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COP 10 / MOP 5

**CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
TO THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
Tenth meeting**

WWF Position Papers

**Nagoya, Japan
18-29 October 2010**

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September 29, 2010

**To CBD COP Focal Points and Delegations
To CBD Secretariat**

Herewith find WWF's Positions and corresponding recommendations to COP-10 agenda items:

- WWF's Main Asks at CBD COP10
- Item 4.2. Revised Strategic Plan, biodiversity target and indicator
- Item 4.7. Global Strategy for Plant Conservation
- Item 5.2. Marine and coastal biodiversity
- Item 5.4. Protected areas
- Item 5.5. Sustainable use of biodiversity
- Item 5.6. Biodiversity and climate change
- Item 6.3. Forest biodiversity
- Item 6.4. Biofuels and biodiversity
- Item 6.7. Article 8(j) and Related Provisions
- Item 6.8. Incentive measures

We hope you will consider our suggestions and we look forward to working with you further.

Yours Sincerely

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How to read the report: Amendments and additions to the original SBSTTA-14 documents are marked as follows throughout the report - **Text** = text is suggested to be deleted; **Text** = suggestion for new text; **(Text)** = comment. Only those passages of the Secretariat's documents to which amendments are proposed are reproduced in the report.



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WWF Main Asks at CBD COP 10

10th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 10), 18 – 29 October 2010, Nagoya, Japan

CBD Parties must fully take advantage of 2010, the International Year of Biodiversity

2010, the International Year of Biodiversity, offers a once in a decade opportunity to strengthen the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) work on achieving its three objectives.

While 2010 will not be the year that biodiversity loss was halted, it needs to be the year in which governments get real about biodiversity and the real benefits it delivers to the wellbeing of people, society and the economy. Natural habitats and species underpin the global economy and support billions of people who rely on forests, fisheries and wetlands for their livelihoods.

COP 10 will be a crucial meeting for the CBD. If Parties adopt a Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing, an ambitious Strategic Plan up to 2020 and a robust Resource Mobilization Strategy, then the Convention will be strengthened as the international instrument to tackle biodiversity loss over the coming decade.

WWF calls on Parties secure the following outcomes at COP 10:

- 1 a new Strategic Plan with a mission to halt biodiversity loss by 2020 and an ambitious set of goals and targets for the next decade** which will focus on reducing key threats to biodiversity loss, increasing sustainable use practices, enhancing benefit sharing implementation, integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services into key sectors, and building adequate capacity for its implementation.
- 2 a Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)** that ensures the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and recognizes the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.
- 3 an ambitious Resource Mobilization Strategy** to increase financing for biodiversity by developing innovative financing mechanisms, establishing clear targets and mechanisms for funding from governments, and eliminating harmful subsidies.
- 4 strengthened thematic programmes of work** on protected areas and marine and coastal biological diversity.
- 5 a Joint Programme of Work on Biodiversity and Climate Change** which will improve linkages and explore co-benefits between the CBD, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), set governance principles, and ensure biodiversity is not adversely affected by initiatives to mitigate and adapt to climate change under the UNFCCC.



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WWF's Main Asks at COP 10:

1. COP 10 adopts a new Strategic Plan with SMART targets for the period 2011 to 2020.

WWF calls on Parties to adopt a Strategic Plan with ambitious targets for 2020 that are supported by a robust set of indicators and milestones.

WWF urges Parties to ensure the following Mission and Targets are included in the Strategic Plan:

Mission: *By 2020, biodiversity loss is halted, ecosystem services and biodiversity are restored and their benefits are fully integrated into all aspects of development. Humanity's ecological footprint falls below its 2000 level.*

Targets: By 2020,

- **Natural capital accounting is in use by all governments (ref to CBD Target 2)**
Natural capital accounting is an essential step in mainstreaming biodiversity into national budgeting. This provides a baseline on which to measure gains and loss to the national economy, data to inform decision makers, and a basis for appropriate indicators (see [TEEB for Policy Makers Report Chapter 2](#)).
- **Zero Net Deforestation and forest Degradation (ZNDD) is achieved (ref to CBD Target 5):**
At COP 9, 67 ministers signed WWF's petition for achieving Zero Net Deforestation by 2020; however, deforestation and forest degradation continues at an alarming rate – 13 million hectares (or 36 football fields a minute) are lost per year. Deforestation and degradation of forests, particularly in the tropics, have dire consequences for the global climate, biodiversity and people.
- **Loss and degradation of natural habitats is halted (ref. to CBD Target 5):**
Habitat loss is the most important factor driving biodiversity loss. While uncontrolled demographic, economic and social pressures leads to unsustainable land use change the conversion or degradation of natural habitats must be halted. Emphasis should be on preventing primary forests and other high-biodiversity value habitat loss.
- **Over-abstraction of water and fragmentation of freshwater systems is halted (ref. to CBD Target 5):**
Freshwater ecosystems are crucial, yet poorly protected and highly sensitive to fragmentation. The rate of habitat decline or loss has more than quadrupled over the last 10 years, while drivers of freshwater biodiversity loss and decline are escalating. Biodiversity loss in inland waters is the fastest among biomes.
- **Biodiversity harmful subsidies are eliminated (ref to CBD Target 3):**
Subsidies harmful to biodiversity are one of the most important drivers of biodiversity loss. Taking into account the findings of the [TEEB for Policy Makers Report](#), fishery, agriculture and energy subsidy reforms are the most urgent.



