

Annex

**RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE AD HOC OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP ON
REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
AT ITS THIRD MEETING
*Nairobi, 24-28 May 2010***

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3/1. Implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan

The Ad Hoc Open-ended 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,

Taking note of the report on progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan contained in the note by the Executive Secretary on implementation of the Strategic Plan and progress towards the 2010 biodiversity target, and in-depth review of goals 1 and 4 of the Strategic Plan (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/3/2),

Welcoming the substantial progress made by Parties towards some of the goals and objectives of the Strategic Plan, in particular with regard to the development of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, the engagement of stakeholders, and the widespread recognition of the 2010 biodiversity target,

Expressing concern over the limitations in the financial human and technical resources available to Parties to fully implement the Convention, especially for developing countries and, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition,

Emphasizing the need for a balanced and enhanced implementation of the Convention's three objectives,

Recalling its earlier decisions related to capacity-building, in particular decisions VIII/8 and IX/8,

1. *Emphasizes* the need for increased support to Parties, especially developing countries and, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to strengthen capacity for the implementation of the Convention, in line with the updated Strategic Plan of the Convention 2011-2020, including:

(a) Support for the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans as effective instruments to promote the implementation of the Strategic Plan and mainstreaming of biodiversity at the national level;

(b) Human resource development, including training on technical topics and communication skills and stakeholder involvement, with emphasis on strengthening the expertise of local partners;

(c) Strengthening of national institutions to ensure the effective provision, exchange and use of biodiversity-related information, to provide monitoring of implementation, and to ensure policy coherence and facilitate coordination among sectors so as to promote implementation in all sectors;

(d) Strengthening of cooperation at regional and subregional levels;

(e) Enhanced knowledge management to facilitate improved access to and effective use of relevant knowledge, information and technologies, through a strengthened central clearing-house mechanism and national clearing-house mechanism nodes;

(f) Support to assess, on a scientific basis, the economic and other values of biodiversity and ecosystems in order to increase awareness and understanding of the importance of biodiversity, and thereby contribute to the mobilization of additional resources for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

2. *Invites* Parties to establish mechanisms at all levels to foster the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, civil-society organizations and all

stakeholders in the full implementation of the objectives, of the Convention, the Strategic Plan for the period 2011-2020 and the biodiversity targets;¹

3. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to provide adequate and timely financial support for the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and related enabling activities, and requests the Global Environment Facility and its implementing agencies to ensure that procedures are in place to ensure an expeditious disbursement of funds;

4. *Invites* other donors, Governments and multilateral and bilateral agencies to provide financial, technical and technological support to developing countries, particularly least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to strengthen their capacities to implement the Convention, including support for relevant initiatives and strategies of indigenous and local communities;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with Parties, other Governments and relevant international organizations such as the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other partners, to continue facilitating the provision of support to countries for capacity-building activities, 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;

6. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Prepare a further and in-depth analysis of the main reasons why the 2010 biodiversity target has not been met despite the activities undertaken by Parties, drawing upon the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, the fourth national reports and other relevant sources of information; and

(b) Develop guides on integrating biodiversity into relevant sectors and cross-sectoral policies, plans and programmes.

¹ Alternatively, this paragraph could be included in the recommendation on the Strategic Plan for the period 2011-2020.

3/2. *Business engagement*

The Ad Hoc Open-ended 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,

Noting the importance of the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services, including for sustaining businesses and the private sector,

Noting also the progress achieved in engaging businesses and the private sector for integrating biodiversity concerns into corporate strategies and decision-making, in accordance with objective 4.4 of the Strategic Plan for the period 2002-2010,

Recognizing the progress made in integrating biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in business operations, and commending companies that have demonstrated commitment and leadership in this regard,

Realizing the need to incorporate biodiversity concerns into existing and emerging private-sector initiatives and operations,

Emphasizing the interest and capacities of private enterprises, including small and medium-sized enterprises, in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services as a source for future business operations, and as a condition for new business opportunities and markets,

Recognizing the importance of drawing on the capacities of business and private enterprise,

Recognizing the important role of Governments in enhancing the engagement of the business community in achieving the three objectives of the Convention,

Recognizing also the importance of ethical, scientific, socio-economic and ecological approaches for addressing biodiversity challenges,

Welcoming the third Biodiversity and Business 2010 Challenge Conference in Jakarta and *noting* the report provided in the meeting documentation,

Welcoming the Global Business of Biodiversity Symposium organized in London in July 2010,

Noting the potential role of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, scientific organizations, and other stakeholders, in influencing business practices and in facilitating a modification of consumer behaviour as well as of societal expectations,

Building on existing activities and initiatives under the Convention related to business and biodiversity, as well as those of other entities, such as of the private sector itself,

Noting the importance of the findings and recommendations coming from ongoing relevant work on the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services, such as from the Green Economy Initiative of the United Nations Environment Programme, and, *inter alia*, the reports on The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), for further analysis of the issue, for the development of a more common understanding, and for improved and strengthened communication with the private sector as well as within the business community,

Recognizing the relevance of existing developments and work processes under various forums, including relevant international organizations, such as the Green Growth Initiative of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the proposed green economics theme for the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, the Marrakech Process on Sustainable Consumption and Production supported by the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Secretariat, the Biotrade Initiative of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as well as existing initiatives that promote corporate social responsibility and the greening of supply chains,

Recognizing the opportunity and need to incorporate biodiversity objectives into emerging new green development initiatives,

Noting also the need for dialogue between Parties, business representatives and other stakeholders, at national, regional and international levels,

1. *Invites* Parties:

(a) To promote a public-policy environment that enables private-sector engagement and the mainstreaming of biodiversity into corporate strategies and decision-making in a manner that contributes to the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention;

(b) To create conditions that facilitate private sector engagement, *inter alia* and as appropriate, for: transparent reporting against which to assess implementation; independent assessments; and terms and conditions for partnership initiation and termination;

(c) To develop principles for incorporating biodiversity into business practices that take into account existing developments under various forums, including relevant institutions and non-governmental organizations, such as the Business and Biodiversity Offsets Programme, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Biotrade Initiative of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Nippon Keidanren, the Business and Biodiversity Initiative initiated at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(d) To support the establishment of national and regional business and biodiversity initiatives and to strive towards a global partnership on business and biodiversity by inviting ongoing initiatives and other interested stakeholders to be part of the business and biodiversity initiative, and to take note of the Jakarta Charter;

(e) To develop, and report on, national activities that promote and facilitate the mainstreaming of biodiversity by business, such as through regulations and, as appropriate, economically and socially sound incentive measures, national biodiversity strategies and action plans as well as national reports;

(f) To develop ongoing dialogue with the business community in relation to biodiversity considerations and activities;

(g) To encourage involvement of businesses as stakeholders in any future revision and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

(h) To adopt, as appropriate, sustainability criteria for government purchases of products of biological resources;

2. *Encourages* businesses and the private sector:

(a) To contribute to the implementation of the Convention as well as its Strategic Plan 2011-2020 and its targets, and refer to it, as appropriate, for defining concrete and measurable biodiversity targets for their operations;

(b) To assess impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services, including the consideration of related risks and opportunities, and of how this may affect their activities, and to develop and apply processes and production methods that minimize or avoid negative impacts on biodiversity;

(c) To take into account, as appropriate, the Akwé: Kon Voluntary Guidelines for the Conduct of Cultural, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment regarding Developments Proposed to

Take Place on, or which are Likely to Impact on, Sacred Sites and on Lands and Waters Traditionally Occupied or Used by Indigenous and Local Communities;²

(d) To share and adopt lessons learned between and among business and enterprises, including small and medium-sized enterprises;

(e) To survey available best practice within relevant industries, and to consider how specific skills, expertise and influence can be mobilized and shared in order to minimize and avoid negative impacts on biodiversity;

(f) To participate in voluntary certification schemes which promote the three objectives of the Convention;

(g) To adopt commitments to support the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention, for instance, through the approaches set out in the Jakarta Charter and other initiatives at both national and global levels;

(h) To use clear and measurable criteria or indicators as a means to track implementation of these commitments in a transparent manner, by means of voluntary declaration;

(i) To engage wider efforts to promote business engagement in the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention and its new Strategic Plan, such as the Business and Biodiversity Initiative initiated at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and the Jakarta Charter, as a step to highlight their commitment to the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

(j) To develop and maintain an ongoing dialogue with Governments on how best to contribute to the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources and in collaboration with relevant organizations and initiatives, such as those mentioned in paragraph 1 (c) above:

(a) To encourage establishment of the national and regional business and biodiversity initiatives by facilitating a forum of dialogue among Parties and other Governments, business, and other stakeholders, with a particular focus on the global level;

(b) To compile information on existing tools that can further facilitate the engagement of businesses in integrating biodiversity concerns into corporate strategies and decision-making, such as, *inter alia*, business-operating principles for biodiversity conservation, indicators of conservation efficiency, and methodologies/techniques/tools for the valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, to analyse the effectiveness of these tools in relevant economic sectors, and to make this compilation and analysis available to national focal points and all relevant stakeholders, through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and through other means;

(c) To encourage the development and application of tools and mechanisms that can further facilitate the engagement of businesses in integrating biodiversity concerns into their work, such as, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, certification, verification, the valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, incentive measures, biodiversity offsets, etc.;

(d) To also encourage monitoring of the effects of tools and mechanisms applied in accordance with paragraph 3 (c) above;

(e) To disseminate, through the clearing-house mechanism and through other means, tools and examples of best practice for encouraging the participation of business, including small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs);

² Decision VII/16 F, annex.

