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COMPILATION OF DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES RELEVANT TO ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION

Note by the Executive Secretary

1. The present information note provides an overview of how ecosystem restoration has been addressed under the Convention to date. A compilation of relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties is provided as an annex.

2. The Convention text reads "Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate: Rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems and promote the recovery of threatened species, inter alia, through the development and implementation of plans or other management strategies" (Article 8(f)). This is the overarching mandate for ecosystem restoration under the Convention. Further, Article 14 (2) provides that "The Conference of the Parties shall examine, on the basis of studies to be carried out, the issue of liability and redress, including restoration and compensation, for damage to biological diversity, except where such liability is a purely internal matter." In addition, the text also provides, predominantly for the purpose of complementing in-situ measures, "Adopt measures for the recovery and rehabilitation of threatened species and for their reintroduction into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions" (Article 9 (c)).

3. The programmes of work developed under the Convention cover many aspects relevant to ecosystem restoration (e.g. the programme of work on forest biodiversity), but do not cover all aspects of the interactions and do not cover inter-sectoral aspects. The principles of the Ecosystem Approach (decision V/6) are very relevant, addressing, *inter alia*, the different needs of various sectors of society and the need to understand and manage the ecosystem in an economic context. However the ecosystem approach has not been used to its full potential.

4. A review of progress towards the 2010 Target was carried out through the third edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* in preparation for COP-10. While acknowledging the significant and measurable results of many actions to address biodiversity loss in particular areas and among targeted species, analyses for GBO-3 illustrated several points on restoration:

* UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/1.

- There are greater opportunities than previously recognized to address the biodiversity crisis while contributing to other social objectives, and that opportunities include "rewilding" abandoned farmland in some regions, and the restoration of river basins and other wetland ecosystems to enhance water supply, flood control and the removal of pollutants.

- Increasingly, restoration of terrestrial, inland water and marine ecosystems will be needed to re-establish ecosystem functioning and the provision of valuable services. Economic analysis shows that ecosystem restoration can give good economic rates of return. However the biodiversity and associated services of restored ecosystems usually remain below the levels of natural ecosystems. This reinforces the argument that, where possible, avoiding degradation through conservation is preferable (and even more cost-effective) than restoration after the event.

- Taking actions to ensure the maintenance and restoration of well-functioning ecosystems, underpinned by biodiversity and providing natural infrastructure for human societies, can provide economic gains worth trillions of dollars a year. The latest science suggests ever more strongly that better management, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is a prudent and cost-effective investment in social and economic security, and in risk reduction for the global community.

- In many countries, steps are being taken to restore wetlands, often involving reversals in land-use policies by re-wetting areas that were drained in the relatively recent past. A single freshwater ecosystem can often provide multiple benefits such as purification of water, protection from natural disasters, food and materials for local livelihoods and income from tourism. There is a growing recognition that restoring or maintaining the natural functions of freshwater systems can be a cost-effective alternative to building physical infrastructure for flood defenses or costly water treatment facilities.

- Specific measures can and do have an impact in tackling the direct drivers of biodiversity loss: alien species control, responsible management of farm waste and habitat protection and restoration are some examples. However, such measures must compete with a series of powerful underlying causes of biodiversity loss. These are even more challenging to control, as they tend to involve long-term social, economic and cultural trends.

- The GBO-3 provided an update on the status of Goal 2.1: Restore, maintain, or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups, indicating that this goal was not achieved by 2010 globally as many species continue to decline in abundance and distribution. However, some efforts had resulted in the recovery of targeted species. The report also outlined possible future outcomes for biodiversity change during the rest of the 21st century, based on a combination of observed trends, models and experiments, one outcome was: Biodiversity and ecosystem changes could be prevented, significantly reduced or even reversed (while species extinctions cannot be reversed, diversity of ecosystems can be restored) if strong action is applied urgently, comprehensively and appropriately, at international, national and local levels. This action must focus on addressing the direct and indirect factors driving biodiversity loss, and must adapt to changing knowledge and conditions.