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- **Humanity's global Ecological Footprint falls below its 2000 level (ref. to CBD Target 4):**
The over consumption of natural resources by developed countries is the major underlying cause of biodiversity loss. To reduce the pressure on biodiversity, it is important that the Ecological Footprint is significantly reduced, primarily through a focus on the provision of energy and food. Progress on reducing the Ecological Footprint should be reported on by CBD.
- **Overfishing and destructive fishing practices are eliminated (ref to CBD Target 6):**
Overexploitation of marine fisheries globally is one of the main pressures on marine biodiversity and ecosystems. WWF demands the elimination of overfishing by commercial fleets, including the indiscriminate capture of non-target organisms.
- **Representative Protected Areas covering at least 20% of land, coast and high seas areas respectively (ref to CBD Target 11):**
The current CBD target of 10% protection for each ecological region has only been achieved in approximately 55% of all terrestrial ecoregions. Some 13% of terrestrial areas and 5% of coastal areas are protected, while very little (approximately 1%) of the open oceans is protected. Governments need to accelerate their efforts to meet the current 10% target in all terrestrial and marine ecoregions. However, to better secure ecosystem services, protect biodiversity, and ensure resilience and adaptation to climate change, governments must now commit to a 20% target for 2020.

Particular emphasis is needed on the areas beyond national jurisdictions (ABNJ), especially as governments have agreed under the Programme of Work on Protected Areas that this should be accomplished by 2012.

- **CBD objectives are integrated into all relevant multi-lateral agreements.**
Biodiversity should be integrated into all relevant multi-lateral agreements to maximize the success in achieving the 2020 biodiversity targets of the Strategic Plan. Linking CBD objectives to other agreements can effectively contribute *inter alia* in tackling poverty alleviation, climate change, and trade implications.
- **Cross-sectoral integration of biodiversity is achieved**
While the Convention has promoted the integration of biodiversity into other sectors of government through the Ecosystem Approach – its “primary framework for implementation” as well as many specific decisions over the years, it has not been effective in cross-sectional integration. To better integrate biodiversity into other sectors appropriate efforts, such as “cross-sectoral cabinet committees” lead by heads of state, should be established to ensure effective coordination between government portfolios.



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2. COP 10 adopts a Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)

WWF calls on COP 10 to adopt a legally binding protocol on access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization. COP 9 mandated that an ABS regime was to be finalized at COP10.

A protocol is long overdue that recognizes the interests of the biodiversity-rich countries and ensures the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. It would benefit both providers and users of biodiversity and genetic resources, and supply additional funding for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

3. COP 10 adopts an ambitious Resource Mobilization Strategy

WWF calls on Parties to adopt a robust strategy for resource mobilization to effectively support the implementation of the Strategic Plan. The strategy must identify firm commitments from Parties to mobilize additional financial resources, both international and domestic, increase traditional funding (e.g. from governments and international development assistance) and develop new and innovative financing mechanisms. The role of new and innovative financial mechanisms should be to complement NOT to replace traditional funding sources.

4. COP 10 adopts strengthened thematic programmes of work

WWF calls on Parties to intensify their efforts to implement the Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) over the next decade. A strengthened PoWPA must identify the central role of protected areas in economics and livelihoods by protecting key ecosystem services and supporting climate change mitigation, ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience to climate change.

By 2012, the identification of sites for a representative network of marine and coastal protected areas, including areas beyond national jurisdiction, must be completed.

5. COP 10 adopts a Joint Programme of Work on Biodiversity and Climate Change

WWF calls on Parties to develop a Joint Work Programme between CBD, UNFCCC, and UNCCD to foster linkages and explore co-benefits between the conventions, set governance principles, and ensure biodiversity is protected through safeguards in relation to a regime on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) and ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change.

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**REPORT OF THE AD HOC OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP ON REVIEW OF
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE WORK OF ITS THIRD
MEETING**

**ITEM 4.2. REVISED STRATEGIC PLAN, BIODIVERSITY TARGET AND
INDICATOR**

Conference of the Parties to the CBD Tenth Meeting
Nagoya, Japan, 18-29 October 2010

The CBD Strategic Plan must lay out a strong mission and point the way for innovative solutions for biodiversity conservation, sustainable use, benefit sharing, climate change, development aid and poverty reduction, and greening the economy.

The CBD's 2020 mission, targets and related indicators will be the roadmap for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use over the next decade. It is vital that the targets are concrete and add up to halting biodiversity loss by 2020, especially through the integration of biodiversity into all sectors.

An ambitious set of targets and related indicators will help to strengthen the Convention itself, foster input to other multilateral environmental agreements and processes, and support CBD's influence in setting high ecological and sustainability standards for other sectors.

To successfully carry out the Strategic Plan, it is critical that the necessary capacity, governance, and funding is available for timely implementation and enforcement.

