an iterative process,

*Recognizing also* the need to ensure the availability of financial resources to support the full and effective participation of representatives of developing countries, in particular the least developed and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition, as well as representatives of indigenous and local communities, in the three concurrent meetings with a view to maintaining legitimacy and transparency,

*Aware* that the organization of concurrent meetings of the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Protocols requires streamlining of the agendas of these meetings,

*Recalling* paragraph 2 of Article 32 of the Convention, paragraph 2 of Article 29 of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and paragraph 2 of Article 26 of the Nagoya Protocol, which provide that decisions under the Protocol shall be taken only by the Parties to the Protocol,

*Taking note* of decision BS-VII/9 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,

1. *Recommends* that, in future, the high-level segment of the Conference of the Parties be organized as a high-level segment of the Convention and its Protocols;
2. *Decides* to include an item on the agenda of its future meetings on integrated approaches to the Convention and its Protocols;
3. *Also decides* to hold its future ordinary meetings within a two-week period that also includes the meetings of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol, as agreed to by the Parties to the Protocol in decision BS-VII/9, as well as the meetings of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol;
4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in the light of recommendation 5/2 of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention, the experience from the concurrent organization of the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, taking into account the views of Parties on their assessment of these meetings as well as the practices and lessons learned under other multilateral environmental agreements, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions cluster:

---

<sup>152</sup> UNEP/CBD/COP/12/25/Add.2.

(a) To further refine the plan for the concurrent organization of the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol, and the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol with a specific focus on the legal, financial and logistical implications;

(b) To prepare a preliminary draft of the organization of work for these meetings;

(c) To take appropriate steps towards streamlining the agendas of the concurrent meetings of the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Protocols;

(d) To prepare an analysis of the level of participation of Parties, especially developing country Parties, in particular the least developed and small island developing States, and Parties with economies in transition, in the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, including a comparison with earlier meetings under the Convention, and possible ways to enhance the level of participation;

(e) To submit this information for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its first meeting;

5. *Calls upon* developed country Parties to increase their contributions to the relevant voluntary trust funds to ensure the full and effective participation of representatives from developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition, as well as representatives of indigenous and local communities, in the concurrent meetings, and *encourages* other Governments and donors to also contribute to that end;

6. *Decides* to review, at its fourteenth and fifteenth meetings, experience with the concurrent organization of meetings, and, to facilitate this review, *requests* the Subsidiary Body on Implementation to develop criteria for subsequent consideration and finalization by the Conference of the Parties, taking into account consideration of the criteria by the Conference of the Parties serving as meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol. Such criteria could include:

(a) Full and effective participation of representatives from developing country Parties, in particular the least developed and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition, as well as representatives of indigenous and local communities, in the meetings of the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol;

(b) Effective development of outcomes of the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol;

(c) Increased integration among the Convention and its Protocols;

(d) Cost-effectiveness.

### ***XII/28. Retirement of decisions***

#### *The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Decides* to discontinue the current approach for the retirement of decisions and to replace the exercise by a new approach for the review of decisions or elements of decisions in a manner that supports implementation and creates a good basis for the preparation and adoption of new decisions;

2. *Also decides* to refocus the exercise of retiring decisions, using an online decision tracking tool to be developed and maintained in the clearing-house mechanism, with a view to supporting the review of existing decisions and improving the development and adoption of new decisions;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To develop, by building on existing tools, as appropriate, and maintain an online decision tracking tool in the clearing-house mechanism with a view to supporting the review of existing decisions and improving the development and adoption of new decisions;

(b) To implement the online decision-tracking tool on a pilot basis and use it to review the decisions of the eighth and ninth meetings of the Conference of the Parties, assemble information on their status and any other related information as outlined in the annex to this decision and make the information on the outcome of this exercise available to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation;

(c) To prepare a summary of the information contained in the online decision tracking tool and make it available to Parties, as necessary;

(d) To identify cases where the preparation of elements for a new decision on the same subject matter show that the previous decision in question: (i) would inevitably be superseded by the new decision; and (ii) may not be consistent with the new decision;

(e) To explore the experience of other multilateral environmental agreements, in particular the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,<sup>153</sup> in managing and consolidating decisions and resolutions, and include proposals in the information to be made available in accordance with paragraph (b) above;

4. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Implementation to consider, at its first meeting, the information from the Executive Secretary referred to in paragraph 3 (b) above and to prepare a recommendation regarding the online decision tracking tool beyond the pilot phase for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting.

#### *Annex*

### **OUTLINE OF INFORMATION THAT MAY BE INCLUDED IN AN ONLINE DECISION TRACKING TOOL**

1. Information regarding the decision:

(a) Type of decision – whether the decision is “operational” or “for information”;

(b) Status of the decision – whether “implemented”, “superseded”, “elapsed”, “active” or “retired”;

(c) The entity to which the decision is directed – the Conference of the Parties, a Party/Parties, other Governments, Executive Secretary, the Global Environment Facility, Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, other subsidiary bodies, indigenous and local communities, other stakeholders;

(d) Timelines (implementation or process related), if applicable;

---

<sup>153</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

2. Related information:

- (a) The recommendation or the element of a recommendation of a subsidiary body, if any, that formed the basis of the decision;
- (b) Related decisions;
- (c) Notifications issued;
- (d) Submissions received;
- (e) Related documents (such as reports, working or information documents, publications);
- (f) Related activities and outcomes (such as workshops, technical meetings or training programmes).

**XII/29. Improving the efficiency of structures and processes under the Convention: other matters**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

1. *Notes* the process to improve the operations of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to enable it to fulfil its mandate more efficiently, and *requests* the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body, to continue to explore and implement ways to improve its efficiency, drawing on views of Parties and lessons learned from the seventeenth and eighteenth meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice,

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to explore ways to increase the efficiency of meetings, including convening meetings through virtual means, and to liaise with appropriate entities, such as the United Nations Development Programme, to identify the necessary facilities for delegates, including national focal points, in developing countries to participate effectively in these meetings and report to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, for its consideration prior to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

3. *Takes note* of the documents<sup>154</sup> prepared by the Executive Secretary on a proposed pilot voluntary peer-review process for the national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and *requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to develop a methodology for a voluntary peer-review process and to report to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, for its consideration;

4. With a view to enabling the Conference of the Parties, at each of its meetings through 2020, to review progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and in line with paragraph 3 (e) of decision X/2, *requests* the Executive Secretary to make the online reporting tool of the clearing-house mechanism fully operational as soon as possible, *invites* Parties and other Governments, on a voluntary basis, to make available information on progress towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and related national targets and on indicators and approaches towards assessing progress, including through use of the online reporting tool of the clearing-house mechanism, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to report on progress on the use of the online reporting tool by Parties and other Governments, and the information submitted therein, to the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare, on the basis of the experiences and lessons learned from the preparation of the fifth national report and the use of the voluntary online reporting tool, proposals for the sixth national report to facilitate streamlined reporting on issues covered by the Convention and its Protocols, as well as for any further improvement that may be needed to the online reporting tool, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation;

6. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to explore the potential for a more coherent reporting framework with other biodiversity-related conventions to improve access to relevant data for the implementation of the Convention and to reduce the reporting burden on Parties, and make use of the experiences from this work when preparing proposals for the sixth national report;

7. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to explore options, including costs involved and potential of partnerships and synergies with other organizations, for holding regional preparatory meetings prior to the concurrent meetings of the Conference of the Parties and the meetings of the Parties to the Protocols, and to submit a report to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation;

8. *Invites* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to consider strengthening the involvement of the regional offices of the United Nations Environment Programme to support the efforts of Parties to implement their commitments under the Convention and its Protocols;

---

<sup>154</sup> UNEP/CBD/COP/12/25/Add.3 and UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/24.

9. *Encourages* Parties to integrate biosafety and access and benefit-sharing into national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national development plans and other relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral policies, plans and programmes, as appropriate, taking into account national circumstances, legislation and priorities;

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

(a) To undertake an assessment of the capacity needs and skill gaps of Parties with regard to the integration of biosafety and access and benefit-sharing issues into national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national development plans in order to tailor capacity-building interventions to the needs of Parties;

(b) To organize regional workshops for national focal points for the Cartagena Protocol, the Nagoya Protocol and the Convention, as well as indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders to share experiences and lessons learned in the integration of biosafety and access and benefit-sharing into national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

11. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments, as appropriate, in accordance with national circumstances and priorities, to strengthen national coordination mechanisms to facilitate a coordinated approach to the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols as well as other biodiversity-related conventions and the other Rio conventions.

### ***XII/30. Financial mechanism***

#### *The Conference of the Parties*

#### **A. *Enhancing programmatic synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions***

1. *Invites* Parties to enhance coordination among their respective biodiversity-related convention national focal points, in order to identify national priorities in support of the implementation of the various biodiversity-related conventions that are aligned with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and with the implementation of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and incorporate them into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

2. *Invites* the governing bodies of the various biodiversity-related conventions:

(a) To provide elements of advice, as appropriate, concerning the funding of the national priorities referred to in the paragraph above, within their respective mandates and in accordance with the mandate of the Global Environment Facility, and the Memorandum of Understanding between the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the Council of the Global Environment Facility as per decision III/8, that may be referred to the Global Environment Facility through the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity;

(b) To request their respective secretariats to transmit such advice in a timely manner to the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity to include any advice received in accordance with paragraph 2 above into the documentation for the appropriate agenda item, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its next meeting;

4. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity to further liaise with the various biodiversity-related conventions and the Global Environment Facility in order to find ways to facilitate the efforts of Parties as indicated in paragraph 1 above;

#### **B. *Fourth review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism***

*Recalling* Article 21, paragraph 3, of the Convention,

*Recalling also* the Memorandum of Understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility,<sup>155</sup>

*Having reviewed* the reports of the Global Environment Facility to the eleventh<sup>156</sup> and twelfth<sup>157</sup> meetings of the Conference of the Parties,

*Having considered* the independent report on the fourth review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism of the Convention,<sup>158</sup> including the recommendations from the independent consultant on actions to improve the effectiveness of the financial mechanism, and the comments provided thereon by the Global Environment Facility,

5. *Decides*, with a view to further streamlining guidance to the Global Environment Facility, to review proposed new guidance to avoid or reduce repetitiveness, to consolidate previous guidance where appropriate and to prioritize guidance in the context of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

---

<sup>155</sup> Decision III/8, annex II

<sup>156</sup> UNEP/CBD/COP/11/8.

<sup>157</sup> UNEP/CBD/COP/12/14/Add.1.

<sup>158</sup> UNEP/CBD/WGRI/5/INF/10. See also UNEP/CBD/WGRI/5/5/Add.1.



6. *Welcomes* the sixth replenishment package for the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, and *encourages* Parties to submit project proposals to the Global Environment Facility in line with their national priorities and the guidance from the Conference of the Parties;

7. *Encourages* Parties to promote co-financing, in line with the response of the Global Environment Facility to decision XI/5, paragraph 5, and projects that benefit from synergies and the multi-focal area approach in using Global Environment Facility resources;

8. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility to take the following action in order to further improve the effectiveness of the financial mechanism:

(a) Enhance its catalytic role in mobilizing new and additional financial resources while not compromising project goals;

(b) In collaboration with the Global Environment Facility agencies and Parties, continue to streamline the project cycle as suggested by the Independent Evaluation Office of the Global Environment Facility in the fifth Overall Performance Study;<sup>159</sup>

(c) Coordinate with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity on how to better measure progress in achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets by initiatives supported by the Global Environment Facility, taking into account the agreed GEF-6 portfolio-level indicators;

(d) Explore ways to balance the comprehensiveness and conciseness of the report of the Global Environment Facility, acknowledging the need to demonstrate progress in programming resources towards achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

(e) Make available a preliminary draft of its report to the Conference of the Parties, particularly focusing on the response of the Global Environment Facility to previous guidance from the Conference of the Parties, to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation prior to the meeting of the Conference of the Parties at which the report will be formally considered, with a view to promoting effective and timely consideration of the information provided in the report;

9. *Encourages* the Executive Secretary and the Chief Executive Officer of the Global Environment Facility to continue to strengthen inter-secretariat cooperation and collaborate with the Independent Evaluation Office of the Global Environment Facility and the Global Environment Facility agencies;

10. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to explore and report on ways in which the Conference of the Parties can best utilize the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Convention's Protocols to set priorities for the financial mechanism within the context of the four-year framework of programming priorities for GEF-7 and to submit the report to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation for its consideration at its first meeting;

11. *Decides*, in anticipation of the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, to undertake, at its thirteenth meeting, the second determination of funding requirements for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, in line with the terms of reference contained in the annex to the present decision;

12. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to indicate in its report to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, how it plans to respond to the report on the first determination of funding requirements, noted in decision XI/5, pursuant to paragraph 5.2 of the Memorandum of Understanding;

13. *Welcomes* the creation of programmes 5 and 8 in the GEF-6 biodiversity focal area strategy, reflecting the importance of the Cartagena and the Nagoya Protocols, and *invites* Parties to prioritize projects accordingly;

---

<sup>159</sup> See [www.thegef.org/gef/OPS5](http://www.thegef.org/gef/OPS5).

14. *Encourages* Parties to develop and submit multi-focal area projects for Global Environment Facility funding in order to give adequate attention to all the issues of the Convention and its Protocols;

**C. *Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety***

15. *Taking note of* decision BS-VII/5, *invites* the financial mechanism to implement the following guidance<sup>160</sup> considered and adjusted by the Conference of the Parties for consistency with Article 21 of the Convention:

(a) To support, in view of the experience gained during the second national reporting process, the following activities within the Biodiversity Focal Area Set Aside for eligible Parties, in particular those that have reported to the Compliance Committee difficulties in complying with the Protocol, with a view to fulfilling their national reporting obligation under the Protocol:

- (i) Preparation of the third national reports under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, in accordance with paragraph 2 (g) of decision BS-VI/5;
- (ii) Preparation, by Parties that have not yet done so, of their first national reports under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, in accordance with decision BS-V/14;

(b) To support the following activities of eligible Parties within Programme 5 on Implementing the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety under the Biodiversity Focal Area:

- (i) Implementation of national biosafety frameworks, in accordance with paragraph 2 (h) of decision BS-VI/5;
- (ii) Supporting capacity-building activities in the thematic work related to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, taking into account the capacity-building needs of eligible Parties;
- (iii) Supporting the ratification and implementation of the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress, including, inter alia, capacity-building, information sharing and awareness-raising activities;

(c) To consider mechanisms for:

- (i) Supporting the updating and finalization of national biosafety frameworks;
- (ii) Facilitating access to Global Environment Facility funding for projects supporting the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;
- (iii) Increasing the level of utilization of Global Environment Facility funding for biosafety;

and report to the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting;

(d) To promptly address the need for capacity-building for the use of the Biosafety Clearing-House of all eligible Parties not yet supported;

(e) To support Parties in the collection of national data and conducting consultations on the third national reports;

(f) To provide support to implement the capacity-building activities referred to in paragraph 13 of decision BS-VII/12 on risk assessment and risk management;

(g) To support capacity-building activities on socioeconomic considerations as specified in paragraphs 2 (n) and (o) of decision BS-VI/5 (appendix II to decision XI/5 of the Conference of the Parties);

---

<sup>160</sup> Guidance received from the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety is contained in section II of appendix I.

**D. Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit-sharing**

16. *Taking note* of decision NP-1/6, *invites* the financial mechanism to implement the following guidance<sup>161</sup> considered by the Conference of the Parties:

*Policy and strategy*

17. *Takes note* of the consolidated guidance to the financial mechanism related to policy and strategy adopted in decision X/24, and *invites* the Conference of the Parties to review, and as appropriate, revise this guidance to take into account new developments such as the entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol;

*Programme priorities*

18. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility:

(a) To support activities contained in the guidance that the Conference of the Parties provided to the Global Environment Facility in its decision XI/5, annex, appendix 1;

(b) To make financial resources available with a view to assisting eligible Parties in preparing their national reports;

(c) To support activities related to implementing the awareness-raising strategy for early action on Article 21 of the Protocol;

*Eligibility criteria*

19. *Decides* that all developing countries, in particular the least developed and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, which are Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, are eligible for funding by the Global Environment Facility in accordance with its mandate;

20. *Adopts* the following transitional clause in the eligibility criteria for funding under the financial mechanism of the Protocol:

‘Developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition that are Parties to the Convention and provide a clear political commitment towards becoming Parties to the Protocol, shall also be eligible for funding by the Global Environment Facility for up to four years after the Nagoya Protocol has entered into force for the development of national measures and institutional capabilities in order to enable them to become a Party. Evidence of such political commitment, accompanied by indicative activities and expected milestones, shall take the form of a written assurance to the Executive Secretary that the country intends to become a Party to the Nagoya Protocol on completion of the activities to be funded.’

**E. Other guidance to the financial mechanism**

**Customary sustainable use**

21. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, international organizations, programmes and funds, including the Global Environment Facility, to provide funds and technical support to developing country Parties and indigenous and local communities for implementation of programmes and projects that promote customary sustainable use of biological diversity;

**Marine and coastal biological diversity**

22. *Recalling* paragraph 20 of decision X/29 and taking into account paragraph 7 of Article 20 of the Convention, as appropriate, *invites* the Global Environment Facility to continue to

---

<sup>161</sup> The guidance received from the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit-sharing is contained in appendix II.

extend support for capacity-building to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, in order to further accelerate existing efforts towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas;

### **Biodiversity and tourism development**

23. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility and other donors, as appropriate, to continue to provide funding to support sustainable tourism that contributes to the objectives of the Convention;

### *Annex*

## **TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR A FULL ASSESSMENT OF THE AMOUNT OF FUNDS NEEDED FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION AND ITS PROTOCOLS FOR THE SEVENTH REPLENISHMENT PERIOD OF THE TRUST FUND OF THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY**

### **Objective**

1. The objective of the work to be carried out under the present terms of reference is to enable the Conference of the Parties to make an assessment of the amount of funds that are necessary to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in accordance with the guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties, in fulfilling their commitments under the Convention and its Protocols over the seventh Global Environment Facility replenishment cycle, and determine the amount of resources needed, in accordance with Article 21, paragraph 1 and decision III/8.

### **Scope**

2. The assessment of funding needs for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols should be comprehensive and primarily directed towards assessing total funding needs required to meet agreed full incremental costs of measures that developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition, implement in accordance with the guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties to fulfil their obligations under the Convention and its Protocols for the period July 2018 to June 2022.

### **Methodology**

3. The funding needs assessment should take into account:

(a) Article 20, paragraph 2, and Article 21, paragraph 1, of the Convention, as well as the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

(b) Guidance to the financial mechanism from the Conference of the Parties which calls for future financial resources;

(c) All obligations under the Convention and its Protocols and relevant decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties;

(d) The information communicated to the Conference of the Parties in the national reports and, information provided by the Parties through the financial reporting framework;

(e) Rules and guidelines agreed by the Council of the Global Environment Facility for determining eligibility for funding of projects;

(f) National strategies, plans or programmes developed in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention;

(g) Experience to date, including limitations and successes of projects funded by the Global Environment Facility, as well as the performance of the Facility and its implementing and executing agencies;

(h) Synergies with other Global Environment Facility-funded Conventions;

- (i) Synergies with other biodiversity-related Conventions;
- (j) The strategy for resource mobilization and its targets;
- (k) The second report of the High level Panel on the Global Assessment of Resources for Implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its recommendations;
- (l) National biodiversity strategies and action plans, where available.

### **Procedures for implementation**

4. Under the authority and with the support of the Conference of the Parties, the Executive Secretary shall contract a team of five experts, with two from developing country Parties, two from developed country Parties, and one from international non-governmental organizations, to prepare a report on the full assessment of funding necessary and available for the implementation of the Convention for the period July 2018 to June 2022, in accordance with the above objective and methodology.

5. In preparing the assessment report, the expert team should undertake such interviews, surveys, quantitative and qualitative analyses, and consultation, as may be required, including:

(a) Compilation and analysis of the needs identified in national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including country-specific resource mobilization strategies, prepared by Parties pursuant to Article 6 of the Convention;

(b) Review of reports submitted by Parties pursuant to Article 26 of the Convention to identify funding needs in fulfilment of their obligations under the Convention;

(c) Estimated financial implications of guidance to the financial mechanism from the Conference of the Parties;

(d) Experience to date in the provision of funds by the financial mechanism for each replenishment period;

(e) Additional funding needs for the period July 2018 to June 2022 arising out of the national implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

(f) Compilation and analysis of any supplementary information provided by Parties which are developing countries or countries with economies in transition on their funding needs for the implementation of their obligations under the Convention and its Protocols.

6. The Global Environment Facility and the Executive Secretary should conduct a review of the draft assessment reports of the expert team to ensure accuracy and consistency of data and approach as specified in these terms of reference.

7. The Executive Secretary shall strive to ensure that the assessment report of the expert team will be distributed to all Parties one month before the first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

8. The Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its first meeting should consider the expert team's assessment report and make recommendations for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting.

9. The Conference of the Parties, at its thirteenth meeting, will take a decision on the assessment of the amount of funds that are necessary for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols for the seventh replenishment period of the Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility, and communicate the results to the Global Environment Facility accordingly.

### **Consultation process**

10. In preparing the assessment report, the expert team should consult widely with all relevant persons and institutions and other relevant sources of information deemed useful.

11. The expert team should design a questionnaire on funding needs for the period July 2018 to June 2022 and circulate it to all Parties to the Convention, and the Secretariat, Independent Evaluation Office and agencies of the Global Environment Facility, and include the results in the assessment report.
12. Interviews and consultation meetings should be organized with participation of relevant key stakeholders, including major groups of Parties, the Convention Secretariat, as well as the secretariat, Independent Evaluation Office and agencies of the Global Environment Facility
13. As far as possible, the expert team should endeavour to undertake regional and subregional consultations, taking advantage of regional and subregional workshops organized by the secretariats of the Convention and the Global Environment Facility during the study period.
14. The approaches to assessing the funding necessary and available for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols should be transparent, reliable and replicable, and demonstrate clear incremental cost reasoning in accordance with Article 20, paragraph 2, taking into consideration information gathered from other international funds serving conventions and information submitted by Parties in the application of the concept of incremental costs as well as current rules and guidelines of the Global Environment Facility as approved by the Council of the Global Environment Facility.
15. The expert team should address additional issues that may be raised by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation during its consideration of the assessment report at its first meeting.

#### *Appendix I*

### **GUIDANCE RECEIVED FROM THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES SERVING AS THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL ON BIOSAFETY<sup>162</sup>**

*The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,*

*Recalling* its decision BS-VI/5,

*Noting* the report submitted by the Council of the Global Environment Facility to Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting,<sup>163</sup>

*Noting also* decision XI/4 of the Conference of the Parties and recommendation 5/10 of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention regarding the review of implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention, including the establishment of targets,

#### **I. Global Environment Facility support for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety**

1. *Notes with concern* the low number of projects and the total amount of funding requested by Parties from the Global Environment Facility to support implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety during the fifth replenishment (Global Environment Facility-5) period;
2. *Welcomes* the sixth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund and *expresses its appreciation* to the countries that contributed to the sixth replenishment;
3. *Also welcomes* the Global Environment Facility-6 Biodiversity Focal Area Strategy,<sup>164</sup> which includes Programme 5 on Implementing the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, and *takes note of* the indicative programming targets for the various Biodiversity Focal Area objectives and programmes;

---

<sup>162</sup> Decision BS-VII/5 on matters related to the financial mechanism and resources.

<sup>163</sup> UNEP/CBD/COP/12/14/Add.1.

<sup>164</sup> GEF/C.46/07/Rev.01.

4. *Urges* eligible Parties to prioritize biosafety projects during the programming of their Global Environment Facility-6 national allocations under the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR), taking into account their obligations under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety for the period 2011-2020, and the guidance of the Conference of the Parties to the financial mechanism;

5. *Encourages* Parties to explore the possibility of incorporating biosafety activities into multi-focal-area projects, including the proposed “integrated approach pilots”, as well as projects to be developed under the other biodiversity focal area programmes;

6. *Also encourages* Parties to cooperate at the regional and subregional levels and to request support from the Global Environment Facility for joint projects in order to maximize synergies and opportunities for cost-effective sharing of resources, information, experiences and expertise;

7. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to engage in activities to raise awareness of relevant government officials (including Global Environment Facility operational focal points) regarding the importance of biosafety and the national obligations under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety with a view to ensuring due consideration of biosafety in the programming of the national Global Environment Facility allocations for biodiversity;

8. *Urges* Parties to improve their efforts to access funding for biosafety projects from the Global Environment Facility, inter alia, through better coordination between Cartagena Protocol national focal points, CBD national focal points, and Global Environment Facility operational focal points;

9. *Also urges* Parties to cooperate in organizing regional workshops with a view to raising awareness of the Cartagena Protocol as a tool for sustainable development and the importance of fulfilling obligations under the Protocol; identifying available local or regional capacities that may be utilized; and designing projects that have a better chance of being approved;

10. *Further urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments to integrate and prioritize biosafety within their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national development plans and programmes, as appropriate;

11. *Encourages* the agencies of the Global Environment Facility to make sufficient provisions to support eligible Parties in developing and implementing biosafety projects;

12. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to communicate with the Global Environment Facility operational focal points concerning the need to consider programming part of the national Global Environment Facility allocation to support national implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, which is a binding international agreement under the Convention on Biological Diversity, taking into account paragraph 1 of decision BS-VI/5 and the fact that the Global Environment Facility is the financial mechanism for the Protocol;

13. *Invites* the Global Environment Facilities Agencies and other relevant organizations to organize regional and subregional workshops for the Cartagena Protocol and the Convention national focal points, the Global Environment Facility operational focal points and relevant stakeholders to strengthen their capacities and foster sharing of experiences and lessons learned regarding Global Environment Facility funding for biosafety projects;

## **II. Further guidance to the financial mechanism**

14. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties, in adopting its further guidance to the financial mechanism with respect to support for the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, invite the Global Environment Facility:

(a) To fund, in view of the experience gained during the second national reporting process, the following activities within the Biodiversity Focal Area Set Aside for eligible Parties, in particular those that have reported to the Compliance Committee difficulties in complying with the Protocol, with a view to fulfilling their national reporting obligation under the Protocol:

- (i) Preparation of the third national reports under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, in accordance with paragraph 2 (g) of decision BS-VI/5;
  - (ii) Preparation, by Parties that have not yet done so, of their first national reports under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, in accordance with decision BS-V/14;
- (b) To fund the following activities of eligible Parties within Programme 5 on Implementing the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety under the Biodiversity Focal Area:
- (i) Implementation of national biosafety frameworks, in accordance with paragraph 2 (h) of decision BS-VI/5;
  - (ii) Supporting capacity-building activities in the thematic work related to the Strategic Plan, taking into account the capacity-building needs of eligible Parties;
  - (iii) Supporting the ratification and implementation of the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress, including, inter alia, capacity-building, information sharing and awareness-raising activities.
- (c) To consider mechanisms for:
- (i) Supporting the updating and finalization of national biosafety frameworks;
  - (ii) Facilitating access to Global Environment Facility funding for projects supporting the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;
  - (iii) Increasing the level of utilization of Global Environment Facility funding for biosafety;

and report to the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting;

(d) To promptly evaluate the BCH III project, currently under development, addressing the need for capacity-building for the use of the Biosafety Clearing-House of all eligible Parties not yet supported through the implementation of the previous United Nations Environment Programme-Global Environment Facility BCH I and II projects;

(e) To support Parties in the collection of national data and conducting consultations on the third national reports;

(f) To provide funds to implement the capacity-building activities referred to in paragraph 13 of decision BS-VII/12 on risk assessment and risk management;

(g) To support capacity-building activities on socio-economic considerations as specified in paragraphs 2 (n) and (o) of decision BS-VI/5 (appendix II of decision XI/5 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity).

*Mobilization of additional resources*

15. *Invites* the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting to take into consideration resource mobilization for the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in its consideration of agenda item 14 on resource mobilization;

16. *Urges* Parties that have not yet done so to expedite the enactment of their national biosafety laws to pave the way for securing dedicated funding allocations for biosafety in their national budgets;

17. *Also urges* Parties and invites other Governments to implement, as appropriate, the following strategic measures within the overall framework of the strategy for resource mobilization in support of the Convention on Biological Diversity, with a view to mobilizing additional financial resources for implementation of the Protocol:

(a) Mainstream biosafety into the national development plans, such as Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategies, to make possible to secure national budget support;



- (b) Establish strong outreach programmes targeting key policymakers, parliamentarians, the general public and other stakeholders, to promote their awareness of biosafety issues and raise the profile of biosafety among other national priorities;
- (c) Strengthen the capacity of the personnel dealing with biosafety to effectively engage and encourage policymakers, decision makers and officials from other sectors about the importance of biosafety and to secure their support;
- (d) Identify “biosafety champions” to promote awareness and greater understanding of biotechnology and its regulation among the public and parliamentarians;
- (e) Link biosafety to the issues of national concerns and priorities for each country so as to attract the attention of policymakers;

18. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of funds, to take into account biosafety concerns when providing technical support and guidance and capacity-building, including through regional and subregional workshops, in order to assist Parties to identify their funding needs and gaps in biosafety and to integrate biosafety in the development of their national resource mobilization strategies for the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

#### *Appendix II*

### **GUIDANCE RECEIVED FROM THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES SERVING AS THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL ON ACCESS AND BENEFIT SHARING<sup>165</sup>**

#### **MATTERS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL MECHANISM**

*The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol,*

#### *I. Operational arrangements between the Convention and the Council of the Global Environment Facility with respect to the Nagoya Protocol*

1. *Takes note* of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility (GEF Council) adopted in decision III/8 and *confirms* that the operational arrangements outlined in the Memorandum of Understanding shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Protocol, in particular paragraph 4.3 on the periodic review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism and paragraph 5.1 on the determination of funding requirements;
2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to submit the chapter on access and benefit-sharing of the report of the Council of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, in time for its consideration and appropriate action;
3. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties invite representatives of the Global Environment Facility to attend, and make official statements to, the ordinary sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol with a view to reporting on the implementation of the guidance to the GEF with respect to access and benefit-sharing;
4. *Also recommends* that the Conference of the Parties encourage the secretariats of the Convention and the Global Environment Facility to exchange information and consult on a regular basis prior to meetings of the Council of the Global Environment Facility and meetings of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol with a view to facilitating the effectiveness of the financial mechanism in assisting the Parties to implement the Protocol;

---

<sup>165</sup> See decision NP-1/6.

## II. *Guidance to the financial mechanism*

### (a) *Policy and strategy*

5. *Takes note* of the consolidated guidance to the financial mechanism related to policy and strategy adopted in decision X/24, and *invites* the Conference of the Parties to review, and as appropriate, revise this guidance to take into account new developments such as the entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol;

### (b) *Programme priorities*

6. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties consider integrating the following guidance on programme priorities with respect to access and benefit-sharing into its overall guidance to the financial mechanism;

*“The Conference of the Parties,*

1. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility:

(a) To support activities contained in the guidance that the Conference of the Parties provided to the GEF in its decision XI/5, annex, appendix 1;

(b) To make financial resources available with a view to assisting eligible Parties in preparing their national reports;

(c) To support activities related to implementing the awareness-raising strategy for early action on Article 21 of the Protocol.