- The GBO-3 described that tipping points are most likely to be avoided if climate change mitigation to keep average temperature increases below 2 degrees Celsius is accompanied by action to reduce other factors pushing the ecosystem towards a changed state. For example, in the Amazon it is estimated that keeping deforestation below 20% of the original forest extent will greatly reduce the risk of widespread dieback. As current trends

will likely take cumulative deforestation to 20% of the Brazilian Amazon at or near 2020, a programme of significant forest restoration would be a prudent measure to build in a margin of safety.

- There are opportunities for rewilding landscapes from farmland abandonment in some regions – in Europe, for example, about 200 000 square kilometers of land are expected to be freed up by 2050. Ecological restoration and reintroduction of large herbivores and carnivores will be important in creating self-sustaining ecosystems with minimal need for further human intervention.

- There is large potential to minimize impacts on water quality and reducing the risk of eutrophication, through investment in sewage treatment, wetland protection and restoration, and control of agricultural run-off, particularly in the developing world.

- More integrated management of freshwater ecosystems will help reduce negative impacts from competing pressures. Restoration of disrupted processes such as reconnecting floodplains, managing dams to mimic natural flows and re-opening access to fish habitats blocked by dams, can help to reverse degradation.

- Systematic proofing of policies for their impact on biodiversity and ecosystem services would ensure not only that biodiversity was better protected, but that climate change itself was more effectively addressed. Conservation of biodiversity, and, where necessary restoration of ecosystems, can be cost effective interventions for both mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, often with substantial co-benefits.

- In the future, in order to ensure that biodiversity is effectively conserved, restored and wisely used, and that it continues to deliver the benefits essential for all people, action must be expanded to additional levels and scales. Direct pressures on biodiversity must continue to be addressed, and actions to improve the state of biodiversity maintained, although on a much larger scale. In addition, actions must be developed to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss, and to ensure that biodiversity continues to provide the ecosystem services essential to human wellbeing.

- From analysis of the failure to slow biodiversity loss, the following elements linked to restoration might be considered for a future strategy: (1) Take full advantage of opportunities to contribute to climate change mitigation through conservation and restoration of forests, peatlands, wetlands and other ecosystems that capture and store large amounts of carbon; and climate change adaptation through investing in "natural infrastructure", and planning for geographical shifts in species and communities by maintaining and enhancing ecological connectivity across landscapes and inland water ecosystems; (2) Increasingly, restoration of terrestrial, inland water and marine ecosystems will be needed to re-establish ecosystem functioning and the provision of valuable ecosystem services. A recent analysis of schemes to restore degraded ecosystems showed that, overall, such schemes are successful in improving the status of biodiversity. Moreover, economic analysis conducted by The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), shows that ecosystem restoration may give good economic rates of return when considering the long-term provision of ecosystem services. However the levels of biodiversity and ecosystem services remained below the levels of the pristine ecosystems, reinforcing the argument that, where possible, avoiding degradation through conservation is preferable (and even more cost-effective) than restoration after the event. Restoration can take decades to have a significant impact, and will be more effective for some ecosystems than for others. In some cases, restoration of ecosystems will not be possible as the impacts of degradation are irreversible.

Box 1: Guidance in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 relevant to ecosystem restoration

From decision X/2:

10. Achieving this positive outcome requires actions at multiple entry points, which are reflected in the goals of this Strategic Plan. These include:

(c) Continuing direct action to safeguard and, where necessary, restore biodiversity and ecosystem services. While longer-term actions to reduce the underlying causes of biodiversity are taking effect, immediate action can help conserve biodiversity, including in critical ecosystems, by means of protected areas, habitat restoration, species recovery programmes and other targeted conservation interventions;

(d): "Use the revised and updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans as effective instruments for the integration of biodiversity targets into national development and poverty reduction policies and strategies, national accounting, as appropriate, economic sectors and spatial planning processes, by Government and the private sector at all levels"

11. The vision of this Strategic Plan is a world of "Living in harmony with nature" where "By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people."