WWF urges COP 10 to ensure that a strong MISSION is adopted:

- By 2020, biodiversity loss is halted, ecosystem services and biodiversity are restored, and the benefits are fully integrated into all aspects of development. Humanity's ecological footprint falls below its 2000 level.

WWF urges COP 10 to ensure that:

- Targets address and significantly reduce the underlying drivers of biodiversity loss.
- Targets are SMART (specific, measurable, ambitious, realistic and time-bound).
- A Driver-Pressure-State-Impact/Benefit-Response framework is applied to targets and indicators.
- Each target is accompanied by a set of SMART milestones that can be reviewed at each CBD COP leading up to 2020.
- Strong links are made between the Strategic Plan and relevant Programmes of Work.

WWF urges COP 10 to ensure that ambitious TARGETS are adopted:

- Natural capital accounting is in use by all governments.
- Zero Net Deforestation and forest Degradation (ZNDD) is achieved.
- Loss and degradation of natural habitats is halted.
- Over-abstraction of water and fragmentation of freshwater systems is halted.
- Subsidies harmful to biodiversity are eliminated.
- Humanity's global ecological footprint falls below its 2000 level.
- Overfishing and destructive fishing practices are eliminated.
- Representative Protected Areas are covering at least 20% of terrestrial, inland water, coastal and marine areas respectively.
- Funding and capacity for CBD implementation is significantly increased.

Note: WWF's proposed text alternatives are in bold

Mission proposed by CBD in document	WWF proposed MISSION
<p>Mission : 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.</p> <p>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].</p>	<p>By 2020, biodiversity loss is halted, ecosystem services and biodiversity restored and the benefits are fully integrated into all aspects of development. Humanity's ecological footprint falls below its 2000 level.</p>
Target proposed by CBD in document	WWF proposed TARGETS
<p>Strategic Goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society</p>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>By 2020, at the latest, all sectors of government, including heads of state and ministries of finance, trade and economics, as well as the general public are aware of the value of biodiversity and concrete steps are taken to accelerate implementation of the CBD.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>By 2020, at the latest, natural capital accounting is in use by all governments, and the values of biodiversity are integrated into national and local planning processes and poverty reduction strategies.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>By 2020, at the latest, subsidies harmful to biodiversity are eliminated.</p>

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.	By 2020, at the latest, humanity's global ecological footprint falls below its 2000 level and continues its downward trend.
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].	NEW TARGETS: 5. By 2020, zero net deforestation is achieved. 5 bis: By 2020, the loss and degradation of natural habitats is halted. 5 ter: By 2020, inland water ecosystems are managed so that water availability, flows, connectivity, and quality are adequate to sustain biodiversity and maintain ecosystem functions and services.
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]	Combined target 6: 6. By 2020, overfishing is ended and destructive fishing practices are eliminated both in marine and inland water ecosystems , and the impact of fisheries on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems are well within safe ecological limits / all fisheries are well managed sustainably. NEW TARGET: 6 bis: By 2020, all exploited wild species are harvested sustainably and legally
Target 7: By 2020, areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.	By 2020, all areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fishery and forestry are managed according to internationally acceptable standards based on agreed sustainability criteria.
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 early identification and control of pathways for the introduction and to prevent further spreading and establishment of invasive alien species.	WWF supports recommended text with changes in bold

<p>Target 10: By [2020][2015], to have minimized the multiple pressures on coral reefs corals, mangroves, wetlands, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning and facilitate their recovery..</p>	<p>WWF supports recommended text with changes in bold</p>
<p>Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</p>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>By 2020, at least 20% of terrestrial and inland water, and 20% of coastal and marine areas, including the areas of particular importance for biodiversity and areas beyond national jurisdiction, have been protected through representative networks of effectively managed protected areas and other means, and integrated into the wider watershed, land- and seascape.</p>
<p>Target 12: By 2020, the extinction and decline of known threatened species has been halted, prevented and improvement in the conservation status [for at least 20% of them] has been achieved.</p>	<p>WWF recommends removing brackets and supports recommended text with changes in bold</p>
<p>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.</p>	
<p>Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services</p>	
<p>Target 14: By 2020, terrestrial, inland water and marine 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.</p>	<p>WWF supports recommended text with changes in bold</p>
<p>Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks climate change mitigation and adaptation has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15% of degraded lands and inland water, coastal, and marine ecosystems, thereby also contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.</p>	<p>WWF supports recommended text with changes in bold</p>
<p>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</p>	

<p>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]].¹</p>	
<p>Strategic Goal E. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building</p>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>By 2020, each Party has ensured an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan and effective implementation of wildlife and environmental legislation within its jurisdiction, including appropriate enforcement and judicial follow up of laws relating to wildlife and environmental protection.</p>
<p>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.]</p>	
<p>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,² and applied.</p>	
<p>Target 20: By 2020, capacity (human resources and financing) for implementing the Convention has increased [tenfold].</p>	<p>WWF recommends removing brackets</p>

¹ 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.

² A reference to Article 16 of the Convention will be added to the technical rationale.