### (c) *Eligibility criteria:*

2. *Decides* that all developing countries, in particular the least developed and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, which are Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, are eligible for funding by the Global Environment Facility in accordance with its mandate;

3. *Adopts* the following transitional clause in the eligibility criteria for funding under the financial mechanism of the Protocol:

‘Developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition that are Parties to the Convention and provide a clear political commitment towards becoming Parties to the Protocol, shall also be eligible for funding by the Global Environment Facility for up to four years after the Nagoya Protocol has entered into force for the development of national measures and institutional capabilities in order to enable them to become a Party. Evidence of such political commitment, accompanied by indicative activities and expected milestones, shall take the form of a written assurance to the Executive Secretary that the country intends to become a Party to the Nagoya Protocol on completion of the activities to be funded.’

## III. *Sixth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF 6)*

7. *Welcomes* the sixth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund and expresses its appreciation to the countries that contributed to the sixth replenishment;

8. *Also welcomes* the GEF-6 Biodiversity Focal Area Strategy, which includes Programme 8 on Implementing the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing, and *takes note* of the indicative programming targets for the various Biodiversity Focal Area objectives and programmes contained in document GEF/C.46/07/Rev.01;

9. *Urges* eligible Parties to prioritize access and benefit-sharing projects during the programming of their GEF-6 national allocations under the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR);

10. *Encourages* Parties to incorporate access and benefit-sharing activities into multi-focal-area projects, including the proposed “integrated approach pilots”, as well as projects to be developed under the other biodiversity focal area programmes, including Programmes 1, 2, 7 and 9;

11. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility and its agencies to give due consideration to multi-focal area projects under the “integrated approach pilots” and other biodiversity focal area programmes that include access and benefit-sharing related activities;

12. *Further urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments to integrate and prioritize, as appropriate, access and benefit-sharing within their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national development plans and programmes.

**XII/31. Multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties up to 2020**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Taking into account the priorities defined in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and findings from the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*,*

1. *Reaffirms* that the Conference of the Parties should review progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 at each of its meetings to 2020, and that the development of further guidance for policy development and to support implementation should be based on this review as well as on information available in national reports and on other information that may become available, including through scientific assessments;

2. *Decides* to update the multi-year programme of work for the Conference of the Parties up to 2020 according to the list of issues in the annex to the present decision;

3. *Also decides* to address, at each of its meetings, standing items consistent with earlier decisions as well as other issues arising from decisions of the Conference of the Parties in relation to particular programmes of work and cross-cutting issues, and to maintain sufficient flexibility in the multi-year programme of work in order to accommodate urgent emerging issues and respond to emerging opportunities.

*Annex*

**LIST OF THE MAIN ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED BY THE  
CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES DURING THE PERIOD UP TO 2020**

<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Strategic issues</b>
COP 13 (2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interim review of progress towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and related means of implementation.</li> <li>• Further consideration of the implications of the findings of GBO-4 and fifth national reports.</li> <li>• Strategic actions to enhance national implementation, in particular through mainstreaming and the integration of biodiversity across relevant sectors, including agriculture, forests and fisheries.</li> <li>• Ways and means to enhance the implementation of Article 12 of the Convention, in particular training and capacity-building for developing countries to support implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.</li> <li>• Integration among the Convention and its Protocols.</li> <li>• Guidelines for the sixth national reports and modalities for future editions of GBO.</li> <li>• Implications of the post-2015 United Nations development agenda and the sustainable development goals and of other relevant international processes for the future work of the Convention.</li> <li>• Determination of funding needs to inform the GEF-7 replenishment for the 2018-2022 cycle.</li> </ul>
COP 14 (2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interim review of programmes towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and related means of implementation.</li> <li>• Long-term strategic directions to the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.</li> <li>• Approaches to living in harmony with nature.</li> <li>• Review of the effectiveness of processes under the Convention and its Protocols</li> <li>• Synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions.</li> </ul>
COP 15 (2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final assessment of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including consideration of the implications of the IPBES global assessment on biodiversity and ecosystem services.</li> <li>• Follow up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and related means of implementation, including resource mobilization</li> <li>• Determination of funding needs to inform the GEF-8 replenishment for the 2022-2026 cycle.</li> </ul>

**XII/32. Administration of the Convention and the budget for the Trust Funds of the Convention**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* its decision XI/31 adopted at its eleventh meeting,

1. *Expresses* its appreciation to Canada as the host country for its enhanced support to the Secretariat and *welcomes* its contribution of CAD 1,576,652, for the year 2015 and CAD 1,584,692 for the year 2016, from the host country Canada and the Province of Quebec to the rental and associated costs of the Secretariat, of which 83.5 per cent has been allocated per annum to offset contributions from the Parties to the Convention for the biennium 2015-2016;

2. *Approves* a core (BY) programme budget of \$14,472,500 for the year 2015 and of \$14,153,800 for the year 2016 for the purposes listed in the tables 1a and 1b below;

3. *Regrets* that the in-depth Functional Review of the Secretariat, as set out in decision XI/31, paragraph 25, was not completed in time to be considered by the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties as originally envisaged and *requests* the Executive Secretary to complete the Functional Review in consultation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to notify the Parties when each of steps 1, 2, and 3 as set out in the annex to document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/28, is completed and consult the Bureau on the progress of the Functional Review;

5. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to submit the final report of the in-depth Functional Review of the Secretariat, including individual post analysis, in time for discussion at the first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, with a view to preparing a decision for the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

6. *Takes note* of the indicative staffing table 2 of the Secretariat of the biennium 2015-2016 used for costing purposes to set the overall budget;

7. *Authorizes*, on an exceptional basis and within the United Nations rules and regulations and without prejudice to the decision of the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the in-depth Functional Review and the classification of staff positions, the Executive Secretary to adjust the staffing levels, numbers and structure of the Secretariat in the light of the continuing outputs of the Functional Review, provided that the overall cost of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity remains within that of the indicative staffing table, and to report on the adjustments made at the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

8. *Also authorizes* the Executive Secretary to fill the post of the Deputy Executive Secretary as soon as possible noting that the terms of reference of this post may have to be reviewed during the Functional Review;

9. *Adopts* the scale of assessments for the apportionment of expenses for 2015 and 2016 as contained in the table 6 below;

10. *Decides*, in the light of the recommendation of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) in its report<sup>166</sup> on the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, to increase the working capital reserve to a level of 7.5 per cent of the core programme budget (BY) expenditure, including programme support costs, and to do so from the existing BY fund balance;

---

<sup>166</sup> The report on the audit of Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity by the Office of Internal Oversight Services was issued as UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/49.

11. *Also decides*, on an exceptional basis, that the increased working capital reserve of the programme budget BY should also be available to act as the working capital reserve for the Nagoya Protocol BYP<sup>167</sup> Trust Fund until that working capital reserve of the BYP trust fund has been built up in accordance with paragraphs 7 and 8 of decision NP-1/13 or by 31 December 2016, at the latest;

12. *Further decides* that this exceptional arrangement on the working capital reserve will not have an impact on the contributions of Parties to the core budget (BY) for the biennium 2015-2016 and that any funds borrowed from the BY Trust Fund shall be repaid as the BYP working capital reserve is built, and within the first biennium;

13. *Authorizes* the Executive Secretary to enter into commitments up to the level of the approved budget, drawing on available cash resources, including unspent balances, contributions from previous financial periods and miscellaneous income;

14. *Also authorizes* the Executive Secretary to transfer resources among the programmes between each of the main appropriation lines set out in table 1a below up to an aggregate of 15 per cent of the total programme budget, provided that a further limitation of up to a maximum of 25 per cent of each such appropriation line shall apply;

15. *Decides* to share the costs for Secretariat services between those that are common to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety on an 85:15 ratio for the biennium 2015-2016, while *noting* that the proportionate division between the Convention and its two Protocols will need to be reconsidered for the 2017-2018 budget following discussions on the implementation of the Functional Review of the Secretariat;

16. *Invites* all Parties to the Convention to note that contributions to the core programme budget (BY) are due on 1 January of the year in which these contributions have been budgeted for, and to pay them promptly, and *urges* Parties in a position to do so, to pay by 1 December of the year 2014 for the calendar year 2015 and by 1 October 2015 for the calendar year 2016, the contributions set out in table 6 (scale of assessment) below and in this regard *requests* Parties be notified of the amount of their contributions as early as possible in the year preceding the year in which the contributions are due;

17. *Notes with concern* that a number of Parties have not paid their contributions to the core budget (BY Trust Fund) for 2014 and prior years, including those Parties that have never paid their contributions, and *also notes* that, in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards adopted by the United Nations, arrears estimated at \$476,384 will be outstanding at the end of 2014 and will have to be deducted from the fund balance to cover doubtful debt and so cannot be used for the benefit of all Parties;

18. *Urges* Parties that have still not paid their contributions to the core budget (BY Trust Fund) for 2013 and prior years to do so without delay or conditionalities and *requests* the Executive Secretary to publish and regularly update information on the status of contributions to the Convention's Trust Funds (BY, BE, BZ and VB);

19. *Confirms* that, with regard to contributions due from 1 January 2005 onwards, Parties whose contributions are in arrears for two (2) or more years will not be eligible to become a member of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties; this will only apply in the case of Parties that are not least developed countries or small island developing States;

20. *Authorizes* the Executive Secretary to enter into arrangements with any Party whose contributions are in arrears for two or more years to mutually agree on a "schedule of payments" for such a Party to clear all outstanding arrears within six years depending on the financial circumstances of the

---

<sup>167</sup> The "BYP" Trust Fund designation used in the present document is subject to change by the Trustee and is used here purely for the convenience of delegations attending the meeting.

Party in arrears and pay future contributions by the due date, and report on the implementation of any such arrangement to the next meeting of the Bureau and to the Conference of the Parties;

21. *Decides* that a Party with an agreed arrangement in accordance with paragraph 20 above and that is fully respecting the provisions of that arrangement will not be subject to the provisions of paragraph 19 above;

22. *Requests* the Executive Secretary and *invites* the President of the Conference of the Parties, through a jointly signed letter, to notify Parties whose contributions are in arrears inviting them to take timely action and thank those Parties that have responded in a positive manner in paying their outstanding contributions;

23. *Expresses its agreement* with the funding estimates for:

(a) The Special Voluntary Trust Fund (BE) for Additional Voluntary Contributions in Support of Approved Activities for the Biennium 2015-2016 specified by the Executive Secretary and included in table 3 below;

(b) The Special Voluntary Trust Fund (BZ) for Facilitating Participation of Developing Country Parties, in particular the Least Developed and the Small Island Developing States, as well as Parties with Economies in Transition, for the biennium 2015-2016, as specified by the Executive Secretary and included in table 4 below;

(c) The Special Voluntary Trust Fund (VB) for Facilitating Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities in the Convention process for the biennium 2015-2016, as specified by the Executive Secretary and included in table 5 below;

24. *Accepts* the request from the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, in its decision BS-VII/7, that in view of decision XII/27 of the Conference of the Parties to hold the ordinary meetings of the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity concurrently with the meetings of the Parties of its Protocols, and taking into account advice to be provided by the Executive Secretary and the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, *decides* to merge the BI special voluntary Trust Fund, which facilitates participation of the Parties in the meetings related to the Cartagena Protocol, with the BZ Voluntary Trust Fund, which facilitates participation of Parties in the meetings related to the Convention;

25. *Decides* that the merged BZ and BI Trust Fund should also be available to facilitate participation of Parties in meetings related to the Nagoya Protocol and *requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to seek the approval of the United Nations Environment Assembly to change the name of the merged fund to the Trust Fund for Facilitating Participation of the developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as Parties with economies in transition in meetings of the Convention and its Protocols;

26. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to ensure transparency when reporting on expenditure for the Convention and its Protocols under the merged Trust Fund;

27. *Notes* that the trust funds (BY, BE, BZ, VB) for the Convention should be extended for a period of two years beginning 1 January 2016 and ending 31 December 2017 and *requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to seek the approval of the United Nations Environment Assembly for their extension;

28. *Reaffirms* the importance of full and active participation of the developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as Parties with economies in transition, in the meetings of the Convention and its Protocols and in this context *requests* the Executive Secretary to take into account the relevant decisions of the Conference of the



Parties and the meetings of the Parties to its Protocols on Concurrent Meetings and Improving the Efficiencies of the Structures and Processes of the Convention and its Protocols;<sup>168</sup>

29. *Notes* with concern that participation of developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States as well as Parties with economies in transition, in meetings of the Convention and its Protocols has been adversely affected by the lack of predictable and sustainable funding and, in this regard, *calls upon* developed country Parties and others in a position to do so to substantially increase their contributions to the BZ Trust Fund and to guarantee that their pledges are honoured well in advance of meetings to allow for the full and effective participation;

30. *Requests* the Secretariat to remind Parties of the need to contribute to the Special Voluntary Trust Fund (BZ) at least six months prior to the ordinary meetings of the Convention and its Protocols;

31. *Urges* all Parties and States not Party to the Convention as well as governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and others to contribute to the appropriate trust funds listed in paragraph 23 above;

32. *Stresses* the importance of the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties and the meetings of the Parties to its Protocols on Concurrent Meetings and Improving the Efficiencies of the Structures and Processes of the Convention and its Protocols;<sup>169</sup>

33. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to provide information on efficiencies and savings resulting from the further integration of the work of the Secretariat of the Convention and its Protocols;

34. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare and submit a budget for the programme of work for the biennium 2017-2018 for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting, based on two alternatives:

(a) Making an assessment of the required rate of growth for the programme budget (BY Trust Fund) which should not exceed a 5 per cent increase from the 2015-2016 level in nominal terms;

(b) Maintaining the programme budget (BY Trust Fund) at the 2015–2016 level in nominal terms;

35. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to report to the Conference of the Parties on income and budget performance, unspent balances and the status of surplus and carry-overs as well as any adjustments made to the budget for the biennium 2015-2016;

36. *Notes* the ongoing debate in the United Nations Environment Assembly on the relationship between the United Nations Environment Programme and the Conventions for which the Executive Director provides the functions of the Secretariat and *decides* to consider the implications for the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols at the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

37. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme for the support provided to the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols.

---

<sup>168</sup> Decisions XII/27, BS-VII/9 and NP-I/12.

<sup>169</sup> Ibid.

**Table 1a: Biennium budget of the Trust Fund for the Convention on Biological Diversity 2015-2016**

	2015	2016	TOTAL	
	<i>(Thousands of United States dollars)</i>			
<i>Expenditures</i>				
<b>I</b>	<b>Programmes</b>			
	Office of the Executive Secretary	1,335.3	1,416.0	2,751.3
	Science, Assessment and Monitoring	2,689.0	2,808.6	5,497.6
	Access and Benefit Sharing/Nagoya Protocol	733.6	745.0	1,478.6
	Mainstreaming, Partnerships and Outreach	2,233.0	1,904.2	4,137.2
	Technical Support and Implementation	2,252.8	2,746.4	4,999.2
	Resource management and conference services	2,886.8	2,905.3	5,792.0
	<b>Sub-total (I)</b>	12,130.4	12,525.5	24,655.9
<b>II</b>	<b>Programme support charge 13%</b>			
	<b>GRAND TOTAL (I + II)</b>	13,707.3	14,153.8	27,861.1
<b>III</b>	<b>Working capital reserve</b>			
	<b>GRAND TOTAL (I + II + III+IV)</b>	14,472.5	14,153.8	28,626.3
	<i>Replenishment of working capital reserve from savings</i>	(765.1)		(765.1)
	<i>Less contribution from the host country</i>	(1,203.7)	(1,209.8)	2,413.5
	<i>Less savings from previous years</i>	(250.0)	(250.0)	(500.0)
	<b>NET TOTAL (amount to be shared by Parties)</b>	12,253.6	12,694.0	24,947.6

**Table 1b: Biennium budget of the Trust Fund for the Convention on Biological Diversity 2015-2016 (by object of expenditure)**

	2015	2016	TOTAL
<i>(Thousands of United States dollars)</i>			
<b>Expenditures</b>			
A. Staff costs <sup>1/</sup>	8,390.9	8,545.5	16,936.4
B. Bureau meetings	95.0	155.0	250.0
C. Travel on official business	400.0	400.0	800.0
D. Consultants/subcontracts	100.0	100.0	200.0
E. Meetings <sup>2/3/4/</sup>	1,292.3	1,507.3	2,799.7
F. Public awareness materials	90.0	90.0	180.0
G. Temporary assistance/Overtime	100.0	100.0	200.0
H. Rent and associated costs <sup>5/</sup>	1,188.6	1,194.1	2,382.7
I. General operating expenses <sup>5/</sup>	418.5	418.5	837.1
J. Training	5.0	5.0	10.0
K. CHM IAC	40.0	-	40.0
L. Translation of CHM website	10.0	10.0	20.0
<b>Sub-total (I)</b>	12,130.4	12,525.5	24,655.9
<b>II Programme support charge 13%</b>	1,576.9	1,628.3	3,205.3
<b>SUB-TOTAL (I + II)</b>	13,707.3	14,153.8	27,861.1
<b>III Working capital reserve</b>	765.1		765.1
<b>GRAND TOTAL (I + II + III)</b>	14,472.5	14,153.8	28,626.3
<i>Replenishment of working capital reserve from savings</i>	(765.1)		(765.1)
<i>Less contribution from the host country</i>	(1,203.7)	(1,209.8)	(2,413.5)
<i>Less savings from previous years</i>	(250.0)	(250.0)	(500.0)
<b>NET TOTAL (amount to be shared by Parties)</b>	12,253.6	12,694.0	24,947.6

1/ Includes 85% of 1P5, 1P4, 3P3 and 2 GS posts and 50% of 1 P4 post shared with the Biosafety Protocol

2/ Priority meetings to be funded from the core budget:

- Ninth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j)
- Nineteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice
- Twentieth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice
- First meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation
- Thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention

3/ SBSTTA-19 and WG8(j)-9 funded for 3 days each, back-to-back;

SBSTTA-20 and SBI-1 funded for 5 days each, back-to-back;

4/ Budget for COP-13 divided between both years of the biennium

5/ Shared in ratio of 85:15 with Biosafety Protocol general operating expenses

**Table 2: Indicative Secretariat staffing requirements from the core budget (BY Trust Fund) for the biennium 2015-2016\***

	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
<b>A. Professional and higher categories</b>		
ASG	1	1
D-1	4	4
P-5	4	4
P-4	13.5	13.5
P-3	8	8
P-2	3	3
<b>Total Professional Category</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>33.5</b>
<b>B. Total General Service Category</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Total (A+B)</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>59.5</b>

\* The table is used for the purposes of paragraph 4 only. It is without prejudice to the existing staffing table to decision XI/31 and will be adjusted in view of the Functional Review.

**Table 3: Resource requirements from the Special Voluntary Trust Fund (BE) for additional voluntary contributions in support of approved activities for the biennium 2015-2016***(Thousands of United States dollars)*

<i>I. Description</i>	<i>2015-2016</i>
<b>1. MEETINGS/WORKSHOPS</b>	
<b>Science, Assessment and Monitoring</b>	
Inland waters biodiversity	50.0
Dry and sub-humid lands	10.0
Forests	105.0
Marine and coastal workshops	1300.0
Dry and sub-humid lands workshops	270.0
Forests workshop	50.0
Nature based solutions platform	50.0
World Water Day Report	50.0
Protected areas	60.0
Health and biodiversity	60.0
Sustainable use	80.0
Global Strategy for Plant Conservation	210.0
Ecosystem restoration	300.0
Invasive alien species	550.0
Global Taxonomy Initiative	30.0
Monitoring, NR, indicators and GBO-4	155.0
Scientific assessments	20.0
Synthetic biology	200.0
Regional workshop on World Water Day Report	75.0
Regional workshops on protected areas	600.0
Regional workshops on scientific assessments	120.0
Regional workshop on Global Strategy for Plant Conservation	240.0
Regional workshops on Global Taxonomy Initiative	240.0
Regional workshops on invasive alien species	180.0
Regional workshops on climate change and biodiversity	260.0
Regional workshops on health and biodiversity	620.0
Regional workshops on sustainable use	300.0
Regional workshops on REDD+	750.0
Regional workshop on impact assessment	70.0
Regional workshops on ecosystem restoration	600.0
Regional workshops on Monitoring, NR, indicators and GBO-4	100.0
Regional workshops on technical assessment and scientific cooperation	880.0
<b>Mainstreaming, Partnerships and Outreach</b>	
Expert Group meeting on repatriation of traditional knowledge	80.0
Expert meeting on synergies among the Biodiversity-related Conventions	125.0
Expert meetings on stakeholder capacity-building	100.0
Expert meeting on island biodiversity	55.0

Expert meeting on tourism	20.0
Expert meeting on CEPA	80.0
Regional workshops on indicators and CSU (4)	240.0
Regional workshops on business and biodiversity	350.0
Regional workshops on tourism	105.0
Regional and subregional capacity development on Aichi Target 2	80.0
Regional gender capacity-building and consultative workshops	110.0
Regional workshops on CEPA	300.0

### **Technical Support for Implementation**

CHM Informal Advisory Committee meeting (1)	40.0
Regional and subregional capacity-building workshops on NBSAPs	2000.0
Subregional workshops on resource mobilization	420.0
Global technical expert workshop on financial Reporting	100.0
Regional capacity-building workshops on financial reporting	360.0
Regional capacity-building workshops on the financial mechanism	360.0
Subregional workshops on the financial mechanism	420.0
CHM capacity-building workshops (2)	150.0

## **2. STAFF**

Programme Officer (P-4) - Technical and scientific cooperation	415.1
Programme Officer (P-4) - Business and biodiversity	415.1
Programme Officer (P-3) - Agriculture and biodiversity	347.0
Programme Officer (P-3) - Climate change	347.0
Programme Officer (P-3) - Gender mainstreaming	347.0
Programme Officer (P-3) 50% - Dry and sub-humid lands	173.5
Programme Officer (P-3) 50% - Ecosystem restoration	173.5
Programme Officer (P-2) - Health and biodiversity	250.5
Associate Programme Officer (P-2) - Marine and coastal	250.5
Associate Programme Officer (P-2) - Forests	250.5
Associate Programme Officer (P-2) - REDD+	250.5
Associate Programme Officer (P-2) - Monitoring, indicators &GBO-4	250.5
2 Associate Programme Officers (P-2) - Technical and scientific cooperation	501.0
Programme Assistant (GS) - Marine and coastal	145.0
Programme Assistant (GS) - Monitoring, indicators& GBO-4	145.0
Programme Assistant (GS) -Protected areas	145.0
Programme Assistant (GS) - Nature based solutions platform	145.0

## **3. TRAVEL COSTS**

Inland waters	75.0
Marine and coastal	230.0
Agriculture/Biofuels	50.0
Forests	80.0

Dry and sub-humid lands	80.0
Nature-based solutions and World Water Day report	100.0
Protected areas	30.0
Climate change	70.0
Sustainable use	60.0
Scientific assessments	240.0
Invasive alien species	20.0
Health	50.0
REDD+	120.0
Impact Assessment	25.0
Global Strategy for Plant Conservation	60.0
Global Taxonomy Initiative	20.0
Ecosystem restoration	80.0
Monitoring, NR, indicators and GBO-4	60.0
Technical and scientific cooperation	148.0
Traditional knowledge	97.0
Cultural biodiversity	20.0
Cooperation	30.0
Stakeholder engagement	20.0
Local Government	40.0
Business and biodiversity	40.0
Tourism	55.0
Sustainable development	40.0
Gender mainstreaming	30.0
CEPA	50.0
NBSAP and National Reporting	440.0
Bushmeat	20.0
Synthetic biology	20.0

#### **4. RESOURCE PERSONS**

##### *Short-term Staff/Temporary Assistance*

Inland waters	104.0
Agriculture including biofuels	104.0
Health	60.0
Sustainable use	180.0
REDD+	20.0
Nature based solutions platform	140.0
Island biodiversity	45.0
Technical and scientific cooperation	45.0
Tourism	45.0
Sustainable development	120.0
CEPA	75.0
Invasive alien species	20.0

*Consultants/Sub-Contracts*

Inland waters	150.0
Agriculture/Biofuels	30.0
Marine and coastal	770.0
Dry and sub-humid lands	10.0
Forests	40.0
Nature-based solutions	100.0
World Water Day report	75.0
Protected areas	60.0
Climate Change	90.0
Sustainable use	120.0
Scientific assessments	20.0
Invasive alien species	90.0
Health	120.0
REDD+	60.0
Global Strategy for Plant Conservation	80.0
Ecosystem restoration	50.0
Monitoring, NR, indicators and GBO-4	40.0
Technical and scientific cooperation	50.0
Repatriation of traditional knowledge	10.0
Sui Generis	10.0
Cultural diversity	10.0
Cooperation	40.0
Stakeholder engagement	140.0
Tourism	40.0
Sustainable development	80.0
Gender	40.0
CEPA	350.0
NBSAP/National Reporting	415.0
Economics	50.0
Financial mechanism	200.0
CHM	40.0

**5. PUBLICATIONS/REPORT PREPARATION/PRINTING**

Inland waters	100.0
Marine and coastal	20.0
Dry and sub-humid lands	35.0
Forests	85.0
Climate change	60.0
Sustainable use	190.0
Global Strategy for Plant Conservation	60.0
Health	80.0
REDD+	140.0



Ecosystem restoration	200.0
Monitoring, NR, indicators and GBO-4	50.0
Technical and scientific cooperation	35.0
Sui generis	9.8
Cultural diversity	50.0
Cooperation	20.0
Stakeholder engagement	40.0
Local Government	20.0
Business and biodiversity	15.0
Tourism	5.0
Sustainable development	80.0
Gender	40.0
CEPA	125.0
NBSAP	450.0
Financial mechanism	50.0

## 6. ACTIVITIES

Website translation-(5 languages)	200.0
Participation of SBSTTA Chair to IPBES meetings	12.0
<b><i>Sub-total I</i></b>	<b>27,641.5</b>
<b><i>II. Programme support costs (13%)</i></b>	<b>3,593.4</b>
<b>TOTAL COST (I + II)</b>	<b>31,234.9</b>

**Table 4: Resource requirements from the Special Voluntary Trust Fund (BZ) for Facilitating Participation of Parties in the Convention Process for the biennium 2015-2016\***

<i>Description of Meetings</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016)</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>(Thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
<b>I. Meetings**</b>			
Thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP-13)		1,000.0	1,000.0
Regional Meetings in Preparation for the Conference of the Parties (COP-13)		100.0	100.0
Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice	600.0	600.0	1,200.0
Meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions	300.0		300.0
Subsidiary Body on Implementation		300.0	300.0
Second meeting of the Convention on Biological Diversity serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol (COP/MOP-2)		600.0	600.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>900.0</b>	<b>2,600.0</b>	<b>3,500.0</b>
<b>II Programme Support Costs</b>	<b>117.0</b>	<b>338.0</b>	<b>455.0</b>
<b>TOTAL COST (I + II)</b>	<b>1,017.0</b>	<b>2,938.0</b>	<b>3,955.0</b>

\* After the merger of the BI (Cartagena) and BZ Trust Funds, US\$ 600,000 will be included in the newly merged Trust Fund for Cartagena Protocol COP-MOP-8.

\*\* Sweden pledged SEK 650,000 for support of participation of ILCs and developing country Parties.

**Table 5: Indicative resource requirements from the Voluntary Trust Fund (VB) for facilitating participation of indigenous and local communities in the Convention process for the biennium 2015-2016**

<i>Description</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
	<i>(Thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
<b>I. Meetings</b>			
Support to Indigenous and Local Communities <sup>a</sup>	200.0	300.0	500.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>200.0</b>	<b>300.0</b>	<b>500.0</b>
<b>II Programme Support Costs</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>65.0</b>
<b>TOTAL COST (I + II)</b>	<b>226.0</b>	<b>339.0</b>	<b>565.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Sweden pledged SEK 650,000 for support of participation of ILCs and developing country Parties.