(f) To encourage businesses that endorse the objectives of the Convention and its Strategic Plan 2011-2020 in communicating their biodiversity-relevant activities to their consumers, customers, and other stakeholders;

Annex

THE JAKARTA CHARTER

We, the participants attending the Third Business and the 2010 Biodiversity Challenge Conference, held in Jakarta from 30 November to 2 December 2009,

Deeply concerned that resilience of ecosystems and their capacity to adapt remain under serious threat worldwide, and noted that climate change is a threat and requires focused efforts to protect biodiversity,

Stressing that sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity together with ecological restoration offers growing business opportunities while addressing climate change through instruments such as that on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD plus) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

Emphasizing the need to incorporate biodiversity risks and opportunities into business strategies and mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services into business policies and practices,

Acknowledging the ongoing work of the UNEP Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) study that was presented at the Jakarta Conference,

Recognizing the progress made over the past decade in integrating biodiversity conservation in business strategies and commends companies that have demonstrated commitment and leadership in this regard,

Noting the critical importance of tenth meeting of the Conference of Parties, to be held in Nagoya, Japan, in October 2010, and its objective of setting the global agenda for action for the next decade,

Have agreed as follows:

1. The value of biodiversity and ecosystem services needs to be better reflected in economic models and policies, bearing in mind that sustainable management of biodiversity and ecosystem services are a source for future business operations as well as a condition for new business opportunities and markets;
2. Mainstreaming biodiversity into business needs to be enhanced through voluntary corporate actions as well as market-oriented enabling policies and approaches such as the Green Development Mechanism, international standards and certification systems and related initiatives. In this context, State-owned corporations can also play a leadership role in supporting the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity by incorporating biodiversity into their operations and procurement policies;
3. Integrating biodiversity into business can also contribute to poverty reduction and sustainable development especially through joint ventures with the indigenous and local communities;
4. The concept of no-net-loss of biodiversity and net-positive impact, as articulated by the Business and Biodiversity Offsets Programme, is a practical framework for assessing efforts to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity;
5. Improving the quantity, quality, availability of biodiversity data to facilitate business decision making and action that will support biodiversity conservation and sustainable use;
6. Increasing awareness and education of consumers, investors and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and other stakeholders regarding biodiversity;

7. To scale up existing innovations and champion good practices, tools, etc., on a comprehensive capacity-building scheme oriented towards competence enhancement for critical decision-making and action-taking, addressing all stakeholders;
8. Supporting the establishment of an intergovernmental science-policy platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services to play an important role in ensuring that biodiversity becomes and remains a priority for public- and private-sector decision makers;
9. It is imperative to work together for creating a public-policy environment that encourages greater private-sector engagement and mainstreaming of biodiversity into corporate strategies and decision-making for achieving the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and having Governments commit themselves to internalizing sustainable sourcing in their procurement policies, thus demonstrating leadership by example;
10. A visionary and effective *Strategy to Advance the 2020 Business and Biodiversity Agenda*, focusing in particular on the scaling up of successful approaches for mainstreaming biodiversity into business operations to be considered by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its tenth meeting, to be held in Aichi-Nagoya, Japan, in October 2010;
11. Improving the commitment and leadership of the private sector will be vital for the implementation of the Strategic Plan of the Convention for the period 2011-2020 as well as the post-2010 biodiversity targets;
12. Building on the experience of the last three Biodiversity Challenge Conferences, there is a need for a multi-sectoral global forum on business and biodiversity for promoting dialogue and partnerships between Parties, representatives of business, civil-society representatives and other stakeholders to advance the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its new Strategic Plan;
13. The first global forum on business and biodiversity may be convened as soon as possible and no later than the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity;
14. Businesses are encouraged to express their commitment to the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity by endorsing the Jakarta Charter on Business and Biodiversity and participating actively in the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in conjunction with which a International Business and Ecosystems Day, being co-organized on 26 October 2010 by International Union for Conservation of Nature, the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and Nippon Keidanren with the support of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, will provide a further important opportunity for the engagement of business in supporting the core objectives of the Convention;
15. To thank the people and Government of Indonesia for hosting the third Business and the 2010 Biodiversity Challenge Conference.

Jakarta, 2 December 2009

3/3. *Integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development*

The Ad Hoc Open-ended 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,

Recognizing the urgent need to improve capacity for mainstreaming the three objectives of the Convention into poverty eradication strategies and plans (e.g. Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, national development plans) and development processes as a means to enhance the implementation of Convention and its Strategic Plan and enhance its contribution to sustainable development and human well-being,

Aware of the large number of existing processes, mechanisms and institutions addressing poverty eradication, and the needs to mainstream relevant biodiversity and ecosystem services considerations within existing platforms and initiatives,

Recalling the “Message from Paris” from the Conference on Biodiversity in European Development Cooperation in September 2006 which emphasizes the need for enhanced incorporation of biodiversity considerations into development cooperation,

Recalling the outcomes of the expert meeting on mainstreaming biodiversity in development cooperation held in Montreal, from 13 to 15 May 2009 and hosted by the Convention on Biological Diversity Secretariat,

Welcomes the high-level meeting of the United Nations General Assembly as a contribution to the International Year of Biodiversity on 22 September 2010,

1. *Calls for* enhanced efforts to promote capacity-building for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into broader poverty eradication and development processes as a means to contribute to the implementation of the Convention and its revised Strategic Plan for the period beyond 2010, including the Millennium Development Goals, especially for developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition;

2. *Calls for* active involvement and commitment of development cooperation agencies and implementing agencies in supporting mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development processes;

3. *Calls upon* all the partners and stakeholders involved in biodiversity and development processes and programmes to strengthen coordination in order to avoid duplication and to facilitate coherence, synergies and complementary strategies and working approaches aiming at sustainable development and poverty eradication;

4. *Notes* that it is essential to share experiences between countries on how to mainstream and build capacity and to strengthen the scaling-up of good practices on sustainable development and poverty eradication;

5. *Welcomes* the increased efforts and attention to mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development;

6. *Notes*, in efforts to integrate biodiversity into poverty eradication and development processes, the importance of:

(a) Scientific information and the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and their participation in accordance with Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention;

(b) Mainstreaming gender considerations and promote gender equality;

(c) A South-South cooperation forum on biodiversity for development, the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-Building, and other processes and the need for effective coordination;

(d) Enhanced communication and outreach on the inter-linkages between poverty eradication, development and biodiversity;

7. *Notes* the potential usefulness of a long-term global effort utilizing regional and national development organizations as nodes for South-South and North-South cooperation to assist country-driven processes for an effective mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services in development processes through capacity-building to enhance environmental governance, biodiversity finance mechanisms and the generation, transfer, and adaptation of biodiversity related technologies and innovations through the promotion of win-win solutions to development needs;

8. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, relevant international organizations such as bilateral development cooperation agencies, multilateral development banks, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations involved in development cooperation, civil society, the business sector and other relevant stakeholders to contribute to an efficient and coordinated effort;

9. In accordance with Articles 12 and 18 of the Convention, *invites* Parties to intensify their cooperation to strengthen national and regional capabilities to mainstream biodiversity, by means of human-resources development and institution-building, taking into account the special needs of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States as well as countries with economies in transition;

10. In accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, *invites* developed country Parties, other Governments and donors, and the financial mechanism to provide financial and technical support to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to further develop approaches on the integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development processes;

11. *Welcomes* the initiative of developing countries to prepare and adopt a multi-year plan of action on South-South cooperation on biodiversity for development, the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-Building, as they are relevant processes for the implementation of the framework on capacity-building;

12. *Welcomes* ongoing initiatives linking biodiversity, development and poverty eradication, such as the Equator Initiative, the ABS Capacity Development Initiative for Africa, the LifeWeb initiative and the Poverty-Environment Initiative;

13. *Notes* the draft provisional framework for capacity-building on mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services for sustainable development and poverty eradication annexed to this recommendation;

14. *Decides* to establish an Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development with the terms of reference outlined in the annex to this decision;³

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

(a) Convene a meeting of an expert group on biodiversity for poverty eradication and development;