Position to COP-10

RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE AT ITS FOURTEENTH MEETING

ITEM 4.7. GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR PLANT CONSERVATION

Conference of the Parties to the CBD Tenth Meeting / Nagoya, Japan, 18-29 October 2010

Plants are universally recognized as a vital part of the world's biological diversity and an essential resource for the planet. Wild plants play a key role in maintaining environmental balance and ecosystem stability and have great economic and cultural importance, providing medicine, food, dyes, clothing and shelter for humans around the world. However, many wild plant species are now threatened by habitat transformation, over-exploitation, invasive alien species, and other impacts. Therefore, WWF and TRAFFIC recall the [Review of Progress in Implementing the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation \(GSPC\) undertaken for CoP 9](#), (document UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/25) and the FairWild Standard (and its precursor then known as ISSC-MAP) as a tool to help Parties, other Governments and the private sector implement the relevant plans, programmes and policies, including National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans for implementation of the GSPC, particularly its Target 12.

WWF and TRAFFIC urge CBD-Parties and other Governments at CoP 10 to:

- *Adopt* the consolidated update of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, (GSPC), including the outcome-oriented global targets for 2011-2020.
- *Strongly support* Parties and other Governments to implement the updated GSPC.
- *Encourage* Parties and other Governments to appoint national focal points for the GSPC to enhance national implementation in cases where these positions have not yet been identified and to develop or update national and regional plant conservation targets, and to incorporate them into relevant plans, programmes and initiatives, including National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs).
- *Strongly recommend* Parties and other Governments to justify their contribution of national targets to the global GSPC targets by ensuring that national targets reflect the respective urgency and ambition of the GSPC.
- *Request* Parties and the Executive Secretariat to ensure adequate roll-up of national targets to allow for effective monitoring at the global level framework.
- *Support* the request to the Executive Secretariat as suggested under 11b) to develop, by 2012, an online version of the GSPC toolkit, and *strongly suggest* the inclusion into the toolkit of the
 - a) FairWild Standard Guidelines for socially and environmentally sustainable use of wild plant resources, see www.fairwild.org, and the
 - b) Guidelines for legal and responsible sourcing of timber of the Global Forest and Trade Network (GFTN), see <http://gftn.panda.org/>, and
- *Strongly recommend* the use of the aforementioned FairWild and GFTN Guidelines including their sets of principles and criteria for governments, companies and other stakeholders to verify sustainable and ethical sourcing of plants from the wild.
- *Particularly support* the updated wording of Objective III and Target 12, and *encourage* stronger partnerships of Parties and other Governments with the private sector in achieving GSPC targets, strongly supporting the rights of indigenous and local communities in the management of wild plant resources.
- *Align* further implementation of the GSPC with national and/or regional efforts to implement the targets of the CBD Strategic Plan 2011 – 2020.
- *Call* for strengthened links between the GSPC and the CBD Strategic Plan 2011 - 2020, in particular through the flexible coordination mechanism as proposed under 11a).

Proposals for a consolidated update of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation XIV/8 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice. The Conference of the Parties may also wish to take note of the updated technical rationale for the targets of the Strategy in document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/19.

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice *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 critical role of plants in supporting ecosystem resilience, provision of ecosystem services; adapting to and mitigating environmental challenges *inter alia*, climate change, and for supporting human well-being,

Welcoming the efforts made by some Parties in developing national responses and/or mainstreaming these targets, including the regional response from Europe to update the European Plant Conservation Strategy using the framework of this Strategy,

Recalling that the national implementation of the Strategy contributes to the Millennium Development Goals, especially on poverty reduction (goal 1), the health crisis (goal 6) and environmental sustainability (goal 7),

Acknowledging the efforts that have been put in place by partners, international organizations and other stakeholders to contribute to the achievement of the targets and to build capacity for the implementation of the Strategy,

Welcoming the Plant Conservation Report, available in all the six United Nations languages, as a concise overview of the progress made in implementing the Strategy, and *recognizing* the contribution of the Government of Ireland to the preparation and dissemination of the Report,

Aware that while significant progress has been made in implementing the Strategy at all levels, further work will be necessary in the period beyond 2010 to achieve the goals set out in the Strategy,

1. *Decides* to adopt the consolidated update of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, including the outcome-oriented global targets for 2011-2020, contained in the annex below, and to pursue the implementation of the Strategy as part of the broader framework of the Strategic Plan of the Convention beyond 2010;

2. *Emphasizes* that the outcome-oriented global targets for 2011–2020 should be viewed as a **flexible** framework within which national and/or regional targets **may shall** be developed, according to national priorities and capacities, and taking into account differences in plant diversity between countries;

3. *Emphasizes* the need for capacity-building, particularly in developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition, to facilitate implementation of the Strategy;

4. *Notes* that while the consolidated update is technically and scientifically feasible, there is an urgent need to mobilize, in line with the resource mobilization Strategy of the Convention, the necessary financial, technical and human resources and strengthen capacity and partnerships in order to achieve the targets of this Strategy;

5. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, [the financial mechanism], and funding organizations to provide adequate, timely and sustainable support to the implementation of the Strategy, especially by developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition; **WWF AND TRAFFIC RECOMMEND REMOVING BRACKETS**

6. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to:

(a) Develop or update national and, regional targets as appropriate, and, where appropriate, to incorporate them into relevant plans, programmes and initiatives, including national

biodiversity strategies and action plans, and to align the further implementation of the Strategy with national and/or regional efforts to implement the Strategic Plan of the Convention beyond 2010; and

(b) Recalling paragraph 6 of decision VII/10, to appoint national focal points for the Strategy where they have not been appointed, with a view to enhance national implementation;

7. *Also invites* relevant international and regional organizations to:

(a) Endorse the updated Strategy and to contribute to its implementation, including by promoting common efforts towards halting the loss of plant diversity;

(b) Support national and regional efforts to achieve the targets of the Strategy through facilitation of capacity-building, technology transfer, information sharing and resource mobilization;

(c) Support the development of specific toolkits for local protected area managers and compilation of case-studies to illustrate best management practices in halting decline in traditional knowledge associated with plant resources;

8. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to promote the implementation of the Strategy by all relevant sectors at national level;

9. *Decides* to undertake a mid-term review of the implementation of the consolidated update of the Strategy and its targets in 2015, in tandem with the mid-term review of the Strategic Plan of the Convention and the review of the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

10. [*Requests* the Executive Secretary to seek the resources necessary for the establishment a position at the Secretariat to strengthen the coordination and support towards the implementation of the Strategy beyond 2010;] **WWF AND TRAFFIC RECOMMEND REMOVING BRACKETS**

11. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation and other partners and relevant organizations, and subject to the availability of the necessary resources to:

(a) Undertake further work, through the flexible coordination mechanism, on developing the milestones and, where relevant, indicators for the updated Strategy and measures for enhanced national implementation of the Strategy and integrate the implementation of the Strategy with other programmes and initiatives of the Convention, including harmonization with the new Strategic Plan and its implementation measures;

(b) Develop, by 2012, an online version of the GSPC toolkit in all United Nations official languages if possible, through by convening a workshop to define the purpose, context, producers, users and evaluation of implementation, taking into account the outline developed by the third meeting of the Liaison Group to facilitate and promote the development and updating of national and regional responses and to enhance national/regional implementation;

(c) Organize regional capacity-building and training workshops on national and regional implementation of the Strategy, as much as possible, in conjunction with other relevant workshops; and

(d) Raise awareness about the contribution of the activities carried out as part of the implementation of the Strategy beyond 2010 in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, and contributing to human well-being and sustainable development;

12. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Ireland, the Government of Spain, the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation, Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI), the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, Chicago Botanic Gardens, and Durban Botanic Gardens, for supporting activities related to the development of the updated Strategy as well as the Boeing company for supporting regional meetings;

13. *Expresses its gratitude* to Botanic Gardens Conservation International for the secondment of a Programme Officer to the Secretariat to support the implementation of the Strategy up to 2010.

**RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC,
TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE AT ITS FOURTEENTH MEETING**

ITEM 5.2. MARINE AND COASTAL BIODIVERSITY

Conference of the Parties to the CBD Tenth Meeting
Nagoya, Japan, 18-29 October 2010

WWF urges COP 10 to:

- *Ensure* that the decisive progress made by the CBD towards the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction is well integrated into relevant regional and international organisations' policies and processes (paragraphs 19, 22, 23, 24, 34, 35).
- *Ensure* that a global inventory of ecologically or biologically significant areas (EBSAs) in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction is undertaken as this is the pivotal next step towards achieving the 2012 target of establishing marine protected areas (paragraph 26).
- *Review* the implementation status of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas in marine regions in order to guide further efforts (new paragraph 29 bis).
- *Endorse and finance* the regional recommended workshops that should also generate additional necessary knowledge widely required for implementing CBD's Decisions (paragraph 31).
- *Implement* United Nations General Assembly resolution 64/72 on responsible fisheries (paragraph 43), the FAO agreement on Port State measures on IUU fishing and the UN Fish Stocks Agreement (paragraph 44).

Item 5.2. Marine and coastal biodiversity

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation XIV/3 of the fourteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (UNEP/CBD/COP/10/3).

The Conference of the Parties

In-depth review of the progress made in the implementation of the elaborated programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity, as contained in annex I to decision VII/5

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations for submitting relevant information such as third and fourth national reports, voluntary reports and other relevant reports;

2. *Takes note* of progress made in the implementation of the elaborated programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity, as contained in the annex I to decision VII/5, at national, regional and global levels and that implementation has been facilitated by the Executive Secretary as well as relevant United Nations agencies and international organizations, but *notes with concern* that these efforts have not been able to prevent the serious decline in marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystem services;

3. *Recognizes and supports* the ongoing work under the United Nations to establish a legitimate and credible Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of Marine Environment including Socioeconomic Aspects (GRAME), while building on existing regional assessments and avoiding duplication of efforts;

4. *Notes with concern* the slow progress towards achieving the 2012 target of establishment of marine protected areas consistent with international law and based on scientific information, including representative networks, and that despite efforts in the last few years, still less than 1 per cent of the ocean surface is designated as protected areas, compared to nearly 15 per cent of protected-area coverage on land;

5. *Requests* Parties to implement actions at national level and collaborate with activities related to the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (GPA);