**Table 6: Contribution to the Trust Fund for the Convention on Biological Diversity for the biennium 2015-2016**

<i>Party</i>	<i>UN scale of assessments 2015 (per cent)</i>	<i>Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)</i>	<i>Contributions as per 1 Jan. 2015 US\$</i>	<i>UN scale of assessments 2015 (per cent)</i>	<i>Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)</i>	<i>Contributions as per 1 Jan. 2016 US\$</i>	<i>Total contributions 2015-2016 US\$</i>
Afghanistan	0.005	0.006	766	0.005	0.006	794	1,560
Albania	0.010	0.013	1,532	0.010	0.013	1,587	3,119
Algeria	0.137	0.171	20,990	0.137	0.171	21,744	42,734
Angola	0.010	0.010	1,225	0.010	0.010	1,269	2,495
Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	0.003	306	0.002	0.003	317	624
Argentina	0.432	0.540	66,186	0.432	0.540	68,565	134,752
Armenia	0.007	0.009	1,072	0.007	0.009	1,111	2,183
Australia	2.074	2.593	317,756	2.074	2.593	329,176	646,932
Austria	0.798	0.998	122,261	0.798	0.998	126,655	248,916
Azerbaijan	0.040	0.050	6,128	0.040	0.050	6,349	12,477
Bahamas	0.017	0.021	2,605	0.017	0.021	2,698	5,303
Bahrain	0.039	0.049	5,975	0.039	0.049	6,190	12,165
Bangladesh	0.010	0.010	1,225	0.010	0.010	1,269	2,495
Barbados	0.008	0.010	1,226	0.008	0.010	1,270	2,495
Belarus	0.056	0.070	8,580	0.056	0.070	8,888	17,468
Belgium	0.998	1.248	152,903	0.998	1.248	158,398	311,301
Belize	0.001	0.001	153	0.001	0.001	159	312
Benin	0.003	0.004	460	0.003	0.004	476	936
Bhutan	0.001	0.001	153	0.001	0.001	159	312
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.009	0.011	1,379	0.009	0.011	1,428	2,807
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.017	0.021	2,605	0.017	0.021	2,698	5,303
Botswana	0.017	0.021	2,605	0.017	0.021	2,698	5,303
Brazil	2.934	3.668	449,516	2.934	3.668	465,671	915,187
Brunei-Darussalam	0.026	0.033	3,983	0.026	0.033	4,127	8,110
Bulgaria	0.047	0.059	7,201	0.047	0.059	7,460	14,660
Burkina Faso	0.003	0.004	460	0.003	0.004	476	936
Burundi	0.001	0.001	153	0.001	0.001	159	312
Cabo Verde	0.001	0.001	153	0.001	0.001	159	312
Cambodia	0.004	0.005	613	0.004	0.005	635	1,248
Cameroon	0.012	0.015	1,839	0.012	0.015	1,905	3,743
Canada	2.984	3.731	457,177	2.984	3.731	473,607	930,784
Central African Republic	0.001	0.001	153	0.001	0.001	159	312
Chad	0.002	0.003	306	0.002	0.003	317	624
Chile	0.334	0.418	51,172	0.334	0.418	53,011	104,183
China	5.148	6.437	788,722	5.148	6.437	817,067	1,605,789
Colombia	0.259	0.324	39,681	0.259	0.324	41,107	80,789
Comoros	0.001	0.001	153	0.001	0.001	159	312
Congo	0.005	0.006	766	0.005	0.006	794	1,560
Cook Islands	0.001	0.001	153	0.001	0.001	159	312
Costa Rica	0.038	0.048	5,822	0.038	0.048	6,031	11,853
Côte d'Ivoire	0.011	0.014	1,685	0.011	0.014	1,746	3,431

<i>Party</i>	<i>UN scale of assessments 2015 (per cent)</i>	<i>Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)</i>	<i>Contributions as per 1 Jan. 2015 US\$</i>	<i>UN scale of assessments 2015 (per cent)</i>	<i>Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)</i>	<i>Contributions as per 1 Jan. 2016 US\$</i>	<i>Total contributions 2015-2016 US\$</i>
Croatia	0.126	0.158	19,304	0.126	0.158	19,998	39,303
Cuba	0.069	0.086	10,571	0.069	0.086	10,951	21,523
Cyprus	0.047	0.059	7,201	0.047	0.059	7,460	14,660
Czech Republic	0.386	0.483	59,139	0.386	0.483	61,264	120,403
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.006	0.008	919	0.006	0.008	952	1,872
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.003	0.004	460	0.003	0.004	476	936
Denmark	0.675	0.844	103,416	0.675	0.844	107,133	210,549
Djibouti	0.001	0.001	153	0.001	0.001	159	312
Dominica	0.001	0.001	153	0.001	0.001	159	312
Dominican Republic	0.045	0.056	6,894	0.045	0.056	7,142	14,037
Ecuador	0.044	0.055	6,741	0.044	0.055	6,983	13,725
Egypt	0.134	0.168	20,530	0.134	0.168	21,268	41,798
El Salvador	0.016	0.020	2,451	0.016	0.020	2,539	4,991
Equatorial Guinea	0.010	0.010	1,225	0.010	0.010	1,269	2,495
Eritrea	0.001	0.001	153	0.001	0.001	159	312
Estonia	0.040	0.050	6,128	0.040	0.050	6,349	12,477
Ethiopia	0.010	0.010	1,225	0.010	0.010	1,269	2,495
European Union		2.500	306,340		2.500	317,349	623,690
Fiji	0.003	0.004	460	0.003	0.004	476	936
Finland	0.519	0.649	79,516	0.519	0.649	82,373	161,889
France	5.593	6.993	856,900	5.593	6.993	887,695	1,744,595
Gabon	0.020	0.025	3,064	0.020	0.025	3,174	6,238
Gambia	0.001	0.001	153	0.001	0.001	159	312
Georgia	0.007	0.009	1,072	0.007	0.009	1,111	2,183
Germany	7.141	8.929	1,094,069	7.141	8.929	1,133,387	2,227,455
Ghana	0.014	0.018	2,145	0.014	0.018	2,222	4,367
Greece	0.638	0.798	97,748	0.638	0.798	101,260	199,008
Grenada	0.001	0.001	153	0.001	0.001	159	312
Guatemala	0.027	0.034	4,137	0.027	0.034	4,285	8,422
Guinea	0.002	0.003	306	0.002	0.003	317	624
Guinea-Bissau	0.001	0.001	153	0.001	0.001	159	312
Guyana	0.001	0.001	153	0.001	0.001	159	312
Haiti	0.003	0.004	460	0.003	0.004	476	936
Honduras	0.008	0.010	1,226	0.008	0.010	1,270	2,495
Hungary	0.266	0.333	40,754	0.266	0.333	42,218	82,972
Iceland	0.027	0.034	4,137	0.027	0.034	4,285	8,422
India	0.666	0.833	102,037	0.666	0.833	105,704	207,742
Indonesia	0.346	0.433	53,010	0.346	0.433	54,916	107,926
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.356	0.445	54,543	0.356	0.445	56,503	111,045
Iraq	0.068	0.085	10,418	0.068	0.085	10,793	21,211
Ireland	0.418	0.523	64,042	0.418	0.523	66,343	130,385
Israel	0.396	0.495	60,671	0.396	0.495	62,851	123,522

<i>Party</i>	<i>UN scale of assessments 2015 (per cent)</i>	<i>Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)</i>	<i>Contributions as per 1 Jan. 2015 US\$</i>	<i>UN scale of assessments 2015 (per cent)</i>	<i>Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)</i>	<i>Contributions as per 1 Jan. 2016 US\$</i>	<i>Total contributions 2015-2016 US\$</i>
Italy	4.448	5.561	681,476	4.448	5.561	705,966	1,387,442
Jamaica	0.011	0.014	1,685	0.011	0.014	1,746	3,431
Japan	10.833	13.545	1,659,718	10.833	13.545	1,719,364	3,379,082
Jordan	0.022	0.028	3,371	0.022	0.028	3,492	6,862
Kazakhstan	0.121	0.151	18,538	0.121	0.151	19,205	37,743
Kenya	0.013	0.016	1,992	0.013	0.016	2,063	4,055
Kiribati	0.001	0.001	153	0.001	0.001	159	312
Kuwait	0.273	0.341	41,826	0.273	0.341	43,329	85,155
Kyrgyzstan	0.002	0.003	306	0.002	0.003	317	624
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.002	0.003	306	0.002	0.003	317	624
Latvia	0.047	0.059	7,201	0.047	0.059	7,460	14,660
Lebanon	0.042	0.053	6,435	0.042	0.053	6,666	13,101
Lesotho	0.001	0.001	153	0.001	0.001	159	312
Liberia	0.001	0.001	153	0.001	0.001	159	312
Libya	0.142	0.178	21,756	0.142	0.178	22,538	44,293
Liechtenstein	0.009	0.011	1,379	0.009	0.011	1,428	2,807
Lithuania	0.073	0.091	11,184	0.073	0.091	11,586	22,771
Luxembourg	0.081	0.101	12,410	0.081	0.101	12,856	25,266
Madagascar	0.003	0.004	460	0.003	0.004	476	936
Malawi	0.002	0.003	306	0.002	0.003	317	624
Malaysia	0.281	0.351	43,052	0.281	0.351	44,599	87,651
Maldives	0.001	0.001	153	0.001	0.001	159	312
Mali	0.004	0.005	613	0.004	0.005	635	1,248
Malta	0.016	0.020	2,451	0.016	0.020	2,539	4,991
Marshall Islands	0.001	0.001	153	0.001	0.001	159	312
Mauritania	0.002	0.003	306	0.002	0.003	317	624
Mauritius	0.013	0.016	1,992	0.013	0.016	2,063	4,055
Mexico	1.842	2.303	282,212	1.842	2.303	292,354	574,566
Micronesia (Federated States of )	0.001	0.001	153	0.001	0.001	159	312
Monaco	0.012	0.015	1,839	0.012	0.015	1,905	3,743
Mongolia	0.003	0.004	460	0.003	0.004	476	936
Montenegro	0.005	0.006	766	0.005	0.006	794	1,560
Morocco	0.062	0.078	9,499	0.062	0.078	9,840	19,339
Mozambique	0.003	0.004	460	0.003	0.004	476	936
Myanmar	0.010	0.010	1,225	0.010	0.010	1,269	2,495
Namibia	0.010	0.013	1,532	0.010	0.013	1,587	3,119
Nauru	0.001	0.001	153	0.001	0.001	159	312
Nepal	0.006	0.008	919	0.006	0.008	952	1,872
Netherlands	1.654	2.068	253,408	1.654	2.068	262,515	515,924
New Zealand	0.253	0.316	38,762	0.253	0.316	40,155	78,917
Nicaragua	0.003	0.004	460	0.003	0.004	476	936
Niger	0.002	0.003	306	0.002	0.003	317	624
Nigeria	0.090	0.113	13,789	0.090	0.113	14,284	28,073

<i>Party</i>	<i>UN scale of assessments 2015 (per cent)</i>	<i>Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)</i>	<i>Contributions as per 1 Jan. 2015 US\$</i>	<i>UN scale of assessments 2015 (per cent)</i>	<i>Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)</i>	<i>Contributions as per 1 Jan. 2016 US\$</i>	<i>Total contributions 2015-2016 US\$</i>
Niue	0.001	0.001	153	0.001	0.001	159	312
Norway	0.851	1.064	130,381	0.851	1.064	135,067	265,448
Oman	0.102	0.128	15,627	0.102	0.128	16,189	31,816
Pakistan	0.085	0.106	13,023	0.085	0.106	13,491	26,514
Palau	0.001	0.001	153	0.001	0.001	159	312
Panama	0.026	0.033	3,983	0.026	0.033	4,127	8,110
Papua New Guinea	0.004	0.005	613	0.004	0.005	635	1,248
Paraguay	0.010	0.013	1,532	0.010	0.013	1,587	3,119
Peru	0.117	0.146	17,926	0.117	0.146	18,570	36,495
Philippines	0.154	0.193	23,594	0.154	0.193	24,442	48,036
Poland	0.921	1.152	141,106	0.921	1.152	146,177	287,283
Portugal	0.474	0.593	72,621	0.474	0.593	75,231	147,852
Qatar	0.209	0.261	32,021	0.209	0.261	33,172	65,192
Republic of Korea	1.994	2.493	305,500	1.994	2.493	316,478	621,978
Republic of Moldova	0.003	0.004	460	0.003	0.004	476	936
Romania	0.226	0.283	34,625	0.226	0.283	35,870	70,495
Russian Federation	2.438	3.048	373,525	2.438	3.048	386,948	760,473
Rwanda	0.002	0.003	306	0.002	0.003	317	624
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.001	0.001	153	0.001	0.001	159	312
Saint Lucia	0.001	0.001	153	0.001	0.001	159	312
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	0.001	153	0.001	0.001	159	312
Samoa	0.001	0.001	153	0.001	0.001	159	312
San Marino	0.003	0.004	460	0.003	0.004	476	936
Sao Tome and Principe	0.001	0.001	153	0.001	0.001	159	312
Saudi Arabia	0.864	1.080	132,373	0.864	1.080	137,130	269,503
Senegal	0.006	0.008	919	0.006	0.008	952	1,872
Serbia	0.040	0.050	6,128	0.040	0.050	6,349	12,477
Seychelles	0.001	0.001	153	0.001	0.001	159	312
Sierra Leone	0.001	0.001	153	0.001	0.001	159	312
Singapore	0.384	0.480	58,832	0.384	0.480	60,947	119,779
Slovakia	0.171	0.214	26,199	0.171	0.214	27,140	53,339
Slovenia	0.100	0.125	15,321	0.100	0.125	15,872	31,192
Solomon Islands	0.001	0.001	153	0.001	0.001	159	312
Somalia	0.001	0.001	153	0.001	0.001	159	312
South Africa	0.372	0.465	56,994	0.372	0.465	59,042	116,036
South Sudan	0.004	0.005	613	0.004	0.005	635	1,248
Spain	2.973	3.717	455,492	2.973	3.717	471,861	927,352
Sri Lanka	0.025	0.031	3,830	0.025	0.031	3,968	7,798
Sudan	0.010	0.010	1,225	0.010	0.010	1,269	2,495
Suriname	0.004	0.005	613	0.004	0.005	635	1,248
Swaziland	0.003	0.004	460	0.003	0.004	476	936
Sweden	0.960	1.200	147,081	0.960	1.200	152,367	299,448
Switzerland	1.047	1.309	160,410	1.047	1.309	166,175	326,585

<i>Party</i>	<i>UN scale of assessments 2015 (per cent)</i>	<i>Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)</i>	<i>Contributions as per 1 Jan. 2015 US\$</i>	<i>UN scale of assessments 2015 (per cent)</i>	<i>Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)</i>	<i>Contributions as per 1 Jan. 2016 US\$</i>	<i>Total contributions 2015-2016 US\$</i>
Syrian Arab Republic	0.036	0.045	5,516	0.036	0.045	5,714	11,229
Tajikistan	0.003	0.004	460	0.003	0.004	476	936
Thailand	0.239	0.299	36,617	0.239	0.299	37,933	74,550
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.008	0.010	1,226	0.008	0.010	1,270	2,495
Timor-Leste	0.002	0.003	306	0.002	0.003	317	624
Togo	0.001	0.001	153	0.001	0.001	159	312
Tonga	0.001	0.001	153	0.001	0.001	159	312
Trinidad and Tobago	0.044	0.055	6,741	0.044	0.055	6,983	13,725
Tunisia	0.036	0.045	5,516	0.036	0.045	5,714	11,229
Turkey	1.328	1.660	203,462	1.328	1.660	210,774	414,236
Turkmenistan	0.019	0.024	2,911	0.019	0.024	3,016	5,927
Tuvalu	0.001	0.001	153	0.001	0.001	159	312
Uganda	0.006	0.008	919	0.006	0.008	952	1,872
Ukraine	0.099	0.124	15,168	0.099	0.124	15,713	30,881
United Arab Emirates	0.595	0.744	91,160	0.595	0.744	94,436	185,595
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5.179	6.475	793,472	5.179	6.475	821,987	1,615,459
United Republic of Tanzania	0.009	0.010	1,225	0.009	0.010	1,269	2,495
Uruguay	0.052	0.065	7,967	0.052	0.065	8,253	16,220
Uzbekistan	0.015	0.019	2,298	0.015	0.019	2,381	4,679
Vanuatu	0.001	0.001	153	0.001	0.001	159	312
Venezuela	0.627	0.784	96,062	0.627	0.784	99,515	195,577
Viet Nam	0.042	0.053	6,435	0.042	0.053	6,666	13,101
Yemen	0.010	0.010	1,225	0.010	0.010	1,269	2,495
Zambia	0.006	0.008	919	0.006	0.008	952	1,872
Zimbabwe	0.002	0.003	306	0.002	0.003	317	624

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>77.995</b>	<b>100.000</b>	<b>12,253,609</b>	<b>77.995</b>	<b>100.000</b>	<b>12,693,973</b>	<b>24,947,582</b>
--------------	---------------	----------------	-------------------	---------------	----------------	-------------------	-------------------

***XII/33. Tribute to the Government and people of the Republic of Korea***

*We, the participants in the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,*

*Having met* in Pyeongchang from 6 to 17 October 2014 at the gracious invitation of the Government of the Republic of Korea,

*Deeply appreciative* of the special courtesy and warm hospitality extended to participants by the Government of the Republic of Korea, Gangwon Province, the City of Pyeongchang, and their people,

*Express* our sincere gratitude to the Government and people of the Republic of Korea for their generosity of spirit and their contribution to the success of this meeting.



***XII/34. Date and venue of the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties****The Conference of the Parties to the Convention*

1. *Welcomes* the generous offer of the Government of Mexico to host the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, and the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization;

2. *Decides* that the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, as well as the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, will be held in Los Cabos, Mexico, in November 2016.

***XII/35. Date and venue of the fourteenth and fifteenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties****The Conference of the Parties,*

*Taking note* of the offer of Turkey to host the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, as well as the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization,

*Taking note also* of Egypt's expression of interest to offer to host the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, as well as the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol,

1. *Invites* interested Parties to notify the Executive Secretary of their offers to host the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, as well as the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol as soon as possible, and before the end of 2015;

2. *Also invites* interested Parties to notify the Executive Secretary of their offers to host the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, as well as the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, preferably at least two months before the first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare, in consultation with the Bureau, a proposal on how the hosting of meetings of the Conference of the Parties following its thirteenth meeting may be determined, and to submit the proposal to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, for consideration at its first meeting;

4. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Implementation to consider the proposal prepared by the Executive Secretary in accordance with paragraph 3 above, as well as the offers that may be received by the Executive Secretary in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 above, and to prepare a recommendation for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting.

## II. PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING

### A. *Introduction*

#### 1. *Background*

1. In accordance with rule 7 of the rules of procedure for meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and decision XI/32, adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting, the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity was held at the Alpensia Convention Centre, Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea, from 6 to 17 October 2014.

#### 2. *Attendance*

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

Afghanistan	Costa Rica	Iceland
Albania	Côte d'Ivoire	India
Algeria	Croatia	Indonesia
Angola	Cuba	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Antigua and Barbuda	Czech Republic	Iraq
Argentina	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Ireland
Australia	Denmark	Italy
Austria	Djibouti	Jamaica
Bahrain	Dominica	Japan
Bangladesh	Dominican Republic	Jordan
Belarus	Ecuador	Kenya
Belgium	Egypt	Kiribati
Benin	El Salvador	Kuwait
Bhutan	Estonia	Kyrgyzstan
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Ethiopia	Lao People's Democratic Republic
Bosnia and Herzegovina	European Union	Latvia
Botswana	Fiji	Lesotho
Brazil	Finland	Liberia
Brunei Darussalam	France	Liechtenstein
Bulgaria	Gabon	Lithuania
Burkina Faso	Gambia	Luxembourg
Burundi	Georgia	Madagascar
Cabo Verde	Germany	Malawi
Cambodia	Ghana	Malaysia
Cameroon	Greece	Maldives
Canada	Grenada	Mali
Central African Republic	Guatemala	Malta
Chad	Guinea	Marshall Islands
Chile	Guinea-Bissau	Mauritania
China	Guyana	Mauritius
Colombia	Haiti	Mexico
Comoros	Honduras	Micronesia (Federated States of)
Congo	Hungary	

Monaco	Saint Kitts and Nevis	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Mongolia	Saint Lucia	
Morocco	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Timor-Leste
Mozambique	Samoa	Togo
Myanmar	Sao Tome and Principe	Tonga
Namibia	Saudi Arabia	Tunisia
Nepal	Senegal	Turkey
Netherlands	Serbia	Tuvalu
New Zealand	Seychelles	Uganda
Niger	Sierra Leone	United Arab Emirates
Nigeria	Singapore	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Norway	Slovakia	United Republic of Tanzania
Oman	Slovenia	Uruguay
Palau	Solomon Islands	Uzbekistan
Panama	South Africa	Vanuatu
Peru	Spain	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Philippines	Sri Lanka	Viet Nam
Poland	Sudan	Yemen
Portugal	Sweden	Zambia
Qatar	Switzerland	Zimbabwe
Republic of Korea	Syrian Arab Republic	
Romania	Tajikistan	
Russian Federation	Thailand	

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

4. The following Secretariat units, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations were represented: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Global Environment Facility; The World Bank; United Nations Development Programme; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; United Nations Environment Programme; United Nations University; United Nations University Institute for Advanced Study of Sustainability; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification; Department of Economic and Social Affairs; Office of Legal Affairs, Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea; Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; United Nations Forum on Forests; United Nations Human Settlements Programme; United Nations Office for Redd+ Coordination (UNORCID); Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues; World Tourism Organization; World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

5. The secretariats of the following conventions and other agreements were also represented: Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services; Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora; Carpathian Convention; International Plant Protection Convention; International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture; Mediterranean Action Plan for the Barcelona Convention - Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas; Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.

6. The list of observers from qualified bodies or agencies is provided in annex IV to the present report.

## **B. Organizational matters**

### ***Item 1. Opening of the meeting***

7. The twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties was opened at 10.30 a.m. on Monday, 6 October 2014, by Mr. Hem Pande (India), Additional Secretary, Ministry of the Environment, Forests and Climate Change of the Government of India on behalf of Mr. Prakash Javadekar, outgoing President of the Conference of the Parties.

8. At the opening plenary session, in addition to the statement by Mr. Hem Pande, statements were made by Mr. Yoon Seong-kyu, Minister of Environment of the Government of the Republic of Korea and President of the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting, Mr. Choi Moon-soon, Governor of Gangwon Province, Republic of Korea; Mr. Achim Steiner, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and Mr. Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Further statements were made by representatives of regional and other groups and by representatives of indigenous and local communities, civil society and youth.

#### *1.1 Opening statement by Mr. Hem Pande, Additional Secretary, Ministry of the Environment, Forests and Climate Change of the Government of India*

9. Mr. Pande expressed his sincere appreciation to the Government and the people of the Republic of Korea and the local authorities of Pyeongchang for hosting the present meeting. He paid tribute to the work of the Executive Secretary, Mr. Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias, and commended him and his colleagues for their focus on implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. He expressed sincere appreciation for the cooperation and advice received from Parties and other stakeholders, the Bureau of the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the Secretariat.

10. Mr. Pande said that, although considerable progress had been made since the adoption of the Convention, biodiversity remained in a precarious state. The continuing loss of biodiversity, largely owing to human activities, had a negative impact on economic prosperity and environmental sustainability. In 2012, the global biodiversity community had met in Hyderabad and adopted a number of significant decisions, which had been translated into actions during the productive intersessional period. There had been collective agreement on setting a preliminary target for mobilizing resources for biodiversity conservation and a road map for adopting a final target at the current meeting, for implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The pragmatic and meaningful decision to double the total biodiversity-related international financial resource flows to developing countries by 2015, and at least maintain those levels until 2020, had been remarkable. It was opportune to agree on final deadlines as any delays would not only limit choices for cost-effective action but also jeopardize timely achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

11. Poverty eradication was a cross-cutting issue of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 which was addressed by several Aichi Biodiversity Targets. In the context of the post-2015 development agenda and sustainable development goals, biodiversity should be perceived not merely as a conservation issue, but as an important opportunity to address challenges and concerns relating to sustainable development. Considering the intrinsic linkages between biodiversity and poverty eradication, the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties, at the initiative of his country, had decided that issues relating to the links between biodiversity and human well-being, livelihoods, poverty eradication and sustainable development should be discussed at future meetings. India had since hosted two meetings of the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development, in Dehradun and Chennai. On the basis of the Group's recommendations, very clear decisions had been proposed for consideration in Pyeongchang, including the Chennai Guidance as a tool to help the biodiversity and development communities to work together.

12. The Earth's ecosystems were fast degrading as a result of the failure to invest in productivity and sustainability. Human health and well-being would in part depend on investing in the restoration and rehabilitation of degraded lands, ecosystems and landscapes. The decision on ecosystem restoration had comprehensively identified the necessary ways and means for effective implementation of restoration programmes. The Hyderabad Call for a Concerted Effort on Ecosystem Restoration encouraged Parties to take appropriate measures to restore and rehabilitate degraded lands, ecosystems and landscapes.

13. The four years since the adoption of the Strategic Plan had been challenging for the global biodiversity community. Nonetheless, some encouraging actions had taken place. Most importantly, the requisite number of ratifications of the Nagoya Protocol to the Convention on Biodiversity on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization had been registered so that, on 12 October 2014, it could enter into force. Facilitating its early entry into force had been a priority of the Indian Presidency. His Government had made considerable political and diplomatic efforts, working closely with the Secretariat. The Protocol significantly advanced the third objective of the Convention on the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources by providing greater legal certainty and transparency for both providers and users of genetic resources including researchers and industry. By promoting the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, and by strengthening the opportunities for fair and equitable sharing of benefits from their use, the Protocol would create incentives to conserve biodiversity, sustainably use its components, and further enhance the contribution of biodiversity to sustainable development and human well-being. The entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol was a major step towards achieving the first of the global Aichi Biodiversity Targets and that it had happened over a year before the target date was even more remarkable. He congratulated all those Governments that had met their national requirements to ratify the Protocol and appealed to others to conclude the processes to facilitate effective implementation of the Protocol. Effective implementation of the Protocol would also provide the practical means for achieving two of the targets (2.4 and 15.6) of the proposed sustainable development goals. The three pillars of sustainable development — economic development, social inclusion and environmental sustainability — were of equal importance. Sustainable development required efficient use of available natural resources, including biodiversity. Humans must be far more frugal in the way they used those resources. People living at the subsistence level — who were most directly dependent on the goods and ecosystem services provided by biodiversity — would suffer most severely from unsustainable patterns of living.

14. The present meeting of the Conference of the Parties coincided with the mid-term review of implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The framework for action by all countries and stakeholders to save biodiversity and enhance its benefits for people had been welcomed by the United Nations General Assembly as the overarching ten-year global framework to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity. Its importance had also been reaffirmed in the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 2012. It was gratifying that the Strategic Plan was being considered as a basis of action and implementation for the post-2015 development agenda and the sustainable development goals. When reviewing the progress in implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, the support mechanisms, such as capacity-building, awareness-raising and technology transfer, should be reinforced. Moreover, a continuous monitoring system for the Aichi Biodiversity Targets was required, to ensure that reversing biodiversity loss remained on track. Parties' needs for increasing their capacity had to be met through more structured capacity development processes. More effective scientific and technical cooperation among Parties on technology transfer must be promoted more rigorously. Governments could not achieve that alone, and the effective engagement of all stakeholders was vital for the Convention's success. Recognizing that growth could be harnessed in a more sustainable manner by strengthening the natural resource base, many countries, including India, were working on approaches to incorporate values of biodiversity and ecosystem services into their national accounts, and on initiatives to mainstream biodiversity concerns in policies, plans and programmes, by adopting national biodiversity targets and updating their national biodiversity strategies and action plans. Those initiatives would help mobilize financial resources in each country in order to reap long-term benefits by investing in biodiversity conservation. Effective implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans offered enormous opportunities for managing ecosystems, further diversifying the economy, increasing resource efficiency, and supporting the goals of poverty eradication and sustainable development.

15. In working on the post-2015 development agenda, practical shape and content must be given to an internationally agreed architecture that allowed each country to develop according to its own needs, priorities and circumstances, guided by the principle of equitable burden-sharing, enshrined at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992 and reaffirmed at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in the same city in 2012. The fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, to be released at Pyeongchang, provided encouraging evidence of positive action in support of biodiversity, while highlighting the challenges to the global community in the context of achieving

the Aichi Targets. India had made dedicated efforts to take the global biodiversity agenda forward during the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity. After significant strides in that direction with the support and cooperation of all Parties, it was time to capitalize on those efforts and adopt significant decisions.

16. The concept of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam — meaning “the whole world is one family” — originating in the ancient Indian text, the Maha Upanishad, was highly relevant. It was not simply about peace and harmony among the societies of the world but was also about the truth that the whole world must live by. No power in the world, big or small, could have its way and disregard others. India stood committed to the balanced implementation of the three objectives of the Convention and would continue to make positive and meaningful contributions to the biodiversity agenda.

*1.2 Opening statement by Mr. Yoon Seong-kyu, Minister of Environment of the Government of the Republic of Korea and President of the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting*

17. Mr. Yoon Seong-kyu welcomed participants to Pyeongchang, which was due to host the Olympic Winter Games in 2018. He thanked the Government of India for their hard work over the preceding two years, and praised their efforts in ensuring the entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol. The twelfth meeting was being held at a critical juncture as the halfway point in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 approached. The fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, the progress report being launched on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, indicated significant but insufficient progress towards meeting the Aichi Biodiversity Targets by 2020. He hoped that the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties would serve as an opportunity for countries to share experience gained in implementing the Strategic Plan and to chart a way forward. He also hoped that the Pyeongchang Roadmap for the enhanced implementation of the Strategic Plan and achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets would be adopted.

18. The meeting of the Conference of the Parties was an opportunity to launch new initiatives and partnerships to strengthen existing efforts in support of implementation of the Convention. For its part, the Government of the Republic of Korea intended to announce a number of initiatives at the High-level Segment. As the mainstreaming of biodiversity was crucial to achieving the long-term vision of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, it was essential that biodiversity be integrated into the post-2015 development agenda. It was therefore encouraging that biodiversity had been well reflected in the report submitted to the United Nations General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session by the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals. It was to be hoped that the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties would be an opportunity to underscore further the essential role of biodiversity for human well-being and the need to integrate biodiversity into the sustainable development goals and the post-2015 agenda. To that end, the Republic of Korea had chosen the theme of biodiversity for sustainable development and proposed that a Gangwon declaration on biodiversity and sustainable development be adopted at the high-level segment.

*1.3 Opening statement by Mr. Choi Moon-soon, Governor of Gangwon Province*

19. Mr. Choi Moon-soon, welcoming participants to Pyeongchang, said that Gangwon Province was honoured to be hosting the meeting of the Conference of the Parties. He pointed out that the name Pyeongchang meant “peace and prosperity”, symbolizing hopes for the whole Korean peninsula. Gangwon Province, whose name meant “source of rivers”, was home to two Ramsar wetlands, three national parks and four ecological landscape protected areas. With 82 per cent of its territory made up of mountains, it was known as the lungs of Korea. Recalling that Pyeongchang would be hosting the Winter Olympic Games in 2018, as a peaceful, safe and environmentally-friendly event, he said that that was also the aim of the meeting of the Conference of the Parties. He recommended a visit to the unique Demilitarized Zone, established 60 years earlier by the United Nations; 250 km long and 4 km wide, it crossed the middle of the Korean peninsula like a belt. As nobody had been able to enter except for a few soldiers, it had remained an extraordinarily abundant area in terms of biodiversity. He looked forward to a significant outcome and progress at the meetings being held in Pyeongchang.

*1.4 Opening statement by Mr. Achim Steiner, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme*

20. Mr. Steiner paid tribute to India as the outgoing President of the Conference of the Parties and extended his gratitude to the Republic of Korea for hosting the present meeting. Since the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties marked a mid-point along the way towards the 2020 deadline for achievement of the

Aichi Biodiversity Targets it provided an important opportunity to reflect. The findings of the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, which would be formally launched during the current meeting, illustrated the urgency of analysing the strengths and weaknesses of Convention processes. The fourth edition was an alarming balance-sheet on the status of biodiversity and Parties must seize the opportunity to identify why the tremendous efforts made by countries did not translate into quantifiable results. While the rapid ratification of the Nagoya Protocol was cause for celebration, its entry into force was also a critical moment to assess whether the Convention and related instruments did enhance national policy effectively. Translating the Protocol into national policy, and taking a multi-stakeholder approach to implementation, would be crucial to make it more than simply a ratified instrument.

21. Significant progress had been made in the domain of protected areas. Nevertheless, the fact that the most notable expansion of terrestrial surfaces under protected area management had occurred in developing countries was often disregarded. Their efforts in the management, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity must be recognized, reflected in global statistics and taken into consideration in discussions on the financing agenda. Unlike terrestrial protected areas, the situation of marine protected was cause for grave concern. It was distressing to see the international community engage in opportunistic exploitation of an element of global biodiversity that was fundamental to its survival and of great benefit to national economies. It was equally disturbing to witness and accompany the lack of engagement and constructive and meaningful outcomes at the international level in the face of the ongoing destruction of marine biodiversity. The issues at stake must be spelled out clearly and the biodiversity community must assume custodianship of the way in which the global agenda on oceans evolved. It could not continue to be a mere librarian of extinction, threat and destruction. In 1992, the world had entrusted the Convention with a leadership role; Parties must take a more active role in living up to that responsibility.

