**Mensajes clave**

**WWF insta a las Partes** a integrar plenamente la biodiversidad en todos los sectores y carteras ministeriales y, sobre todo, en políticas económicas, financieras y sociales, el desarrollo de infraestructura, programas, planificación, y procedimientos de contabilidad y presentación de informes. La transversalización de la biodiversidad en bosques, agricultura, energía, turismo, pesca y acuicultura, y en otros sectores es clave para detener la pérdida de la biodiversidad y alcanzar las Metas de Aichi de la Biodiversidad hasta 2020.

**WWF apela a las Partes** para que creen y fortalezcan mecanismos de coordinación intersectorial entre las instituciones gubernamentales que permitan abordar las causas subyacentes de la pérdida de biodiversidad, la transversalización de la biodiversidad en todos los sectores y el fomento de enfoques existentes, tales como el nexo alimentos-agua-energía.

**WWF insta a las Partes** y otros gobiernos a establecer e incluir hitos para la transversalización de la biodiversidad en políticas, planes y programas intersectoriales nacionales, y supervisar sus logros.

**WWF observa con gran beneplácito** el reconocimiento de la interdependencia fundamental entre el Plan Estratégico para la Biodiversidad y los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible y que la aplicación de la Agenda 2030 brinda una mayor oportunidad para la transversalización de la biodiversidad y el logro de las Metas de Aichi, debido a los fuertes vínculos entre biodiversidad, calidad de vida, desarrollo económico y salud humana.

**WWF insta a las Partes** a reconocer que los servicios ecosistémicos que se generan dentro y fuera de las áreas protegidas y otras medidas eficaces de conservación basadas en áreas, contribuyen a la productividad de muchos sectores, incluidos agricultura, bosques, pesca y acuicultura, y turismo. Se debe reconocer asimismo que la colaboración con todos los sectores es necesaria para evitar la pérdida del capital natural, mantener y aumentar la conectividad y los ecosistemas, y los servicios, para minimizar los efectos negativos potenciales de estos sectores, incluidos los de industrias extractivas como las del petróleo, gas y minería, además de la industria manufacturera y la construcción comercial y residencial en áreas protegidas y paisajes terrestres y marinos de mayor tamaño.

**WWF también reconoce** la pertinencia del Plan de Acción para apoyar la Utilización Consuetudinaria Sostenible de la Diversidad Biológica y posibilitar que los pueblos indígenas y comunidades locales aumenten la inclusión de consideraciones relacionadas con la biodiversidad en agricultura, bosques, pesquerías y acuicultura.

**WWF recomienda que las Partes** reconozcan e integren los conocimientos tradicionales, y las prácticas y usos consuetudinarios, así como los enfoques diversos, mediante el consentimiento libre, previo e informado de los pueblos indígenas y comunidades locales, incluyendo consideraciones de género, en los esfuerzos por reducir la pérdida de hábitat y de biodiversidad, y mantener la diversidad genética de los recursos, sobre todo para la alimentación y la agricultura.

**WWF welcomes the draft Suggested Recommendations as set out in UNEP/CBD/COP/13/2 Item 10 and calls on COP-13 to consider for inclusion the following proposed text changes in its final decisions.**

New text proposed by WWF is **in bold and underlined**. Text that WWF proposes to delete is ~~in strike through~~.

