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Agenda item 5.1

UPDATING AND REVISION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE POST-2010 PERIOD

Draft recommendation submitted by the Co-Chairs of the Contact Group on the Strategic Plan

Taking into account the recommendations of SBSTTA at its fourteenth meeting following its examination of the outcome-oriented goals and targets, and associated indicators, and its consideration of their possible adjustments for the period beyond 2010, the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention *recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decision IX/9, in which it requested the Working Group on Review of Implementation, at its third meeting, to prepare, for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting, a revised and updated Strategic Plan including a revised biodiversity target,

Welcoming the submissions by Parties and observers providing views on the updating and revision of the Strategic Plan and the various consultations that have been convened by Parties, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Countdown 2010, and other partners, including regional consultations, the Informal Expert Workshop on the Updating of the Strategic Plan of the Convention for the Post-2010 Period held in London from 18 to 20 January 2010 and the sixth UN/Norway Trondheim Conference on Biodiversity, held in Trondheim, Norway, from 1 to 5 February 2010,

Expressing its gratitude to the Governments of Belgium, Brazil, Egypt, Ethiopia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Japan, Kenya, Norway, Panama, Peru, Sweden, and the United Kingdom for hosting these consultations, as well as for their financial contributions,

Welcoming also the participation of various bodies of the United Nations system, convened through the Environmental Management Group, and of the scientific community, convened through DIVERSITAS, the Inter Academy Panel of the National Academies of Science and other channels,

Noting with concern the conclusions of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, which confirm that the 2010 biodiversity target has not been met in full, assesses the obstacles that have

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prevented the target from being met, analyses future scenarios for biodiversity and reviews possible actions that might be taken to reduce future loss,

Welcoming also the reports of the study on the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity,

1. *Adopts* the Strategic Plan of the Convention 2011-2020, as contained in annex I to the present decision;

2. *Takes note* of the technical rationale, possible indicators and suggested milestones for each target of the Strategic Plan contained in annex II to this decision;¹

3. *Urges* Parties and other Governments, with the support of intergovernmental and other organizations, as appropriate, to implement the Strategic Plan and in particular to:

(a) Enable 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 2011-2020 Strategic Plan;

(b) Develop national and regional targets, using the Strategic Plan as a flexible framework, in accordance with national priorities and capacities and taking into account both the global targets and the status and trends of biological diversity in the country, with a view to contributing to collective global efforts to reach the global targets, and report thereon to the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting;

(c) Review, and as necessary update and revise, their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, in line with the Strategic Plan and the guidance adopted in decision IX/9, including by integrating their national targets into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, adopted as a policy instrument, and report thereon to the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh or twelfth meeting;

(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 accounts, economic sectors and spatial planning processes, by Government and the private sector at all levels;

(e) Monitor and review the implementation of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans in accordance with the Strategic Plan and their national targets making use of the set of indicators developed for the Strategic Plan as a flexible framework and to report to the Conference of the Parties through their fifth and sixth national reports and any other means to be decided by the Conference of the Parties;

4. *Urges* regional organizations to consider the development or updating of regional biodiversity strategies, as appropriate, including agreeing regional targets, as a means of complementing and supporting national actions and of contributing to the implementation of the Strategic Plan;

5. *Emphasizes* the need for capacity-building activities and the effective sharing of knowledge, consistent with decisions VIII/8, IX/8 and other relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties, in order to support all countries, especially developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, in the implementation of the Strategic Plan;

¹ To be developed on the basis of annex I to this document, annex II to the note by the Executive Secretary on the examination of the outcome-oriented goals and targets, and associated indicators, and consideration of their possible adjustments for the period beyond 2010 (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/10) and the SBSTTA recommendation XIV/9 on the subject.

6. *Emphasizing* that increased knowledge on biodiversity and ecosystem services and its application is an important tool for communicating and mainstreaming biodiversity, *invites* Parties and other Governments to make use of the findings of the study on The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity and other relevant studies, to make the case for investment for biodiversity and ecosystem services and to strengthen policy commitment to biodiversity at the highest level;

7. *Recalling* decision IX/8 which called for gender mainstreaming in NBSAPs and decision IX/24 that approved the gender plan of action for the Convention, which among other things, requests Parties to mainstream a gender perspective into the implementation of the Convention and promote gender equality in achieving its three objectives, and requests Parties to mainstream gender considerations, where appropriate, in the implementation of the Strategic Plan and its associated goals, targets and indicators.