6. *Notes with concern* the adverse impact of climate change on marine and coastal biodiversity (e.g. sea level rise, ocean acidification, coral bleaching) and *recognizing* that the ocean is one of the largest natural reservoirs of carbon, which can significantly affect the rate and scale of global climate change, *requests* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to further integrate climate-change-related aspects of marine and coastal biodiversity into relevant national strategies, action plans and programmes including, *inter alia*, national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), national adaptation programme of actions (NAPAs), national integrated marine and coastal management programmes, the design and management of marine and coastal protected areas, including the selection of areas in need of protection to ensure maximum adaptive capacity of biodiversity, and other marine environment and resource management-related strategies;

7. *Stressing* the importance of marine and coastal biodiversity to the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, *invites* Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations, and indigenous and local communities, to address climate-change adaptation and mitigation issues, in line with the decisions on the in-depth review of work on biodiversity and climate change (see SBSTTA recommendation XIV/5) by:

(a) Highlighting the role and potential of marine and coastal ecosystems such as tidal salt marshes, mangroves and seagrasses;

(b) Extending their efforts in identifying current scientific and policy gaps in order to promote sustainable management, conservation and enhancement of natural carbon sequestration services of marine and coastal biodiversity;

(c) Identifying and addressing the underlying drivers of marine and coastal ecosystem loss and destruction, and improving the sustainable management of coastal and marine areas; and

(d) Enhancing their efforts to increase the resilience of coastal and marine ecosystems, through, *inter alia*, improved implementation, towards achieving the 2012 target of establishing marine protected areas consistent with international law and based on scientific information, including representative networks;

8.

Option 1. [In accordance with the recommendation XIV/5, on biodiversity and climate change, requests the Executive Secretary to include the interaction between oceans and climate change in future collaboration between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in particular with regard to the development of a joint work programme between the three Rio conventions;] **WWF RECOMMENDS REMOVING BRACKETS**

~~*Option 2.* [Requests the Executive Secretary to convene an expert workshop on oceans biodiversity and climate change with a view of assessing the potential impacts of climate change on ocean biodiversity and propose options for mitigating such impacts. Such a workshop should ideally involve the participation of the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);]~~

~~——— *Option 3.* [Requests the Executive Secretary to invite the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to jointly convene an expert workshop on oceans and climate change with a view of promoting better understanding of issues of common interest to the two Rio conventions;]~~

9. *Emphasizing* that the world's oceans host most of known phyla on Earth and contain between 500,000 and 10 million species, and that new oceanic species are continuously being discovered, particularly in the deep sea, requests Parties, other Governments and organizations to further enhance globally networked scientific efforts, such as the Census of Marine Life (CoML) and the Ocean Biogeographic Information System (OBIS), to continue to update a comprehensive and accessible global database of all forms of life in the sea, and further assess and map the distribution and abundance of species in the sea, and requests Parties and other Governments to foster further research activities to explore marine communities where current level of knowledge is scarce or inexistent;

10. *Takes note* of the importance of collaboration and joint working with relevant regional initiatives, organizations, and agreements in identifying ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs), in particular in enclosed or semi enclosed Seas, among riparian countries, such as Caspian Sea, Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (ROPME) region, Baltic Sea and other similar sea areas and to promote conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in those areas;

11. *Understanding* that regional progress has been made in analyzing the impacts of underwater noise on marine and coastal biodiversity, such as under the Convention on Migratory Species, the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR Convention), the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans in the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic area (ACCOBAMS), and the International Whaling Commission (IWC), and recognizing the role of the Convention on Biological Diversity in supporting global cooperation, requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations, to compile and synthesize available scientific information on anthropogenic underwater noise and its impacts on marine and coastal biodiversity and habitats,

and make such information available for consideration at a future meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) as well as other relevant organizations prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

12. *Reaffirms* that the programme of work still corresponds to the global priorities but is not fully implemented, and therefore *requests* Parties to continue to implement these programme elements, *taking note that* the elaborated programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity has been strengthened through subsequent decisions VIII/21, VIII/22, VIII/24, and IX/20, *requests* all actors to further strengthen implementation of the programme of work, and *endorses* the following guidance for enhanced implementation:

(a) Further efforts on improving the coverage, representativity and other network properties, as identified in annex II to decision IX/20, of the global system of marine and coastal protected areas, in particular identifying ways to support Parties with the aim of accelerating progress in establishing ecologically representative and effectively managed marine and coastal protected areas and achieving the commonly agreed 2012 target of establishing marine protected areas consistent with international law and based on the best available scientific information, including representative networks;

(b) Making progress on marine and coastal biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in areas beyond national jurisdiction, including the development of scientific and technical guidance to the United Nations General Assembly and identification of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) in open-ocean waters and deep-sea habitats, consistent with international law and based on the best available scientific information, considering the indicative list of activities contained in annex I to this recommendation;

(c) Addressing climate-change-related aspects of marine and coastal biodiversity, including the potential adverse impacts on marine and coastal biodiversity of ocean acidification as a direct consequence of the increased concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere;

(d) Ensuring that no ocean fertilization takes place unless in accordance with decision IX/16 C;