**Strategic actions to enhance implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 including the mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Preamble** |  *Recognizing* the following:[…](c)That agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture**, among other sectors,** depend heavily on biodiversity and its components, as well as on the ecosystem functions and services that they underpin, that these sectors also impact on biodiversity through various direct and indirect drivers, and that the consequent loss of biodiversity can impact these sectors negatively, potentially threatening food security and the provision of ecosystem functions and services that are vital to humanity;[…]*Recalling* that relevant guidance in this regard is provided in the programmes of work under the Convention, in particular the programmes of work on agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity and marine and coastal biodiversity **and inland water biodiversity**,[…]*Recognizing* the need for engaging all levels **and sectors** of government to achieve the objectives of the Convention, |
| **Strengthening the mainstreaming of biodiversity through relevant international processes** | *2. Welcomes* the adoption of the Paris Agreement by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[[1]](#footnote-1) the outcomes of the twelfth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification,[[2]](#footnote-2) and the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals **and of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,**[[3]](#footnote-3) the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015‑2030,[[4]](#footnote-4) and relevant policy frameworks, guidance, and tools on agriculture, fisheries, and forestry developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and other relevant internationally agreed frameworks;[…]*8. Calls upon* Parties and *invites* other Governments to take measures to support and ensure close linkages and reinforce synergies between biodiversity-related and other international processes, **including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,** to implement their various goals and commitments in a coherent, clear, and mutually supportive manner, and to include biodiversity considerations in their engagement in these various processes, where relevant, and to implement goals and commitments under the Convention and relevant international processes in a coherent manner; |
| **Cross-sectoral mainstreaming** | *13. Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments, as appropriate:(a) To reduce and reverse biodiversity loss, through the implementation, as appropriate, of sectoral and cross‐sectoral strategies and integrated landscape and seascape management that foster sustainable practices, identify potential measures to contribute to the health and resilience of ecosystems and consider spatial and regional approaches as well as appropriate measures to promote the conservation and restoration of areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, habitats of threatened species, and recovery of endangered species;**(a)bis. To recognise and integrate traditional knowledge, customary practices and uses as well as diverse approaches undertaken by indigenous peoples and local communities in efforts to maintain genetic diversity, reduce habitat and biodiversity loss, and promote equitable management and restoration of critical ecosystems**(b) To create and strengthen cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms that enable biodiversity mainstreaming across agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, **energy and** tourism and other sectors, and to establish milestones for the mainstreaming of biodiversity in national agendas; |
| **Sector-specific mainstreaming** |
| **Agriculture** | *22. Encourages* Parties to recognize the importance of the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities for the sustainability of agriculture**, maintaining agro-biodiversity,** and to promote community and family farming, alongside agroecology, that is aligned with the world view (cosmovisión) of indigenous peoples and local communities, which upholds diversification and ecological rotation that promotes sustainable production and improving nutrition;*23.* ***~~[~~****Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to develop and/or enforce, as appropriate, clear legal frameworks for land use that secure conservation and sustainably use biodiversity and national habitats **while recognising prior rights and claims of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to lands and resources and ensuring a process for free, prior informed consent to interventions directly affecting their land, territories or resources**;**~~]~~***24.* ***~~[~~****Also encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to develop, as appropriate, policy frameworks for land use that reflect the national biodiversity objectives, that guide decision making at various scales and levels of governance to, inter alia, promote sustainable increases in the productivity [and diversification of production] of existing agricultural land and rangeland while enhancing ecosystem functions and services, including those services that contribute to agricultural production (such as pollination, pest control, water provision and erosion control), while also protecting, restoring and sustainably using biodiversity natural habitats and promoting connectivity in the landscape;**~~]~~***25.* **~~[~~***Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to promote and support, as appropriate, the sustainable **~~and ecological intensification and~~** diversification of agriculture and agro-ecological approaches, including the enhanced use of a diverse range of well-adapted crops and livestock, and their varieties and breeds, and of associated biodiversity in agricultural systems, including pollinators, pest-control organisms and soil organisms that promote nutrient cycling, thereby reducing or replacing the need for chemical inputs;**~~]~~**[…]*28*. *Encourage*s Parties and *invites* other Governments and stakeholders to promote lessons learned and best practices from various sectors, such as campaigns to reduce food waste, and promote sustainable consumption, production and supply chains**; and take action to achieve SDG 12, targets 3 and 5 by 2030**;[…]*31. Welcomes* the private sector initiatives to eliminate deforestation from the production of agricultural commodities and operations across their supply chains, *encourages* more companies to adopt**, ~~and~~** implement **and regularly report on** similar commitments, and *invites* Parties, as appropriate, to support these companies to achieve their initiatives; |