8. *Recalling* its “Four-year framework of programme priorities related to utilization of GEF resources for biodiversity for the period from 2010 to 2014” proposed in decision IX/31 and *noting* that objective 5 of the GEF-5 Biodiversity Focal Area Strategy is to “Integrate CBD obligations into national planning processes through enabling activities”, *requests* the Global Environment Facility to provide support to eligible Parties in a expeditious manner, for revising their national biodiversity strategies and action plans in line with the Strategic Plan;

9. *Recalling* its strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention (decision IX/11 B, annex), invites Parties and relevant organizations, including members of the United Nations Development Group, the World Bank, regional development banks and other relevant international and regional bodies, together with non-governmental organizations and business sector entities to make available the necessary resources for the implementation of the Strategic Plan, especially by developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition;

10. *Decides* that the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook shall be prepared to provide a mid-term review of progress towards the 2020 targets, including an analysis of how the implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan has contributed to the 2015 targets of the Millennium Development Goals;

11. *Recalling* that the role of the Conference of the Parties is to keep the implementation of the Convention under review, *decides* that future meetings of the Conference of the Parties shall review progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan, share experiences relevant for implementation and provide guidance on means to address obstacles encountered;

12. *Decides* to consider at its eleventh meeting the need for and possible development of additional mechanisms or enhancements to existing mechanisms such as SBSTTA and WGRI to enable Parties to meet their commitments under the Convention and the implementation of the Strategic Plan.

13. *Invites*

(a) UNEP, in particular its regional offices, and UNDP and FAO, working at the country level, to facilitate activities to support the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan, in cooperation with other relevant implementation agencies;

(b) UNEP, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, as well as other relevant organizations to further develop, maintain and actively make use of TEMATEA to enhance coherent implementation of biodiversity-related conventions and agreements;

(c) The Environment Management Group, in building on its report to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to identify measures for effective and efficient implementation the Strategic Plan across the United Nations system and provide a report on its work to the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting through WGRI and SBSTTA.

14. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To promote and facilitate in partnership with relevant international organizations activities to strengthen capacity for the implementation of the Strategic Plan, including through regional and/or subregional workshops on updating and revising national biodiversity strategies and action plans, the mainstreaming of biodiversity and the enhancement of the clearing-house mechanism and the mobilisation of resources;

(b) To prepare an analysis/synthesis of national regional and other actions, including targets as appropriate, established in accordance with the Strategic Plan to enable the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention at its fourth meeting, and the Conference of Parties at its eleventh and subsequent meetings to assess the contribution of such national and regional targets towards the global targets;

(c) To develop options for the further enhancement of implementation of the Convention, including through the further development of capacity-building programmes, partnerships and the strengthening of synergies among Conventions and other international processes, for consideration by the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention at its fourth meeting;

(d) To prepare a plan, to be considered by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties, for the preparation of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook on the basis of the fifth national reports, use of headline global biodiversity indicators and other relevant information.

(e) Building on the results of the TEEB study and other processes, to cooperate with relevant organizations such as UNEP, World Bank, OECD, with the aim of: (i) further developing the economic aspects related to ecosystem services and biodiversity; (ii) developing implementation tools for the integration of the economic case for biodiversity and ecosystem services; and (iii) facilitating implementation and capacity-building for such tools;

(f) Through capacity-building workshops, to support countries in making use of the findings of the TEEB study and in integrating the values of biodiversity into relevant national and local policies, programmes and planning processes.

Annex

STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 2011-2020

“Today’s biodiversity, Our future”: the Strategic Plan for the Convention on Biological Diversity 2011-2020

1. The purpose of the Strategic Plan 2010-2020 is to promote effective implementation of the Convention through a strategic approach comprising a shared vision, a mission, strategic goals and targets that will inspire broad-based action by all Parties and stakeholders. It will also provide a framework for the establishment of national and regional targets and for enhancing coherence in the implementation of the provisions of the Convention and the decisions of the Conference of the Parties, including the programmes of work and the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation as well as international regime on access and benefit sharing.² It will also serve as the basis for the development of communication tools capable of attracting the attention of and engaging stakeholders, thereby facilitating the mainstreaming of biodiversity into broader national and global agendas. A separate Strategic Plan is being developed for the Biosafety Protocol that will complement the present one for the Convention.
2. The text of the Convention, and in particular its three objectives, provide the fundamental basis for the Strategic Plan.