(b) Prepare for this expert group in consultation with relevant partners, an analysis of the existing mechanisms, processes or initiatives for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development, their strengths and weaknesses and to identify opportunities and

³ The Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention notes that the convening of an expert group has financial implications and is therefore subject to a decision by the Conference of the Parties.

threats in order to ensure a focused and concrete contribution to the expert deliberations on the draft provisional framework on capacity-building;

- (c) Continue and improve while taking into account the outcomes of the expert group:
 - (i) With the relevant partners, identifying, documenting, promoting and where appropriate supporting the best practices and approaches for integrating biodiversity into poverty eradication and development processes;
 - (ii) Continuing and strengthening the activities on mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services in development cooperation plans and priorities including the linkage between the Convention's work programmes and the Millennium Development Goals in partnership with development cooperation agencies;
 - (iii) Promoting, through the clearing-house mechanism and other appropriate means, and in support of the expert group on biodiversity for poverty eradication and development, the sharing of knowledge, experience, communication and awareness on mainstreaming biodiversity for poverty eradication and development;
 - (iv) Assisting Parties and their regional bodies to establish partnerships and institutional arrangements catalysing triangular cooperation (South-South and North-South cooperation) for capacity-building around regional nodes;
 - (v) Providing, developing and disseminating further as necessary and appropriate, sectoral and cross-sectoral tools and best practice guides on biodiversity and ecosystem services for key stakeholders, including packaging the relevant findings and lessons learned from the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention as user-friendly and policy-relevant information for addressing the capacity-building needs of various target groups;
 - (vi) Supporting Parties and regional organizations in fund-raising and further engagement of technical assistance for capacity-development efforts at the regional and national levels;
- (d) Provide an estimation of the financial implications for the implementation of the framework on capacity-building on mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services for sustainable development and poverty eradication, including a structured funding arrangement of the regional capacity-development nodes;
- (e) Elaborate and present a prioritized and focused provisional framework for various target groups to be addressed with capacity-building activities.

Annex I

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR AN EXPERT GROUP ON BIODIVERSITY FOR POVERTY ERADICATION AND DEVELOPMENT

1. The Expert Group shall further elucidate the linkages between the three objectives of the Convention and poverty eradication and development processes, drawing upon expertise in both communities (Biodiversity/Development) and to identify the most effective approach towards a framework on capacity-development for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services for sustainable development and poverty eradication, building on existing initiatives and in close cooperation with relevant organizations.

2. The Expert Group shall provide technical input to the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention at its fourth meeting in accordance with the following terms of reference:

- (a) Review the analysis to be prepared by the Secretariat;
- (b) Identify the root causes of poverty that are possibly linked to biodiversity loss and suggest ways and means by which such causes may be removed or remediated by fulfilling the three objectives of the Convention;
- (c) Identify means for up-scaling good practices and lessons learnt and sharing the linkages, between poverty eradication programmes and the three objectives of the Convention for sustainable development at the local, national, regional, subregional and global level;
- (d) Provide guidance and priorities for all relevant actors involved in development processes (Governments, sector ministries, implementation agencies and other target groups such as policy-makers, practitioners, scientist, media, education);
- (e) Prepare, further draft objectives, goals, elements and activities for the framework on capacity-building to address the remaining gaps, building on the analysis to be carried out by the Secretariat;
- (f) Identify the potential role of the Convention for the implementation of the framework on capacity-building on mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services for sustainable development and poverty eradication;
- (g) Ensure that the full range of biodiversity and ecosystem services considerations are taken into account to ensure that the identified approach are responsive to the three objectives of the Convention and its Strategic Plan as well as to all the Millennium Development Goals and the Millennium Declaration.

3. The Expert Group shall be regionally balanced and composed of 25 experts nominated by Parties and 15 observers, *inter alia*, from both biodiversity and development communities, regional bodies or organizations, bilateral development cooperation agencies, multilateral development banks, United Nation agencies, non-governmental organizations, the business sector, civil society, indigenous and local communities, and other representatives of stakeholders.

4. The Executive Secretary shall recommend the list of selected experts and observers for the approval of the Bureau.

5. Parties shall take into consideration the need for technical expertise in the Expert Group when nominating their experts.

6. The Expert Group shall be established taking into account the need to draw upon the experience of the relevant international organizations, partnership and initiatives.

7. Parties, regional bodies or organizations, bilateral development cooperation agencies, multilateral development banks, United Nation agencies, non-governmental organizations, the business sector, civil society, research institutes, indigenous and local communities, and other stakeholders shall undertake further work, including through studies and submission of views, on the issue as an input for the work of the Expert Group.

8. The Expert Group shall meet as required to complete its task, subject to the availability of financial resources, and also work through correspondence and teleconferences.

Annex II

DRAFT PROVISIONAL FRAMEWORK ON CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY REDUCTION

A. *Overall purpose and scope of the provisional framework on capacity-building under the Convention on Biological Diversity*

1. The overall purpose, to which the framework on capacity-building under the Convention on Biological Diversity will contribute, is to integrate biodiversity and ecosystem services considerations into broader development and poverty reduction processes at regional, national and subnational levels, through capacity-building on environmental mainstreaming in developing countries. That will enable conditions for biodiversity conservation and the sustainable management of ecosystem services as a fundamental contribution to poverty reduction and development in developing countries.

2. The implementation of the framework under the Convention on Biological Diversity, will also contribute to the achievement of the vision, mission and strategic goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) beyond 2010 and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development including the Millennium Development Goals.

3. The framework focuses on addressing characteristics and problems that are specific to mainstreaming of the Convention's and other Multilateral Environmental Agreements' – objectives into broader development processes in developing countries.

4. Capacity-building services will be provided basically for the following target groups from the national, sub-national and regional level:

- (a) Policy-makers from various government sectors and departments;
- (b) Practitioners from relevant public, private and business sector, local communities and indigenous organizations;
- (c) Scientists and researchers from different disciplines.

5. The framework on capacity-building under the Convention is intended to assist Parties in promoting regional collaboration for capacity-building on mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services with targeted goals, objectives, and actions, with specific actors, timeframes, inputs, and expected measurable outputs. Parties and their regional organizations may select from, adapt, and/or add to, the goals and capacity-building contents suggested in the current framework according to their particular local, national and regional conditions. Implementation of this framework should take into account the ecosystem approach of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the main approach for building capacities will follow the methods of adaptive management and "learning by doing".

B. *Programme elements, goals and capacity-building contents and activities*

6. The overall goal of the framework on capacity-building under the Convention is: policy makers, practitioners and researchers are able to mainstream the Convention on Biological Diversity and other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) as a fundamental contribution for sustainable development and poverty reduction in their countries and regions."

7. Capacity-building is crucial to enhance the implementation of the Strategic Plan beyond 2010 under the Convention. It requires to work on the science-policy interface, as well as on the policy-practice interface, to translate and package emerging scientific knowledge, traditional knowledge, and evidence on best practices and lessons learned into policy and practice-relevant information facilitating informed decision-making and implementation.

8. The achievement of the capacity-building overall goal will lead to the following specific outcomes:

(a) A more holistic and systemic recognition on the fundamental interrelations and interdependences between biodiversity, ecosystem services and human well-being, and on the full range of benefits and ecological limits that the environment offers for development and poverty reduction;

(b) A more effective environmental governance approach including the support to governance structures that help to enable and empower all groups and with special emphasis of indigenous and local communities to participate fully in decisions on resource and ecosystem-services usage and expanding effective governance practices – equivalently as described within and in accordance with the programme of work on protected areas - from protected areas to the whole land and seascape;

(c) A more integrative and adaptive environmental planning approach incorporating strategic measures for environmental sustainability into sectoral, spatial, and broader multi and cross-sectoral development and poverty reduction policies, programmes and strategies at the regional, national, and decentralized subnational level, in accordance with the mainstreaming guides and provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity for national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

(d) A more effective environmental finance management system based on national and external finance sources and investments in biodiversity and ecosystem services through public, market-based, and community-based mechanisms in accordance with the Strategy for Resource Mobilization and the programme of work on incentive measures of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

(e) A more effective transfer, adaptation and generation of environmental technologies and innovations aiming at solutions for sustainable management of biodiversity in practice in accordance with the programme of work on technology transfer, technological and scientific cooperation and its implementation strategy.

Programme element 1: Capacity-building on (inter-)dependence between biodiversity, ecosystem services and human well-being:

Goal 1.1: Policy-makers, practitioners and researchers undertake a full scoping exercise, exploring fundamental interrelations between biodiversity, ecosystem services and human well-being and recognizing its implications for their own tasks.