| **Forests** | *45. Further encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to strengthen efforts to enhance the awareness of all stakeholders **of the importance of ~~and~~** their involvement in the development and implementation of policies and strategies for sustainable forest management, including on measures for the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity **that are inclusive, equitable and accountable, and recognize~~, recognizing~~** the importance of the practices **and customary use** of indigenous peoples and local communities and the role of natural regeneration in living systems;*46. Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to strengthen participation of indigenous peoples and local communities as part of a strategy for forest protection **and governance**, sustainable use of biodiversity and the welfare and livelihoods of these communities;*47. Also encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to create enabling conditions and incentivize the adoption of sustainable **and responsible** forest management practices in the forest sector, **especially production forests,** and *encourages* forest enterprises and forest owners to appropriately integrate sustainable use, conservation and restoration of biodiversity into the development and use of forest management plans, certification schemes or other voluntary mechanisms;***47bis*  Urges Parties and other Governments to recognise multiple approaches for equitable forest management and governance and also create enabling conditions for recognition and adoption of sustainable and responsible forest management practices by indigenous people and local communities and other users of forests in their traditional territories or lands;**[…]*49. Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to strengthen their efforts to establish and maintain and/or develop well-managed and connected national or regional forest protected area networks, giving priority to existing ones, and, where appropriate, to apply spatial and land‑use planning tools to identify areas of particular importance to the sustainable use and conservation of forest biodiversity, including in buffer zones **while recognising customary rights of Indigenous people and local communities on land and resources, and ensuring a full process of free, prior and informed consent to interventions directly affecting their lands, territories or resources**;***49bis.* Urges parties to combat illegal logging and related trade, strengthen enforcement of existing laws, improve forest governance, implement systems for the verification of legal compliance, support the adoption and implementation of bilateral or multilateral trade agreements and, where applicable, apply appropriate legislation for prevention of imports of forest products from illegal sources;** |
| **Fisheries and aquaculture** | *59. Also recalls* decisions X/29, XI/17 and XII/22, and *calls for* further collaboration and information-sharing among the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and regional fishery bodies regarding the use of scientific information on areas meeting the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine **and freshwater** areas and vulnerable marine **and inland water** ecosystems in support of achieving various Aichi Biodiversity Targets;[…]*63. Also urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments to provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and**~~, if appropriate,~~** markets;64. *Encourages* competent intergovernmental organizations to further strengthen collaboration regarding marine **and inland water** biodiversity and fisheries; |
| **Tourism** | *69.* *Invites* Parties and other Governments, to consider taking the following actions, as appropriate and in accordance with national legislation:[…]*(b)* To generate, integrate and use information on the benefits and values of sustainable tourism in decision-making on the planning, operation and expansion of the tourism sector, including with respect to tourism investments, development of infrastructure, job creation, and in considering mechanisms for the reinvestment of parts of tourism revenues on biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration at the local or community level **by ensuring a full process of free, prior and informed consent to interventions directly affecting lands, territories or resources of Indigenous people and local communities**;[…](e) To promote rural community tourism as an activity that can influence the sustainable use of biological diversity and diversification of livelihoods of indigenous peoples and local communities **through a** **full process of free, prior and informed consent**, **and if required** promot**e**~~ing~~ the creation of capacity and the transfer of technology; |
| **Engagement of key actors to enhance mainstreaming** |
| **Business engagement** | *76. Encourages* and *invites* other Governments to engage with the public and private sectors to promote sustainable consumption and behavioural changes in production and consumption patterns, and to reduce resource waste at all stages of production and consumption in food systems **and supply chains**, including through educational and public awareness campaigns **and to take action to achieve SDG 12 targets 2, 3, 4 and 5**; |

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1. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Conference of the Parties, twenty-first session, decision 1/CP.21 (see [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/10a01.pdf)). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. See [ICCD/COP(12)/20/Add.1](http://www.unccd.int/Lists/OfficialDocuments/cop12/20add1eng.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. [General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015 entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. [General Assembly resolution 69/283](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/69/283), annex II. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)