I. THE RATIONALE FOR THE PLAN³

3. Biological diversity underpins ecosystem functioning and the provision of ecosystem services essential for human well-being. It provides for food security, human health, the provision of clean air and water; it contributes to local livelihoods, and economic development, and is essential for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, including poverty reduction.
4. The Convention on Biological Diversity has three objectives: the conservation of biological diversity; the sustainable use of its components; and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources. In the Convention’s first Strategic Plan, adopted in 2002, the Parties committed themselves “to a more effective and coherent implementation of the three objectives of the Convention, to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on Earth.” The third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-3), drawing upon national reports, indicators and research studies, assesses progress towards the 2010 target, and provides scenarios for the future of biodiversity.
5. The 2010 biodiversity target has inspired action at many levels. However, such actions have not been on a scale sufficient to address the pressures on biodiversity. Moreover there has been insufficient integration of biodiversity issues into broader policies, strategies, programmes and actions, and therefore the underlying drivers of biodiversity loss have not been significantly reduced. While there is now some understanding of the linkages between biodiversity, ecosystem services and human well-being, the value of biodiversity is still not reflected in broader policies and incentive structures.
6. Most Parties identify a lack of financial, human and technical resources as limiting their implementation of the Convention. Technology transfer under the Convention has been very limited. Insufficient scientific information for policy and decision making is a further obstacle for the

² This sentence will be reviewed in the light of the decision at COP-10 on the international regime.

³ This section of the Strategic Plan sets out the context for the new Strategic Plan, including issues related to the status, trends and scenarios for biodiversity and the consequences for human well-being, experience with implementing the Convention, and present challenges and opportunities.

implementation of the Convention. However, scientific uncertainty should not be used as an excuse for inaction.

7. The 2010 biodiversity target has not been achieved, at least not at the global level. The diversity of genes, species and ecosystems continues to decline, as the pressures on biodiversity remain constant or increase in intensity mainly as a result of human actions.

8. Scientific consensus projects a continuing loss of habitats and high rates of extinctions throughout this century if current trends persist, with the risk of drastic consequences to human societies as several thresholds or “tipping points” are crossed. Unless urgent action is taken to reverse current trends, a wide range of services derived from ecosystems, underpinned by biodiversity, could rapidly be lost. While the harshest impacts will fall on the poor, thereby undermining efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, no-one will be immune from the impacts of the loss of biodiversity.

9. On the other hand, scenario analysis reveals a wide range of options for addressing the crisis. Determined action to value and protect biodiversity diversity will benefit people in many ways, including through better health, greater food security and less poverty. It will also help to slow climate change by enabling ecosystems to store and absorb more carbon; and it will help people adapt to climate change by adding resilience to ecosystems and making them less vulnerable. Better protection of biodiversity is therefore a prudent and cost-effective investment in risk reduction for the global community.

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

(a) Initiating action to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss, including production and consumption patterns, by ensuring that biodiversity concerns are mainstreamed throughout government and society, through communication, education and awareness, appropriate incentive measures, and institutional change;

(b) Taking action now to decrease the direct pressures on biodiversity. Engagement of the agricultural, forest, fisheries, tourism, energy and other sectors will be essential to success. Where trade-offs between biodiversity protection and other social objectives exist, they can often be minimized by using approaches such as spatial planning and efficiency measures. Where multiple pressures are threatening vital ecosystems and their services, urgent action is needed to decrease those pressures most amenable to short-term relief, such as over-exploitation or pollution, so as to prevent more intractable pressures, in particular climate change, from pushing the system “over the edge” to a degraded state;

(c) Continuing direct action to safeguard and, where necessary, restore biodiversity and ecosystem services. Whilst 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) Efforts to ensure continued provision of ecosystem services and to ensure access to these services, especially for the poor who most directly depend on them. Maintenance and restoration of ecosystems generally provide cost-effective ways to address climate change. Therefore, although climate change is an additional major threat to biodiversity, addressing this threat opens up a number of opportunities for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use;

(e) Enhanced support mechanisms for: capacity-building; the generation, use and sharing of knowledge; and access to the necessary financial and other resources. National planning processes need to become more effective in mainstreaming biodiversity and in highlighting its relevance for social and economic agendas. Convention bodies need to become more effective in reviewing implementation and providing support and guidance to Parties.

II. VISION

11. The vision of this Strategic Plan is a world of “*Living in harmony with nature*” where “*By 2050, Biodiversity [our natural capital] is valued conserved, restored and wisely used, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people*”.