22. In order to move the biodiversity agenda forward, approaches and tactics must evolve. In the framework of the post-2015 development agenda, stand-alone targets on biodiversity would not be the most useful. The principle of universality and integration must define the nature of sustainable development goals. A post-2015 development agenda in which biodiversity was not simply viewed as something to be protected, but instead placed right at the centre of development choices and responsibilities, offered tremendous opportunities. Unless those were embraced and the biodiversity discourse was brought to the heart of economic and social decision-making, the future would bring the same disheartening balance-sheets as the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*. Detailed technical discussions on biodiversity must be interpreted in a broader context of political and economic decision-making. The work done on the economics of biodiversity and ecosystems was one way of addressing the extraordinary phenomenon of modern development, which had reduced the value of nature to virtually nothing. Trying to address that phenomenon was not an answer in itself, but part of a strategy to correct the terrible misallocation of resources over more than a century, bringing the biodiversity agenda to the level of daily decision-making.

23. Bearing testimony to what a country and its people could achieve in restoring forest ecosystems, the Republic of Korea was an appropriate host for a Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. The choices the country had made in trying to balance the hosting of the Winter Olympic Games with achieving a legacy of net benefit to nature and people after the event could play an important role in enabling understanding of biodiversity management in the 21st century.

24. Commending the Executive Secretary of the Convention and his staff for their outstanding work, he announced that the term in office of the Executive Secretary had been extended for another term.

#### *1.5 Opening statement by Mr. Bráulio Ferreira de Souza Dias, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity*

25. Mr. Dias expressed his gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Korea for the careful planning that had made the conference possible and to the authorities of the Province of Gangwon and the City of Pyeongchang for their warm hospitality. The Republic of Korea was a model in terms of combining rapid social and economic development with forest conservation and restoration, allowing it to act as a bridge between developing and developed countries. Since 1970, the country had increased its forest cover 11 times, resulting in greater availability of fresh water and increasing the conservation of biodiversity.



26. India, during its Presidency, had demonstrated leadership in important areas, including the links between poverty, sustainable development and biodiversity and also resource mobilization. The country had undertaken a comprehensive review of domestic expenditure related to biodiversity, with the cooperation of 20 ministries and institutions, as a basis for its national resource mobilization strategy.

27. The meeting was being held at the mid-point of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and the Conference would be taking stock of progress made in implementing the Convention. The main sources of information for evaluating progress were the fifth national reports and the revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans submitted by Parties. The revised national biodiversity strategy and action plan of the Republic of Korea contained six priority actions with 18 goals, which corresponded to Aichi Targets. "Mainstreaming biodiversity" was one of the six priorities, and the action plan stressed integration in and harmonization with related local and central policies. The fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, to be launched at the Conference, would also facilitate the mid-term review of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, as would a number of other reports.

28. One of the main outcomes of the meeting was expected to be the Pyeongchang Roadmap based on the actions recommended in the fourth edition of the *Outlook* and the decisions taken at the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties that addressed those actions with further tools, guidance, capacity-building, greater technical and scientific cooperation and initiatives for resource mobilization and the financial mechanism. Important issues that would be discussed were marine and coastal biodiversity, synergy among the governing bodies of biodiversity-related conventions and ways of improving the efficiency of the mechanisms and processes of the Convention and its protocols.

29. Mr. Dias expressed great satisfaction that the requisite number of Parties had ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to the Nagoya Protocol, which would therefore enter into force during the Conference. The first meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing would be held the following week.

30. The meeting would also discuss the shared global vision for biodiversity and linkage of the Strategic Plan with the global agenda for biodiversity. The proposed goals of the United Nations Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals were aligned with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The high-level segment would discuss the role of biodiversity in sustainable development, which would ensure a central role for biodiversity in the post-2015 agenda.

#### *1.6 Opening statements by representatives of regional groups*

31. At the opening plenary session of the meeting, general statements were made by representatives of the European Union and its 28 member States, Georgia (on behalf of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe), Grenada (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean countries), Mauritania (on behalf of the African Group), and Thailand (on behalf of the Asia and Pacific Group) as well as by South Africa (on behalf of the Like-minded Megadiverse Countries) and Egypt (on behalf of the Arab countries). A statement was also made by the representative of Australia.

32. The representative of the European Union and its 28 member States said that the agreements reached at the Conference of the Parties in Nagoya in 2010 had been historic. He welcomed the imminent entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol and the full achievement of Aichi Target 16. At the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties it had been clearly emphasized that biodiversity was a cornerstone for sustainable development and poverty eradication. The objectives of the Convention and the Strategic Plan should be appropriately reflected in the targets and indicators of the sustainable development goals. He welcomed the initiative of the Korean Presidency of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to make sustainable development the theme of the high-level segment and the Gangwon Declaration. It was clear that effective implementation of the Convention and the Aichi Targets would require the right policy frameworks and governance structure and a significant increase in financial, human and technical resources. The European Union and its member States would engage constructively in the negotiations on those important topics to develop the Pyeongchang Roadmap for the further implementation of the Strategic Plan. He looked forward to a coherent and balanced decision on a final target on resource mobilization, reflecting all the elements of the package adopted in Hyderabad. The European Union and its member States were committed to contributing to a doubling

of biodiversity-related financial resource flows from a variety of sources to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition, by 2015, using as a reference level the average of annual biodiversity funding for the years 2006–2010, while at least maintaining that level until 2020. He stressed the importance of domestic resource mobilization and the need for all Parties to mobilize resources and increase efforts to mainstream biodiversity across their policy frameworks.

33. The Hyderabad commitments had been a major achievement in the common endeavour to realize all three objectives of the Convention but Parties must work harder and more widely. Whether at the global, regional, national or local level, biodiversity policies could be successful only when integrated into a whole range of other policy areas, including economic and social policies. That underlined the crucial catalytic role of the Convention in reaching out to a wide range of stakeholders. Enhancing synergies with other United Nations organizations and multilateral environmental agreements and, in particular, biodiversity-related conventions was another priority. Successful implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan largely depended on such mainstreaming and synergies.

34. The representative of Georgia, speaking on behalf of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, said that the countries in that region attached great importance to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including the adoption of a Pyeongchang Roadmap to enhance implementation. Most countries in the region had commenced or completed revision of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans. Implementation, however, was a challenge, given the considerable financial and human resources required. Resource mobilization and financial mechanisms were crucial. Most countries in the region had also started the process of ratification of the Nagoya Protocol.

35. The representative of Grenada, speaking on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean countries, stressed the Group's commitment to laying a platform for enhanced implementation mid-term though the biodiversity decade, despite the challenging items on the meeting agenda. He looked forward to the Pyeongchang Roadmap and good outcomes, in particular for resource mobilization, capacity-building, scientific and technical cooperation and technology transfer. He welcomed the launch of the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* and its contribution to achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and Aichi Biodiversity Targets, as well as the initiative for enhanced efficiency and effectiveness of the work of the Secretariat and the Convention as a whole. Finally, reiterating the appeal for full and effective participation of all Parties in the meetings and processes of the Convention in order to achieve the three objectives, he called for the consideration of new modalities to facilitate and guarantee that goal.

36. The representative of Mauritania, speaking on behalf of the African Group, said that the meeting was an important milestone in the implementation of the Convention. It was the first Conference of the Parties to be held since the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of the outcome document of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals, in September 2014. For the first time, the importance of biodiversity for sustainable development had been recognized. The present meeting was an opportunity to reflect on progress made in implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. A substantial increase in funding would be necessary to enable developing countries to expedite their achievement of those targets. Relevant mechanisms should be identified and objectives established to ensure effective resource mobilization by 2020. In addition, greater emphasis should be placed on attaining the third objective of the Convention, relating to the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources. Increased efforts in that regard could help to reduce poverty, bolster conservation work and enhance the sustainable use of biodiversity, which were all important in the context of the post-2015 development agenda and of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. Of the 53 States that had ratified the Nagoya Protocol to date, 20 were African, which demonstrated the continent's commitment to its implementation; other States should follow suit.

37. The representative of Thailand, speaking on behalf of the Asian and Pacific Group, said that Parties were entering a new phase of commitment, to shaping the post-2015 development agenda and to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing. The latter would not only provide greater legal certainty and transparency for both providers and users of genetic resources but also created a framework for the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge; it also strengthened the opportunity for fair, equitable sharing of the benefits of

their use. Although there had been some notable achievements, much remained to be done, and a more concerted effort was required to reach the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and, in particular, Target 10. Conservation, protection and good management of ecosystems and biodiversity were the focus of the conference and the responsibility of regional groups and of the international community. She anticipated that the decisions made at the meeting would reflect the Pyeongchang Roadmap towards achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

38. The representative of South Africa, speaking on behalf of the Like-minded Megadiverse Countries (LMMCs), said that, according to the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, there had been encouraging progress towards meeting the Aichi Biodiversity Targets but, in most cases, that progress would not be sufficient unless further urgent and effective action was taken to reduce the pressures on biodiversity and prevent its continued decline. Parties and other partners must take comprehensive measures to ensure full implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. The LMMCs were aware that the actions needed to implement the Strategic Plan and to make better progress towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets would vary with national circumstances and priorities. Conservation of biological diversity was very important to the LMMCs as they held more than 70 per cent of the world's biological diversity, the LMMCs were acutely aware of their responsibility but also of the challenges of conserving and using biodiversity in a sustainable manner. The accelerated actions the LMMCs were advocating for required adequate and predictable resources to reduce the gap significantly between identified needs and available resources. They called for a solid and sufficient target and a substantial increase in the mobilization of financial resources from all sources, in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 20. Further capacity-building support and technology transfer were other key requirements for developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition. The LMMCs promoted the use of South-South cooperation to share experiences and support each other.

39. She said that the Government of India and the Secretariat were to be congratulated for successfully facilitating the entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol. Not all the LMMCs had ratified it but many were finalizing national processes to accede as soon as national circumstances allowed it. In the meantime they hoped to participate actively in related matters.

40. The representative of Egypt, speaking on behalf of the Arab countries, said that the Conference of the Parties was a turning point on an issue of major importance, namely the role of biodiversity in sustainable development. Parties should work together on the enrichment of biodiversity, as well as on questions related to climate change, living modified organisms and the marine environment, and the first meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol. He urged all countries and stakeholders to participate in the meetings of the Conference of the Parties and the implementation of decisions nationally, to achieve sustainable development at the national, regional and global levels. The fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* clearly showed that sustainable development was difficult but feasible if there was synergy among the various biodiversity-related agreements and if all Parties participated.

#### *1.7 Statements by representatives of indigenous and local communities and civil society*

41. At the opening plenary session of the meeting, on 6 October 2014, statements were made by representatives of the CBD Alliance, the Global Youth Biodiversity Network, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and WWF International.

42. The representative of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) welcomed the draft decision on the terminology "indigenous peoples and local communities". Although the Convention should not be reopened for negotiation on terminology, the new term should be used in all future decisions. Given the growing recognition of the role of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices in relevant programmes of work, effective safeguards must be put in place to protect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities. Guidelines on free, prior and informed consent and mechanisms to monitor compliance needed to be worked out with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities. Recognition of indigenous peoples' customary laws and full respect for their right to give or withhold consent were vital to addressing "biopiracy" of their traditional knowledge and genetic resources. Synthetic biology increased the risk of "biopiracy" and should be banned until there was an adequate scientific basis and a global oversight framework to justify its use and release. Standard references to the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth should be included in all documents adopted under the Convention, as

appropriate. The participation of indigenous peoples and local communities at all stages of the Convention process was crucial to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Adequate financial mechanisms to support such participation were thus important, with special consideration for women and youth. Traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples and local communities were based on sustainable use of biodiversity, and their traditional knowledge was a valuable asset for integrating biodiversity into the post-2015 development agenda.

43. The representative of the CBD Alliance echoed the views of the IIFB with regard to the terminology “indigenous peoples and local communities”. She was gravely concerned that the world was not on track to halt the loss of biodiversity and that the positive decisions taken under the Convention were not followed up. The focus must return to traditional and small-holder agriculture and the customary rights, governance mechanisms and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities, which were crucial factors in implementing the Strategic Plan. Corporate-driven technologies were no solution for global environmental problems. Instead, prevention of biodiversity loss must be a priority for all Parties. A precautionary approach should be taken to synthetic biology, and Parties to the Convention should not approve the release of organisms, compounds and products derived therefrom. The impacts of anthropogenic underwater noise, ocean acidification and the destruction of coral reefs required urgent attention. Forthcoming decisions on Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas must be taken with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples, and with due respect for their governance systems. Welcoming the planned Pyeongchang Roadmap, she said that biodiversity protection must be a fundamental part of the sustainable development goals. Implementation of the Convention was currently underfunded and the increasing move towards private funding might jeopardize the impartiality of participants. Parties must live up to their commitments under the Convention and redirect the money spent on incentives supporting drivers of biodiversity loss towards the protection of biodiversity.

44. The representative of WWF International said that the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets was an ambitious, effective road map for halting loss of biodiversity. Furthermore, achieving those targets would contribute significantly to poverty eradication and sustainable development. Her organization fully agreed with the conclusions of the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* that, although there had been encouraging progress towards meeting some elements of the targets, in most cases that progress would not be sufficient unless further urgent, effective action was taken to reduce the pressures on biodiversity and to prevent its continued decline. The Living Planet Index of more than 10,000 representative populations of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fish showed a decrease of 52 per cent in species populations worldwide since 1970, with a 76 per cent decrease in populations of freshwater species and 39 per cent each in marine and terrestrial species. Global freshwater demand was projected to exceed current supply by more than 40 per cent by 2030, which would affect countless species and their ecosystems, further reducing the quality of the little water available for the world’s people. Given those alarming conclusions, immediate, more effective measures were required to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

45. The representative of WWF International called for urgent action by all Parties to accelerate implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 by mainstreaming biodiversity into broader development policy, for example by updating national biodiversity strategies and action plans in line with the Strategic Plan and adopting revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans at the appropriate legal level and using them as national policy instruments for sectoral planning, integration, implementation and budget allocation. Parties should fully implement decision XI/4 on resource mobilization and urgently increase investment from all sources to avoid further loss of biodiversity, secure livelihoods, reduce poverty and foster sustainable development. They should engage fully in United Nations negotiations for the post-2015 development agenda to ensure that biodiversity and ecosystems were integrated into all relevant goals and targets, so that the agenda was a transformative road map for the future of people and the planet. The protection of areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services should be expanded by establishing effective, equitably managed, ecologically representative, well-connected systems of terrestrial and inland water and coastal and marine protected areas, including in particular coastal and freshwater systems on which local livelihoods were strongly dependent and which were important for food and water security. Ecologically and biologically significant marine areas must be subject to appropriate conservation and management measures.

46. The representative of WWF International said that it was essential to find a better path for development. Changing course and finding alternative pathways would not be easy, but it could be done. WWF’s “One planet perspective” provided such a framework. Investment should be diverted from the causes of environmental

problems towards the solutions, and fair, far-sighted, ecologically informed choices must be made about the management of shared resources. Her organization was working with Parties and others to intensify implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 in global, regional, national and local initiatives. She urged the Conference of the Parties and the high-level segment to send strong messages to the United Nations General Assembly on the importance of meeting the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, which would lay the foundation for successful implementation of the sustainable development goals.

47. The representatives of the Global Youth Biodiversity Network said that their organization had grown since the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties and had more than 340,000 members in 86 countries. They thanked the Secretariat of the Convention for supporting their activities, the Japan Biodiversity Fund for their ongoing contributions and the Government of Germany for mobilizing resources to enable their attendance at the meeting. A new project entitled “Youth Voices” had just been launched by the Network, with the support of the Government of the Republic of Korea. Its focus would be on communicating information on the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* and catalysing implementation of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Pyeongchang Roadmap. Governments should actively involve young people in decision-making processes at all levels in order for them to make a meaningful contribution to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Special attention should also be paid to ensuring young people’s full participation in meetings of the Conference of the Parties, since the concept of sustainable development, of which biodiversity was the core, was devised with future generations in mind. Parties were reminded that their collective future was at stake in their deliberations over the coming two weeks and urged to have the courage to drive forward the changes required.

### *Item 2. Election of officers*

48. In accordance with rule 21 of the rules of procedure, at the opening plenary session of the meeting, on 6 October 2014, the Conference of the Parties elected, by acclamation, Mr. Yoon Seong-kyu, Minister of Environment of the Republic of Korea, President of its twelfth meeting.

49. In accordance with rule 21 of the rules of procedure, the following representatives, elected by the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting, served as Vice-Presidents for the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties:

Ms. Senka Barudanović (Bosnia and Herzegovina)  
 Ms. Eleni Rova Tokaduadua (Fiji)  
 Mr. Ioseb Kartsivadze (Georgia)  
 Mr. Spencer Thomas (Grenada)  
 Mr. Boukar Attari (Niger)  
 Ms. Tone Solhaug (Norway)  
 Ms. María Luisa del Río Mispireta (Peru)  
 Ms. Chaweewan Hutacharern (Thailand)  
 Mr. Francis Ogwal (Uganda)  
 Mr. Jeremy Eppel (United Kingdom)

50. As suggested by the Bureau, the Conference of the Parties decided that Ms. Eleni Rova Tokaduadua (Fiji), Vice-President of the Conference of the Parties, would serve as Rapporteur for the meeting.

51. In accordance with rule 21 of the rules of procedure, the Conference of the Parties, at its fourth plenary session, on 14 October, elected the following representatives to serve as members of the Bureau for a term of office commencing upon the closure of its twelfth meeting and ending at the closure of its thirteenth meeting:

Ms. Tia Stevens (Australia)  
 Ms. Natalya Minchenko (Belarus)  
 Ms. Senka Barudanović (Bosnia and Herzegovina)  
 Mr. Mike Ipanga Mwaku (Democratic Republic of the Congo)  
 Ms. Mette Gervin Damsgaard (Denmark)  
 Mr. Naohisa Okuda (Japan)  
 Ms. María Luisa del Río Mispireta (Peru)  
 Mr. Randolph Edmead (Saint Kitts and Nevis)  
 Mr. Yousef Al-Hafedh (Saudi Arabia)  
 Ms. Skumsa Mancotywa (South Africa)

*Election of officers of subsidiary bodies and other meetings*

52. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 10 October 2014, the Conference of the Parties elected Mr. Andrew Bignell (New Zealand) as Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice for a term of office extending until the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

**Item 3. Adoption of the agenda**

53. At the opening session of the meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted the following agenda, on the basis of the provisional agenda prepared by the Executive Secretary in consultation with the Bureau (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/1/Rev.1):

## ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Election of officers.
3. Adoption of the agenda.
4. Organization of work.
5. Report on the credentials of representatives to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
6. Pending issues.
7. Date and venue of the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

## REPORTS

8. Reports of intersessional and regional preparatory meetings.
9. Report of the Executive Secretary on the administration of the Convention and the budget for the Trust Funds of the Convention.
10. Status of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization.

STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020 AND THE AICHI  
BIODIVERSITY TARGETS: ASSESSING PROGRESS AND ENHANCING  
IMPLEMENTATION

11. Fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook.
12. Mid-term review of progress towards the goals of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and further actions to enhance progress.
13. Review of progress in providing support in implementing the objectives of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and enhancement of capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and other initiatives to assist implementation.
14. Resource mobilization.
15. Financial mechanism.
16. Biodiversity and sustainable development.
17. Mainstreaming gender considerations.

OTHER ITEMS RESULTING FROM THE PROGRAMME OF WORK  
OF THE CONVENTION

18. Access and benefit-sharing.
19. Article 8(j) and related provisions.
20. Liability and redress.
21. Marine and coastal biodiversity.
22. Invasive alien species.
23. Global Strategy for Plant Conservation
24. New and emerging issues: synthetic biology.
25. Biodiversity and climate change.
26. Ecosystem conservation and restoration.
27. Sustainable use of biodiversity: bushmeat and sustainable wildlife management.
28. Biofuels and biodiversity.
29. Cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and stakeholders' engagement, including business.

OPERATIONS OF THE CONVENTION

30. Improving the efficiency of structures and processes under the Convention.
31. Multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties up to 2020.
32. Budget for the programme of work for the biennium 2015-2016.

FINAL MATTERS

33. Other matters.
34. Adoption of the report.
35. Closure of the meeting.

***Item 4. Organization of work***

54. At the opening plenary session of the meeting, on 6 October 2014, the Conference of the Parties approved its organization of work on the basis of the suggestions contained in annex I to the annotations to the provisional agenda (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/1/Add.1/Rev.1).

55. Accordingly, the meeting established two working groups.

56. Working Group I, under the chairmanship of Ms. Tone Solhaug (Norway), would consider agenda items: 12 (Mid-term review of progress towards the goals of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and further actions to enhance progress); 13 (Review of progress in providing support in implementing the objectives of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and enhancement of capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and other initiatives to assist implementation); 14 (Resource mobilization); 15 (Financial mechanism); 16 (Biodiversity and sustainable development); 17 (Mainstreaming gender considerations); 30 (Improving the efficiency of structures and processes under the Convention ); 31 (Multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties up to 2020) and 32 (Budget for the programme of work for the biennium 2015-2016). In addition, the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* (Item 11) would be launched in plenary but substantive considerations would be taken up in Working Group I.

57. Working Group II, under the chairmanship of Ms. María Luisa del Río Mispireta (Peru), would consider agenda items: 19 (Article 8(j) and related provisions); 20 (Liability and redress); 21 (Marine and coastal biodiversity); 22 (Invasive alien species); 23 (Global Strategy for Plant Conservation); 24 (New and emerging issues: synthetic biology); 25 (Biodiversity and climate change); 26 (Ecosystem conservation and restoration); 27 (Sustainable use of biodiversity: bushmeat and sustainable wildlife management); 28 (Biofuels and biodiversity); and 29 (Cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and stakeholders' engagement, including business).

58. The plenary would address organizational matters (section I), reports of subsidiary bodies, the status of the Nagoya Protocol and the budget for the programme of work for the biennium 2015–2016 (section II), as well as consideration of draft decisions and final matters (section VI). In addition, the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* would be launched in plenary (with substantive considerations taken up subsequently in Working Group I).

59. As provided for in Article 26 of the Nagoya Protocol, it was agreed that the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol would be held concurrently with the meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The arrangements for the concurrent meetings had been worked out in the light of recommendation 5/2 of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Review of Implementation of the Convention. It was noted that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol was expected to refer the substantive items on its agenda to the same working groups as established by the Conference of the Parties.

60. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 10 October 2014, the Conference of the Parties heard interim progress reports by the Chairs of Working Groups I and II.

61. At the 4th plenary session of the meeting, on 14 October 2014, the Conference of the Parties heard further progress reports from the Chairs of Working Groups I and II.

62. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 17 October 2014, the Conference of the Parties heard final reports from the Chairs of Working Groups I and II.

#### *Work of the sessional working groups*

63. Working Group I held 14 meetings between 6 and 17 October 2014. The Working Group adopted its report (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.1/Add.1) on 17 October 2014.

64. Working Group II held 16 meetings between 6 and 17 October 2014. The Working Group adopted its report (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.1/Add.2) on 17 October 2014.

#### ***Dialogue session on mainstreaming***

65. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 10 October 2014, an informal dialogue session was held on the theme “Successes in mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society for implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020”. The session was chaired by Mr. Jae C. Choe, Director, National Institute of Ecology, Republic of Korea.

66. The report of the session — the panel presentation and general discussion — is given in annex II to the present report.

67. At the same session, Mr. Benjamin Jones of the World Resources Institute gave a brief presentation on the new online forest monitoring alert system, Global Forest Watch, the aim of which was to improve forest management around the world. It combined satellite technology, open data and crowdsourcing to guarantee access to timely and reliable information about forests, putting decision-relevant information in the hands of governments, companies, non-governmental organizations and the public at large. It had been convened by the World Resources Institute and was supported by a partnership of diverse organizations. A short video was presented (accessible online at [www.globalforestwatch.org](http://www.globalforestwatch.org)).



**Item 5. Report on the credentials of representatives to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties**

68. Agenda item 5 was taken up at the opening plenary session of the meeting, on 6 October 2014. In accordance with rule 19 of the Rules of Procedure, the Bureau was to examine and report on the credentials of delegations. Accordingly, the President informed the meeting that the Bureau had designated Mr. Boukar Attari (Niger), a Vice-President of the Bureau, to examine and report on credentials. The President urged delegations that had not yet submitted their credentials to do so as soon as possible, and no later than 10 a.m. on 7 October 2014, in accordance with rule 18 of the rules of procedure.

69. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 10 October 2014, Mr. Attari informed the Conference of the Parties that 132 Parties were registered as attending the meeting. The Bureau had examined the credentials of the representatives of 156 Parties. The credentials of 117 delegations were in full compliance with the provisions of rule 18 of the rules of procedure. Those of 15 delegations did not fully comply with the provisions of rule 18, and a further 24 delegations had not presented their credentials. In keeping with past practice, the 39 delegations concerned had been reminded to present their credentials in good order to the Executive Secretary no later than 10 a.m. on 16 October 2014 so that they could be reviewed by the Bureau, or to submit a declaration, signed by their head of delegation, undertaking to present their credentials, in the proper form and in their original version, to the Executive Secretary within 30 days of the closure of the meeting, and no later than 17 November 2014.

70. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 17 October 2014, Mr. Ioseb Kartsivadze (Georgia), substituting for Mr. Attari, informed the Conference of the Parties that 163 Parties were registered as attending the meeting. The Bureau had examined the credentials of the representatives of 144 Parties. The credentials of 138 delegations were in full compliance with the provisions of rule 18 of the rules of procedure. Those of six delegations did not fully comply with the provisions of rule 18, and a further 19 delegations had not presented their credentials. Four heads of delegation had signed a declaration to the effect that they would submit their credentials, in the proper form and in their original version, to the Executive Secretary within 30 days of the closure of the meeting, and no later than 17 November 2014. In keeping with past practice, the Conference agreed to the Bureau's proposal that those delegations that had yet to submit their credentials, or whose credentials did not fully comply with the provisions of rule 18, should be allowed to participate fully in the meeting on a provisional basis.

71. The President expressed the hope that all delegations that had been requested to present their credentials to the Executive Secretary would do so no later than 17 November 2014.

72. Credentials that were fully compliant with rule 18 of the rules of procedure were received (138 by 17 October and 147 by the date of issuance of the present report) from the representatives of the following Parties to the Convention: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, European Union, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

### ***Item 6. Pending issues***

73. Agenda item 6 was taken up at the opening plenary session of the meeting, on 6 October 2014. Introducing the item, the President said that the only pending issue before the Conference of the Parties related to rule 40, paragraph 1, of the rules of procedure and paragraphs 4 and 16 of the financial rules governing the funding of the Secretariat, which remained in square brackets because of the lack of consensus among the Parties concerning the majority required for decision-making on matters of substance. The Conference of the Parties did not appear to be in a position at present to adopt those outstanding rules. It was therefore agreed, at the suggestion of the President, that discussion of the issue would be deferred to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

### ***Item 7. Date and venue of the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties***

74. At the opening plenary session of the meeting, on 6 October 2014, the President thanked the Government of Mexico for its generous offer to host the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization.

75. Governments wishing to host the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the respective meetings of the governing bodies of the Protocols to the Convention were encouraged to inform the Secretariat as soon as possible to facilitate preparations. The Government of Egypt had already informed the Secretariat that it would consider the possibility of hosting a future meeting of the Conference of the Parties and that a decision would be communicated to the Secretariat in due time.

76. At the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 6 October 2014, the representative of Turkey informed the Conference of Parties of his Government's offer to host the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the respective meetings of the governing bodies of the Protocols to the Convention.

77. At the 4th plenary session of the meeting, Mr. Juan José Guerra Abud, Secretary of the Environment and Natural Resources of the Government of Mexico, made a statement and presented a video offering a preview of Los Cabos, Baja California Sur, the proposed venue of the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the respective meetings of the governing bodies of the Protocols to the Convention, and describing his country's rich biodiversity. He outlined Mexico's involvement in and strong commitment to the Convention and its Protocols.

78. Welcoming this offer by acclamation, the Conference of the Parties adopted a draft decision on the date and venue of the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.8, as decision XII/34 (for the text, see chap. I, p. 225).

79. The representative of Egypt made a statement and requested that it be included in the report. It is contained in annex III to the present report (see p. 285).

## **C. Reports**

### ***Item 8. Reports of intersessional and regional preparatory meetings***

80. Agenda item 8 was taken up at the opening plenary session of the meeting, on 6 October 2014.

81. Mr. Ho-Min Jang, Director, Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy of the Government of the Republic of Korea, representative of the President of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety at its seventh meeting, presented a report on the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, held in Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea, from 29 September to 3 October 2014. The report of the meeting could be found in document UNEP/CBD/BS/COP-MOP/7/16.

82. In considering the item, the Conference of the Parties had before it the reports of the eighth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on the Implementation of Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/5); the seventeenth and eighteenth

meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/2 and UNEP/CBD/COP/12/3); the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/4).

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

***Item 9. Report of the Executive Secretary on the administration of the Convention and the budget for the Trust Funds of the Convention***

***Item 32. Budget for the programme of work for the biennium 2015-2016***

84. Agenda items 9 and 32 were taken up at the opening plenary session of the meeting, on 6 October 2014. In considering the item, the Conference of the Parties had before it the report of the Executive Secretary on the administration of the Convention, including information on operational efficiencies in accordance with decision XI/31, paragraph 24, and the budget for the trust funds of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/7).

85. The Executive Secretary gave an overview of the information on the functional review contained in his note on the administration of the Convention and the budget for the Trust Funds of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/9). He recalled that the Conference of the Parties, in its decision XI/31, paragraph 25, had requested that the Executive Secretary undertake an in-depth functional review of the Secretariat, in consultation with the Executive Director of UNEP, with a view to updating its structure and the grading of posts in accordance with the Strategic Plan's focus on implementation by Parties and report to the Parties at their twelfth meeting. In paragraph 29 of the decision, the Parties had invited the Executive Secretary to bear in mind the need for a periodic review of classification of staff positions, subject to the United Nations Staff Rules and Regulations and within the limits of available positions.

86. In response, the Secretariat had initiated a comprehensive exercise in April 2013 with the terms of reference developed and finalized jointly with UNEP. A firm of management consultants with extensive experience of the United Nations system had been selected to undertake the functional review. Their final report, in which a two-phase process had been recommended for the transformation of the Secretariat, was available to the Conference of the Parties in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/26. The first phase was completion of the report itself in August 2014, and the proposed transitional phase for implementation of the recommendations, subject to the decision of the Parties at their twelfth meeting, was expected to be concluded in the biennium 2015–2016.

87. He had prepared a note (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/28) for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting. Section II was based on the information in the report of the consultants (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/26) and contained some elements for a draft decision.

88. The Conference of the Parties also had before it a report by the Executive Secretary on the administration of the Convention and the budget for the trust funds of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/7), proposed budgets for the programme of work of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Nagoya Protocol for the biennium 2015-2016 (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/27/Add.1). The Conference of the Parties also had before it a report of the Executive Secretary on the administration of the Convention and the budget for the trust funds of the Convention and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/36).