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

Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

5. The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 was developed against the background of the 2010 Target, recognizing that biodiversity loss could only be effectively addressed with simultaneous and coordinated action at a number of levels. Thus the new Strategic Plan contained five interdependent Strategic Goals, addressing:

A. The **underlying causes** or indirect drivers of biodiversity loss;

B. The **pressures or direct drivers** on biodiversity;

C. Actions aimed at **safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity** through direct interventions;

D. The safeguarding and enhancement of the **benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services** to human societies;

E. The means to **enhance the implementation** of all other goals within the Strategic Plan.

6. Ecosystem restoration can be considered a cross-cutting measure to support the achievement of multiple targets of the Strategic Plan.

7. At its tenth meeting, the COP adopted a consolidated update of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation 2011-2020. Under Objective II: Plant diversity is urgently and effectively conserved, two targets relate directly to ecosystem restoration: Target 4 - At least 15 per cent of each ecological region or vegetation type secured through effective management and/or restoration; and Target 8 - At least 75 per cent of threatened plant species in *ex situ* collections, preferably in the country of origin, and at least 20 per cent available for recovery and restoration programmes.

8. The eleventh meeting of the COP was provided with a large amount of information on ecosystem restoration compiled by the Society for Ecological Restoration (i.e. documents UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/17, Available Guidance and Guidelines on Ecosystem Restoration, UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/18, Available Tools and Technologies on Ecosystem Restoration, and UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/19, Most Used Definitions/Descriptions of Key Terms Related to Ecosystem Restoration).

9. In decision XI/16 on ecosystem restoration, the COP urged Parties and encouraged other Governments and relevant organizations to make concerted efforts to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Targets 14 and 15 and targets 4 and 8 of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, and to contribute to the achievement of all the other Aichi Biodiversity Targets through ecosystem restoration through a range of activities depending on national circumstances. In the same decision, the COP invited Parties, other Governments, relevant intergovernmental organizations, the Society for Ecological Restoration, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, the World Resources Institute, the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration, the International Tropical Timber Organization and other relevant organizations and initiatives such as the Sub-Global Assessment Network, as appropriate, to support countries in implementing ecosystem restoration by implementing a number of activities. In the same decision, the COP urged Parties, and invited other Governments, organizations and donors in a position to do so to provide adequate financial, technical and other support to the Executive Secretary for facilitating capacity development and implementation initiatives.

10. The interim review of progress towards implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and achieving its Aichi Biodiversity Targets recognized significant progress towards meeting some components of the majority of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, but also noted that in most cases this progress would not be sufficient to achieve the targets set for 2020, and additional action was required. Indicators suggested that based on current trends, pressures on biodiversity would continue to increase at least until 2020.

11. Further, according to GBO-4, "*analysis of the major primary sectors indicates that drivers linked to agriculture account for 70 per cent of the projected loss of terrestrial biodiversity. Addressing trends in food systems is therefore crucial in determining whether the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 will succeed*." The analysis behind this last key message is developed in a background study for GBO-4: "How Sectors can contribute to sustainable use and conservation of Biodiversity".[1]

12. A number of other conclusions of GBO-4 are relevant to ecosystem restoration:

"*Solutions for achieving sustainable farming and food systems include sustainable productivity increases by restoring ecosystem services in agricultural landscapes, reducing waste and losses in supply chains, and addressing shifts in consumption patterns."*

"Key potential actions that could accelerate progress towards Goal B, if more widely applied include the conservation and restoration of wetlands."

[1] CBD Technical Series No. 79.

"Habitats important for ecosystem services, for example wetlands and forests, continue to be lost and degraded (Target 14). However, restoration is under way for some depleted or degraded ecosystems, especially wetlands and forests, sometimes on a very ambitious scale, as in China. Many countries, organizations and companies have pledged to restore large areas. Abandonment of farmland in some regions including Europe, North America and East Asia is enabling 'passive restoration' on a significant scale (Target 15)."