III. THE MISSION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN

12. [Take effective and urgent action [to halt][towards halting] the loss of biodiversity [by 2020*[provided a fifty-fold increase in funding is made available, in accordance with the principle of ‘common but differentiated responsibility and article 20 of the Convention]] in order to contribute to human well-being, and poverty eradication, and to secure the planet’s variety of life, and [by 2020] to have reduced the pressures on biodiversity, avoided tipping points, used biological resources sustainably, restored ecosystems and sustain ecosystem services, shared the benefits of biodiversity equitably, and mainstreamed biodiversity issues, and to have ensured that all Parties have the means to do so.]

IV. STRATEGIC GOALS AND THE 2020 HEADLINE TARGETS⁴

13. The Strategic Plan includes 20 headline targets for 2020, organized under five strategic goals. The goals and targets comprise both: (i) aspirations for achievement at the global level; and (ii) a flexible framework for the establishment of national or regional targets. Parties are invited to set their own targets within this flexible framework, taking into account national needs and priorities, while also bearing in mind national contributions to the achievement of the global targets. Not all countries necessarily need to develop a national target for each and every global target. For some countries, the global threshold set through certain targets may already have been achieved. Others targets may not be relevant in the country context.

Strategic goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

Target 1: By 2020, at the latest all 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 the values of biodiversity are integrated into [national accounts], national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes.

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 with relevant international obligations]].

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.

Strategic goal B. Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use.

⁴ A technical rationale for each target, as well as information on possible means for implementation, milestones, indicators and baselines, are provided in UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/10.

Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss and degradation, and fragmentation, of natural habitats, [including forests], is [at least halved][brought close to zero].

Target 6: [By 2020, overfishing is ended, destructive fishing practices are eliminated, and all fisheries are managed sustainably.] or [By 2020, all exploited fish stocks and other living marine and aquatic resources are harvested sustainably [and restored], and the impact of fisheries on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems are within safe ecological limits]

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

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

Target 9: By 2020, invasive alien species are identified, prioritized and controlled or eradicated and measures are in place to control pathways for the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species.

Target 10: By [2020][2015], to have minimized the multiple pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

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

Target 11: By 2020, at least [15%][20%] of terrestrial, inland- water and [X%] of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through comprehensive, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of effectively managed protected areas and other means, and integrated into the wider land- and seascape.

Target 12: By 2020 the extinction and decline of known threatened species has been prevented and improvement in the conservation status [for at least 10% of them] has been achieved.

Target 13: By 2020, the loss of genetic diversity of cultivated plants and domestic farm animals in agricultural ecosystems and of wild relatives is halted and strategies have been developed and implemented for safeguarding the genetic diversity of other priority socio-economically valuable species [as well as threatened wild species of plants and animals].

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

Target 14: By 2020 ecosystems that provide essential services and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are safeguarded and/or restored and equitable access to ecosystem services is ensured for all, 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% of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

Target 16: By 2020, access to genetic resources is [promoted] [facilitated] [enhanced], and benefits are shared consistent with national legislation [and the international [regime][protocol] on access and benefit sharing, and the regime is in force and operational [and an access and benefit sharing fund providing timely, adequate and predictable funds to developing countries, in particular the least developed among

them, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition as a precondition for the fulfilment of their commitments under the protocol]]. {Footnote: final formulation of this target is pending final agreement on the international regime at COP-10, noting that there is consensus that the Strategic Plan will include a target on access and benefit sharing}.

Strategic goal E. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

Target 17: By 2020, each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and implemented, an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan[, contributing to the achievement of the mission, goals and targets of the Strategic Plan.]

Target 18: By [2020], [[have [*sui generis* legal] systems in place to protect] traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities that are relevant to biodiversity and their customary sustainable use of biodiversity are respected, preserved and maintained, and their contribution to the conservation and sustainable conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is recognized and enhanced.] [The traditional knowledge and customary sustainable relevant to biodiversity of indigenous and local communities are fully recognized and mainstreamed in the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, its programmes of work and cross-cutting issues, at all levels.]

Target 19: By 2020, [knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values and functioning, its status and trends, and the consequences of its loss are improved, widely shared, and applied.] [technologies related to biodiversity are widely transferred to developing countries on preferential terms.]

Target 20: By 2020, capacity (human resources and financing) for implementing the Convention has increased [tenfold].

V. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, REVIEW AND EVALUATION

14. **Means for implementation.** The Strategic Plan will be implemented primarily through activities at the national or sub-national level, with supporting action at the regional and global levels. The Strategic Plan provides a flexible framework for the establishment of national and regional targets. National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans are key instruments for translating the Strategic Plan to national circumstances, including through the national targets, and for integrating biodiversity across all sectors of government and society. The participation of all relevant stakeholders should be promoted and facilitated at all levels of implementation. Initiatives and activities of indigenous and local communities, contributing the implementation of the Strategic Plan at the local level should be supported and encouraged. The means for implementation may vary from country to country, according to national needs and circumstances. Nonetheless, countries should learn from each other when determining appropriate means for implementation. It is in this spirit that examples of the possible means for implementation are provided in Annex II of decision X/5. It is envisaged that implementation will be further supported by the international regime on access and benefit sharing which will facilitate the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.⁶

15. **The programmes of work .-** The thematic programmes of work of the Convention include: biodiversity of inland waters, marine and coastal biodiversity, agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity, biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands, mountain biodiversity, and island biodiversity. Together with the various cross-cutting issues,⁷ they provide detailed guidance, on implementation of the Strategic Plan, and could also contribute to development and poverty reduction. They are key tools to be considered in the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

⁵ This annex is derived from annex II of UNEP/CBD/WGRI/3/3.

⁶ This sentence will be reviewed in the light of the decision at COP-10 on the international regime on access and benefit-sharing.

⁷ A full list of programmes and initiatives is available at: <http://www.cbd.int/programmes/>

16. **Broadening political support** for this Strategic Plan and the objectives of the Convention is necessary, for example, by working to ensure that Heads of State and Government and the parliamentarians of all Parties understand the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Parties to the Convention should pass national legislation or policies that establish a national biodiversity targets that supports the achievement of the Strategic Plan and its global targets and outlines the measures and activities that will achieve this, such as the development of comprehensive national accounts that integrate the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services into government decision making.

17. **Partnerships** at all levels are required for effective implementation of the Strategic Plan, to leverage actions at the scale necessary and also to garner the ownership necessary ensure mainstreaming of biodiversity across sectors of government, society and the economy. Partnerships with the programmes, funds and specialized agencies of the United Nations system as well as other multilateral and bilateral agencies, foundations, women, indigenous and local communities, and non-governmental organizations will be essential to support implementation of the Strategic Plan at the national level. At the international level this requires partnerships between the Convention and other conventions, international organizations and processes, civil society and the private sector. In particular, efforts will be needed to:

- (a) Ensure that the Convention, through its new Strategic Plan, contributes to sustainable development and the elimination of poverty, and the other Millennium Development Goals;
- (b) Ensure cooperation to achieve implementation of the Plan in different sectors;
- (c) Promote biodiversity-friendly practice by business; and
- (d) Promote synergy and coherence in the implementation of the multilateral environmental agreements.⁸

18. **Reporting by Parties.** Parties will inform the Conference of the Parties of the national targets or commitments they adopt to implement the Strategic Plan, as well as any milestones towards these targets, and report on progress towards these targets and milestones, including through their fifth and sixth national reports. Suggested milestones, as well as suggested indicators, are provided in Annex II of decision X/9. to this Strategic Plan.¹⁰ Parliamentarians by responding to the needs and expectations of citizens on a regular basis should play a role in reviewing the implementation of the Convention at the national and sub-national levels, as appropriate, to help governments produce a more comprehensive review.

19. **Review by the Conference of the Parties.** The Conference of the Parties, with the support of other Convention bodies, in particular the Working Group on Review of Implementation, will keep under review implementation of this Strategic Plan, and support effective implementation by Parties ensuring that new guidance is informed by the experience of Parties in implementing the Convention, in line with the principle of adaptive management through active learning. The Conference of the Parties will review the progress towards, the global targets as set out in the Strategic Plan and make recommendations to overcome any obstacles encountered in meeting those targets, including revising the annex of decision X/11 and measures contained therein, and, as appropriate, to strengthen the mechanisms to support implementation, monitoring and review. To facilitate this work, SBSTTA should develop a common set of biodiversity metrics to be used to assess the status of biodiversity and its values.

VI. SUPPORT MECHANISMS

⁸The TEMETEA modules for the coherence implementation of MEAs and related instruments may be a useful tool to support this.

⁹This annex is derived from annex II of UNEP/CBD/WGRI/3/3.

¹⁰ More detailed information is contained in UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/10.