(e) Avoiding potential adverse impacts on marine and coastal biodiversity of other human response to climate change;

(f) Further efforts on minimizing the impacts of destructive fishing practices, unsustainable fishing, and illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing on marine and coastal biodiversity, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and relevant international and regional organizations, including regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs), as appropriate in accordance with international law, aiming at the ecosystem approach, on the need to manage by-catches and reduce discards, in order to attain a sustainable exploitation level of marine fishery resources and contribute to a good environmental status in marine waters;

(g) Further efforts on minimizing the specific as well as cumulative impacts of human activities on marine and coastal biodiversity, e.g. shipping, extraction of living and non-living resources, bioprospecting, infrastructure, waste disposal, tourism and other human activities, and further emphasis on the contribution of environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and strategic environmental assessments (SEAs) to further strengthening sustainable use of living and non-living resources both in areas within and beyond national jurisdiction;

(h) The valuation of marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystem services and its integration into national accounting systems in order to increase sectoral integration;

(i) Further efforts on sea areas, that are affected by multiple direct and indirect anthropogenic influences originating from the watershed area, and where the biodiversity issues

require an integrated holistic approach aiming to improve the water quality and restore the health and functioning of the whole ecosystem;

(j) Collaboration with the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of Marine Environment including Socioeconomic Aspects (GRAME) [and Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), once established,] to prioritize scientific research on marine and coastal biodiversity;

(k) Further efforts on the improvement, integration and inter-operability of the best available marine and coastal biodiversity data sets, across the global, regional, and national scales, which are critical to effective implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity;

[(l) The new Strategic Plan of the Convention;] and

(m) Carrying out assessment on the status and trends of cold-water coral reef ecosystems, seamounts, and hydrothermal vents;

13. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to work together with other relevant bodies in order to better understand the management of invasive alien species in marine and coastal environment and to make the results of the collaboration available to Parties;

14. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to achieve long-term conservation, management and sustainable use of marine resources and coastal habitats, and to effectively manage marine protected areas, in order to safeguard marine and coastal biodiversity and marine ecosystem services, sustainable livelihoods, and to adapt to climate change, through appropriate application of the precautionary ~~[principle][approach]~~ and the ecosystem approach, including the use of available tools such as integrated coastal zone management and marine spatial planning;

15. *Decides* to align the targets of the programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity with specific indicators and timelines that are using [the revised Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the agreed post-2010 targets];

16. *Invites* Parties to link these indicators and timelines to national targets and indicators, and use this framework to focus monitoring;

17. *Urges* Parties and other Governments, as appropriate, to strengthen, and establish, where necessary, targets at national level for the implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity and to incorporate these into revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans with specific timelines, responsibilities and budgets, and means for implementation, as a contribution to [the revised Strategic Plan of the Convention];

18. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Ramsar Secretariat and the Scientific and Technical Review Panel, to review opportunities for strengthening implementation of the coastal components of the programme of the work on marine and coastal biodiversity, in relation to the actions requested in the recommendations from the fourteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, on the programme of work on inland water, as referred to in recommendation XIV/2, paragraph 16;

Identification of ecologically or biologically significant areas (EBSAs) and scientific and technical aspects relevant to environmental impact assessment in marine areas

19.

~~Option A~~

~~f~~19. *Reiterating* the key role of the United Nations General Assembly and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in facilitation of designation of **marine protected areas in areas** ~~ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs)~~ beyond national jurisdiction,

~~emphasizes the process of identification of CBD's ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) is a scientific and technical step only, and it has no function on the policy and management responsibility] processes used to decide on the policy and management responses that are appropriate for providing the desired level of protection to those areas;~~

Option B

~~[19. —*Emphasizes* that it is important that the process of identification of CBD's ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) is understood to be **a scientific and technical step** separate **different** from the process used to decide on the policy and management responses that are appropriate for providing the desired level of protection to those areas, and that the identification of areas that are ecologically or biologically significant is a scientific and technical step that takes account of the structure and function of the marine ecosystem];~~

[Rationale: Several Parties find clarity on the different mandates of UN and CBD essential to the CBD decision. It is however also important to note the connection of the organizations' processes.]

20. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Governments of Canada and Germany for co-funding, and Canada for hosting, the Expert Workshop on Scientific and Technical Guidance on the Use of Biogeographic Classification Systems and Identification of Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction in Need of Protection, held in Ottawa, from 29 September to 2 October 2009, to other Governments and organizations for sponsoring the participation of their representatives, and to the Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative (GOBI) for its technical assistance and support; and *welcomes* the report of this Expert Workshop (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/4);

21. *Welcomes* the report on Global Open Oceans and Deep Seabed (GOODs) Biogeographic Classification published by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (IOC/UNESCO), which was submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of decision IX/20, as a basis of identifying representative networks of marine protected areas (MPAs);

22. *Encourages* ~~*Invites*~~ Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to use the scientific guidance on the use and further development of biogeographic classification systems, contained in annex V to the report of the Ottawa Expert Workshop (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/4), in their efforts to conserve and sustainably use marine and coastal biodiversity, and *urges Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations* to enhance ocean management at a large ecosystem scale, in particular to achieve the 2012 target of the World Summit on Sustainable Development to establish marine protected areas, consistent with international law and based on scientific information, including representative networks;

[Rationale: In light of the limited progress in establishing marine protected areas, enhancing ocean management is a matter of urgency.]