That includes capacity-building contents 1.1.1 to 1.1.9 exploring answers to the following questions:

- 1.1.1 What are the inter-linkages and dependence of socio-economic processes from ecosystem goods and services? How could these affect economic growth, poverty reduction, resilience and vulnerability to natural disasters?
- 1.1.2 Does biodiversity conservation improve under conditions where ecosystems are managed to deliver a suite of ecosystem services sustainably over time? Under what management or policy conditions?
- 1.1.3 Which ecosystem services are especially required for the mitigation of and adaptation to global environmental change (e.g., regulating services such as cooling, maintenance of hydroclimatic processes, flood protection)? What are the characteristics of the ecosystems that provide these kinds of ecosystem services, and what is the probable degree of ecosystem integrity required for the conservation of these services?
- 1.1.4 How can ecosystems contribute to new forms of income? What are the primary ecosystem goods and services that a country needs to use and maintain, especially in terms of self-sufficiency and taking into account their ecological footprint? What are the costs and risks of not protecting them?
- 1.1.5 What are the main ecosystem goods and services that are both important to society and to economic development? Are economic activities depleting ecosystems beyond their resilience

and hence beyond ecosystems renewal capacity? How can the usage of ecosystems goods and services be optimized in terms of sustainable “socio-economic development and in accordance with the principles of ecological economics? What kind of perspectives exist for sustainable development without any growth of resource and energy flow?

- 1.1.6 What tools and mechanisms exist to value and manage ecosystems services for socio-economic development and human well-being?
- 1.1.7 How can access to ecosystems goods and services be balanced to ensure sustainable livelihoods of poor and vulnerable communities and reducing their vulnerability against global (environmental) change impacts?
- 1.1.8 What are the potential win-win situations and trade-offs that can be put in practice between poor and vulnerable communities and development sectors? What vital ecosystem services need to be protected and equitably shared to secure the livelihoods of poor and vulnerable communities?
- 1.1.9 What tools and mechanisms exist to involve poor and vulnerable communities in decision-making processes and policy development?

Goal 1.2: *Policy makers, practitioners and researchers explore, share and communicate scientific and traditional knowledge and best practices on environmental governance and recognize its implications to improve the performance of their own tasks*

That includes capacity-building contents 1.2.1 to 1.2.5:

- 1.2.1 To develop strategies, appropriate governance structures, multi-stakeholder platforms and legal frameworks in accordance with national priorities and legislation to involve all concerned stakeholders for protected areas and the broader land and seascape: in fair and transparent negotiations of desired outcomes, paying attention to power imbalances and aiming to level the playing field by supporting less powerful groups to participate meaningfully; clarifying at the outset the limits of synergies and the possible trade-offs, as well as non-negotiable issues to maintain biodiversity and ecosystem services within and outside protected areas;
- 1.2.2 To negotiate acceptable win-win outcomes and/or trade-offs between biodiversity conservation, maintenance of ecosystem services, development and poverty reduction;
- 1.2.3 To communicate possible synergies and trade-offs in a transparent way to all stakeholders involved to lead to informed decisions;
- 1.2.4 To identify compensation mechanisms where trade-offs are necessary being aware that opportunity costs could vary and increase over time, especially in protected areas, as well as, in community and indigenous conserved areas (ICCAs);
- 1.2.5 To identify instruments and develop strategies to maintain social equity and peace including, if appropriate, conflict management and crisis prevention.

Goal 1.3: *Policy-makers, practitioners and researcher explore, share and communicate scientific and traditional knowledge and best practices on environmental planning and management and recognize the implications for better performance of their own tasks*

That includes capacity-building contents 1.3.1 to 1.3.4:

- 1.3.1 To elaborate, implement, and monitor environmental strategies and action plans (e.g., national biodiversity strategies and action plans, equivalent instruments and others related to multilateral instruments) relevant to development and poverty reduction, in partnership with the so called “development community” and to adopt national biodiversity strategies and action plans with a focus on capacity-building on mainstreaming among the different levels of the target audiences and stakeholder;

- 1.3.2 To integrate those environmental plans and strategies, including the national biodiversity strategies and action plans, into sectoral, spatial, decentralized and cross-sectoral or broader over-arching planning processes such as Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRSPs), national, subnational, and regional sustainable development plans and strategies;
- 1.3.3 To implement and monitor those environmental components integrated in broader development plans, programmes and policies, including their financial provisions and respective budgeting processes;
- 1.3.4 To replicate and scale up best practices and lessons learned through appropriate policies, plans and programmes, keeping vertical and horizontal coherence through inter-sectoral coordination and appropriate bottom-up and top-down approaches between regional, national, subnational policies and local implementation.

Goal 1.4: *Policy-makers, practitioners and researchers explore, share and communicate scientific and traditional knowledge and best practices on environmental finance management and recognize its implications to improve the performance of their own tasks.*

The development of capacities of target groups (with emphasis on representatives from finance and economic ministries and departments) to identify and factor the wide range of financial and economic opportunities linked to biodiversity and ecosystem services building adequate environmental finance architectures in developing countries will include capacity-building contents 1.4.1 to 1.4.9:

- 1.4.1 To explore and identify multiple sources of revenue generated by the environmental sector at the national level (taxes, charges, payments or compensation schemes, benefits for ecosystem services, tourism etc.);
- 1.4.2 To explore potential revenue opportunities from international sources (international Overseas Development Assistance, international taxes, external private sector investments to reduce environmental foot print, international payments for ecosystem services, such as REDD+ and other carbon trade arrangements) through existing mechanisms, including general budget support (GBS), basket funding for sector wide or programme-based approaches, and the CBD LifeWeb initiative clearing-house as a means to strengthen financing from a diversity of sources, consistent with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness;
- 1.4.3 To elaborate a viable finance strategy for biodiversity and ecosystem services based on national and international finance mobilization;
- 1.4.4 To explore options and advantages of investments in ecosystem function or services (environmental infrastructure), that reduce costs (e.g., catchment restoration to restore water quality instead of industrial water treatment facilities);
- 1.4.5 To explore other still not yet recognized benefits and hidden values of biodiversity and associated ecosystem services (indirect socio-economic benefits linked to healthy ecosystems, supporting and regulating ecosystem services);
- 1.4.6 To explore opportunities to remove perverse incentives and reallocation of budget-lines in the context of financial policies aiming at sustainable management of biodiversity and ecosystem services;
- 1.4.7 To identify adequate ways and means for environmental fiscal reforms and payment for ecosystem services schemes at the national, subnational, and local level in accordance with national priorities, policies and legislation;
- 1.4.8 To reflect and monitor investments in biodiversity, ecosystem resilience, ecosystem restoration, and ecosystem services strategically within long- and mid-term expenditure frameworks (MTEF) and public environmental expenditure management and reviews (PEEM

and PEER), with the use of existing clearing house mechanisms including the CBD LifeWeb Initiative; and

- 1.4.9 To identify opportunities for additional external co-finance arrangements with diversified external sources (Overseas Development Assistance, the Global Environment Facility, general budget support, basket funding, etc).

Goal 1.5: Policy-makers, practitioners and researchers explore, share and communicate scientific and traditional knowledge and good practices on environmental technologies and innovations, and recognize its implications to improve the performance of their own tasks.

Policy solutions can fail due to technological constraints on the ground. Locally adapted innovations are often a particular result of combining traditional and local knowledge with modern science. That includes capacity-building contents 1.5.1 to 1.5.3:

- 1.5.1. To explore environmental technology in a broader economic context, recognizing its role for the performance of economic sectors in achieving better socio-economic outcomes like job creation, income generation, better safety nets, health care systems, education, etc.;
- 1.5.2. To explore how to produce with more resource efficiency, more sustainably within ecological limits and planetary boundaries;
- 1.5.3. To analyse specific supply chains, business and micro-entrepreneurs services, certification schemes, local arrangements for payment for ecosystem services, bio-trade arrangements and other negotiation patterns among stakeholders involved (from providers to end-consumers), as a contribution to fair trade, equitable benefit-sharing and poverty reduction in accordance with the agreements made within the World Trade Organization and avoiding trade-related disadvantages for developing countries.

Programme element 2: Organization of capacity-building services, networking and knowledge management through South-South and North-South cooperation around regional nodes

Goal 2.1. Partnerships between providers of capacity-building services, research institutes, and centres of excellence are organized around regional nodes and provide support according to their expertise.

The capacity-building programme will organize its intervention mainly at the regional level with interested regional organizations serving their member States and grouping developing countries that experience significant challenges in managing their ecosystems at trans-boundary level and in the context of poverty reduction. The programme will expand its geographic and thematic coverage based on collaborative partnerships and available resources. That includes activities 2.1.1 to 2.1.6:

- 2.1.1 Regional organizations⁴ facilitate relations between providers and users of capacity-building services from the national, regional and global level;
- 2.1.2 Regional organizations facilitate the establishment of a regional multi-stakeholder platform for research, knowledge management and capacity-building on biodiversity and ecosystem services;
- 2.1.3 Regional organizations facilitate formal and informal South-South and North-South cooperation on research, exchange of experiences, and capacity-building;

⁴ Regional organizations could include among others, the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC), the Economic Community of Central African States (CEMAC), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the Arab League, the Arab Maghreb Union, the General Secretariat of the Andean Community (SGCAN), the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO), the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), the Central American Parliament, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), the small island developing States (SIDS), the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), etc.