89. In considering item 32, the Conference of the Parties also had before it the proposed budgets for the programme of work of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Nagoya Protocol for the biennium 2015-2016 prepared by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/27) and its addendum on subprogramme activities and resources required (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/27/Add.1).

90. The Executive Secretary gave an overview of the information contained in his report (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/7). The documents listed above reported on the status of income of the four trust funds of the Convention in 2012-2014, the levels of expenditure during that period in respect of the approved budgets, the status of staffing of the Secretariat, steps taken to enhance their efficiency and performance and the indicators of achievement and performance of the programme budget. The documents showed that payments made towards the core budget (the BY Trust Fund) for 2013 and as at 30 June 2014 had been good, at 94 per cent and 76 per

cent, respectively. Pledges and contributions to the voluntary Trust Fund for additional approved activities (BE) for the biennium 2013-2014 were reflected in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/36. Additionally, under the Japan Biodiversity Fund, some US\$ 9.7 million had been allocated in 2013-2014 from funds received from the Government of Japan at the end of 31 July 2012. Contributions to the voluntary trust fund for participation of Parties in the activities of the Convention (BZ) had enabled the Secretariat to fund 335 developing country Parties and economies in transition as at the end of July 2014. With the funds received the Secretariat had nevertheless been unable to fund all the requests it had received.

91. The document also described the filling of posts in the Secretariat in 2013 and 2014, with 96.6 per cent of core posts filled by the end of June 2014. Additional staff had been seconded to the Secretariat from various governments and organizations, and interns had been trained in the Secretariat programme. The document further reported on the status of the administrative arrangements signed between the Secretariat and UNEP at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and on the delegation of authority from the Executive Director of UNEP to the Executive Secretary. Other issues covered include an increased contribution from the host country to the Secretariat, with a change of modality for payment of office space and efforts to provide better conference servicing to Parties. The implications of the change by the United Nations to the International Public Sector Accounting Standards and the new Enterprise Resource Planning tool were also discussed.

92. The achievement and performance indicators of the programme budget were listed in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/7. Document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/27 on the proposed budget of the Convention for the period 2015-2016 presented five options for the consideration of Parties, as requested in decision XI/31. The Secretariat's proposal implied a 17.3 per cent nominal increase in the budget over the current biennium, with a request for additional staff to work on Article 8(j) and related provisions and on the Nagoya Protocol. Five professional posts and one general service staff post were included in the proposal. It was proposed to increase the rate of the working capital reserve from 5 per cent to 7.5 per cent of planned biennial expenditure and to include funding for the participation of least developed countries and small island developing states in meetings. The other four scenarios presented in the document called for 7.5 per cent nominal growth and 0 per cent nominal growth of the 2013-2014 budget, with and without the distinct costs of the Nagoya Protocol. Those scenarios included reducing the number of meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to one in the biennium, freezing posts, maintaining the working capital reserve at 5 per cent and removing funding for participants' travel from the core budget. Funding for the Article 8(j) meeting from voluntary funds was also included. Documents UNEP/CBD/COP/12/27/Add.1 and UNEP/CBD/COP/12/1/Add.3 contained additional details of the proposed budgets for 2015-2016 from both core budgets and voluntary contributions.

93. The President thanked the Executive Secretary for his assessment of the situation with respect to the budget and commended him and the Secretariat for their hard work during the intersessional period. On the proposal of the President, it was agreed that, in accordance with established practice, an open-ended contact group on the budget should be established, and proposed that Mr. Spencer Thomas (Grenada) should chair the group.

94. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 10 October 2014, the Conference of the Parties heard an interim progress report by the chair of the open-ended contact group on the budget.

95. At the 4th plenary session of the meeting, on 14 October 2014, the Conference of the Parties heard a further progress report by the chair of the open-ended contact group on the budget.

96. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 17 October 2014, the Conference of the Parties was informed that the open-ended contact group had concluded its negotiations. A draft decision on the budget, based on the outcome of the negotiations and contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.34, was introduced by the President.

97. At the same session, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.34 as decision XII/32 (for the text, see chap. I, p. 206)..

**Item 10. Status of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization**

98. Agenda item 10 was taken up at the opening plenary session of the meeting, on 6 October 2014. In considering the item, the Conference of the Parties had before it the report of the third meeting of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee for the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/6), as well as a status report on the Protocol (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/8).

99. Mr. Fernando Casas (Colombia), co-chair of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee for the Nagoya Protocol, reported on the work of the Committee at its third meeting, held in Pyeongchang in February 2014. The Committee had been established by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting with the mandate of undertaking necessary preparations for the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol. Although initially mandated to meet only twice, the Committee had met for a third time at the request of the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting. The decision had been made in the light of a number of outstanding issues in the work plan and an insufficient number of ratifications to allow for entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol.

100. At its third meeting, the Committee had adopted eight recommendations, including a number of draft decisions for consideration at the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol. Major progress had been made on issues relating to compliance procedures and mechanisms; on consideration of the need for, and modalities of, a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism; and on a draft strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support developing countries and Parties with economies in transition in their effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. The reports of the third and final meeting of the Committee were available for consultation at the current meeting as document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/6.

101. A total of 53 Parties had ratified the Nagoya Protocol, allowing for its entry into force on 12 October 2014 and for the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol to be held from 13 to 17 October 2014. He congratulated Parties on their continued dedication to the issue, and thanked his co-chair, Ms. Janet Lowe (New Zealand) for her hard work and skilful leadership.

102. At the suggestion of the Chair, a contact group was established, under the co-chairmanship of Mr. Kaspar Sollberger (Switzerland) and Mr. David L.N. Hafashimana (Uganda), to advance work on the compliance procedures and mechanisms of the Nagoya Protocol.

103. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 10 October 2014, the Conference of the Parties heard a progress report by Mr. Hafashimana, co-chair of the contact group on the compliance procedures and mechanisms of the Nagoya Protocol.

104. At the same session, the Conference of the Parties agreed to transmit the outcomes of the work of the contact group on the compliance procedures and mechanisms of the Nagoya Protocol to the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol through document UNEP/CBD/NP/COP-MOP/1/7.

**D. Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets: Assessing progress and enhancing implementation**

**Item 11. Fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook**

105. Agenda item 11 was taken up at the opening plenary session of the meeting, on 6 October 2014. In considering the item, the Conference of the Parties had before it the final version of the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/9).

106. The Executive Secretary officially launched the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*. It contained a summary of the mid-term assessment of progress in implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, noting that the report was a result of multiple inputs and the collective wisdom and guidance provided through the various processes under the Convention. The fifth national report in particular had been a principal source of information. He acknowledged the 152 Parties that had submitted their reports.

107. Expressing appreciation for all contributions to the preparation of the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, the Executive Secretary said that the Advisory Group and Bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice had provided support and oversight, and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice had reviewed the draft at its eighteenth meeting. Furthermore, the fourth edition of the *Outlook* was underpinned by two technical studies, the reports of which were available as CBD Technical Series publications. The first report had been prepared by a consortium of scientific partners, coordinated by Mr. Paul Leadley (DIVERSITAS/University of Paris), and the second by the PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency. More than 50 experts had volunteered their time for the two reports, which provided the scientific underpinning of the fourth edition of the *Outlook* and had led to the recent publication of a high-level paper in *Science*.

108. Financial and in-kind contributions for the preparation of the fourth edition of the *Outlook* had been made by the European Union and the Governments of Canada, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

109. The conclusions of the fourth edition of the *Outlook* indicated that while significant progress had been made towards meeting some components of most of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in most cases it would be insufficient to achieve the targets given the current trajectory. Additional actions were therefore urgently required to ensure implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 over the coming five years. The Executive Secretary encouraged Parties to use their discussions at the meeting to help develop a realistic road map for achieving the 2020 targets, with the help of the fourth edition of the *Outlook* and its underlying technical work and the support of the Secretariat.

110. At the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 6 October 2014, Mr. Leadley, leader of the technical group for the preparation of the technical reports for the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, gave the Conference of the Parties a summary presentation on its key findings. The assessment had shown that, while progress had been made towards most targets, it was insufficient to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets by 2020 and more progress had to be made. Progress was also uneven: while developments in regard to Target 1 were positive, for example, the available data indicated a move away from Target 10. Using the example of Target 9 on invasive alien species, he explained the method used to reach those conclusions. Invasive alien species were among the key drivers of biodiversity loss and had serious economic consequences. Progress had been made in the elimination of invasive alien species on islands and, to a more limited extent, in mainland areas. Trends and projections of species introductions showed linear accumulation of invasive species into Europe with little improvement to date. However, the European Union had recently adopted legislation on invasive alien species, which gave cause for cautious optimism. Success stories included the case of New Zealand, where invasive alien species and their impact on ecosystems had been reduced significantly as a result of proactive, comprehensive actions.

111. Other positive developments included: an impressive reduction in deforestation in Brazil, from nearly 20,000 hectares annually in 2000 to less than 5,000 hectares in 2013; a marked increase in fish stocks harvested sustainably in the United Kingdom; and great strides towards ecosystem restoration in China. Overall responses to biodiversity loss had improved, but pressures continued to rise. As a result, biodiversity status and benefits were on a constant decline. Results drawn from national reports matched the global findings.

112. Statements were made by the representatives of Canada, Colombia, the European Union and its 28 member States, Fiji, Japan, Jordan, the Republic of Korea, South Africa and Turkey.

**Item 12. *Mid-term review of progress towards the goals of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and further actions to enhance progress***

**Item 13. *Review of progress in providing support in implementing the objectives of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and enhancement of capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and other initiatives to assist implementation***

113. Working Group I continued consideration of agenda item 11 together with agenda items 12 and 13 at its 1st meeting, on 6 October 2014.

114. In considering items 11 and 12, the Working Group had before it, the final version of the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/9), a note by the Executive Secretary on key actions to enhance implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/9/Add.1) and on indicators for assessing progress towards implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, draft terms of reference for a meeting of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/9/Add.2). The Working also had before it a draft decision contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/1/Add.2/Rev.1.
115. An overview of the outcome of the thirteenth meeting of the Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Convention with regard to joint indicators that might be relevant to the proposed ad hoc technical expert group on indicators was contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/40.
116. In considering item 13, the Working Group had before it an updated report on progress in revising or updating national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including national targets, and fifth national reports (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/10); a progress report on technical and scientific cooperation and the clearing-house mechanism (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/11); a progress report on communication, education and public awareness and the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/12) and the draft decisions contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/1/Add.2/Rev.1, parts of which originated from recommendations 5/3 (review of progress in revising/updating and implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans and submission of fifth national reports) and 5/11 (review of progress in providing support in implementing the objectives of the Convention and its Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020) of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention.
117. Statements were made by the representatives of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Cameroon (on behalf of the African Group), China, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Fiji, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Mexico, Qatar, Switzerland and Uganda.
118. The Working Group continued consideration of items 11, 12 and 13 at its 2nd meeting, on 7 October 2014.
119. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Belarus, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon (on behalf of the Africa Group), Canada, China, Colombia, the Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, the European Union and its 28 member States, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger (on behalf of the African Group), Nigeria, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tonga (on behalf of the Pacific island countries); Uganda, Uruguay and Yemen.
120. A statement was also made by the representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).
121. Further statements were made on behalf of the Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCA), the Global Forest Coalition, Kalpavriksh, the Union of Indigenous Nomadic Tribes of Iran and the Centre for Sustainable Development (CENESTA) and the representative of WWF International.
122. The Working Group continued consideration of the three items at its 3rd meeting, on 7 October 2014.
123. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Belarus, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, the European Union and its 28 member States, Kenya (on behalf of the African Group), Maldives, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.
124. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that she would prepare revised texts on items 11, 12 and 13 for consideration by the Working Group, taking into account the views expressed orally and comments received in writing.

*Fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook*

*Mid-term review of progress towards the goals of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and further actions to enhance progress*

125. At its 7th meeting, on 10 October 2014, the Working Group took up a revised version of the draft decisions on items 11 and 12, entitled “Mid-term review of progress in implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 including the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, and actions to enhance implementation”, submitted by the Chair.

126. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, the European Union and its 28 member States, Gambia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Turkey and Uruguay.

127. At its 8th meeting, on 14 October 2014, the Working Group resumed consideration of the draft decision on items 11 and 12, submitted by the Chair.

128. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon (on behalf of the African Group), Canada, the European Union and its 28 member States, Fiji, Japan, Mexico, the Federated States of Micronesia, Norway, the Russian Federation and Switzerland.

129. A statement was also made by a representative of the Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity Observation Network.

130. The representative of Uruguay made a statement and requested that it be included in the report (see p.284):

131. At its 9th meeting, on 14 October 2014, the Working Group resumed consideration of the revised draft decision.

132. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon (on behalf of the African Group), Canada, Ethiopia, the European Union and its 28 member States, Mexico and Norway.

133. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.12.

134. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 17 October 2014, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.12 as decision XII/1 (for the text, see chap. I, p. 6).

*Review of progress in providing support in implementing the objectives of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and enhancement of capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and other initiatives to assist implementation*

135. At its 6th meeting, on 9 October 2014, the Working Group took up a revised draft decision on item 13, submitted by the Chair.

136. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, Cameroon (on behalf of the African Group), Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Ethiopia, the European Union and its 28 member States, Liberia, Mexico, Niger, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Switzerland and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

137. At its 7th meeting, on 10 October 2014, the Working Group took up a further revision of the draft decision on item 13, submitted by the Chair.

138. Statements were made by the representatives of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Egypt, Ethiopia, the European Union and its 28 member States, Fiji, Liberia, Mexico, Niger, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland and Turkey.

139. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that she would prepare a revised text for consideration by the Working Group, taking into account views expressed orally and comments received in writing.

140. At its 11th meeting, on 15 October 2014, the Working Group took up a further revision of the draft decision on item 13, submitted by the Chair.



141. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, Canada, China, Ecuador, Egypt, Liberia and Switzerland.
142. At its 12th meeting, on 16 October 2014, the Working Group resumed consideration of the revised version of the draft decision on item 13.
143. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, Canada, China, Gambia, Liberia and Switzerland.
144. At its 14th meeting, on 17 October 2014, the Working Group resumed consideration of the revised version of the draft decision on item 13.
145. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, the European Union and its 28 member States and Switzerland.
146. At its 15th meeting, on 17 October 2014, the Working Group continued consideration of the revised version of the draft decision on item 13.
147. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, the European Union and its 28 member States and Liberia.
148. The Working Group approved the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.19.
149. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 17 October 2014, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.19 as decision XII/2 (for the text, see chap. I, p. 12).

#### ***Item 14. Resource mobilization***

150. Working Group I took up agenda item 14 at its 3rd meeting, on 7 October 2013. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/13 on resource mobilization, five addenda to that document and an information document. Document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/13/Add.1 contained the global monitoring report on resource mobilization, UNEP/CBD/COP/12/13/Add.2 contained the executive summary of the second phase of the report of the High-level Panel on Global Assessment of Resources for Implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, UNEP/CBD/COP/12/13/Add.3 contained the revised preliminary reporting framework, UNEP/CBD/COP/12/13/Add.4 provided draft options for voluntary guidelines on safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms, and UNEP/CBD/COP/12/13/Add.5 gave descriptions of activities for collective actions and non-market-based approaches for resource mobilization. A draft decision on those matters was contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/1/Add.2/Rev.1/Rev.1, which comprised the recommendation prepared by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention at its fifth meeting, which contained bracketed text as well as additional elements developed by the Executive Secretary in response to pertinent requests contained in recommendation 5/10 of the Working Group on the Review of Implementation. Further information on resource mobilization was contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/20.
151. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Belarus, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, the European Union and its 28 member States, Fiji, Guatemala, India, Japan, Jordan, Kenya (on behalf of the African Group), Liberia, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Namibia, New Zealand, Norway, Peru (also on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean countries), the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, South Africa, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Thailand and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.
152. Statements were also made by representatives of the United Nations Development Programme.
153. Further statements were made by the representatives of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), BirdLife International (also on behalf of Conservation International and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)), ECOROPA, The Nature Conservancy, the Global Forest Coalition (also on behalf of SOBREVIVENCIA-Friends of the Earth Paraguay) and the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB).

154. The Chair established a contact group, to be chaired by Mr. Jeremy Eppel (United Kingdom) and Mr. Francis Ogwal (Uganda), to address issues relating to resource mobilization. As a basis for the contact group's work, the Chair said that she would prepare a non-paper on the item containing the draft decision provided in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/1/Add.2/Rev.1 and taking into account the views expressed.

155. At its 7th meeting, on 10 October 2014, the Working Group heard a progress report from the co-chairs of the contact group.

156. At its 14th meeting, on 17 October 2014, the Working Group heard a final report from Mr. Eppel, co-chair of the contact group on resource mobilization and the financial mechanism, and considered a revised draft decision (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.32), submitted by the Chair.

157. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, China, Costa Rica and India.

158. The Working Group approved the draft decision, which would be considered in plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.32.

159. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 17 October 2014, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.32 as decision XII/3 (for the text, see chap. I, p. 19).

160. After the adoption of the decision, the representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia made a statement and requested that it be included in the report. It is contained in annex III to the present report (see p. 285).

161. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 17 October 2014, the President announced that decisions XII/1, XII/2, XII/3, XII/4, XII/5 and XII/6 would constitute the Pyeongchang Roadmap.

#### ***Item 15. Financial mechanism***

162. Agenda item 15 was taken up by Working Group I at its 4th meeting, on 8 October 2014. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on the financial mechanism and on the relationship between the Convention on Biodiversity and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/14), a document containing a report of the GEF Council (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/1/Add.1) and the draft decision contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/1/Add.2/Rev.1.

163. The representative of GEF said that the report contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/14 outlined activities related to biodiversity during the last two years of the fifth round of GEF financing and an overview of programming throughout the fifth round. It mirrored the priorities and performance of GEF-eligible Parties in implementing the Strategic Plan. The GEF partnership had achieved a highly efficient programming rate of 98 per cent of the available funds for biodiversity. A shift in priorities had been evident during the period towards supporting protected area management and biodiversity mainstreaming; there had also been an increase in requests for capacity-building for access and benefit-sharing. Of the 198 biodiversity projects being implemented, 91 per cent were achieving their global environment objectives. More than half of GEF investment in supporting implementation of the Strategic Plan had come from other GEF focal areas, such as sustainable forest management and international waters.

164. Negotiations for the sixth replenishment of GEF had been highly successful. More than one fourth of the resources had been allocated to the biodiversity focal area. The goal of the biodiversity strategy for the sixth replenishment period of the GEF Trust Fund was to maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provided to society. The strategy also included, for the first time, the consequences of failure to account for and price the full economic value of ecosystems and biodiversity.

165. Statements were made by the representatives of Belarus, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, the European Union and its 28 member States, Fiji, Japan, Jordan, Liberia (on behalf of the African Group), Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, South Africa, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand and Uruguay.

166. At the suggestion of the Chair, the Working Group agreed that the contact group on item 14 on resource mobilization would also take up item 15 on the financial mechanism in its deliberations.

167. At its 7th meeting, on 10 October 2014, the Working Group heard a progress report from the co-chairs of the contact group.
168. At its 14th meeting, on 17 October 2014, the Working Group considered a revised draft decision on the financial mechanism, submitted by the Chair.
169. A statement was made by the representative of the European Union and its 28 member States.
170. The Working Group approved the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.33.
171. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 17 October 2014, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.33 as decision XII/30 (for the text, see chap. I, p. 192).

#### ***Item 16. Biodiversity and sustainable development***

172. Agenda item 16 was taken up by Working Group I at its 4th meeting, on 8 October 2014. At the Chair's suggestion, the three aspects of the item were considered separately.

#### *Contribution to the post-2015 United Nations development agenda and the sustainable development goals*

173. In considering the first aspect of the item, at its 4th meeting, on 8 October 2014, the Working Group had before it a draft decision on integrating biodiversity into the post-2015 United Nations development agenda and the sustainable development goals, taken from recommendation 5/8 B of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention and contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/1/Add.2/Rev.1. It also had before it a progress report on integrating biodiversity into the post-2015 United Nations development agenda and the sustainable development goals, contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/15, and the outcome of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals, contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/45.

174. Statements were made by the representatives of Belarus, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, the European Union and its 28 member States, Fiji (on behalf of the Pacific island countries), India, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Namibia (on behalf of the African Group), Nepal, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Switzerland, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates and Uruguay.

175. Statements were also made by the representatives of FAO, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) (also on behalf of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)), the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) and the United Nations University (UNU) and WWF.

176. Further statements were made by the representatives of IIFB, IUCN and WWF.

#### *Biodiversity, poverty eradication and development*

177. The Working Group took up the second aspect of item 16 at its 4th meeting, on 8 October 2014. In considering the matter, the Working Group had before it a draft decision on biodiversity for poverty eradication and sustainable development, which originated from recommendation 5/8 A of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention and was contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/1/Add.2/Rev.1/Rev.1. It also had before it document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/16, which presented the outcome of the work of the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development on assessment of the barriers to implementation of the decisions of the Convention related to poverty eradication and sustainable development.

178. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the European Union and its 28 member States, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, India, Japan, Mauritania, Namibia (on behalf of the African Group), Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Tajikistan and Thailand.

*Biodiversity and human health*

179. The Working Group also took up the third aspect of agenda item 16 at its 4th meeting, on 8 October 2014. In considering biodiversity and human health, the Working Group had before it a draft decision on the matter contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/1/Add.2/Rev.1, which was based on recommendation XVIII/14 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice. The Chair said that the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice had not only prepared the draft decision but had also mandated further work by the Executive Secretary on the interlinkages between biodiversity and human health; the Executive Secretary had added further elements to the original draft decision in light of that work. A note by the Executive Secretary on interlinkages between biodiversity and human health was contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/16.
180. The Working Group continued its consideration of item 16 at its 5th meeting, on 8 October 2014.
181. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Colombia, Cuba, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the European Union and its 28 member States, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Madagascar, Namibia (on behalf of the African Group), Nigeria, the Philippines, Senegal, Sudan, Tajikistan, Togo and Turkey.
182. A statement was also made by the representative of the United Nations University (UNU).
183. Further statements were made by representatives of DIVERSITAS and the EcoHealth Alliance, IUCN, the Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network (IWBN) and Traffic: the wildlife trade monitoring network (also on behalf of IUCN and WWF).
184. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that she would prepare a revised text for consideration by the Working Group, taking into account the views expressed orally and comments received in writing.
185. At its 10th meeting, on 14 October 2014, the Working Group took up a draft decision on the first two aspects of the item on biodiversity and sustainable development, Contribution to the post-2015 United Nations development agenda and the sustainable development goals and Biodiversity, poverty eradication and development, submitted by the Chair.
186. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, the European Union and its 28 member States, Fiji, Mauritania, the Federated States of Micronesia, Namibia, Norway, South Africa and Switzerland.
187. At its 11th meeting, on 15 October 2014, the Working Group resumed its consideration of the revised version of the draft resolution on the first two aspects of the item on biodiversity and sustainable development.
188. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, the European Union and its 28 member States, Fiji and Mauritania.
189. The Working Group approved the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.14.
190. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 17 October 2014, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.14 as decisions XII/4 and XII/5, as orally amended (for the text, see chap. I, pp. 49 and 50).
191. At its 12th meeting, on 16 October 2014, the Working Group considered a draft resolution on the third aspect of the item on biodiversity and sustainable development, Biodiversity and human health, submitted by the Chair.
192. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, the European Union and its 28 member States, Liberia, Senegal and Turkey,
193. Statements were also made by the representatives of the IUCN and Diversitas (also on behalf of the Ecohealth Alliance).
194. The Working Group approved the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD//COP/12/L.29.

195. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 17 October 2014, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.29 as decision XII/21 (for the text, see chap. I, p. 111).

#### ***Item 17. Mainstreaming gender considerations***

196. Agenda item 17 was taken up by Working Group I at its 5th meeting, on 8 October 2014. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/19, the annex to which contained an expanded draft 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action, and a draft decision contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/1/Add.2/Rev.1, which had been prepared by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention at its fifth meeting and issued as recommendation 5/12. The Gender Plan of Action contained in the annex to document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/19 was reproduced in the annex to the draft decision. Paragraph 6 of the draft decision made reference to work to finalize the document on guidance for mainstreaming gender into work under the Convention, which had yet to be completed. The Working Group might therefore wish to amend the draft decision such that it requested the Executive Secretary to finalize the document and report on its implementation to the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention or to a subsidiary body on implementation that might be created.

197. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, the European Union and its 28 member States, Guinea-Bissau, India, Japan, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Namibia (on behalf of the African Group), South Africa and Sudan.

198. A statement was also made by the representative of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

199. Further statements were made by the representatives of the Inuit Women's Business Network, IIFB and IUCN.

200. Following the discussion, the Chair said that she would prepare a text for consideration by the Working Group, taking into account the views expressed orally and comments received in writing.

201. At its 11th meeting, on 15 October 2014, the Working Group resumed consideration of the revised version of the draft resolution on mainstreaming gender considerations.

202. Statements were made by the representatives of Canada, Egypt, and the European Union and its 28 member States.

203. The Working Group approved the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.17.

204. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 17 October 2014, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.17 as decision XII/7 (for the text, see chap. I, p. 61).

### **E. Other items resulting from the Programme of Work of the Convention**

#### ***Item 18. Access and benefit-sharing***

205. Agenda item 18 was taken up at the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 10 October 2014. It was recalled that, notwithstanding the entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol, all Parties to the Convention had obligations under the third objective of the Convention. Pursuant to Articles 1, 8(j), 9, 15, 16 and 19, and other related articles of the Convention, access and benefit-sharing was an integral part of the Convention. Therefore, there was a need to continue to address access and benefit-sharing issues under the Convention and to maintain coherence of work on related issues between the Convention and the Protocol to address the many cross-cutting themes.

206. With a view to maintaining an integrated approach to related issues under the Convention and the Protocol, and further to the elements under consideration in connection with item 30 — as regards improving the efficiencies of structures and processes under the Convention — it was suggested that the Conference of the Parties might wish to request the Executive Secretary to prepare a note on possible ways and means to promote integrated approaches to issues at the interface between the access and benefit-sharing related provisions of the Convention and the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol, for further consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its current meeting. On the basis of the outcomes of an integrated approach and experience gained from the

implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, further substantive issues under the item could be taken up at subsequent meetings of the Conference of the Parties.

207. A draft decision on the item had been prepared and was included among the draft decisions in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/1/Add.2/Rev.1.

208. Statements were made by the representatives of Canada, Ethiopia, the European Union and its 28 member States, Jordan, Mexico, Namibia (on behalf of the African Group) and Switzerland.

209. Following the exchange of views, the President said that he would prepare a revised text for consideration by the Conference of the Parties, taking into account the views expressed orally and comments received in writing.

210. At the 4th plenary session of the meeting, on 14 October 2014, the Conference of the Parties took up a revised version of the draft decision on access and benefit-sharing.

211. Statements were made by the representatives of Canada, the European Union and its 28 member States, Japan, Namibia (on behalf of the African Group) and Switzerland.

212. Following the exchange of views, it was agreed to establish an open-ended group of the Friends of the Chair, facilitated by Mr. Voigt-Hanssen (Norway), to continue discussions on the item and prepare a further revised version of the draft decision for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties at a future session.

213. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 17 October 2014, Mr. Voigt-Hanssen (Norway) informed the Conference of the Parties that the group of the Friends of the Chair had concluded its work.

214. The Conference of the Parties took up the revised version of the draft decision prepared by the group of the Friends of the Chair, submitted by the President.

215. At the same plenary session, the Conference of the Parties approved the revised draft decision as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.19 and subsequently adopted it as decision XII/2 (for the text, see chap. I, p. 12).

#### ***Item 19. Article 8(j) and related provisions***

216. Agenda item 19 was taken up by Working Group II at its 1st meeting, on 6 October 2014. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it the report of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions on the work of its eighth meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/5), an analysis of the implications of the terminology “indigenous peoples and local communities” for the Convention and its Protocols (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/5/Add.1); and the draft decisions contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/1/Add.2/Rev.1, which originated from recommendation 8/1 containing a progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions and mechanisms to promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the work of the Convention; recommendation 8/2 on Article 10, with a focus on Article 10(c), as major component of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention; recommendation 8/3 on development of best-practice guidelines for the repatriation of traditional knowledge relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity; recommendation 8/4 on how tasks 7, 10 and 12 could best contribute to work under the Convention and to the Nagoya Protocol; recommendation 8/5 on *sui generis* systems for the protection, preservation and promotion of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices; and recommendation 8/6 on recommendations from the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

217. In considering the item, the Working Group also had before it, as information documents, a compilation of views on the terminology “indigenous peoples and local communities” (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/1), and a document containing additional information received on the terminology “indigenous peoples and local communities” (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/1/Add.1).

218. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, the European Union and its 28 member States, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, South Africa, Switzerland, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

219. A statement was also made by the representative of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.
220. Further statements were made by the representatives of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).
221. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that she would prepare a revised text for consideration by the Working Group, taking into account the views expressed orally and comments received in writing.
222. At its 3rd meeting, on 7 October 2014, at the suggestion of the Chair, the Working Group decided that options for the topic of the in-depth dialogue to be held at the ninth meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions would be considered during informal consultations facilitated by the representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia.
223. At the 4th meeting, on 8 October, the representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia presented the proposal for a possible topic of the next in-depth dialogue that had emerged from the informal consultations.
224. At its 9th meeting, on 10 October 2014, the Working Group took up a revised version of the draft decision on Article 8(j) and related provisions, submitted by the Chair. The Chair informed the Working Group that a separate draft decision would be prepared on the implications of the use of the term “indigenous peoples and local communities” once the group of the Friends of the Chair had concluded its deliberations.
225. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, the European Union and its 28 member States, Guinea-Bissau, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, South Africa, Switzerland and Timor-Leste.
226. A statement was also made by the representative of IIFB.
227. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision on Article 8(j) and related provisions, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.7.
228. At the 4th plenary session of the meeting, on 14 October 2014, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.7, as orally amended, as decision XII/12 (for the text, see chap. I, p. 77).
229. At the same plenary session, the representative of Peru said that the meeting of experts on the repatriation of traditional knowledge relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological should also consider the review of the definition of repatriation contained in paragraph 14 of document UNEP/CBD/WG8J/8/5.
230. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 17 October 2014, the representative of Sweden said that her country would contribute 650 thousand Swedish kronor to fund the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities, and developing countries, in the ninth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

*Analysis of the implications of the use of the term “indigenous peoples and local communities” for the Convention and its Protocols*

231. At its 2nd meeting, on 7 October 2014, it was agreed to establish an open-ended group of the Friends of the Chair, to be facilitated by Ms. Pernilla Malmer (Sweden). The group would hold open discussions on the implications of the use of the term “indigenous peoples and local communities”.
232. At its 3rd meeting, on 7 October 2014, the Working Group heard a progress report from Ms. Malmer, facilitator of the group of the Friends of the Chair.
233. At its 5th and 7th meetings, on 8 and 9 October 2014, the Working Group heard further progress reports from Ms. Malmer, facilitator of the group of the Friends of the Chair.
234. At the 11th meeting, on 14 October 2014, the Working Group heard a final report from Ms. Malmer, facilitator of the group of the Friends of the Chair. She announced that the group had concluded its work and would submit a revised text on draft decision on the implications of the use of the term “indigenous peoples and local communities”, for consideration by the Working Group at a future meeting.