"Key potential actions that could accelerate progress towards Goal D, if more widely applied include:

- *Identifying, at the national level, with the involvement of relevant stakeholders, those ecosystems that are particularly important in providing ecosystem services, with particular attention to ecosystems upon which vulnerable groups are directly dependent for their health, nutrition and general well-being and livelihoods, as well as ecosystems that help to reduce risks from disasters. Reducing the pressures on and, where necessary, enhancing the protection and restoration of those ecosystems providing essential services (for example wetlands, coral reefs, rivers and forests and mountain areas as "water towers" among others);*
- *Identifying opportunities and priorities for restoration, including highly degraded ecosystems, areas of particular importance for ecosystem services and ecological connectivity, and areas undergoing abandonment of agricultural or other human-dominated use. Where feasible, making restoration an economically viable activity, by coupling employment and income generation with restoration activities."*

13. Action on ecosystem restoration will impact greatly upon achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the UNGA in September 2015, which draw heavily on the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Annex

COMPILATION OF DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CBD RELEVANT TO ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION

This annex is divided into two sections. Section A includes text from COP XI and XII decisions relevant to ecosystem restoration, and Section B is a listing of decisions prior to COP XI relevant to ecosystem restoration.

A. COP XI AND XII DECISIONS RELEVANT TO ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION

Decision XI/15. Review of the programme of work on island biodiversity

2. *Calls on* Parties to continue to focus international attention and action on the six priorities included in decision IX/21 as they affect livelihood and island economies: the prevention, eradication and control of invasive alien species; climate-change adaptation and mitigation activities; establishment and management of marine protected areas; capacity-building; access to, and fair and equitable sharing of, the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, and poverty alleviation, with particular attention to:

(b) Mainstreaming ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change, ecosystem restoration and invasive species management for human health and well-being into all island development and conservation plans and projects and build capacity in their application;

Decision XI/16. Ecosystem restoration (in its entirety)

Decision XI/19. Biodiversity and climate change related issues: advice on the application of relevant safeguards for biodiversity with regard to policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries

Annex

17. As per paragraph 13 of decision XI/19, the following relevant guidance in decision X/33, paragraph 8, should be considered when addressing safeguards for and multiple benefits of the activities referred to in paragraph 1 of decision XI/19,

(c) In forest landscapes subject to harvesting, clearing and/or degradation, implement, as appropriate, improved land management, reforestation and forest restoration, prioritizing the use of native communities of species, to improve biodiversity conservation and associated services while sequestering carbon and limiting the degradation and clearing of native primary and secondary forests;

(d) When designing, implementing and monitoring afforestation, reforestation and forest restoration activities for climate change mitigation, consider conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services through, for example:

(i) Converting only land of low biodiversity value or ecosystems largely composed of non-native species, and preferably degraded ecosystems;

(ii) Prioritizing, whenever feasible, local and acclimated native tree species when selecting species for planting;

(iii) Avoiding invasive alien species;

(iv) Preventing net reduction of carbon stocks in all organic carbon pools;

(v) Strategically locating afforestation activities within the landscape to enhance connectivity and increase the provision of ecosystem services within forest areas;

Decision XI/21. Biodiversity and climate change: integrating biodiversity considerations into climate-change related activities

6. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to;
(d) Recognize the significant role that protected areas, restored ecosystems and other conservation measures can play in climate-change-related activities;

Decision XI/29. Global Taxonomy Initiative

D. Strategic actions to take in the period 2011-2020

Action 8: By 2019, improve the quality and increase the quantity of records on biodiversity in historic, current and future collections and make them available through taxonomic and genetic databases to enhance resolution and increase confidence of biodiversity prediction models under different scenarios.

Relevant activities in the programme of work on the GTI: Planned activity 7: Develop a coordinated global taxonomy information system.
Output of the action: Increased capacity of Parties to make science-based decisions utilizing information on the status of biodiversity and potential loss/restoration of species, habitat or ecosystems under the given policy-relevant scenarios.