- 2.1.4 Regional organizations facilitate the elaboration of proposals for fund-raising;
- 2.1.5 Parties and their regional organizations maintain the capacity-building process closely coordinated and synchronized with the implementation process of the multi-year-plan of south-south cooperation on biodiversity for development;
- 2.1.6 Parties and their regional organizations promote synergies between the various multilateral environmental agreements and avoid unnecessary duplications among the different capacity-building and research initiatives.

Goal 2.2: Regional clearing-house mechanism on biodiversity and ecosystem services for development and poverty reduction are developed

Activities are in accordance with the existing provisions of the Conference of the Parties for the clearing-house mechanism and include activities 2.2.1 to 2.2.7:

- 2.2.1 Parties, their regional organizations and regional centres of excellence establish or further develop regional and national clearing-house mechanisms with user-friendly and comprehensive web portals and addressing capacity-building needs of regional and national target groups in accordance with national criteria of access to information;;
- 2.2.2 Scientists, researchers and practitioners within the regions explore to what extent biodiversity is a determinant for the maintenance of ecosystem services and ecosystem resilience, in particular identifying the conditions under which biodiversity conservation may result from mechanisms of payments or compensation for ecosystem services;
- 2.2.3 Scientists, researchers and practitioners within the regions develop more trans-disciplinary, systemic and holistic approaches on knowledge generation and paradigms for informed decision making aiming at sustainability within development and poverty reduction policies, programmes and strategies;
- 2.2.4 Regional organization compile information from the region on implementation of the Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other multilateral agreements, and analyse progress made towards capacity-building and effective mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services into broader development and poverty reduction processes at the national and regional level;
- 2.2.5 Parties and their regional organizations regularly gather and share information on the characteristics and problems that are specific to mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services at the regional, national and sub-national level;
- 2.2.6 Parties collect, review, evaluate and share, in collaboration with other relevant conventions and organizations and through the clearing-house mechanism and other means, existing information about the role of biodiversity and ecosystem services for development and poverty reduction;
- 2.2.7 Parties and their regional organization use the clearing-house mechanism for multiple purposes in the context of South-South and North-South cooperation, such as financing, (e.g. CBD LifeWeb Initiative for financing protected areas), research, technology transfer and adaptation, online training, reporting and monitoring and case-study database, among others.

Goal 2.3: Appropriate means and measures are taken to improve national and regional communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) strategies on biodiversity and ecosystem services for human well-being

Activities are in accordance with the programme of work for communication, education and public awareness (CEPA), and in particular, in harmony with the short-list of priority activities, as outlined in decision VIII/6 and reaffirmed in decision IX/32:

- 2.3.1 Parties and their regional organizations establish an implementation structure or process around regional nodes for integrating communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) into capacity-building and policy-making, and use the structure to assess the state of knowledge and awareness on biodiversity and communication capacity;
- 2.3.2 Parties and their regional organizations develop a media relations strategy, including the creation of key messages regarding the role of biodiversity and ecosystem services in supporting human well-being, the ecosystem approach and its application, and the successes in mainstreaming and implementing the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity;
- 2.3.3 Parties and their regional organizations develop tools and processes for capacity-development for CEPA including toolkits and workshops. The workshops should not only be stand-alone activities for CEPA, but also modules that can be integrated into capacity-building for mainstreaming other activities and instruments, such as national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national reports and other activities related to implementation of the Convention;
- 2.3.4 Parties and their regional organizations work with a variety of actors to mainstream biodiversity into education and learning processes, including formal, non-formal and informal contexts and the relevant actors for each of these. Wherever possible, the products and curricula should be linked to the activities of the Decade for Education for Sustainable Development.

3/4. Science-policy interface on biodiversity, ecosystem services and human well-being and consideration of the outcome of the intergovernmental meetings

The Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention,

Recalling the global strategy for follow-up to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and the outcomes⁵ of the consultative process towards an international mechanism of scientific expertise on biodiversity (IMoSEB),⁶

1. *Takes note* of the outcomes of the two ad hoc intergovernmental and multi-stakeholder meetings on an intergovernmental science-policy platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services;⁷

2. *Welcomes* the decision SS.XI/3 on the intergovernmental science-policy platform on biodiversity and ecosystems services adopted at the eleventh special session of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum,⁸ held in Bali, Indonesia from 24 to 26 February 2010, as well as the section on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Nusa Dua Declaration,⁹ noting the ministerial commitment to negotiating and reaching agreement on whether or not to establish an intergovernmental science-policy platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services;

3. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to collaborate with the United Nations Environment Programme and other relevant partners to ensure the full involvement of key stakeholders including environmental and social science and organization, of indigenous and local communities and civil society in the preparation of the third and final ad hoc intergovernmental and multi-stakeholder meeting on an intergovernmental science-policy platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services.

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to participate in the third and final ad hoc intergovernmental and multi-stakeholder meeting on an intergovernmental science-policy platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services so that the role of the Convention on Biological Diversity receives the necessary recognition in this process and informs the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity of the outcomes

5. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties, at its tenth meeting, consider the outcome of the third and final ad hoc intergovernmental and multi-stakeholder meeting on an intergovernmental platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services and implications for the implementation and organization of work of the Convention, in particular, the work of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice.

⁵ UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/26.

⁶ UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/34.

⁷ UNEP/IPBES/1/6 and UNEP/IPBES/2/4/Rev.1. (The latter report was also as information document for the third meeting of the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/3/INF/6)).

⁸ See UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/3/4, annex I.

⁹ See UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/3/4, annex II.

[3/5. *Updating and revision of the Strategic Plan for the post-2010 period*

The Ad Hoc Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention,

Taking into account the recommendations of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice 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,

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 United Nations/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 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;¹⁰

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 Strategic Plan for the period 2011-2020;

¹⁰ To be developed on the basis of annex II to the note by the Executive Secretary on the updating and revision of the Strategic Plan (UNEP/CBD/WGRI/3/3), 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.

(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 on 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, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, in the implementation of the Strategic Plan;

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 national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and decision IX/24, in which the Conference of the Parties 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, 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 the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the AD Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention to enable Parties to meet their commitments under the Convention and the implementation of the Strategic Plan;

13. *Invites*

(a) The United Nations Environment Programme, in particular its regional offices, and the United Nations Development Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 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) The United Nations Environment Programme, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, as well as other relevant organizations to further develop, maintain and actively make use of the TEMATEA issue-based modules 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 mobilization 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 session of the 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 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 Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) study and other processes, to cooperate with relevant organizations such as the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Bank, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 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

“Living in harmony with nature”

1. The purpose of the Strategic Plan for the period 2011-2020 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.¹¹ 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 PLAN¹²

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.

¹¹ This sentence will be reviewed in the light of the decision on the international regime at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

¹² 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.

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 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

Option 1

[Take effective and urgent action towards halting the loss of biodiversity] in order to contribute to human well-being, poverty eradication and 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 the services they provide, shared the benefits of biodiversity equitably, and mainstreamed biodiversity issues, and to have ensured that all Parties have the means to do so.

Option 2

[Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2020 [provided sufficient funding is made available, at least in the order of 100-fold increase, in accordance with the principle of ‘common but differentiated responsibility’ and Article 20 of the Convention][provided an increase in funding is made available in accordance with the Rio Principles and Article 20 of the Convention]] in order to contribute to human well-being, poverty eradication and 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 the services they provide, 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 TARGETS¹³

12. 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.

¹³ A technical rationale for each target, as well as information on possible means for implementation, milestones, indicators and baselines, are provided in the note by the Executive Secretary on examination of the outcome-oriented goals and targets (and associated indicators) and consideration of their possible adjustment for the period beyond 2010 (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/10).

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]] , 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.

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

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 selected wild species of plants and animals.

Strategic 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 countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, as a precondition for the fulfilment of their commitments under the protocol]].¹⁴

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.

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 use of biodiversity is recognized and enhanced.] [The traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use 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, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred,¹⁵ and applied.

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

V. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, REVIEW AND EVALUATION

13. **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 to decision X/--.¹⁶ 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.¹⁷

14. **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.

¹⁴ Final formulation of this target is pending final agreement on the international regime at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, noting that there is consensus that the Strategic Plan will include a target on access and benefit-sharing.

¹⁵ A reference to Article 16 of the Convention will be added to the technical rationale.

¹⁶ This annex is derived from annex II of UNEP/CBD/WGRI/3/3.

¹⁷ This sentence will be reviewed in the light of the decision at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the international regime on access and benefit-sharing.

Together with the various cross-cutting issues,¹⁸ 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.

15. **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.