235. At the 14th meeting, on 16 October 2014, the Working Group took up a draft decision on the implications of the use of the term “indigenous peoples and local communities”, submitted by the Chair.

236. A statement was made by the representative of Canada.

237. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision on the implications of the use of the term “indigenous peoples and local communities” for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.26.

238. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 17 October 2014, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.26 as decision XII/12 (for the text, see chap. I, p. 77).

239. After the adoption of the decision, the representative of Canada made a statement and requested that it be included in the report. It is contained in annex III to the present report (see p. 285).

#### ***Item 20. Liability and redress***

240. Agenda item 20 was taken up by Working Group II at its 2nd meeting, on 7 October 2014. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on liability and redress (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/18) and the draft decision contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/1/Add.2/Rev.1, originating from that note.

241. Statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, the European Union and its 28 member States, Guinea-Bissau, Malaysia, Mexico, Niger, New Zealand, Norway, Saudi Arabia, South Africa (on behalf of the African Group) and Viet Nam.

242. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that she would prepare a revised text for consideration by the Working Group, taking into account the views expressed orally and comments received in writing.

243. At its 7th meeting, on 9 October 2014, the Working Group took up a revised version of the draft decision on liability and redress, submitted by the Chair.

244. Statements were made by the representatives of Canada, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Africa, Timor-Leste and Turkey.

245. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.2.

246. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 10 October 2014, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.2 as decision XII/14 (for the text, see chap. I, p. 94).

#### ***Item 21. Marine and coastal biodiversity***

247. Agenda item 21 was taken up by Working Group II at its 2nd meeting, on 7 October 2014. At the suggestion of the Chair, it was agreed to address the two aspects of the item separately.

##### *Ecologically or biologically significant marine areas*

248. In considering the first aspect of the item, at its 2nd meeting, on 7 October 2014, the Working Group had before it the draft decision contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/1/Add.2/Rev.1, which originated from recommendation XVIII/3 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, on ecologically or biologically significant marine areas.

249. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, the European Union and its 28 member States, Fiji, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Palau (on behalf of the Pacific island countries), Peru, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa (on behalf of the African Group), Sudan, Thailand, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

250. Statements were also made by the representatives of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).



251. A further statement was made by the representative of IIFB.
252. The representative of Argentina made a statement and requested that it be included in the report. It is contained in annex III to the present report (see p. 286).
253. The Working Group continued consideration of the first aspect of the item at its 3rd meeting, on 7 October 2014.
254. A statement was made by the representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).
255. Further statements were made by the representatives of the Global Youth Biodiversity Network, WWF International and the Network of Managers of Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean (also speaking on behalf of the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic Area).
256. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that she would prepare a revised text for consideration by the Working Group, taking into account the views expressed orally and comments received in writing.
257. At the same meeting, it was agreed to establish an open-ended group of the Friends of the Chair, to be facilitated by Ms. Renée Sauvé (Canada). The group would hold open discussions on options for paragraph 10 contained in the draft decision.
258. At its 6th meeting, on 9 October 2014, the Working Group heard a progress report from Ms. Sauvé, facilitator of the group of the Friends of the Chair.
259. At its 8th meeting, on 9 October 2014, the Working Group was informed by Ms. Sauvé, facilitator of the group of the Friends of the Chair, that the group had concluded its work.
260. At its 15th meeting, on 16 October 2014, the Working Group took up a revised version of the draft decision on ecologically or biologically significant marine areas, submitted by the Chair.
261. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, the European Union and its 28 member States, Fiji, Iceland, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia, Norway, Peru and South Africa.
262. The representatives of the European Union and Peru requested that their statements be included in the report. They are contained in annex III to the present report (see p. 287).
263. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.20.
264. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 17 October 2014, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.20 as decision XII/22 (for the text, see chap. I, p. 113).
265. After the adoption of the decision, the representative of Mexico made a statement and requested that it be included in the report. It is contained in annex III to the present report (see p. 287).

*Impacts on marine and coastal biodiversity of anthropogenic underwater noise and ocean acidification, priority actions to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 for coral reefs and closely associated ecosystem, and marine spatial planning and training initiatives*

266. In considering the second aspect of the item, at its 3rd meeting, on 7 October 2014, the Working Group had before it the draft decision contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/1/Add.2/Rev.1, which originated from recommendation XVIII/4 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, on impacts on marine and coastal biodiversity of anthropogenic underwater noise and ocean acidification, priority actions to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 for coral reefs and closely associated ecosystem, and marine spatial planning and training initiatives.
267. Statements were made by the representatives of Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Brazil, El Salvador, the European Union and its 28 member States, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Maldives, Namibia, Nigeria, Norway,

Oman, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, South Africa (on behalf of the African group), Turkey, Uruguay and Yemen.

268. A statement was also made by the representative of UNEP.

269. A further statement was made by the representative of WWF International.

270. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that she would prepare a revised text for consideration by the Working Group, taking into account the views expressed orally and comments received in writing.

271. At its 10th meeting, on 13 October 2014, the Working Group took up a revised version of the draft decision on marine and coastal biodiversity, submitted by the Chair.

272. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Egypt, the European Union and its 28 member States, Gambia, Indonesia, Iraq, Malaysia, Qatar, the Russian Federation and Timor-Leste.

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

274. At its 11th meeting, on 14 October 2014, the Working Group continued consideration of the revised version of the draft decision on marine and coastal biodiversity, submitted by the Chair.

275. Statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Burkina Faso, Canada, Costa Rica, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, the European Union and its 28 member States, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Namibia, Niger, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Qatar, South Africa, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Turkey.

276. A statement was also made by the representative of the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

277. A further statement was made by the representative of IIFB.

278. At its 12th meeting, on 14 October 2014, the Working Group continued consideration of the revised version of the draft decision on marine and coastal biodiversity, submitted by the Chair.

279. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, Canada, the European Union and its 28 member States, Mexico, Namibia, the Philippines, South Africa and Turkey.

280. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.9.

281. At the 4th plenary session of the meeting, on 14 October 2014, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.9 as decision XII/23 (for the text, see chap. I, p. 168).

### ***Item 22. Invasive alien species***

282. Agenda item 22 was taken up by Working Group II at its 3rd meeting, on 7 October 2014. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on invasive alien species (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/19) and the draft decisions contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/1/Add.2/Rev.1, which originated from recommendation XVIII/6 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, on review of work on invasive alien species and considerations for future work, and XVIII/5 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, on management of risks associated with introduction of alien species as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, and as live bait and live food, and related issue. It also had before it, as information documents: a note by the Executive Secretary on technical and scientific cooperation on invasive alien species on islands (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/8); a note by the Executive Secretary on a toolkit for Parties to facilitate Aichi Biodiversity Target 9 (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/9); an updated analysis on pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/10); and a note by the Executive Secretary on the Global Invasive Species Partnership: work plans of working groups in 2015-2016 (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/34).

283. At the suggestion of the Chair, it was agreed to address the two draft decisions under the item together: review of work on invasive alien species and considerations for future work; and management of risks associated

with introduction of alien species as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, and as live bait and live food, and related issues.

284. Statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Belarus, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt (on behalf of the African Group), the European Union and its 28 member States, Guatemala, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Kiribati (on behalf of the Pacific island countries), Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand and Yemen.

285. Statements were also made by the representatives of FAO (also speaking on behalf of the International Plant Protection Convention, IPPC) and IUCN.

286. Further statements were made by the representatives of IIFB and EcoNexus.

287. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that she would prepare a revised text for each of the two draft decisions under the item, for separate consideration by the Working Group, taking into account the views expressed orally and comments received in writing.

*Review of work on invasive alien species and considerations for future work*

288. At its 7th meeting, on 9 October 2014, the Working Group took up a revised version of the draft decision on the review of work on invasive alien species and considerations for future work, submitted by the Chair.

289. Statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Australia, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, the European Union and its 28 member States, Iceland, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, the Philippines, Peru, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sudan, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Turkey and Uruguay.

290. A statement was also made by the representative of IUCN.

291. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.4.

292. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 10 October 2014, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.4 as decision XII/17 (for the text, see chap I, p. 102).

*Management of risks associated with introduction of alien species as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, and as live bait and live food, and related issues*

293. At its 8th meeting, on 9 October 2014, the Working Group took up a revised version of the draft decision on the review of work on invasive alien species and considerations for future work, submitted by the Chair.

294. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, the European Union and its 28 member States, Kenya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Senegal, South Africa, the Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

295. A statement was also made by the representative of IUCN.

296. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.5.

297. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 10 October 2014, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.5 as decision XII/16 (for the text, see chap. I, p. 98).

***Item 23. Global Strategy for Plant Conservation***

298. Agenda item 23 was taken up by Working Group II at its 4th meeting, on 8 October 2014. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it the draft decision contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/1/Add.2/Rev.1, which originated from recommendation XVIII/2 of the Subsidiary Body on

Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, on progress in achieving the targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation 2011-2020.

299. Statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, Belarus, Brazil, Egypt (on behalf of the Arab countries), the European Union and its 28 member States, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Niger, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Sudan, Timor-Leste and Uganda.

300. Statements were also made by the representatives of Botanic Gardens Conservation International, Global Partnership for Plant Conservation, IIFB and IUCN (also speaking on behalf of the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Network, TRAFFIC).

301. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that she would prepare a revised text for consideration by the Working Group, taking into account the views expressed orally and comments received in writing.

302. At its 8th meeting, on 9 October 2014, the Working Group took up a revised version of the draft decision on the review of work on invasive alien species and considerations for future work, submitted by the Chair.

303. Statements were made by the representatives of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Ecuador, the European Union and its 28 member States, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, the Philippines, Senegal and Timor-Leste.

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

305. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.3.

306. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 10 October 2014, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.3 as decision XII/15 (for the text, see chap. I, p. 96).

#### ***Item 24. New and emerging issues: synthetic biology***

307. Agenda item 24 was taken up by Working Group II at its 4th meeting, on 8 October 2014. The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice had addressed the matter at its eighteenth meeting and adopted recommendation XVIII/7, requesting a revision of the information documents on synthetic biology and its potential impacts on biodiversity and on the possible gaps and overlaps with the Convention, its Protocols and other relevant agreements, based on further peer-review. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a progress report on synthetic biology (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/20) and the draft decision contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/1/Add.2/Rev.1, which originated from recommendation XVIII/7 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, on synthetic biology. The revised studies were contained in information notes UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/11 and UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/12.

308. The Working Group also had before it document UNEP/CBD/BS/COP-MOP/7/L.13, in which the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety had recommended to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity a coordinated approach with the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety on the issue of synthetic biology, taking into account that the provisions of the Protocol might also apply to living organisms resulting from synthetic biology.

309. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt (on behalf of the African Group and the Arab countries), Ethiopia, the European Union and its 28 member States, Guinea-Bissau, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa and Timor-Leste.

310. Following the exchange of views, it was agreed to establish an open-ended contact group, under the chairmanship of Mr. Andrew Bignell (New Zealand), to continue discussions on the agenda item.

311. At its 6th and 11th meetings, on 9 and 14 October 2014, the Working Group heard progress reports from Mr. Bignell, chair of the contact group.

312. At its 14th meeting, on 16 October 2014, the Working Group heard a final report from the chair of the contact group on issues relating to synthetic biology and considered a revised version of the draft decision that had been discussed.
313. Statements were made by the representatives of Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Belarus, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Norway, the Philippines and Uruguay.
314. At its 15th meeting, on 16 October 2014, the Working Group continued consideration of the revised version of the draft decision on synthetic biology.
315. Statements were made by the representatives of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, El Salvador, the European Union and its 28 member States and Malaysia.
316. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.24.
317. The representative of the European Union and its 28 member States made a statement and requested that it be included in the report. It is contained in annex III to the present report (see p. 288).
318. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 17 October 2014, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.24 as decision XII/24 (for the text, see chap. I, p. 178).
319. After the adoption of the decision, the representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia made a statement and requested that it be included in the report. It is contained in annex III to the present report (see p. 287).

#### ***Item 25. Biodiversity and climate change***

320. Agenda item 25 was taken up by Working Group II at its 4th meeting, on 8 October 2014. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on biodiversity and climate change (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/21) and the draft decision contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/1/Add.2/Rev.1, which originated from recommendation XVIII/10 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, on biodiversity and climate change. It also had before it, as information documents: a compilation of submissions on the application of safeguards for biodiversity in the context of REDD+, information on benefits for biodiversity and for indigenous and local communities and experiences regarding non-market-based approaches (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/13); a note by the Executive Secretary on national level synergies between REDD+ and national biodiversity strategies and action plans (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/15); and a note by the Executive Secretary on promoting synergies in addressing biodiversity and climate change adaptation issues: linking national adaptation plans and national biodiversity strategies and action plans (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/29).
321. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, El Salvador, European Union and its 28 member States, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, the Philippines, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Turkey and Zambia (on behalf of the African Group).
322. The Working Group continued consideration of the item at its 5th meeting, on 8 October 2014,
323. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Fiji (on behalf of the Pacific island countries), Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Japan, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, the Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sudan and Switzerland.
324. A statement was also made by the representative of UNEP.
325. Further statements were made by the representatives of IIFB and WWF International.
326. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that she would prepare a revised text for consideration by the Working Group, taking into account the views expressed orally and comments received in writing.
327. At its 13th meeting, on 15 October 2014, the Working Group took up a revised version of the draft decision on biodiversity and climate change, submitted by the Chair.

328. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, the European Union and its 28 member States, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, South Africa, Switzerland and Timor-Leste.

329. At its 14th meeting, on 16 October 2014, the Working Group continued consideration of the revised version of the draft decision on biodiversity and climate change, submitted by the Chair.

330. Statements were made by the representatives of the Plurinational State of Bolivia and the European Union and its 28 member States.

331. At its 15th meeting, on 16 October 2014, the Working Group continued consideration of the revised version of the draft decision on biodiversity and climate change, submitted by the Chair.

332. Statements were made by the representatives of the Plurinational State of Bolivia and El Salvador.

333. At its 16th meeting, on 17 October 2014, the Working Group continued consideration of the revised version of the draft decision on biodiversity and climate change, submitted by the Chair.

334. Statements were made by the representatives of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Cuba, the European Union and its member States, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Senegal, South Africa and Switzerland.

335. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.28.

336. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 17 October 2014, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.28, as orally amended, as decision XII/20 (for the text, see chap. I, p. 109).

#### ***Item 26. Ecosystem conservation and restoration***

337. Agenda item 26 was taken up by Working Group II at its 5th meeting, on 8 October 2014. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on ecosystem conservation and restoration (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/22) and the draft decision contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/1/Add.2/Rev.1, which originated from recommendation XVIII/11 of the of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, on ecosystem conservation and restoration. It also had before it, as information documents: an assessment of barriers to the implementation of decisions of the Convention related to poverty eradication and sustainable development (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/16); and a note by the Executive Secretary on the forest ecosystem restoration initiative (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/19).

338. Statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, Bahrain, Belarus, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Cameroon, Ecuador, El Salvador, Egypt, Ethiopia (on behalf of the African Group), the European Union and its 28 member States, Guatemala, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Niger, Nigeria, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Uganda and Zambia.

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

340. Further statements were made by the representatives of BirdLife International, the Bombay Natural History Society, the Global Youth Biodiversity Network, the Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity Observation Network (GEO BON), IIFB and WWF International.

341. The representative of Belarus requested that his country's offer to host a seminar on ecosystem conservation and restoration be reflected in the report of the meeting.

342. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that she would prepare a revised text for consideration by the Working Group, taking into account the views expressed orally and comments received in writing.

343. At its 12th meeting, on 14 October 2014, the Working Group took up a revised version of the draft decision on ecosystem conservation and restoration, submitted by the Chair.

344. Statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, Burkina Faso, Canada, the European Union and its 28 member States.

345. At its 13th meeting, on 15 October 2014, the Working Group continued consideration of the revised version of the draft decision on ecosystem conservation and restoration, submitted by the Chair.

346. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, the European Union and its 28 member States, Malaysia and Timor-Leste.

347. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.15.

348. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 17 October 2014, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.15 as decision XII/19 (for the text, see chap. I, p. 107).

***Item 27. Sustainable use of biodiversity: bushmeat and sustainable wildlife management***

349. Agenda item 27 was taken up by Working Group II at its 5th meeting, on 8 October 2014. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it the draft decision contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/1/Add.2/Rev.1, which originated from recommendation XVIII/13 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, on sustainable use of biodiversity: bushmeat and sustainable wildlife management.

350. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, China, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (on behalf of the African Group), Ecuador, Egypt (on behalf of the Arab countries), the European Union and its 28 member States, Guatemala, Niger, Saudi Arabia and Timor-Leste.

351. Statements were also made by the representatives of FAO and the United Nations University (UNU).

352. Further statements were made by the representatives of IIFB and TRAFFIC.

353. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that she would prepare a revised text for consideration by the Working Group, taking into account the views expressed orally and comments received in writing.

354. At its 11th meeting, on 14 October 2014, the Working Group took up a revised version of the draft decision on bushmeat and sustainable wildlife management, submitted by the Chair.

355. Statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Australia, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, the European Union and its 28 member States, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Niger, Qatar, South Africa, Sudan, Timor-Leste and Turkey.

356. A statement was also made by the representative of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

357. A further statement was made by the representative of TRAFFIC.

358. At its 12th meeting, on 14 October 2014, the Working Group continued consideration of the revised version of the draft decision on sustainable use of biodiversity: bushmeat and sustainable wildlife management, submitted by the Chair.

359. Statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Belarus, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, the European Union and its 28 member States, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Kenya, Norway, Qatar, Sudan, Switzerland and Timor-Leste.

360. A statement was also made by the representative of TRAFFIC.

361. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.13.

362. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 17 October 2014, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.13 as decision XII/18 (for the text, see chap I, p. 105).

**Item 28. Biofuels and biodiversity**

363. Agenda item 28 was taken up by Working Group II at its 6th meeting, on 9 October 2014. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on biodiversity and biofuels (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/23).

364. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, El Salvador, Ethiopia (on behalf of the African Group), the European Union and its 28 member States, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, India, Jamaica, Mexico, New Zealand, Niger, Oman, Qatar, South Africa, Sudan and Tajikistan.

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

366. The Working Group took note of the progress report contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/23.

**Item 29. Cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and stakeholders' engagement, including business**

367. Agenda item 29 was taken up by Working Group II at its 6th meeting, on 9 October 2014. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it notes by the Executive Secretary on cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and stakeholders' engagement, including business (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/24) and on biodiversity and tourism development (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/24/Add.1) and the draft decisions contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/1/Add.2/Rev.1, which originated from the following recommendations of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention: recommendation 5/7 on cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and initiatives; recommendation 5/4 containing a report on progress related to business engagement; recommendation 5/6 on stakeholder engagement; and recommendation 5/5 on engagement with subnational and local governments.

368. In considering the item, the Working Group also had before it, as information documents: a report on the Collaborative Partnership on Ecosystem Based Solutions for Water Resources Management (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/22); a note by the Executive Secretary on biodiversity and tourism management (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/23); a note by the Executive Secretary on achievements to date of the Joint – Collaborative Initiative for Tropical Forest Biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/25) of the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) and the Convention on Biological Diversity; a note by the Executive Secretary on the outcome of the thirteenth meeting of the Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Conventions (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/40); and a progress report on the contribution of the United Nations system to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020) (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/48).

369. At the suggestion of the Chair, it was agreed to address the five draft decisions under the item together: cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and initiatives; stakeholder engagement; business engagement; engagement with subnational and local governments; and biodiversity and tourism development.

370. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Bahrain, Belarus, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, China, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, El Salvador, the European Union and its 28 member States, Guatemala, India, Japan, Mauritania, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Tuvalu (on behalf of the Pacific island countries) and Uganda.

371. Statements were also made by the representatives of FAO, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, the International Tropical Timber Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), UNEP, the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and UNU.

372. Further statements were made by the representatives of IIFB, the Global Youth Biodiversity Network and the World Resources Institute.



373. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that she would prepare a revised text for each of the five draft decisions under the item, for separate consideration by the Working Group, taking into account the views expressed orally and comments received in writing.

374. At its 9th meeting, on 10 October 2014, it was agreed to establish an open-ended group of the Friends of the Chair, to be facilitated by Mr. Jorge Quezada (El Salvador). The group would continue discussions on cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and initiatives.

375. At its 11th meeting, on 14 October 2014, the Working Group heard a progress report from Mr. Quezada, facilitator of the group of the Friends of the Chair.

*Cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and initiatives*

376. At its 14th meeting, on 16 October 2014, the Working Group took up a revised version of the draft decision on cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and initiatives, submitted by the Chair.

377. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, Canada, the European Union and its 28 member States, Mexico, New Zealand and Switzerland.

378. At its 16th meeting, on 17 October 2014, the Working Group continued consideration of the revised version of the draft decision on cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and initiatives, submitted by the Chair.

379. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Belarus, Brazil, Canada, the European Union and its 28 member States, New Zealand, Norway, Senegal and Switzerland.

380. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.27.

381. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 17 October 2014, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.27 as decision XII/6 (for the text, see chap I, p. 57).

*Stakeholder engagement*

382. At its 14th meeting, on 16 October 2014, the Working Group took up a revised version of the draft decision on stakeholder engagement, submitted by the Chair.

383. A statement was made by the representative of the European Union.

384. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.21.

385. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 17 October 2014, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.21 as decision XII/8 (for the text, see chap I, p. 71).

*Business engagement*

386. At its 14th meeting, on 16 October 2014, the Working Group took up a revised version of the draft decision on business engagement, submitted by the Chair.

387. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Belarus, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, the European Union and its 28 member States, Gambia, Norway, South Africa and Uruguay.

388. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.25.

389. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 17 October 2014, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.25, as orally amended, as decision XII/10 (for the text, see chap I, p. 73).

*Engagement with subnational and local governments*

390. At its 14th meeting, on 16 October 2014, the Working Group took up a revised version of the draft decision on engagement with subnational and local governments, submitted by the Chair.

391. Statements were made by the representatives of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, the European Union and its 28 member States, South Africa and Singapore.

392. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.22.

393. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 17 October 2014, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.22 as decision XII/9 (for the text, see chap I, p. 72).

#### *Biodiversity and tourism development*

394. At its 14th meeting, on 16 October 2014, the Working Group took up a revised version of the draft decision on biodiversity and tourism development, submitted by the Chair.

395. Statements were made by the representatives of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Ecuador and the European Union, South Africa and its 28 member States.

396. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.23.

397. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 17 October 2014, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.23 as decision XII/11 (for the text, see chap I, p. 75).

### **F. Operations of the Convention**

#### ***Item 30. Improving the efficiency of structures and processes under the Convention, and retirement of decisions***

398. Agenda item 30 was taken up by Working Group I at its 5th meeting, on 8 October 2014. The agenda item consisted of five sub-items: (1) establishment of a subsidiary body on implementation; (2) organization of concurrent meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the protocols; (3) other aspects, including a proposal for a pilot voluntary peer review of the preparation and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020; (4) retirement of decisions; and (5) the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES).

399. In considering the first three sub-items, the Working Group had before it document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/25. UNEP/CBD/COP/12/25/Add.1 introduced the recommendation of the WGRI on the establishment of a subsidiary body on implementation, and document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/25/Add.2/Rev.1 contained proposed elements of a decision on that matter. In considering the proposed decision to establish a subsidiary body on implementation, the Working Group was also invited to take into consideration the decision and recommendation of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol at the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties as contained in document UNEP/CBD/BS/COP-MOP/7/L.10.

400. Document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/25/Add.2 contained a plan for the organization of concurrent meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the Conferences of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties of the protocols, which had been prepared by the Executive Secretary in response to a request from the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention at its 5th meeting, as contained in their recommendation 5/2. Elements of a draft decision on the matter were contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/25/Add.2/Rev.1. At the request of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention, the plan had been submitted to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety the previous week. In its decision, contained in document UNEP/CBD/BS/COP-MOP/7/L.10, it had decided to hold its future ordinary meetings concurrently with the meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention.

401. Document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/25/Add.3 contained a proposal for a pilot study of voluntary peer-review of the preparation and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans. Details of the proposed method for the pilot study were contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/24, and proposed elements of a decision on the matter were contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/1/Add.2/Rev.1. With regard to sub-item 4 on retirement of decisions, the Secretariat had prepared proposals on refocusing the

retirement of decisions to a review of implementation of existing decisions and creating a basis for the adoption of new decisions. A draft decision on the sub-item was contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/1/Add.2/Rev.1.

402. With respect to the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, the Working Group was invited to consider the draft decision contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/1/Add.2/Rev.1, which had been prepared by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its eighteenth meeting.

403. The Executive Secretary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services said that the Platform's ambitious programme of work for 2014-2018 and the progress made in implementing it were summarized in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/28. The Platform had initiated two full assessments, which would be published at the end of 2015; one was of approaches to the use of models (with a technical support unit hosted by the Netherlands) and the other of pollinators, pollination and food production. Both would contribute to achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The Platform had also made a preliminary examination of three further assessments: regional and subregional assessments, a methodological assessment on approaches to understanding the values of biodiversity and a full assessment of land degradation and restoration. Three task forces had been established to coordinate activities in capacity-building, knowledge and data, and indigenous and local knowledge. A technical support unit for the task force on knowledge and data was to be hosted by the Republic of Korea at the National Institute of Ecology, and led by the President of the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties; technical support units for capacity-building and for indigenous and local knowledge would be hosted by Norway and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), respectively. As called upon by the Conference of the Parties in decision XI/2, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services would initiate its first global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services, to be published at the end of 2018. It would include an analysis of the effectiveness of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2010 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

404. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Cameroon (on behalf of the African Group), Cuba, Dominica, Ethiopia, the European Union and its 28 member States, Guatemala, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Switzerland and Thailand.

405. The Working Group continued consideration of item 30 at its 6th meeting, on 9 October 2014.

406. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, Canada, China, India, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and Uganda.

407. At the suggestion of the Chair, the Working Group agreed to establish two groups of the Friends of the Chair to address (1) outstanding issues relating to the proposal for a pilot study of voluntary peer review of the preparation and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and (2) relations with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

#### *Establishment of a subsidiary body on implementation*

408. At its 9th meeting, on 14 October 2014, the Working Group considered a draft decision on the establishment of a subsidiary body on implementation.<sup>170</sup>

409. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, Canada, Ethiopia, the European Union and its 28 member States and Mexico.

410. The Working Group approved the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.10.

411. At the 4th plenary session of the meeting, on 14 October 2014, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.10 as decision XII/26 (for the text, see chap. I, p. 183).

---

<sup>170</sup> The meeting considered the draft decision immediately after consideration by the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol of the draft decision on a subsidiary body on implementation under the Nagoya Protocol.

*Organization of concurrent meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the protocols*

412. At its 9th meeting, on 14 October 2014, the Working Group also considered a draft decision on concurrent meetings of the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocols.<sup>171</sup>

413. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Cameroon (on behalf of the African Group), Canada, and the European Union and its 28 member States.

414. The Working Group approved the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.11.

415. At the 4th plenary session of the meeting, on 14 October 2014, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.11 as decision XII/27 (for the text, see chap. I, p. 186).

*Other matters*

416. At its 11th meeting, on 15 October 2014, the Working Group took up a draft decision on improving the efficiency of structures and processes under the Convention (other matters).

417. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, Canada, Egypt, the European Union and its 28 member States, Japan, Jordan, Mexico and Peru.

*Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*

418. At its 14th meeting, on 17 October 2014, the Working group considered a revised draft decision on the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, submitted by the Chair.

419. Statements were made by the representatives of Ethiopia, the European Union and its 28 member States and Senegal.

420. The Working Group approved the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.31.

421. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 17 October 2014, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.31 as decision XII/29 (for the text, see chap. I, p. 190).

***Item 31. Multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties up to 2020***

422. Agenda item 31 was taken up by Working Group I at its 6th meeting, on 9 October 2014. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on the multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties up to 2020 (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/26). Document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/35 covered issues to be addressed by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting arising from the decisions of the current meeting and from earlier decisions. A draft decision on the multi-year programme of work to 2020 was contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/1/Add.1/Rev.1.

423. Statements were made by the representatives of Belarus, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, China, Cuba, the European Union and its 28 member States, Gambia, Japan, Mexico, Niger, Norway, South Africa (on behalf of the African Group), Sudan, Switzerland and Uruguay.

424. A statement was also made by the representative of the Southeast Asia Regional Initiatives for Community Empowerment.

425. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that she would prepare a revised text for consideration by the Working Group, taking into account the views expressed orally and comments received in writing.

426. At its 11th meeting, on 15 October 2014, the Working Group took up a revised version of the draft decision on item 31, submitted by the Chair.

---

<sup>171</sup> The Conference of the Parties considered the draft decision immediately after consideration by the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol of the draft decision on concurrent meetings under the Nagoya Protocol.

427. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, Canada, Egypt, the European Union and its 28 member States, Japan, Jordan, Mexico and Peru.

428. The Working Group agreed, at the suggestion of the Chair, to establish a group of the Friends of the Chair, to be facilitated by Mr. Hesiquio Benítez (Mexico).

429. At its 15th meeting, on 17 October 2014, the Working Group took up a revised version of the draft decision on item 31, submitted by the Chair.

430. Statements were made by the representatives of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, the European Union and its 28 member States, Liberia, Mexico, Norway, the Philippines, Senegal and Switzerland.

431. The Working Group approved the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.18.

*Action under item 31*

432. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 17 October 2014, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.18 as decision XII/31 (for the text, see chap. I, p. 204).

**G. Final matters**

***Item 33. Other matters***

433. The President recalled that, at the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 6 October 2014, the representative of Turkey had informed the Conference of Parties of his Government's offer to host the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the respective meetings of the governing bodies of the Protocols to the Convention.

434. The Bureau had considered the process for determining the date and venue of fourteenth and fifteenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties and had considered that it would be useful to ensure that decisions on the date of the fourteenth meeting, and ideally the fifteenth meeting, could be prepared in advance of the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

435. The Conference of the Parties adopted a draft decision on the date and venue of the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.36, as decision XII/35 (for the text, see chap. I, p. 226).

*Tribute to the Government and people of the Republic of Korea*

436. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 17 October 2014, Ms. Chaweewan Hutacharern (Thailand), on behalf of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, paid tribute to the Government and people of the Republic of Korea. A decision to that effect was adopted as decision XII/33 (for the text, see chap. I, p. 224).

***Item 34. Adoption of the report***

437. The present report was adopted, as orally amended, at the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 17 October 2014, on the basis of the draft report presented by the Rapporteur (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.1) and the reports of Working Group I (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.1/Add.1) and Working Group II (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.1/Add.2), on the understanding that the Rapporteur would be entrusted with its finalization in the light of discussions at the 5th plenary session.