¹¹ This annex is derived from annex II of UNEP/CBD/WGRI/3/3

20. **Capacity-building for effective national action:** Many Parties, especially the developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition may require support for the development of national targets and their integration into national biodiversity strategies and action plans, revised and updated in line with this Strategic Plan and guidance from the Conference of the Parties (decision IX/8). Global and regional capacity-building programmes could provide technical support and facilitate peer-to-peer exchange, complementing national activities supported by the financial mechanism in line with the four-year framework of programme priorities related to utilization of GEF resources for biodiversity for the period from 2010 to 2014 (decision IX/31). Capacity building on gender mainstreaming, in accordance with the CBD Gender Plan of Action and for indigenous and local communities concerning the implementation at the national and sub-national levels should be supported.

21. The Strategic Plan will be implemented through the programmes of work of the Convention on Biological Diversity implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and other national, regional and international activities.

22. **Clearing-house mechanism and technology transfer:** Collectively those involved in implementing the Convention have a wealth of experience and have developed many useful good practice cases, tools and guidance. There is additional useful information beyond this community. A biodiversity knowledge network will be developed including a database and network of practitioners, to bring together this knowledge and experience and to make it available through the clearing-house mechanism to facilitate and support enhanced implementation of the Convention.¹² National clearing house mechanism nodes comprising networks of experts with effective websites should be developed and sustained so that in each Party, all have access to the information, expertise and experience required to implement the Convention. National clearing house mechanism nodes should also be linked to the central CHM managed by the CBD Secretariat, and information exchange between these should be facilitated.

23. **Financial resources:** The resource mobilization strategy including the proposed concrete initiatives, targets/indicators to be developed, and processes for developing innovative mechanisms, provides a roadmap for achieving the effective implementation of Article 20, paragraphs 2 and 4 of the Convention in support of the implementation of this Strategic Plan.¹³{Pending discussion on financial resources}

24. **Partnerships and initiatives to enhance cooperation.** Cooperation will be enhanced with the Programmes, Funds and Specialized agencies of the United Nations System as well as other multilateral and bilateral agencies, foundations and non-governmental organizations¹⁴ and indigenous and local communities, to support implementation of the Strategic Plan at the national level. Cooperation will also be enhanced with relevant regional bodies to promote regional biodiversity strategies and the integration of biodiversity into broader initiatives. Initiatives of the Convention such as South-South Cooperation,¹⁵ Promoting engagement of cities and local authorities,¹⁶ and Business and Biodiversity¹⁷ and promoting

¹² The prospective Biodiversity Technology Initiative, , is relevant (UNEP/CBD/WGRI/3/10).

¹³ See also (UNEP/CBD/WGRI/3/7 and 8).

¹⁴ Including UNEP, UNDP, the World Bank, FAO, IUCN, etc.

¹⁵ In line with COP decision IX/25, a multi-year plan of action for South-South cooperation on biodiversity for development 2011-20 is being developed, with a view to its adoption by the G-77 and presentation to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

¹⁶ In line with decision IX/28, a plan of action on cities and biodiversity is being developed, as well as an urban biodiversity index, for consideration at the Nagoya Summit on Cities and Biodiversity (25-26 October 2010) and the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

¹⁷ In line with decisions VIII/17 and IX/26.

the engagement of parliamentarians, including through inter-parliamentary dialogues will contribute to the implementation of the Strategic Plan.

25. **Support mechanisms for research, monitoring and assessment.** The following inputs are key elements required to ensure effective implementation of the Strategic Plan.

(a) Global monitoring of biodiversity: work is needed to monitor the status and trends of biodiversity, maintain and share data, and develop and use indicators and agreed measures of biodiversity and ecosystem change;¹⁸

(b) Regular assessment of the state of biodiversity and ecosystem services, future scenarios and effectiveness of responses: this could be provided through an enhanced role for SBSTTA as well as the proposed intergovernmental platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services;

(c) Ongoing research on biodiversity and ecosystem function and services and their relationship to human well-being;¹⁹

(d) The contributions of knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity to all the above;

(e) Capacity building and timely, adequate and sustainable financial and technical resources.

¹⁸ The GEO-Biodiversity Observation Network, with further development and adequate resourcing, could facilitate this, together with Global Biodiversity Information Facility and the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership.

¹⁹ This is facilitated, *inter alia*, by DIVERSITAS, the Programme on Ecosystem Change and Society and other global change research programmes of the International Council for Science (ICSU).