16. **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.¹⁹

17. **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/--²⁰ to this Strategic Plan.²¹ 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.

18. **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/--²² and measures contained therein, and, as appropriate, to strengthen the mechanisms to

¹⁸ A full list of programmes and initiatives is available at: <http://www.cbd.int/programmes/>

¹⁹ The TEMETEA modules for the coherence implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and related instruments may be a useful tool to support this.

²⁰ This annex is derived from annex II of UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/3/3.

²¹ More detailed information is contained in UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/10.

²² This annex is derived from annex II of UNEP/CBD/WGRI/3/3

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

19. **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 Convention's Gender Plan of Action and for indigenous and local communities concerning the implementation at the national and sub-national levels should be supported.

20. 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.

21. **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.²³ 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 clearing-house mechanism managed by the Convention Secretariat, and information exchange between these should be facilitated.

22. **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.^{24 25}

23. **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 organizations²⁶ 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,²⁷

²³ The prospective Biodiversity Technology Initiative is relevant (UNEP/CBD/WGRI/3/10).

²⁴ See also UNEP/CBD/WGRI/3/7 and 8.

²⁵ Pending discussion on financial resources.

²⁶ Including UNEP, UNDP, the World Bank, FAO, IUCN, etc.

²⁷ In line with decision IX/25 of the Conference of the Parties, a multi-year plan of action for South-South cooperation on biodiversity for development for the period 2011-2020 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.

promoting engagement of cities and local authorities,²⁸ and business and biodiversity²⁹ and promoting the engagement of parliamentarians, including through inter-parliamentary dialogues will contribute to the implementation of the Strategic Plan.

24. **Support mechanisms for research, monitoring and assessment.** The following are key elements 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;³⁰

(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 the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice 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;³¹

(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.

²⁸ 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.

²⁹ In line with decisions VIII/17 and IX/26.

³⁰ 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.

³¹ This is facilitated by, *inter alia*, DIVERSITAS, the Programme on Ecosystem Change and Society and other global change research programmes of the International Council for Science (ICSU).

3/6. ***The multi-year programme of work of the Convention for the period 2011-2020 and periodicity of meetings and organization of work of the Conference of the Parties***

I. RECOMMENDATION FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

The Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention *recommends* the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties,

Taking into account the priorities defined in the Strategic Plan of the Convention for the period 2012-2020, *adopts* the following multi-year programme of work for the Conference of the Parties:

(a) The eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties will take place in 2012 and address, *inter alia*, the following issues:

- (i) A review of progress by Parties in the implementation of the Strategic Plan of the Convention for the period 2011-2020 and its corresponding goals and targets, including experience in setting or adapting national targets and the corresponding updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- (ii) A review of progress in providing support to assist Parties, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and the small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, in implementing the Convention and the Strategic Plan of the Convention for the period 2011-2020, including, *inter alia*, resource mobilization, capacity-building, stakeholder engagement, communication, education and public awareness and strengthening of the clearing-house mechanism;
- (iii) The further development of tools and guidance for monitoring implementation of the Strategic Plan of the Convention for the period 2011-2020, including the use of indicators at national, regional and global levels;
- (iv) A review of the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention (decision IX/11 B, annex), focusing on goals 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8;
- (v) Cooperation among international biodiversity-related organizations taking into account, *inter alia*, proposals for: a United Nations Decade on Biodiversity; possible options for cooperation among the Rio conventions[, including the preparation of a possible joint work programme; and the convening of a joint high-level segment or joint extraordinary Conference of the Parties of the three Rio conventions];
- (vi) The need for and possible development of additional mechanisms, ways and means, to enhance existing mechanisms such as the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Implementation of the Convention, to strengthen the ability of Parties to meet their commitments under the Convention;

- (vii) [The implications of the possible establishment of an international platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services on the work of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;]³²
 - (viii) The in-depth review of the programme of work on island biodiversity;
 - (ix) The identification of ways and means to support ecosystem restoration, including the possible development of practical guidance on ecosystem restoration and related issues;
 - (x) Other matters arising from the recommendations of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the open-ended working groups,³³ including technical issues arising from the implementation of the programmes of work and cross-cutting issues;
 - (xi) A message from the Conference of the Parties to the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development.
- (b) The twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties could address, *inter alia*, the following issues:
- (i) A review of the updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
 - (ii) A mid-term review of the implementation of the Strategic Plan of the Convention for the period 2011-2020, including the programmes of work, and progress towards the 2020 targets and specific elements of the programmes of work, as well as contributions to the achievement of relevant 2015 targets of the Millennium Development Goals based, *inter alia*, on the fifth national reports, and the fourth Global Biodiversity Outlook;
 - (iii) A review of progress in providing support to assist Parties in particular in respect of Article 20, paragraph 2, of the Convention in implementing the Convention and its Strategic Plan for the period 2011-2020, including capacity-building and strengthening of the clearing-house mechanism;
 - (iv) A comprehensive review of implementation of its strategy for resource mobilization, including its targets and indicators (decision IX/11 B, annex);
 - (v) A review of progress in providing support to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and the small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition pursuant to Article 20, paragraph 2 of the Convention, in implementing the objectives of the Convention;
 - (vi) The further development of tools and guidance to assist implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan of the Convention for the period 2011-2020;
 - (vii) Further consideration of how the implementation of the Convention has supported and has contributed to, and will continue to contribute to, the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
 - (viii) Liability and redress (decision IX/23, paragraph 4);

³² This will be considered at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in light of the outcomes of the third intergovernmental and multi-stakeholder meeting on a intergovernmental science-policy platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services (IPBES) to be held from 7 to 10 June 2010 in the Republic of Korea.

³³ The Working Group on the Review of Implementation, the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, and the Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing (or another body that might be established at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in light of the negotiations on an international regime on access and benefit-sharing).

- (ix) Other matters arising from the recommendations of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the open-ended working groups,³³ including technical issues arising from the implementation of the programmes of work and cross-cutting issues;
 - (x) Update of this multi-year programme of work to 2020;
- (c) The Conference of the Parties will keep under review the periodicity of its meetings beyond 2014 and will decide the timing of its meetings until 2020 at its [eleventh][twelfth] meeting, taking into account:
- (i) The Strategic Plan of the Convention and the multi-year programme of work for the period 2011-2020, and other relevant meetings and processes;
 - (ii) The relationship between the periodicity of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties, and the operations of its subsidiary and other inter-sessional-bodies, including the ad hoc open ended working groups;
 - (iii) That the periodicity of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties also has implications for the meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and its decision-making;
 - (iv) That financial considerations, while relevant, should not be the predominant factor driving decisions related to the multi-year programme of work and periodicity of meetings of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies;
 - (v) The fifth national reports;
- (d) At a meeting in 2020, the Conference of the Parties will conduct a review of the implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan for the period 2011-2020, including the programmes of work of the Convention as identified by the Conference of the Parties, and make an assessment of progress in the achievement of the 2020 targets, based, *inter alia*, on the sixth national reports;
- (e) The meetings of the Conference of the Parties will continue to address standing items consistent with earlier decisions. In addition, some flexibility in the multi-year programme of work is retained in order to accommodate urgent emerging issues.

II. REQUEST TO THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

The Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention *requests* the Executive Secretary:

- (a) To provide a comprehensive review of options for the future periodicity of meetings and organization of work of the Conference of the Parties, building upon the note by the Executive Secretary on periodicity of meetings and organization of work of the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/3/11) and taking into account the factors mentioned in paragraph (c) above;
- (b) To prepare a document noting all activities expected that Parties are requested to carry out, including an update of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and preparation of national reports, to assist Parties in planning their work and in seeking assistance for them.