***Item 35. Closure of the meeting***

438. The closing session of the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties was held jointly with the closing session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the first meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol.

439. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 17 October 2014, a statement was made by a statement was made by Mr. Ibrahim Thiaw, Deputy Executive Director of UNEP and United Nations Assistant Secretary-General.

440. In his closing remarks, the Executive Secretary congratulated the participants on the outcome of the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol. A major highlight had been the coming into force of the Nagoya Protocol and the convening of the first meeting under the new instrument. The Convention was thus finally taking flight, with its three objectives firmly addressed. It remained to be seen how the provisions of the Protocol could make a difference on the ground.

441. The interspersing of sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol and the working groups had proved difficult for everyone but lessons had been learned for the future. He congratulated the chairs, the Secretariat and, in particular, the representatives of the Parties for keeping up with the challenging agenda.

442. The Parties to the Nagoya Protocol had agreed on 13 decisions, thus laying the foundation for full implementation of its provisions. Of particular importance were: the strategic framework for capacity-building; an awareness-raising strategy; modalities for operation of the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-house; and guidelines for submitting interim national reports. The meeting had also agreed on a road map for discussions on the need for and modalities of a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism, and the approved procedures and mechanisms to promote compliance with the Nagoya Protocol.

443. The fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* had been launched and the mid-term review of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 had led to the adoption of a number of decisions aimed at facilitating implementation of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets by 2020. Together they formed the Pyeongchang Roadmap for 2020. Those decisions would help make progress in regard to those indicators which, under the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, had been identified as requiring more work. Meeting those objectives would require collaboration and partnerships, and continuous effort to mainstream biodiversity into areas and sectors where value was not well understood. At the meeting a close link had been made between the biodiversity agenda and that on sustainable development. He thanked the Republic of Korea for having made that link the theme of the meeting. The informal dialogue on “Successes in mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society for implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020” and many of the statements made at the high-level segment had been enlightening in that regard. Active participation by representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities and the many examples of their collective actions for biodiversity were testimony that the Convention was relevant not only to governments but also at the local level, which would help achieve the targets for mainstreaming.

444. The Conference of the Parties heard statements by the representatives of Thailand (on behalf of the Asia-Pacific Group), Saint Kitts and Nevis (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean countries), Georgia (on behalf of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe), South Africa (on behalf of the Like-minded Megadiverse Countries), the European Union and its 28 member States, Mauritania (on behalf of the African Group) and Samoa (on behalf of the Pacific island countries). A statement was also made by the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous issues. Further statements were made by the representatives of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, Bird Life International, Conservation International, WWF and The Nature Conservancy.

445. The representative of Mexico said that he looked forward to welcoming participants to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 2016.

446. The President of the Conference of the Parties, who had officially opened and chaired the high-level segment, presented a summary of the segment, which is included in the present report as part of annex I. The high-level segment had been held at the Alpensia Convention Centre, Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea, on 15 and 16 October 2014, on the theme “Biodiversity for sustainable development”. It had been attended by 348 participants from 150 countries, including 79 government ministers and vice-ministers, 39 heads of delegations, and by the representatives of 42 national and international organizations, including 24 heads of international organizations. A major outcome of the high-level segment was the adoption of the Gangwon Declaration on Biodiversity for Sustainable Development. A Chairman’s report on the high-level segment is also included in the annex to the present report.

447. The Chair of the Conference of the Parties serving as the first meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol made his closing remarks.<sup>172</sup> Together with the Chair of the Conference of the Parties serving as the first meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, the President declared the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity closed at 8.45 p.m. on Friday, 17 October 2014.

---

<sup>172</sup> See UNEP/CBD/NP/COP-MOP/1/10.

*Annex I***SUMMARY REPORT OF THE HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT HELD DURING THE TWELFTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY****Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea  
15 and 16 October 2014****Introduction**

A high-level ministerial segment was held at the Alpensia Convention Centre, in Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea, on 15 and 16 October 2014. It was opened and chaired by the President of the Conference of the Parties. The high-level segment, on the theme “Biodiversity for sustainable development”, was attended by 348 participants from 150 countries, including 79 government ministers and vice-ministers, 39 heads of delegations, as well as 42 national and international organizations, including 24 heads of international organizations.

At the opening session of the high-level segment, opening remarks were made by Mr. Seongkyu Yoon, Minister of Environment of the Republic of Korea. Mr. Hongwon Chung, Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea, addressed the high-level segment. A special videotaped message from Mr. Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations was presented. Congratulatory remarks were made by Ms. Helen Clark, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme, Ms. Naoko Ishii, Chief Executive Officer, Global Environment Facility, Mr. Ibrahim Thiaw, Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme, and Mr. Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias, Executive Secretary, Convention on Biological Diversity.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Seongkyu Yoon presented the theme of the high-level segment, “Biodiversity for sustainable development”. He highlighted the fact that the high-level discussions would reinforce the theme and major agenda items of the Conference of the Parties and would provide a wide range of perspectives and valuable insights on biodiversity.

Mr. Hongwon Chung welcomed the Parties to Pyeongchang and noted with satisfaction the entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol on 12 October 2014, during the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. He reminded participants of the importance of taking strong and effective action to stop the loss of biodiversity and urged them to exert their efforts in implementing the Pyeongchang Roadmap. The Prime Minister further invited participants to adopt the Gangwon Declaration on Biodiversity for Sustainable Development. He announced that the Republic of Korea would double its financial contribution to official development assistance in relation to biodiversity, and introduced three Korean initiatives: the BioBridge Initiative, which was aimed at narrowing the technical gap between developed and developing countries; the Forest Ecosystem Restoration Project, in which the Republic of Korea would offer its own experience in forest restoration to developing nations; and financial support for the full implementation of the Sustainable Ocean Initiative. The Prime Minister discussed the demilitarized zone, which had precious biological diversity with no human activities for the past six decades, and noted that the area had great potential to facilitate sustainable peace and reconciliation. He recalled the establishment of the International Ecology and Peace Park and informed participants about a fourth initiative of the Republic of Korea, the Peace and Biodiversity Dialogue, to support transboundary protected areas.

At the opening plenary session, the two key messages of the high-level segment were introduced by Mr. Seongkyu Yoon. Mr. Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias then presented a summary of the main findings of the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, noting that, although good progress had been made to achieve the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets, much remained to be done. Special remarks were then relayed in a videotaped message by Ms. Amina J. Mohammed (Special Adviser to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on Post-2015 Development Planning), regarding the importance of biodiversity for sustainable development, and the importance of the discussions in the United Nations General Assembly on the post-2015 development agenda due to take place shortly after the meeting.



The perspectives of a variety of partners and stakeholders were presented by Mr. Moon-Soon Choi, Governor of Gangwon Province, Republic of Korea, Mr. Reginald Melanson, Executive Director, Canadian Business and Biodiversity Council, Mr. Cristian Samper, President, Wildlife Conservation Society, Ms. María Eugenia Choque Quispe, Member of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, Ms. Choony Kim, Board Member, CBD Alliance, and Mr. Christian Schwarzer and Ms. Melina Sakiyama, members of the Steering Committee of the Global Youth Biodiversity Network.

Four panel discussions were held as part of the high-level segment, which was divided into two sessions. The theme of the first session was “Integrating biodiversity into the sustainable development agenda at national and international levels” and that of the second session was “Biodiversity, climate change and creative economy”. Panel 1, on “Integrating biodiversity into the sustainable development goals and post-2015 agenda”, was chaired by Mr. Juan José Guerra Abud, Minister of Environment of Mexico. Panel 2, on “Integrating national biodiversity strategies and action plans into national and local development and poverty eradication strategies and planning processes”, was chaired by Mr. Francisco Prieto, Undersecretary of Environment of Ecuador. Panel 3, on “Nature-based solutions to global challenges”, was chaired by Mr. Bruno Oberle, State Secretary of the Federal Office for the Environment of Switzerland. Panel 4, on “Biodiversity and creative economy”, was chaired by Ms. Kirsten Brosbøl, Minister for the Environment of Denmark. All sessions were moderated by Mr. Kim Sang-hoon, Director-General of Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Korea.

A special luncheon session on peace and biodiversity, chaired by Mr. Jae Chun Choe, President of the National Institute of Ecology of the Republic of Korea, was held on the second day of the meeting. Participants discussed the links between biodiversity, peace and conflict, as well as related issues, such as transboundary conservation and the creation of “international peace parks”, in the context of biodiversity for sustainable development.

At the closing session, on 16 October 2014, regional groups presented their statements and the chairs of each panel discussion gave summaries of their respective sessions. The President of the Conference of the Parties, Mr. Seongkyu Yoon, Minister of Environment of the Republic of Korea, presented the Chair’s summary. The Gangwon Declaration on Biodiversity for Sustainable Development was adopted.

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

The following is the official report of the Chair of the high-level segment.

### **Chair’s summary statement on the high-level segment**

At the fifth plenary session of the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the President of the Conference of the Parties and Chair of the high-level segment made the following statement:

“The high-level segment, held during the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, was convened on 15 and 16 October 2014. The meeting was taking place at a critical time, halfway through implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and provided an opportunity for a mid-term review of progress on the Strategic Plan and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets on the basis of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook.

“Under the broad umbrella of the meeting’s theme, Biodiversity for Sustainable Development, the high-level segment focused on five key topics: the importance of integrating biodiversity into the sustainable development goals and Post-2015 development agenda; the integration of national biodiversity strategies and action plans into national and local development and poverty eradication strategies and planning

processes; the role that nature-based solutions would play in meeting global challenges; how the creative and green economies would support the integration of biodiversity; and the important connections that could be made between peace and biodiversity.

“In the opening ceremony of the meeting, His Excellency Mr. Hongwon Chung (Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea), addressed the high-level segment. A special videotaped message from Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General, United Nations, was presented. Congratulatory remarks were made by Ms. Helen Clark (Administrator, United Nations Development Programme), Ms. Naoko Ishii (Chief Executive Officer, Global Environment Facility), Mr. Ibrahim Thiaw (Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme) and Mr. Bráulio Ferreira de Souza Dias (Executive Secretary, Convention on Biological Diversity).

“At the opening plenary session, I introduced the two key messages of the High-level segment. Mr. Bráulio Ferreira de Souza Dias, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, presented a summary of the main findings of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, noting that although good progress had been made to achieve the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets, much more remained to be done. Special remarks were then relayed in a videotaped message by Ms. Amina J. Mohammed (Special Adviser to the United Nations Secretary-General on Post-2015 Development Planning), regarding the importance of biodiversity for sustainable development, and the importance of the discussions in the United Nations General Assembly on the post-2015 development agenda due to take place shortly after the meeting.

“The perspectives of a variety of partners and stakeholders were presented by Mr. Moon-Soon Choi (Governor of Gangwon Province, Republic of Korea), Mr. Reginald Melanson (Executive Director, Canadian Business and Biodiversity Council), Mr. Cristian Samper (President, Wildlife Conservation Society), Ms. María Eugenia Choque Quispe (Member of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues), Ms. Choony Kim (Board Member, CBD Alliance), and Mr. Christian Schwarzer and Ms. Melina Sakiyama (Steering Committee Member, Global Youth Biodiversity Network).”

“The format for the segment involved a number of presentations on the themes with comments provided by discussants and a series of interventions provided by the Parties.

“The panel on the integration of biodiversity into the sustainable development goals and post-2015 development agenda addressed in detail the interlinkages between biodiversity and sustainable development and emphasized the need for integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services into the sustainable development goals. In this context, the work of the Open Working Group was recognized and the existing stand-alone goal for biodiversity that has been identified in the sustainable development goals and the level of integration across goals was welcomed, with an agreement that efforts must be made to ensure that this focus is not lost during any possible subsequent negotiations.

“The discussion highlighted poverty eradication as an overarching priority for many countries with an acknowledgement that rural and poor populations in particular depend on biodiversity and functioning ecosystems for their livelihoods. There were many inspiring examples of new models that were working towards mainstreaming of biodiversity into different sectors and presenting new economic models.

“In view of the unrelenting pressures on biodiversity, the consensus was that business as usual could not continue and that the post-2015 agenda must support a transformative approach based on consumption and production within the planetary boundaries, mainstream biodiversity across sectors, build on synergies and work through innovative partnerships with participation across ministries and with academia, civil society and the private sector for a sustainable future. There was also a sharp focus on ways of enhancing the measurement and monitoring of biodiversity and the contribution it was making.

“On the topic of how national biodiversity strategies and action plans could be integrated into national and local development and poverty eradication strategies and planning processes, panellists identified a number of ways in which those strategies and action plans could better address poverty alleviation, and described a number of successful experiences related to the mainstreaming of biodiversity in national accounting systems and in planning processes. In particular, they drew attention to the importance of multi-stakeholder, participatory processes as being critical to engaging wider audiences in the discussion about the importance and values of biodiversity.

“Although progress towards some of the Aichi Targets was welcomed, participants also drew attention to the large funding gap, and highlighted the critical importance of mobilizing additional resources for NBSAP implementation through increased international aid, increased domestic resources and the use of innovative mechanisms such as payment for ecosystem services.

“The session on nature-based solutions highlighted the important role that healthy natural ecosystems can play in building resilience to climate change and supporting disaster risk reduction, and the cost-effectiveness of these solutions. Participants discussed the need to raise awareness among all sectors of society of the many values of nature-based approaches. There were many examples offered of how nature-based solutions are already being used in many countries around the world and considerable expertise being generated, with a need for additional resources to build on this experience and scale up existing initiatives. The consensus was that nature-based solutions have tremendous potential and that more needs to be done to promote them and to integrate them fully into national policies and programmes.

“The discussion on creative and green economy principles focused on the fact that sustainable development paths will need to maintain, enhance and rebuild natural capital as a critical economic asset and source of public benefit. Participants agreed that this will require a paradigm shift in thinking so that the true value that biodiversity and ecosystem services provide is recognized and incorporated into national accounting systems, and so that lessons from nature are explicitly considered in designing sustainable development strategies.

“There was a specific focus on how there will need to be a partnership between the business sector, investors and governments in order to drive these changes, and that movements toward greener economies will require reform of economic incentives and promotion of innovative financial mechanisms, among other measures.

“The final session focused on the specific challenges that conflicts pose for the protection of biodiversity and the role that cooperative conservation of shared natural resources can play in promoting peace. Participants learned about the complex relationship between biodiversity and conflict, and the correlation of some of our richest areas of biodiversity with the majority of the world’s armed conflicts. There were many examples shared of the serious, negative impacts of conflicts on biodiversity, but also on the ways that biodiversity, nature conservation and transboundary cooperation are being used in positive ways, to promote peace and better sharing of resources.

“There were specific inspiring examples of transboundary collaboration, such as the European Green Belt, and peace parks which have been created along the border of Ecuador and Peru. The session also heard about the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) that lies between the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea which is rich in biodiversity and has tremendous potential to serve as both an international peace park and an historical site. At the 69th session of the United Nations General Assembly, President Park announced her plan for a “World Eco-Peace Park” in the DMZ and a recommendation was made that the DMZ be nominated as a UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserve during a special side event at CBD COP 12.

“During the closing ceremony a number of closing statements were presented by regional groups including a statement presented by the United Republic of Tanzania speaking on behalf of Africa, Albania representing Central and Eastern Europe, the United Kingdom representing the Western European and Others Group; and Bolivia on behalf of the G77 and China.

“Throughout this high-level session, the discussions served to reinforce and reiterate our common understanding of the critical importance of the protection of biodiversity in supporting sustainable development. We received insight into many innovative ways in which this goal is being advanced – from inclusive, participatory approaches to mainstreaming biodiversity, the scaling up of nature-based solutions, the advancement of the Creative and Green Economies and our understanding of how biodiversity can contribute to peace.

“There is consensus that there has been significant progress made by many of the Parties as we work to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and achieve the Aichi Targets, but that many serious challenges remain to be overcome. We call on all Parties to continue their efforts to work together across nations and across sectors, and to open our minds to the transformational change which will support us as we work to create a more sustainable world for all its inhabitants.

“A major outcome of the high-level segment was the adoption of the Gangwon Declaration on Biodiversity for Sustainable Development.

“A Chairman’s report of the full high-level segment will be included as an annex to the report of the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties”.

### **Chair’s summary**

#### **Panel 1: Integrating biodiversity into the sustainable development goals and post-2015 agenda**

The panel on integrating biodiversity into the sustainable development goals and post-2015 agenda addressed in detail the interlinkages between biodiversity and sustainable development and strongly underlined the need for integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services into the sustainable development goals.

Two presentations from the panellists set the scene and introduced important themes for discussion. They outlined the main pressures on biodiversity, sketched scenarios of what would happen if biodiversity continued to be lost and highlighted the need to integrate biodiversity and ecosystem considerations into the sustainable development goals framework. The discussants commented on the issues raised in the presentations. In that context the work of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals was recognized and the existing stand-alone goal for biodiversity and level of integration across goals was welcomed.

During the discussion and interventions by Parties, the interlinkages between biodiversity and ecosystem services and sustainable development were reaffirmed. Poverty eradication as the overarching priority was explicitly stated by many delegations, as was the need for conservation and sustainable use for present and future generations. In many countries, rural and poor populations in particular depended on biodiversity and functioning ecosystems for their livelihoods. Biodiversity provided food and water security but also supported economies.

Major trends that continued to put pressure on the environment, such as a growing population, urbanization and unsustainable consumption and production patterns, were raised throughout the discussion. As a result, it was acknowledged by the majority of participants that business as usual could not continue and that the post-2015 agenda needed to support a transformative approach based on consumption and production within the planetary boundaries, mainstream biodiversity across sectors, build on synergies and work through “innovative” partnerships with participation across ministries and with academia, civil society and the private sector for a sustainable future.

The approach to the creation of the Millennium Development Goals in thematic silos was seen by many delegations as leading to ineffective implementation. Based on that experience, the overriding consensus from both panellists and Parties intervening from the floor was that biodiversity and ecosystem services should be fully integrated into the sustainable development goals. Parties stressed the need for a post-2015 agenda that focused on measurable outcomes with specific indicators, and called for improved and robust data in that context. The experience of indicators of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity as well as that of international organizations and partnerships in relation to the Convention should be drawn upon.

Several of the Parties intervening presented inspiring examples of work carried out in their respective countries that were taking steps towards mainstreaming biodiversity into different sectors and presenting new economic models. Examples included the Sufficiency Economy in Thailand, Gross National Happiness in Bhutan, specific provisions in the constitutions of Uganda and Namibia, and the work on Green Economy in Italy. Making connections between different national planning tools for biodiversity, such as between national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national sustainable development plans was also mentioned. The important links between the post-2015 development agenda, the United Nations Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets were raised often. Parties also addressed the question of financing to support the realization of the Aichi Targets and the post-2015 agenda.

While some delegations felt that the existing sustainable development goals proposal should not be reopened, one delegation stressed that further input might need to be considered. Overall it seemed to be agreed that efforts must be made to ensure that what was currently included on biodiversity in the stand-alone goals and integrated across the sustainable development goals was not lost during any possible subsequent negotiations.

#### **Chair's summary**

#### **Panel 2: Integrating national biodiversity strategies and action plans into national and local development and poverty eradication strategies and planning processes**

The discussion in panel 2 examined the critical issue of mainstreaming biodiversity. In particular, it examined the obstacles and opportunities for integrating biodiversity into strategies and planning processes for development and poverty eradication.

Presenters gave a number of practical examples of mainstreaming in their countries. They included the use of participatory approaches to ensure the involvement of multiple stakeholders in NBSAP revision processes, the use of strategic environmental assessments (SEAs) and environmental impact assessment (EIAs) as tools for mainstreaming, and the identification of robust monitoring indicators. Other approaches had included the creation of multi-stakeholder round tables on the environment and development, the incorporation of environmental considerations into five-year national development plans, and the establishment of environmental units in all ministries, at both the national and local levels. Formal agreements between ministries had also been pursued. In Madagascar, for example, a bilateral agreement had been signed between the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Education to launch a new initiative called "A Tree for Every Student".

As an example of integrating biodiversity into development at the local level in a very practical and tangible way, delegates learned about Brazil's "Green Grants" programme, which had been running since 2011. The programme linked the provision of benefits to families living in extreme poverty with the implementation of biodiversity conservation activities.

Presenters emphasized that integration was a core challenge. Without outreach to a broader audience about the importance and values of biodiversity, the efforts to achieve the Aichi Targets would fail.

Panel members also drew attention to the importance of national biodiversity strategies and action plans as the principal instruments for implementing the Convention at the national level, and welcomed the progress that had been made towards achieving Aichi Target 17. However, they drew attention to the large funding gap and highlighted the critical importance of mobilizing additional resources for the implementation of national

biodiversity strategies and action plans. Addressing the funding gap would require increased international aid, more domestic resources and the use of innovative mechanisms, such as payment for ecosystem services. Bridging the funding gap was felt to be an ambitious but achievable goal, especially considering that the world currently spent more on ice cream each year than it did on protecting its natural resources.

Following the presentations, eight Parties and two non-governmental organizations made interventions. Many countries reiterated the importance of national biodiversity strategies and action plans as key policy instruments. They also highlighted the opportunities provided by the NBSAP revision process to engage with a wide range of sectors and stakeholders. Many of the interventions reiterated that the integration of biodiversity would be the key to the achievement of the Aichi Targets, and gave additional, practical examples of mainstreaming.

### **Chair's summary**

#### **Panel 3: Nature-Based Solutions to Global Challenges**

In the Panel 3 session, there was a discussion of the role that healthy natural ecosystems could play in providing nature-based solutions to some of the world's most pressing challenges, such as climate change, land degradation and disasters. Presenters drew attention to the role that natural ecosystems could play in both climate change mitigation and adaptation, by storing carbon and ameliorating the effects of sea-level rise, flooding and drought. Natural ecosystems could also help stabilize soil, sand, rock and snow, reducing the risks of landslides and avalanches. Mangroves and other coastal ecosystems provided natural buffers against storm surges and tsunamis.

Presenters emphasized that nature-based solutions could be readily tailored to the local context, were often cost-effective, and had the potential to deliver multiple benefits. Because they were often community-based, they could contribute to social cohesion and also help to re-establish the traditional linkages that had once existed between human society and the natural environment. Nature-based solutions could also help to improve physical and mental health. Of course, they could deliver biodiversity, although that might not always be their primary aim.

It was recognized that the private sector had a key role to play in delivering nature-based solutions, and that there was potential to generate both positive financial and biodiversity returns on a massive scale. However, the panel also recognized that the private sector remained wary of investing in nature-based solutions, believing them to be too risky. That was despite the fact that, in many cases, nature-based approaches had already passed the "proof of concept" stage and there was ample evidence that they worked and deserved more investment.

In that connection, the importance of raising awareness was repeatedly noted. There was an urgent and important need to convince all members of society of the effectiveness and multiple values of nature-based approaches, though intensive and carefully-targeted communications and education efforts. The results of the global assessments that were currently being carried out by IPBES on pollination services and the status of biodiversity and ecosystem services should also be widely disseminated.

Interventions from the floor indicated that nature-based solutions were already being used in many countries around the world. Considerable expertise and experience had accumulated on the restoration of different ecosystems, including forests, dry lands, wetlands and coral reefs. However, there was a great need for additional resources to build on that experience and scale up existing initiatives.

It was noted that forest restoration had tremendous potential to help mitigate and adapt to climate change while also delivering biodiversity and a wide range of socio-economic benefits. However, the achievement of that potential had been constrained by the fact that forests continued to be viewed largely within an "environmental silo". There was a strategic opportunity to integrate the full benefits of forests into the post-2015 agenda.

The panel concluded that nature-based solutions had tremendous potential and that they should go hand-in-hand with technological approaches. More could, and should, be done to promote them. However, if that potential was to be realized, nature-based solutions would need to be fully integrated into national policies and programmes. They would also require political will, economic incentives, public-private partnerships and clear policy signals from decision makers. Concerted advocacy and awareness-raising efforts would also be needed.

### **Chair's summary**

#### **Panel 4: Biodiversity and Creative Economy**

In panel 4, there was a discussion of the concepts of the Creative and Green Economies and their positive contributions to the mainstreaming of biodiversity and creation of transformational change. Presentations were made on the ways in which both the Creative and Green Economies could create an opportunity for a paradigm shift to new sustainable economic models.

Panellists focused on the need to rethink the way in which true value was calculated and presented a new "Five Capitals" model, incorporating financial capital, manufactured capital, natural capital, social capital and human capital. The model could help to broaden understanding of financial sustainability by assigning value to both positive and negative externalities and help companies and countries to understand their "true earnings".

Panellists also reflected on the increasing recognition of the role that nature played in generating innovation and creativity, and the fact that nature held the key to solving many of the world's challenges. Sustainability was presented as a design challenge which nature had already solved. The importance of indigenous peoples and traditional knowledge was raised as a key factor.

There were reflections on the fact that many elements of value exchange in production systems were not measured or valued simply because they fell outside markets. In the context of agricultural production systems, there was discussion of the need to focus on the important role of small agricultural producers who produced half of the planet's food, and the need to invest in green farming practices to improve their yields, effectively using nature to solve both poverty and hunger in a sustainable way.

A number of challenges were identified in relation to the need for policy and regulatory environments which would support a broader understanding of value generation, and the need for new metrics which could be used to measure impacts and value creation in the new model. An active tripartite partnership among governments, investors and business was seen as necessary to catalyse such a change. There were suggestions that working groups should be formed to advance thinking around Creative Economy and Green Economy approaches as well as the Five Capitals model.

Following the presentations there were interventions from 11 Parties and two non-governmental organizations. There was a general consensus about the important potential that both Creative and Green Economy models had to influence a paradigm shift in thinking, although a concern was also raised that the Green Economy concept was based on market-based approaches to development which were inherently unsustainable.

Points were made about the importance of ecotourism initiatives to green economic development and, during the luncheon session on Biodiversity and Peace, Egypt highlighted the dependence of its tourism sector on healthy ecosystems such as coral reefs and expressed concern about their deteriorating condition.

### **Chair's summary**

#### **Luncheon session: Peace and Biodiversity**

In the special luncheon session, the relationship between biodiversity, conflict and peace was considered. Participants heard that, between 1950 and 2000, 90 per cent of the major armed conflicts in the world had taken place in countries containing biodiversity hotspots. Conflict could have many direct and indirect

impacts on biodiversity, including habitat destruction, poaching and pollution. Conflicts could also negatively affect the management of protected areas, for example, by making it impossible for rangers to carry out their duties. Refugees and internally displaced persons could have a major impact on habitats and species, as they searched for food and fuel wood in order to survive.

The relationship between biodiversity and conflict could often be complex. Deforestation, soil erosion, land degradation and water scarcity can reduce the life-support capacity of ecosystems, leading to competition for scarce resources and an increased likelihood of war. In biodiversity-rich areas, biodiversity assets could be used by armed rebel groups to finance their war efforts.

Conversely, presenters emphasized that the rich biodiversity of many conflict-affected countries could also provide opportunities for peacebuilding and cooperation. Nature conservation could connect not only habitats but also countries. The protection of nature through transboundary conservation and the creation of international peace parks could be powerful forces for peace.

Participants in the session were given numerous inspiring examples of transboundary collaboration, such as the European Green Belt, an extraordinary ecological network which involved 24 countries and ran for 12,500 kilometres from the Norwegian-Russian border in the north through central Europe and the Balkans to the Black Sea in the south. Similarly, peace parks had been created along the border of Ecuador and Peru, leading to transboundary cooperation and improved relations after years of tension.

International designations, such as UNESCO World Heritage Sites, Man and the Biosphere Reserves, and Ramsar Sites, could also be used to facilitate and support transboundary collaboration. For example, when submitting a nomination for a transboundary World Heritage Site, countries were required to work together to prepare joint management structures.

Participants were also informed about the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) that lay between the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. A unique area, virtually untouched for over half a century, it was rich in biodiversity and provided an important refuge for several globally threatened species. The DMZ had tremendous potential to conserve biodiversity and to serve as both an international peace park and a historical site. At the sixty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly, President Park of the Republic of Korea had announced her plan for a "World Eco-Peace Park" in the DMZ. In addition, during a special side event held during the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, a recommendation was made that the DMZ be nominated as a UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserve.

Those speaking from the floor reiterated the value of transboundary collaboration, not only to promote biodiversity conservation, but also to foster international understanding and cooperation. Some delegates also condemned acts of terrorism and the terrible toll that they took on human life and both natural and cultural heritage. The representative of Iraq said that thousands of hectares of land had been deliberately degraded through acts of environmental terrorism.



*Annex II***INFORMAL DIALOGUE ON “SUCCESSSES IN MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY ACROSS GOVERNMENT AND SOCIETY FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011–2020”****Panel presentations**

*Mr. Carlos Manuel Rodríguez, Vice-President and Senior Policy Advisor, Conservation International, Costa Rica*

Mr. Rodríguez said that one of the main challenges to mainstreaming biodiversity was lack of understanding of the importance of biodiversity for the wider political agenda among central government policymakers. When serving as Minister of Environment and Energy of Costa Rica, he had worked hard to understand the information and language required to convey the importance of protecting biodiversity to his colleague at the Ministry of Finance. He had found that the focus had to be on demonstrating the economic benefits arising from protected areas. For example, he had explained to the Minister the economic value of protected areas in terms of water for use in the hydroelectric sector. With greater understanding on the part of the Minister, it had been possible to gain access to increased funding, to garner support for developing financial mechanisms for nature conservation and to obtain international loans for conservation from development banks. The way to mainstream biodiversity into investment and development policies was therefore to learn to speak the same language as the finance authorities.

*Mr. Ronald Kiragga Kaggwa, Environmental Economist, National Environment Management Authority, Uganda*

As the term “biodiversity” was difficult to understand for anyone who was not an environmentalist or a conservationist, Mr. Kiragga Kaggwa said that the National Environment Management Authority had concentrated on demystifying the concept and disseminating understanding of biodiversity so that everyone – civil society, the private sector, local governments and academia – could be part of mainstreaming. Another crucial aspect of mainstreaming was to ensure that biodiversity was on the table where major decisions were made on resource allocation. That meant linking biodiversity to national issues, such as growth, employment and revenue, and demonstrating its returns. In Uganda, biodiversity was being marketed as part of national infrastructure, on the same footing as energy and roads. It was considered essential to the country’s survival, and biodiversity loss was seen as a threat to national security. It was essential to communicate with policymakers on the same terms. Lobbying had been required to integrate biodiversity into both the national vision and sector policies and planning, but, at long last, biodiversity was being prioritized in Uganda’s national decision-making.

*Mr. Angel Daneris Santana Santana, Undersecretary of State for Protected Areas and Biodiversity, and Vice-Minister of Protected Areas and Biodiversity, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Dominican Republic*

Mr. Santana said that mainstreaming biodiversity issues into national development plans and programmes could succeed without institutional and legal reform. In the Dominican Republic, considerable progress had been made through the establishment of the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources and the adoption of legislation on the environment, protected areas, biodiversity and biosafety. A new constitutional chapter enshrined protected areas, biodiversity and ecosystems as part of the national heritage and called for all public institutions to attach particular importance to the protection of that heritage. The existence of an institutional and legal framework and the revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan greatly facilitated the integration of environmental and biodiversity-related issues into the national development strategy.