Decision 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

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:

(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;

Decision 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

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

Decision XII/14. Liability and redress in the context of paragraph 2 of Article 14 of the Convention

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;

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; [101]

(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; [102]

(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);

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.

Decision XII/17. Invasive alien species: review of work and considerations for future work

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:

(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;

Decision XII/19. Ecosystem conservation and restoration (in its entirety)

B. COP DECISIONS PRIOR TO COP XI REFERRING TO ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION

Issue	Decision

Marine and Coastal Biodiversity	X/29 paras 13, 71, 72 | IX/20 annex – rationale | VII/5 para 49, objectives 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.3, appendix 3 3 – Elements of a marine and coastal biodiversity management framework. Section D. para 10 | IV/5 Operational obj. 1.2, activity C; obj.1.3 activity C | II/10 annex I para (ii)
Agricultural Biodiversity	X/34 para 5 | VI/5 annex II. I context - para 4. II para 6; Element 2 – rationale, Activities 2.1; Element 3 | V/5 para 15 | III/11 paras 15, 17, annex II para 1(vii)
Biodiversity and climate change	X/33 paras 8, 9 | IX/16 para 3(f) | VIII/30 para 1 | VII/15 paras 5, 18
Guidance to the financial mechanism	X/24 para B4 | VII/20 para 6
Biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands	X/35 para 8 | VIII/2 Goal 2, target 2.1 | VII/2 annex activity 7 (b). | V/23 para 11, and activity 7
Forest Biodiversity	X/36 para 5 | IX/5 para 1(k),1(g) | VIII/19 B, para 3(c) | VI/22 Programme element 1, obj. 1, activity (i); and Goal 2, obj. 3 (c), and (d); obj. 4 (e); and obj. 5 (a). Goal 3, obj. 1, (a),(b),(c); obj. 3 (c); Programme element 3, Goal 3, obj. 1 (c). | V/4 para 10, annex I para 2
Global Biodiversity Outlook	X/4 para 6
Global Strategy for Plant Conservation	X/17 Objective II, Targets 4 and 8, para 15, VI/9 paras 5, 11; Targets strategy b (viii), Targets 4 and 8
Inland waters biodiversity	X/28 paras 10, 45 | VII/4 para 26, and programme element 1, Goal 1.1, objective b., Goal 1.3, 1.4, and 2.2 and related activities | IV/4 paras 8, 9
Mountain biodiversity	X/30 paras 4, 5 | VII/27 Goal 1.2, and related actions
Multi-year programme of work	X/9 para (a) (ix)
Protected Areas	X/31 paras 8, 14, 26 | VII/28 para 12, annex of the programme of work, para 1 and Goals 1.2, 1.5, 3.3 and related activities
The Strategic Plan	X/2 the concept of habitat restoration is embedded in the Vision, the Mission, Targets 14 and 15 and in para 10. | VII/30 Goal 2, Target 2.1
Sustainable Use	VII/12, annex II para 2
Ecosystem Approach	VII/11 Principle 5 (rationale and in 5.6); Principle 9 (rationale and 9.10); principle 12 (12.5); annex II paras 6, 12, 16. | V/6 principle 5 (rationale), principle 9, section C operational guidance to (2) enhance benefit sharing
Invasive alien species	IX/4 para 15(e) | VIII/27 para 41 | VI/23 para 28(d), section D – guiding principle 12 | V/8 outline for case-studies para 2
Liability and redress	IX/23 para 1 | VIII/29 paras 2, and 3 | VI/11paras 1(c), 2
Identification, monitoring, indicators and assessments	VI/7 Paras 25, 41 | VIII/15 annex II – Indicators - Targets 2.1, 8.2. | Impact assessment VIII/28 , paras 23, 25
Tourism and biodiversity	VII/14 Goal 22, para 66, para 84
Island biodiversity	VIII/, 1Target 1.1, action 1.1.3; Target 2.1 action 2.1.1; appendix
Incentive Measures	VIII/25 para 8