3/7. National reporting: review of experience and proposals for the fifth national report

The Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention,

I. GENERAL

Taking note of the review of experiences and lessons learned from the fourth national reporting under the Convention contained in the present note,

Welcoming the capacity-building activities undertaken by the Executive Secretary to facilitate the preparation and submission of the fourth national reports,

Also welcoming the financial support provided by the Global Environment Facility to assist countries in the preparation of their fourth national report,

Emphasizing that timely provision of financial support to eligible countries by the Global Environment Facility and its implementing agencies is essential for timely preparation and submission of national reports,

Noting the need to continue to improve the guidelines for the fifth and future national reports based on the review contained in this note,

Recalling decision VIII/14, paragraph 2, and *underlining* the need to reduce overall reporting burdens on Parties, taking into account reporting obligations under other Conventions, and other relevant processes,

1. *Takes note* of the draft guidelines for the fifth national report prepared by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/3/6/Add.1);

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to further develop the draft guidelines for the fifth national report taking into consideration views expressed at the third meeting of the Working Group on Review of Implementation, as well as further views submitted by Parties and observers before 30 June 2010, and to submit the revised guidelines for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting;

II. RECOMMENDATION FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

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

“The Conference of the Parties,

“Re-emphasizing that national reporting is the obligation for all Parties under Article 26 of the Convention, and that timely submission of national reports by all Parties is essential for reviewing the implementation of the Convention as required in Article 23,

“1. *Decides* that all Parties should submit their fifth national report by 31 March 2014;

“2. *Encourages* all Parties to prioritize the preparation of the fifth national report to enable its submission by the deadline established in paragraph 1 above, irrespective of the status of submission of reports requested at previous meetings of the Conference of the Parties;

“3. *Requests* those Parties that expect difficulty in meeting the deadline in paragraph 1 above to initiate the preparation of the report as early as possible to ensure that the report shall be submitted by the deadline;

- “4. *Decides* that the fifth national report should:
- “(a) Focus on the implementation of the updated Strategic Plan of the Convention (2011-2020), and progress toward the 2020 targets, using indicators where possible and feasible;
 - “(b) Include, as appropriate, information concerning contributions of implementation of the updated Strategic Plan towards the achievement of relevant Millennium Development Goals;
 - “(c) Allow countries to provide updates on the revision, updating and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and similar strategies, plans and programmes;
 - “(d) Provide a concise update on the national status and trends of and threats to biodiversity, using national biodiversity indicators;
 - “(e) Provide an overall assessment of the national implementation of the Convention, and include suggestions for future priorities at the national and international levels;
- “5. *Requests* Parties, in preparing their fifth national report, to elaborate on:
- “(a) Outcomes and impacts of actions taken to implement the Convention at various levels;
 - “(b) Successful experiences and lessons learned from implementation;
 - “(c) Obstacles encountered in implementation;
- “6. *Also requests* Parties to provide:
- “(a) An updated account of information provided in the last national report, to reflect changes that have occurred since then;
 - “(b) More quantitative analysis and synthesis than description of the status of implementation;
- “7. *Decides* that the fifth national report will continue to use a narrative format primarily, combined with use of common formats, including tables, suggested charts and questionnaires for statistical analysis, and that the format for the fifth and sixth national reports be consistent to allow for long-term tracking of progress towards the 2020 targets;
- “8. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to provide adequate and timely financial support for the preparation of the fifth and future national reports, and further requests the Global Environment Facility and its implementing agencies to ensure that procedures are in place to ensure an expeditious disbursement of funds;
- “9. *Invites* other donors, Governments and multilateral and bilateral agencies to provide financial and technical support to developing countries, particularly the least developed countries and small island developing States amongst them, and countries with economies in transition, for preparing their national reports;
- “10. *Encourages* Parties to continue to involve all relevant stakeholders in the process of national reporting and to use the report as a tool for further planning and communication to the public to mobilize additional support for and participation in activities related to implementation of the Convention;
- “11. *Encourages* Parties to increase synergies in national reporting to biodiversity-related conventions to ensure that national reports comprehensively reflect the national situation and status of implementation, and to avoid unnecessary reporting burdens;
- “12. *Welcomes* the pilot project supported by the Global Environment Facility, and other relevant projects and initiatives, to facilitate harmonized reporting processes and approaches in the least developed countries and small islands developing countries, which may provide important lessons for enhancing reporting capacities of these countries;

“13. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme and other partners, to continue facilitating the provision of support to countries, especially the developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, for the preparation of their fifth national reports.”

3/8. Concrete activities and initiatives including measurable targets and/or indicators to achieve the strategic goals contained in the strategy for resource mobilization and on indicators to monitor the implementation of the strategy

The Ad Hoc Open Ended Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention *recommends* that the Conference of the Parties its tenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling the strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the Convention's objectives adopted in decision IX/11 B,

Having considered the recommendations from the third meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention,

Reaffirming the commitment of Parties to meet the obligations set out in the provisions of Article 20 of the Convention and in accordance with the Rio Principles,

Emphasizing that any new and innovative funding mechanisms are supplementary to the financial mechanisms established under the provisions of Article 21 of the Convention,

1. *Invites* Parties that have not done so to appoint a "resource mobilization focal point" to facilitate national implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization;

2. *Reiterates* that national implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization should include, as appropriate, the design and dissemination of a country-specific resource mobilization strategy, with the involvement of key stakeholders, such as non-governmental organizations, indigenous and local communities, environmental funds, businesses and donors, in the frame of updated national biodiversity strategy and action plans;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to organize regional and subregional workshops to assist with the development of country-specific resource-mobilization strategies, including for indigenous and local communities, as part of updating national biodiversity strategy and action plans, to promote exchange of experience and good practice in financing for biological diversity and to facilitate the national monitoring of the outcomes of country-specific resource mobilization strategies;

4. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to provide timely and adequate financial support to updating national biodiversity strategies and action plans, which may include the development of country-specific resource mobilization strategies;

5. *Decides* that the global monitoring reports on the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization should be prepared in time for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its ordinary meetings, and with national and regional participation, should provide essential information on the status and trends in biodiversity financing as well as help to disseminate funding knowledge and know-how as related to biodiversity;³⁴

6. *Decides* to undertake concrete activities and initiatives to achieve the strategic goals of the strategy for resource mobilization, which could include, *inter alia*, the following:

(a) Periodic global monitoring reports on the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization;

(b) Regional or subregional workshops to assess funding needs and identify gaps and priorities;

³⁴ This paragraph is pending, subject to the review and discussion by Parties of the document on the structure, timing, content and methodology of the global monitoring reports, to be provided by the Executive Secretary for the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

- (c) Global support to the development of national financial plans for biodiversity;
- (d) Continuation of the Development and Biodiversity Initiative;
- (e) Further activities on new and innovative financial mechanisms;
- (f) Training for resource-mobilization focal points;
- (g) Global forums on biodiversity and associated ecosystem services for national political leaders, business leaders, and leaders of non-governmental organizations;

[7. *Adopts*] [*Invites consideration* of] the following indicators for monitoring the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization:

- (a) Percentage of biodiversity-related funding in Official Development Assistance per annum;
- (b) Percentage of biodiversity-related funding in national budgets per annum;
- (c) Number of countries that have identified and reported funding needs, gaps and priorities;
- (d) Number of countries that have assessed economic costs of loss of, and the benefits of, biodiversity and associated ecosystem services;
- (e) Number of countries with national biodiversity strategies and action plans that have national financial plans for biodiversity;
- (f) Number of relevant public and/or private financial institutions and development agencies with biodiversity and associated ecosystem services as a cross-cutting policy;
- (g) Amount of funding through the Global Environment Facility (GEF funds and co-financing);]

[8. *Considers* the following targets for monitoring the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization:

- (a) At least X doubling by 2020 annual international financial flows to developing countries to contribute to achieving the Convention's three objectives;
- (b) At least X of Parties will have reported funding needs, gaps and priorities by 2015;
- (c) At least X of Parties will have assessed economic costs of the loss of, and the benefits of, biodiversity and associated ecosystem services by 2015;
- (d) At least X of Parties will have prepared national financial plans for biodiversity by 2015;
- (e) At least X of financial institutions and development agencies (reporting under the Development Assistance Committee of Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD/DAC)) will have included biodiversity and associated ecosystem services in their cross-cutting policies by 2015;]

9. *Invites* donor Parties to provide timely and adequate financial support to the realization of the concrete activities and initiatives to achieve the strategic goals of the strategy for resource mobilization.

3/9. Policy options concerning innovative financial mechanisms

The Ad Hoc Open-ended 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,

Recognizing the persistent and critical shortage of financial resources available to support ecosystem services and underlying biodiversity, and that the achievement of the 2020 biodiversity target, to a large extent, will depend upon the level of available funding in all relevant sectors and at all levels,

Taking note of the report of the proceedings of the International Workshop on Innovative Financial Mechanisms (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/3/INF/5) organized in collaboration with The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity secretariat (UNEP-TEEB) and with generous financial support from the German Government, and the need for further consultation and elaboration of its outcomes,

Noting the contributions, e.g., through the International Workshop on Innovative Financial Mechanisms, in advancing the discussions on innovative financial mechanisms for achieving the objectives of the Convention, from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, [the Business and Biodiversity Offsets Programme, the Green Development Mechanism (GDM) 2010 Initiative³⁵] and other organizations and processes, and the need for further identification and elaboration of various policy options in this regard,

Reaffirming the commitment of Parties to meet the obligations set out in the provisions of Article 20 of the Convention and in accordance with the Rio Principles,

Emphasizing that any new and innovative funding mechanisms are supplementary to the financial mechanisms established under the provisions of Article 21 of the Convention,

Being aware of a range of policy options and suggestions concerning innovative financial mechanisms with potential to generate new and additional financial resources for achieving the Convention's three objectives,

Acknowledging that in addition to resourcing potentials, innovative financial mechanisms can be an important tool to support sustaining ecosystem services and underlying biodiversity and promote green development,

Being determined to mobilize predictable and adequate financial resources at all levels as agreed to in the strategy for resource mobilization adopted in decision IX/11,

1. *Encourages* Parties, in accordance with their capabilities, to implement the Convention's Strategy for Resource Mobilization, to take an active part in ongoing processes to enhance innovative financing, such as the LifeWeb initiative, and engage in a global discussion on the need and possible modalities of innovative systems for payment for ecosystem services, mobilizing private financing, through an appropriate mechanism;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and other relevant organizations and initiatives, to initiate and facilitate the discussion referred to in paragraph 1 above;

3. *Encourages* Parties and Governments and relevant organizations to undertake concrete activities for developing, promoting and adopting innovative financial mechanisms, including the examination of the report of the International Workshop on Innovative Financial Mechanisms (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/3/INF/5);

³⁵ Africa requires more information of these initiatives on their mandates, governance structures, source of funding, funding criteria (beneficiaries), link with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its programmes of work.