*Ms. Marina von Weissenberg, Ministerial Advisor, Ministry of the Environment, Finland*

Ms. Weissenberg said that the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992 had had a significant effect on the Government and society in her country. In 1995, a Biodiversity Committee had been set up with representatives of all ministries and government departments, which had achieved remarkable results during the nearly 20 years of its existence. For example, Finland’s national biodiversity strategy and action plan for 2011-2020 had been updated to integrate the Aichi Biodiversity

Targets. A strong legal basis was a sine qua non for mainstreaming biodiversity; involving ministries of finance in the process was a major obstacle. National strategies and action plans, with appropriate indicators and means of measuring those indicators, were an important tool for mainstreaming biodiversity. Another precondition for ensuring that biodiversity was placed at the heart of policies was clear communication. Countries should be aware that mainstreaming biodiversity was a long process, calling for patience and continuous effort.

*Mr. Jae Choe, Director of the National Institute of Ecology, Republic of Korea*

Mr. Choe related a success story from the Republic of Korea relating to the mainstreaming of biodiversity. Two years earlier the Mayor of Seoul had decided to release into the wild one of the dolphins being used in shows at Seoul Zoo. A committee consisting of representatives of government ministries, industry and academia had been set up to release the dolphin, which had been captured illegally, and he had been appointed to chair the committee. Public opinion had originally been divided, with half the population unwilling to spend taxpayers' money on the release of a dolphin, especially when spending on human well-being was already limited. The dolphin had finally been released into the ocean near Jeju Island in July 2013. The cost of the release had exceeded the initial budget allocated by the Mayor, but nongovernmental organizations had raised the necessary funds. Surveys conducted after the release had revealed that over 80 per cent of Koreans welcomed the outcome and 95 per cent called for all captured dolphins to be released into the wild. The story had changed Koreans' perspective on nature, and many had become convinced that animals should live in the wild rather than be held in captivity.

### **Interactive dialogue**

**Mr. Hirsch** (Moderator) invited participants to specify the main areas of need with regard to mainstreaming biodiversity in their countries. He also asked them to describe institutional and procedural mechanisms that had been helpful for mainstreaming. In times of global economic uncertainty, participants might offer ideas on ways of shifting people's mindsets towards a culture where biodiversity was seen as a contribution, rather than an obstacle, to development and job creation.

In the ensuing discussion, the representatives of Burkina Faso, China, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Japan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and Yemen took part. Several participants referred to the central role of communication in mainstreaming biodiversity. Conveying the nature, role and value of biodiversity to governments, the private sector and the communities concerned was essential for involving all stakeholders. One participant highlighted the importance of listening to the concerns and needs of stakeholders; advocacy could be successful only if there was dialogue. The promotion of nature-related activities, such as whale-watching and fishing, could restore the link between human beings and nature and encourage people to take greater care not to degrade ecosystems.

Some participants referred to the problem of justifying the allocation of funds to conservation in developing countries, where it was not easy to satisfy basic needs. In places where food was in short supply, it was difficult to explain why money should be spent on rearing tigers, releasing dolphins into the wild or protecting the food sources of jaguars. One participant called for targeted support from international development agencies, as many developing countries had the political will but lacked the means to implement conservation policies. Another participant argued that communicating the value of biodiversity should not require financing. Modern technology and capacity-building would be extremely useful for promoting biodiversity conservation in poor yet biodiversity-rich countries. Participants also noted that biodiversity conservation efforts were often hampered not by a shortage of funds but by their unwise allocation. There was consensus that biodiversity mainstreaming required multi-tiered enabling frameworks and coherence among government ministries and policies, plans and programmes. Some Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity said that they had established national mechanisms to promote biodiversity involving indigenous groups, governmental and non-governmental agencies, scientists and others.

There was general agreement that, in order to make a case for biodiversity conservation to policymakers, it was important to find means of communicating to those outside the biodiversity community. Explaining how unsustainable development practices drove people deeper into poverty in the long run could help to convince governments, the private sector and communities of the economic value of biodiversity. Raising awareness among financial decision-makers of the opportunities created by biodiversity and ecosystem services in terms of

job creation, tourism development and investment, among others, was crucial. Several Parties to the Convention referred to the value of hosting international conferences on biodiversity for raising the profile of biodiversity and publicizing the issue. Global initiatives, such as the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, were also deemed useful. National workshops and seminars held by ministries and other government agencies were recognized as important educational tools.

Participants noted that mainstreaming biodiversity relied on visionary leadership that could engage society. It also required patience, as mentalities were slow to change. Political will was equally crucial. The representative of China pointed out that political commitment to biodiversity conservation at the highest level of government was vital for obtaining funding. His country was undergoing a gradual transition to ecological agriculture and production, and the national committee on biodiversity protection was chaired by the Vice-Premier of the State Council, who exercised considerable political clout.

Several participants described their national experience of promoting biodiversity conservation. The representative of Saudi Arabia described experience in engaging with local communities on the issue of hunting. In order to raise awareness of the need for wildlife protection, biodiversity advocates had generated debate about the benefits of conservation versus hunting for future generations; however, changing deep-rooted beliefs and traditions and turning hunters into wildlife conservationists was a slow process. The representative of Burkina Faso said that the availability of reliable data on the economic value of biodiversity was fundamental for negotiating with finance ministries. Burkina Faso had conducted an assessment of the economic value of the Sourou Valley, where environmental degradation had driven the local population deeper into poverty. Recognition of the valley's ecosystem and facilitation of ecosystem management with local participation had significantly decreased poverty in the area. The representative of Ethiopia shared his country's experience with implementing green economy policies as part of national development plans. Issues such as biodiversity, forest and ecosystem restoration and conservation were being addressed holistically across sectors. He cited a project to support farmers in maintaining and selecting seeds of local varieties. The representative of Yemen shared his country's experience of banning all tree-felling in order to curb unsustainable practices at the local level, which had been accompanied by community-based education and awareness-raising activities.

#### **Comments made by the members of the panel**

**Ms. Von Weissenberg** said that mechanisms must be in place to involve the communities concerned, such as hunters, in biodiversity-related issues. Broad stakeholder participation, albeit somewhat cumbersome, was the only way to engage local communities in biodiversity conservation, although reliable scientific knowledge and data were also important.

Regarding investment in biodiversity conservation, greater engagement with the private sector and increased political coherence were needed. Enhanced cooperation between the multilateral environmental agreements would be vital for conveying key messages to governments, such as phasing out or reforming incentives harmful to biodiversity. The value of biodiversity and the role it could play in job creation and sustainable development should also be clearly communicated.

**Mr. Rodríguez** said that it was important to understand the reasons for certain practices that were harmful to biodiversity if effective remedial measures were to be identified. A decade earlier, there had been a severe problem with the poaching of bush pigs, the main source of food for wild jaguars, in one of Costa Rica's national parks. An anti-poaching unit had tracked down one of the poachers, who, when confronted, had explained that he was unemployed and had to hunt bush pig to feed his family. A few months later, the national parks administration had employed him as a park ranger and his excellent knowledge of the forest had rendered great service to the park authorities. After several other members of the same community had been hired, poaching had stopped.

With regard to the question of financing biodiversity conservation against the backdrop of global economic uncertainties, he said that the widely held belief that financing was the greatest challenge to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets was not entirely accurate. The work of the High-level Panel on Resourcing of the Convention on Biological Diversity had shown that lack of political coherence among ministries within the same government was a major problem. Many development policies encouraged agricultural expansion and infrastructure development in ways that had a negative impact on biodiversity. Eliminating subsidies that were

harmful to biodiversity was crucial. In addition, institutional frameworks should be redesigned to ensure that conservation issues were addressed in a holistic manner, as the current “silo” mentality was ineffective and costly. It was also important to consider which ministry was best suited to addressing each issue; the highest deforestation rates were found in countries where forests were under the purview of the ministry of agriculture, while countries in which the ministry of the environment was in charge of forests had the lowest rates.

**Mr. Choe** pointed to the importance of education; an educated public would be better placed to vote for leaders committed to protecting biodiversity. He repeated the example of the release of the dolphin and the way in which it had raised public awareness of the issue; Jeju Island’s newly elected governor was seeking ways to invest in dolphin conservation.

**Mr. Santana** said that a functioning institutional framework and coherent public policies was crucial for ensuring that the resources available were put to best use. Giving policymakers first-hand experience of the impact of biodiversity conservation was helpful for securing their support. He had invited the Minister of Finance and Economy to see shorebirds in their natural environment, which had greatly influenced his views on biodiversity.

**Mr. Kaggwa** said that mainstreaming biodiversity called for a comprehensive approach, but it would take time to change mindsets. The impact of biodiversity conservation on local communities should be borne in mind. Marketing biodiversity and demonstrating its role in generating income would encourage people to start associating biodiversity with their well-being. Financing biodiversity conservation was a particular challenge in developing countries, above all those in sub-Saharan Africa, where development concerns related to health, education and infrastructure were given priority. There had to be constant engagement with the finance ministry and other policy-makers to demonstrate the strategic links between biodiversity and the main development goals and the returns on investment in biodiversity. Sources of funding for biodiversity should be diversified, while policies and legislative frameworks should be put in place to enable institutions to generate their own funds. He said that oil had recently been discovered in one of the national parks in Uganda, and the Government had allocated US\$ 1.2 million to ensure the protection of biodiversity during extraction – a huge sum for a country with a gross domestic product of US\$ 25 billion.

*Annex III***STATEMENTS MADE DURING THE TWELFTH MEETING OF THE  
CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES****Egypt, under item 7 (see p. 242, para. 79)**

With regard to the decision on the date and venue of the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt is considering the possibility of hosting a future meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the meetings of the Protocols to the Convention and will communicate its decision to the Secretariat during the intersessional period and by the time of the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Mexico at the latest.

**Uruguay, under item 13 (see p.248, para. 130)**

With reference to the fourth edition of the *Global Diversity Outlook*, Uruguay has found a technical inconsistency with regard to its third, fourth and fifth national reports. Uruguay will submit a note to that effect to the Secretariat.

**Bolivia (Plurinational State of), under item 14 (see p. 250, para. 160)**

The Plurinational State of Bolivia joined the consensus on the decision contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.32 with the following interpretation and reservation, which we request be reflected in the record of the meeting.

Bolivia interprets paragraph 1(a) under Article 20.4 of the Convention on Biological Diversity as referring to international financial flows of public funds from developed to developing country Parties. Any interpretation that refers to a variety of financial sources for developing countries that includes South-South cooperation and private funding does not reflect Article 20 of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Bolivia rejects the concept of a 'green economy', because it is a tool for promoting the privatization of nature and society. The Plurinational State of Bolivia, in accordance with its national legislation, therefore reserves its position on all references to instruments of implementation of the green economy, included in annexes I, II, III and IV of this decision on resource mobilization of the twelfth Conference of the Parties of the Convention, and particularly references related to 'market-based approaches', 'biodiversity financing mechanisms' as market-based instruments and 'new and innovative financial mechanisms' as referred to in the strategy for resource mobilization adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting (decision IX/11). We reject any interpretation derived from these approaches, mechanisms and instruments that could be construed as means for the commodification and financialization of the environmental functions and cycles of nature, or as means that allow developed countries to evade their commitments and obligations to developing countries under the Convention on Biological Diversity. Bolivia reaffirms that market-based approaches are not the solution for restoring the balance between humankind and Mother Earth.

The Plurinational State of Bolivia upholds and reaffirms, as stated in paragraph 56 of the outcome document of the Conference on Sustainable Development of Rio+200 'The Future We Want', that different approaches, visions, models and tools are available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, to achieve sustainable development.

Bolivia has opted in a sovereign manner for the vision of 'Living well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth' through holistic, comprehensive development in harmony and balance with Mother Earth, and will implement any action under the Convention within this framework.

**Canada, under item 19 (see p. 256, para. Error! Reference source not found.)**

Canada supports the rights of indigenous peoples. Aboriginal peoples are recognized in Canada's Constitution and various mechanisms exist to respect, preserve and maintain their knowledge, innovations and practices for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

With respect to the decision, in the spirit of clarity and transparency, Canada wishes to put on the record its concerns regarding the proposal to use the terminology “indigenous peoples and local communities” in future decisions and secondary documents under the Convention.

During deliberations over the last two weeks, Canada consistently observed that the terminology “indigenous peoples and local communities” differs in scope and meaning from the treaty terminology “indigenous and local communities”. It is our view that the terminology “indigenous peoples and local communities” should only be used in decisions under the Convention on an exceptional basis, if appropriate, and not in place of the language of the Convention.

Canada believes that to do otherwise will create confusion and affect how Parties understand their legal obligations under the Convention in a manner that will be unpredictable and uncertain. It also raises an issue of the integrity of the treaty and of respect for treaty terms, including deference to legal rules as to how a treaty is to be amended. In this regard, we note that Parties indicated they do not want to amend the treaty. Canada shares this view.

As such, we appreciate the work of the United Nations Office of the Legal Advisor regarding the use of different terminology in a treaty context. The advice given was that in order for the Parties to ensure that the use of different terminology in a decision would not be construed as a subsequent agreement, it should be made clear that the use of different terminology can only be on an exceptional basis without prejudice to the terminology used in the Convention and its use cannot be taken into account for the purposes of interpreting or applying the Convention.

Canada is of the view that the condition with respect to use on an exceptional basis is not met in the decision, making it a decision of general application. Canada is not able to support a decision that is of general application in respect to the use of the term “indigenous and local communities” found in Article 8(j). We believe that future COPs should not be so constrained.

While Canada did not block consensus and looks forward to continuing to work for the effective implementation of the Convention, Canada will not take this decision into account for the purpose of interpreting or implementing its obligations under the Convention as provided for under Article 8 (j) and elsewhere. Further Canada does not consider this decision to be a subsequent agreement or practice of the Parties, to have a special meaning or to establish new rights for indigenous peoples under the Convention. Canada understands that the terminology agreed to in the Convention is and remains the primary terminology for our legal obligations and reporting purposes.

#### **Argentina, under item 21 (see page 257, para. 252)**

The Argentine delegation appreciates the work which the Secretariat has done to prepare the documentation and wishes to express its satisfaction with the progress made in protecting marine and coastal biodiversity within the framework of the CBD.

However, Argentina would like to recall that, as a general principle, our country maintains that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982 (UNCLOS) constitutes the basic and essential legal framework for all ocean activity, including the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction. For this reason, the issue necessarily has to be addressed by bodies having direct authority as regards the law of the sea.

Within this framework, article 22, section 2 of the Convention on Biological Diversity states the following: “Contracting Parties shall implement this Convention with respect to the marine environment consistently with the rights and obligations of States under the law of the sea.”

With regard to this, Argentina wishes to point out that United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution 59/24 established an Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction. Negotiations within the framework of the fourth meeting of said group resulted in the adoption of a recommendation for the General Assembly. Essentially, the group recommended that the UNGA itself should initiate a process with a view to ensuring that the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of

marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction deals with the aforementioned issues effectively. This process would address, in package form and among other matters, the following: marine genetic resources, including access and benefit-sharing; measures such as area-based management tools, including marine protected areas and environmental impact assessments; marine scientific research; capacity-building; and the transfer of marine technology.

It bears noting that, through the resolution on oceans and the law of the sea (A/RES/66/231), the UNGA decided to initiate the process recommended by the Working Group (in accordance with paragraph 167 of resolution A/RES/66/231), and requested the Secretary-General to convene meetings of the Group. In paragraph 183 of resolution A/67/78, the UNGA requests the Working Group to continue considering, together and as a whole, all issues under its mandate, as provided for in paragraph 167 of resolution 66/231. In turn, through Resolution A/68/70 on oceans and the law of the sea, the UNGA requests the Secretary-General to convene meetings of the Group and requests that, within its mandate as established by resolution 66/231 and in light of Resolution 67/78, the Group make recommendations to the Assembly on the scope, parameters, and feasibility of an international instrument under the Convention. It also bears noting that these resolutions demonstrate the firm intention of both the UNGA and the Group to maintain the terms of their mandate.

In this context, and with regard to this agenda item, my country wishes to emphasize that the application of scientific criteria for EBSAs is a scientific and technical exercise, and that the establishment of measures for the conservation and management of EBSAs is a matter for States and the competent intergovernmental organizations, in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and other standards of international law (cf paragraph 26 of Decision X/29 and paragraph 6 of Decision XI/17). By virtue of this, the description of areas meeting the EBSA criteria under no circumstances obligates or commits States which have not participated voluntarily in their identification.

Argentina wishes to highlight the central role played by the United Nations General Assembly in addressing the issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction (in accordance with paragraph 21 of Decision X/29). Moreover, Argentina hopes that the decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the CBD will not affect the integrity of the “package” of elements which make up the question of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction, in light of the terms of the Working Group established by the General Assembly (in accordance with resolution A/66/231).

Argentina requests that note be taken thereof, and wishes to express its concern that said decisions might involve a fragmented approach to the question of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction, thereby interfering with the integrity of the Working Group package mentioned earlier. As regards the options of paragraph 10 of the draft decision, Argentina supports Option 3 concerning the deletion of said paragraph. Also respecting the draft decision, Argentina has a series of text proposals to make; it will submit them in writing to the Secretariat.

#### **European Union and its 28 member States, under item 21 (see p.257, para. 262)**

Two areas were withdrawn from the annex concerning the Mediterranean workshop pending further work, which the European Union and its member States are fully committed to support. Additional information will also be submitted concerning one further area.

#### **Peru, under item 21 (see p. 257, para. 262)**

Peru recognizes and welcomes the valuable contribution of the global process for the description of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs), led by the CBD Secretariat, in response to the mandate provided in decision X/29 of the Conference of the Parties. It also recognizes that the Eastern Tropical and Temperate Pacific Regional Workshop, held in the Galapagos Islands in 2012, generated important information for the identification of specific areas within that space.

However, Peru considers it appropriate to continue promoting its national process of identifying EBSAs, and to convene national workshops and, if appropriate, regional workshops, to supplement the information on EBSAs of the binational areas with neighbouring countries (Carnegie Ridge Equatorial -Front (area 11), Gulf of

Guayaquil (area 12), Nazca Ridge and Salas y Gómez (area 18), to assess and define the proposals identified in the Regional Workshop.

Regarding area 13 (upwelling system of the Humboldt Current) and 14 (permanent upwelling centres and Seabirds Associated Humboldt Current in Peru), it is necessary to conduct national studies, consistent with the nature of the process, taking into account that:

(1) In the zone referred to as the Humboldt Current Upwelling System (area 13), we note that the approach to the designation of this polygon can lead to misinterpretation, since the scientific and technical exercise conducted was centred on the identification of ecologically or biologically significant “areas” or “marine areas,” and what has been selected in this zone comprises an entire, vast marine ecosystem. The polygon spans a very wide space off the central coast of Peru (05° and 18° LS) in which there are upwellings of nutrient-rich deep waters; because the processes are focused, however, there should be national measures to define the boundaries of these zones. Moreover, this polygon includes area 14, making for the overlap and/or duplication of geographic areas.

(2) In the zone referred to as the Permanent Upwelling Cores and Important Seabird Areas of the Humboldt Current in Peru (area 14), Peru feels that there are not “permanent upwelling cores,” but rather, “greater upwelling cores.” There is a need for clarification regarding some of the polygons identified. There should thus be national studies which provide conclusive assessments in these ecosystems.

In this sense, and in line with decision XI/17, which considers the description of EBSAs “an open and evolving process,” Peru, after carrying out the necessary national workshops, may request technical support from the CBD Secretariat and the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific to organize a regional workshop with countries that share EBSAs, with the aim of strengthening the national process of identifying EBSAs, and thus strengthening synergies for conservation and better management in some of the most important marine ecosystems worldwide.

**Mexico, under item 21 (see p. 257, para. 265)**

With regard to the description of the Clipperton Atoll as an ecologically or biologically significant marine area (EBSA), as set out in the report of the Eastern Tropical and Temperate Pacific Regional Workshop held in Galapagos, Ecuador, in 2012, Mexico reserves all rights it may have under international law in the area adjacent to the Atoll. Said rights include those derived from international agreements, such as the France-Mexico Fisheries Agreement.

**European Union and its 28 Member States, under item 24 (see p. 261, para. 317)**

Recognizing that there are currently no formal rules for the organisation of on line fora to support the work on scientific, technical and technological aspects related to the work under the Convention and its Protocols, the EU suggests that the Executive Secretary draft general rules for the organization of online fora, including participation, taking into account the COP-MOP decisions BS-IV/11, BS-V/12, BS-VI/12 and BS-VII/12 in consultation with the SBSTTA Bureau. In this context the EU also suggests that the Executive Secretary apply these draft rules to the open-ended online forum on synthetic biology as a test, which will take place in the intersessional period as a test and to report on its use.

**Bolivia (Plurinational State of), under item 24 (see p. 261, para. 319)**

Taking into account that the overwhelming majority of parties recognize the urgency to develop an international framework covering organisms, components or products resulting from synthetic biology techniques, and accordingly the Plurinational State of Bolivia understands that paragraph 3(c) of decision UNEP/CBD/COP/12/L.24 means that parties will work on national, regional and international frameworks.



*Annex IV***ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED AT THE TWELFTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES*****A. Intergovernmental organizations***

African Development Bank Group	European Space Agency
CIC - International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation	Global Biodiversity Information Facility
DIVERSITAS	Global Green Growth Institute
International Tropical Timber Organization	Greater Virunga Transboundary Collaboration
Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia	Group on Earth Observations
African Union	Institut de la Francophonie pour le développement durable
ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity	International Center for Integrated Mountain Development
Bioversity International	International Food Policy Research Institute
CABI	International Network for Bamboo and Rattan
CAF Development Bank of Latin America	IUCN - International Union for Conservation of Nature
Comisión Centroamericana de Ambiente y Desarrollo	Network of Protected Areas in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden
Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale (COMIFAC)	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna	Ramsar Regional Center - East Asia
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention), Council of Europe	South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme
European Environment Agency	South Centre

***B. Academic institutions***

Agroecología Universidad Cochabamba	Fridtjof Nansen Institute
Centre for International Sustainable Development Law	Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
Centro de Estudos em Sustentabilidade da Escola de Administração de Empresas de São Paulo da Fundação Getúlio Vargas	Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ
Chinese Academy of Sciences	Instituto Federal de Educação, Ciência e Tecnologia do Rio de Janeiro
Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences	International Forestry Students Association
Coastal Oceans Research and Development in the Indian Ocean	International University Network on Cultural and Biological Diversity
Communication, Education and Public Awareness Japan (CEPA Japan)	Kobe University
Environmental Partnership Council (EPC)	Korea Institute of Ocean Science Technology
Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute (FFPRI)	Korean Environment Institute
	Kyoto University
	Kyushu University

Liaoning Ocean and Fisheries Science Research  
Institute  
Museum für Naturkunde Berlin  
Nagoya University  
National Institute of Genetics  
National Museum of Nature and Science - Japan  
National Taiwan University  
Rakuno Gakuen University  
Social and Human Development Consultative  
Group  
Social Policy Ecology Research Institute  
Sophia University  
Stockholm Resilience Centre

Tohoku University  
United Kingdom Ocean Acidification Research  
Programme  
University of Bonn  
University of Copenhagen  
University of the Philippines Open University  
(UPOU)  
University of Tokyo  
University of Trento, Italy  
University of Vienna  
University of Yamanashi (Japan)  
Wilson Center

### *C. Indigenous groups*

African Indigenous Women Organization (Nairobi)  
Articulação Pacari  
Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact Foundation  
Asociación Coordinadora Indígena y Campesina de  
Agroforestería Comunitaria Centroamericana  
Asociación ANDES  
Center for Support of Indigenous Peoples of the  
North/Russian Indigenous Training Centre  
Chibememe Earth Healing Association  
Communication, Education and Public Awareness  
Japan (CEPA Japan)  
Community Development Centre  
Confederation of Amazigh Associations of South  
Morocco  
Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la  
Cuenca Amazónica - COICA  
Ecuador Andes Chinchaysuyo, Red de Mujeres  
Indígenas en Biodiversidad por América Latina y  
El Caribe, RIMB-LAC  
Forest Peoples Programme  
Indigenous Information Network  
Indigenous Knowledge and Peoples Network  
(IKAP)

Indigenous peoples' and community conserved  
territories and areas (ICCAs) Consortium  
Indigenous Peoples' Foundation for Education and  
Environment  
International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity  
Kamchatka Regional Association of Indigenous  
Peoples of the North  
Mindrol Changchhup Choeling Trust (MCCT)  
Namibia- Nama Traditional Leaders Association  
National Indigenous Women Federation  
Nepal Indigenous Nationalities Preservation  
Association (NINPA)  
Red de Cooperación Amazónica  
Red de Mujeres Indígenas sobre biodiversidad  
Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the  
North (RAIPON)  
Saami Council  
Te Runanga o Ngati Hine (NZ tribe Ngati Hine)  
Tebtebba Foundation  
Tulalip Tribes  
Union of Indigenous Nomadic Tribes of Iran  
United Organization of Batwa Development in  
Uganda

### *D. Non-governmental organizations*

AEON Environmental Foundation  
Albaeco  
Applied Environmental Research Foundation  
Association Orée

Augusto Carneiro Institute  
Biodiversity Information Box  
BirdLife International  
Bombay Natural History Society

Botanic Gardens Conservation International  
 Brazilian Biodiversity Fund  
 CBD Alliance  
 Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry  
 Community Biodiversity Development and Conservation Programme  
 Conservation International  
 Costa Rica Por Siempre  
 Council for Green Revolution  
 Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund  
 CSO PEACE SEED  
 Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) - Earthmind  
 East Asian - Australasian Flyway Partnership  
 Ecologistas en Acción  
 EcoLomics International  
 EcoNexus  
 ECOROPA  
 Environmental Defense Fund  
 Environmental Quality Protection Foundation  
 ETC Group  
 Fair Trade Tourism  
 Federation of German Scientists  
 Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)  
 Forest Trends  
 Friends of the Earth Germany (BUND)  
 Friends of the Earth International  
 Fujimae Ramsar Society  
 Fundação Grupo Boticário de Proteção à Natureza  
 Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales  
 Global Canopy Programme  
 Global Forest Coalition  
 Global Island Partnership  
 Global Sustainable Tourism Council  
 Green Asia Network  
 Greenpeace International  
 Group of Helping Hands Nepal (SAHAS)  
 International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)  
 Institut du développement durable et des relations internationales  
 Institute for Biodiversity Network  
 Institute for Global Environmental Strategies  
 Institute of Environment Rehabilitation and Conservation (ERECON)  
 Instituto LIFE  
 Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad  
 International Association for Falconry and the Conservation of Birds of Prey  
 International Development Law Organization  
 International Fund for Animal Welfare  
 International Institute for Environment and Development  
 International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative  
 International Union of Forest Research Organizations  
 Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology  
 Japan Civil Network for the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity  
 Japan Committee for IUCN  
 Japan Falconiformes Center  
 Japan Family Farmers Movement  
 Japan Federation of Bar Associations  
 Japan International Cooperation Agency  
 Japan Wildlife Conservation Society  
 Japan Wildlife Research Center  
 Kalpavriksh  
 Kerala State Biodiversity Board  
 Korea Civil Network  
 Korea Federation for Environmental Movement  
 Little Bees International  
 Living Planet Foundation  
 Missouri Botanical Garden  
 Natural Environment Coexistence Technology Association (NECTA) (Japan)  
 Natural Justice (Lawyers for Communities and the Environment)  
 Nature and Livelihoods  
 Network of Marine Protected Area Managers in the Mediterranean  
 Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development  
 People and Nature Consulting International  
 Planeterra Foundation  
 Pro Natura Foundation Japan  
 Public Research and Regulation Initiative  
 RAEIN-Africa

Rainforest Alliance  
 Ramsar Network Japan  
 RARE Conservation  
 Regional Partnership for the Preservation of the  
 Coastal zone and Marine in western Africa  
 Responsible Ecosystems Sourcing Platform  
 Science and Technology Policy Institute  
 SEO/Birdlife  
 Social and Human Development Consultative  
 Group  
 Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental  
 Southeast Asia Regional Initiatives for Community  
 Empowerment  
 SWAN International  
 TERRE (INDIA)

The Nature Conservancy  
 The Nature Conservation Society of Japan  
 The Union for Ethical BioTrade  
 Third World Network  
 TRAFFIC International  
 USC - Canada  
 WALHI/Friends of the Earth Indonesia  
 Wildlife Conservation Society  
 Wildlife Watch Group (WWG) (Nepal)  
 World Association of Zoos and Aquariums  
 World Resources Institute  
 WWF International  
 Zoological Society of London

#### ***E. Local authorities***

Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Environment and Gangwon (Republic of Korea)  
 Aichi prefectural government  
 Gangwon Province (Republic of Korea)  
 ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability  
 Kerala State Biodiversity Board (India)

#### ***F. Industry***

Agip Kazakhstan North Caspian Operating  
 Company N.V.  
 Ajinomoto Co. Inc.  
 Aleph Inc. - Eco Project  
 Association Française des Entreprises pour  
 l'Environnement  
 'Biodiversity in Good Company' Initiative  
 Black Mountain Mining Ltd.  
 Canadian Business and Biodiversity Council  
 Candela  
 CDC Biodiversité  
 Confederação Nacional da Indústria  
 Conselho Empresarial Brasileiro para o  
 Desenvolvimento Sustentavel  
 CropLife International  
 Design and Environment Inc.  
 Ecoacsa Reserva de Biodiversidad  
 Evolva  
 FIBS, Corporate Responsibility Network  
 Fujitsu Limited

Global Reporting Initiative  
 IDEA Consultants  
 India Business & Biodiversity Initiative  
 Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and  
 Wales  
 International Federation of Pharmaceutical  
 Manufacturers and Associations  
 Japan Bioindustry Association  
 Japan Business Initiative for Biodiversity  
 Japan Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association  
 Keidanren Committee on Nature Conservation  
 Korea Business Council for Sustainable  
 Development  
 Landmarc Support Services Limited  
 National Confederation of Industry (Brazil)  
 OneWorldStandards Ltd.  
 PhytoTrade Africa  
 Posigraf  
 Saraya Co., Ltd.  
 Sri Lanka Business and Biodiversity Platform  
 Sustainable Flows

The Tourism Company  
Unilever Limited (India)  
World Business Council for Sustainable  
Development

World Ocean Council  
Youngone Corporation  
Yves Rocher

***G. Youth***

Earth Kids Foundation  
Global Youth Biodiversity Network

Japan Biodiversity Youth Network  
Korean Council for Biological Diversity

***H. Other observers***

ABS Capacity Development Initiative  
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale  
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH  
Environmental Partnership Council (EPC) (Japan)  
GIST Advisory Private Ltd.  
ICF GHK Head Office London

National Commission for Sustainable Development  
of Traditional Communities and Peoples (Brazil)  
One World Analytics  
People and Nature Consulting International  
Seascope Consultants Ltd.  
Trucost

---