4. *Invites* relevant international and regional organizations and initiatives to, where relevant, cooperate with the Executive Secretary, to:

(a) Cooperate on the development of innovative financial mechanisms, as appropriate ;

(b) Organize regional and subregional workshops for further identification and examination of policy options concerning innovative financial mechanisms;

(c) Report on these activities, through the Executive Secretary, to the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting;

[5. *Invites* interested organizations and initiatives to consider the need for and modalities of a green development mechanism, which, in its pilot phase, could develop a voluntary standard and certification process for validating the supply of biodiversity-protected areas and a market-based institutional framework for enabling payments by companies, consumers and other stakeholders;]

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to compile views of Parties on the policy options developed in the International Workshop on Innovative Financial Mechanisms and on the findings of The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity and report to the fourth meeting of the Working Group on Review of Implementation for further consideration;

7. *Invites* developed country Parties to provide voluntary financial contributions to support the further work on innovative financial mechanisms for the three objectives of the Convention, without diminishing their commitments under Articles 20 and 21 of the Convention;

8. *Invites* Parties and other Governments and relevant organizations to ensure [that appropriate safeguards for the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities are incorporated, including their] full and effective participation, in the development and implementation of innovative financial mechanisms.

3/10. Review of guidance to the financial mechanism

The Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention

1. *Provides* the following suggestions to the Executive Secretary:

(a) Further develop the document on review of the guidance to the financial mechanism (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/3/9), based on the comments received during the third meeting of the Working Group on Review of Implementation;

(b) Undertake an electronic consultation with Parties on a proposed consolidated list of guidance to the financial mechanism;

(c) Prepare a draft decision on a consolidated list of guidance to the financial mechanism in time for consideration by the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

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

“The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling the decisions and elements of decisions related to the financial mechanism that were adopted by the Conference of the Parties from its first to ninth meetings,

Having considered the recommendation³⁶ from the third meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation, as well as the results of paragraph 1 above,

1. *Adopts* the consolidated list of guidance to the financial mechanism, including programme priorities;

2. *Agrees* to retire the previous decisions and elements of decisions, as related to the financial mechanism and limited only to those provisions related to the financial mechanism;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to maintain the full text of these retired decisions and elements of decisions on the Secretariat website while indicating they have been retired;

4. *Decides* that guidance to the financial mechanism, for a specific replenishment period, consists of a consolidated list of programme priorities that defines what to be financed, and an outcome-oriented framework, taking into account the Strategic Plan of the Convention, including its associated indicators and targets;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to compile information and views submitted by Parties and relevant stakeholders, including indigenous and local communities, on the further development of programme priorities, taking into account the Strategic Plan of the Convention, including its associated indicators and targets, for consideration by the fourth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation;

6. *Requests* the fourth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation to review the implementation of the four-year outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities as related to utilization of Global Environment Facility resources for biodiversity for the period from 2010 to 2014, taking into account the Strategic Plan of the Convention including its associated indicators and targets;

7. *Decides* that the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties will adopt a four-year outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities, taking into account the Strategic Plan of the Convention including its associated indicators and targets, as well as the outcome of the review, for consideration during the sixth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, as related to utilization of Global Environment Facility resources for biodiversity for the period 2015-2018.

³⁶ Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this recommendation are pending, subject to the review and discussion by Parties of the document to be provided by the Executive Secretary for the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

3/11. *Further consideration of the proposed biodiversity technology initiative*

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:

1. *Recognizing* the potential contribution of a [voluntary] Biodiversity Technology Initiative (BTI) to promoting and supporting the effective access to and transfer of technology among Parties to the Convention, as essential elements for the attainment of the three objectives of the Convention, *emphasizes* that such a Biodiversity Technology Initiative needs to:

(a) Provide support to the implementation of the pertinent provisions of the Convention, the programme of work on technology transfer and scientific and technological cooperation,³⁷ taking into account the strategy for the practical implementation of the programme of work,³⁸ as well as of the Strategic Plan of the Convention for the period 2011-2020;

(b) Be demand-driven, well-defined, and be based on the technology needs, in particular, new technologies, identified by recipient countries;

(c) [Be of a voluntary nature;]

(d) Be driven through the active and balanced participation of developed countries and developing countries, including the least developed and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition;

(e) Be adequately funded, and contribute to leveraging new and additional funding, without constituting an additional financial burden for developing countries;

(f) Provide and leverage increased capacity-building and training for developing countries, including the least developed among them, small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition, on pertinent issues related to technology transfer and scientific and technological cooperation under the Convention;

(g) Further consider issues such as its structure, governance, funding arrangements, etc., in due detail when establishing the initiative;

(h) Create an enabling environment that aims to remove technical, legislative and administrative barriers to technology transfer and technology adaptation, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations;

(i) Take into account that the participation, approval and involvement of women, indigenous and local communities and all relevant stakeholders is key for the successful transfer of technology of relevance to the Convention;

(j) Build on, and cooperate with, existing processes and initiatives, including sectoral programmes and initiatives, such as, for instance, the International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD), with a view to promoting synergy and avoiding the duplication of work;

2. *Recognizing* the need to further identify gaps in the work of existing processes and initiatives, including sectoral initiatives, with a view to fully realizing synergies and avoiding duplication of work by a prospective Biodiversity Technology Initiative;

(a) *Invites* Parties and other Governments, as well as relevant international organizations and initiatives, research institutions and the business sector, to submit to the Executive Secretary information on activities currently being undertaken by international, regional or national organizations and initiatives, including sectoral organizations and initiatives, which support, facilitate, regulate or promote technology transfer and scientific and technological cooperation of relevance to the Convention, such as on: (i)

³⁷ Decision VII/29, annex.

³⁸ Decision IX/14, annex.

support for technology needs assessments and regulations, including capacity-building for technology assessments; (ii) pertinent capacity-building and training courses; (iii) pertinent seminars and symposia; (iv) information dissemination; (v) other implementation activities including match-making and catalysing or facilitating the establishment of research alliances or consortia, joint ventures, or twinning arrangements, on technologies of relevance to the Convention;

(b) *Requests* the Executive Secretary to analyse and disseminate this information through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention, and other communication mechanisms, with a view to providing concrete and practical information as well as best practices on ongoing activities that support, facilitate, or promote technology transfer and scientific and technological cooperation of relevance to the Convention, and to identify gaps in existing work as well as opportunities to fill these gaps and/or promote synergies;

(c) *Invites* interested Parties and other Governments, as well as relevant international organizations and initiatives, research institutions and the business sector, taking into account paragraph 1 above and the information provided in accordance with paragraphs 2 (a) and 2 (b) above, to consider supporting the establishment of a Biodiversity Technology Initiative[, to be hosted by the Secretariat of the Convention];

3. *Invites* Parties to consider including the preparation of technology needs assessments in the revision and updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

4. *Invites* funding institutions, including the Global Environment Facility, to provide financial support accordingly.

3/12. United Nations Decade on Biodiversity 2011-2020

The Ad Hoc Open-ended 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,

Highlighting the importance of biodiversity for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals,

Emphasizing the need to achieve the full implementation of the objectives of this Convention and other biodiversity-related conventions, organizations and processes,

Reaffirming the importance of raising public awareness on biodiversity related issues,

Stressing the need to build on the momentum achieved by the celebration of the International Year of Biodiversity,

1. *Invites* the United Nations General Assembly to consider declaring 2011-2020 the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in cooperation with relevant partners, in particular the secretariats of biodiversity-related conventions:

(a) To encourage full participation of Parties, and all relevant organizations and stakeholders in the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity and their support for implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan for the period 2011-2020;

(b) To take stock of progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan, and related activities of Parties and stakeholders, with a view to including this information in the regular reports of the Secretary-General to the United Nations General Assembly on the implementation of the Convention;

3. *Invites* the Environment Management Group to facilitate cooperation and information exchange among its members in support of the Convention and its Strategic Plan for the period 2011-2020.