23. *Recalling* decision IX/20 and the outcome from the Ottawa Workshop, *encourages* ~~*invites*~~ Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to use, as appropriate, the scientific guidance on the identification of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction, which meet the scientific criteria in annex I to decision IX/20, as contained in annex II to this recommendation;

[Rationale: CBD Parties should encourage themselves and others to use guidance developed by a CBD workshop]

24. *Urges* *Encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to cooperate, as appropriate, collectively or on a regional or subregional basis, to identify and protect ecologically or biologically significant areas in open-ocean waters and deep-sea habitats in need of protection, including by establishing representative networks of marine protected areas in accordance with international law and based on scientific information, and to inform the relevant processes within the United Nations General Assembly, and *invites* the United Nations General Assembly to encourage

the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group established by the United Nations General Assembly resolution 59/24 to expedite its work ~~in this area~~ [on a process towards designation of marine protected areas in areas beyond national jurisdiction] **WWF RECOMMENDS REMOVING BRACKETS;**

[Rationale: Cooperation is a *sine qua non* for implementing effective conservation in areas beyond national jurisdiction. Second suggestion: the CBD should give the UNGA a clear understanding of its wishes.]

25. *Notes* that the Ottawa workshop (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/4) identified a number of opportunities for collaboration between the Convention on Biological Diversity in its work on ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) (decision IX/20, annex I) and the FAO in its work on vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs);

26. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to work with Parties and other Governments, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and other relevant organizations and initiatives, such as the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC) and the Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative (GOBI), to outline a process for creating and maintaining a CBD global inventory of ecologically or biologically significant areas (EBSAs) in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction, and to begin provisionally populate such an inventory; and to develop information sharing mechanism with similar initiatives, such as FAO's work on vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs);

27. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to report on the status of inventory and submit the proposed process for creating and maintaining the inventory for consideration and approval, to a future meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and to inform the UN General Assembly as well as **regional and** international competent authorities such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Seabed Authority (ISA) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) of progress in this regard;

[Rationale: Fisheries is recognized as the most relevant threat to marine ecosystems and biodiversity and is mainly managed regionally]

28. *Recalling* decision IX/20 paragraph 18, *invites* Parties to notify the CBD global inventory of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) identified in areas within national jurisdiction before the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

29. *Decides* to review the status in the identification of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas as part of its consideration of the implementation of the 2012 target related to marine protected areas;

29 bis Requests the Executive Secretary to review the status of implementation of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas in the marine region in light of the WSSD target to complete the establishment of a comprehensive and ecologically representative national and regional system of marine protected areas by 2012, including an assessment on the adequacy of the status, taking into account the scientific guidance on the required network properties and components as adopted in decision IX/20, and to present the findings for consideration at a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

[Rationale: Such an analysis shall give guidance to Parties and relevant organisations on how they can most efficiently allocate their efforts to achieve the 2012 target.]

30. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to explore, together with secretariats of regional initiatives, organizations and agreements mandated to promote sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity in enclosed or semi-enclosed seas, the possibility for developing of work plans, including

the identification, development and implementation of targeted joint activities to support biodiversity conservation in those regions;³

31. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to organize, ~~depending on available funding~~, a series of regional workshops, prior to the fifteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA), ensuring the participation of Parties and other Governments, as well as relevant organizations and regional initiatives, such as regional seas conventions and action plans, {regional fisheries management organizations} and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), in order to facilitate their efforts in the identification of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas using the scientific criteria adopted in decision IX/20 [and other relevant scientific criteria as appropriate] **WWF RECOMMENDS REMOVING BRACKETS** as well as the scientific guidance on the identification of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction, which meet the scientific criteria in annex I to decision IX/20, as contained in annex II below, to facilitate their efforts in assessing status and trends of biodiversity and ecosystem integrity within identified EBSAs and which factors influence them, and to facilitate capacity-building of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, as well as countries with economies in transition, as well as relevant regional initiatives. This may also contribute to facilitating efforts to share experiences related to integrated management of marine resources and the implementation of marine and coastal spatial planning instruments;

[Rationale: To use the resources allocated in such workshops most efficiently, they should also generate knowledge required for other undertakings such as referred to in 7 (d), 9, 12 (a), (i), (m) and 24]

[32. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility to extend support for capacity-building to developing countries, small island developing States, least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition, in order to identify ecologically or biologically significant and/or vulnerable marine areas in need of protection, as called for in paragraph 18 of decision IX/20 and develop appropriate protection measures in these areas;] **WWF RECOMMENDS REMOVING BRACKETS**

33. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare, in collaboration with the relevant international organizations, a training manual and modules, subject to the availability of financial resources, which can be used to meet the capacity-building needs for identifying ecologically or biologically significant marine areas using the scientific criteria in decision IX/20 (annex I to decision IX/20) [and other relevant scientific criteria as appropriate] as well as the scientific guidance on the identification of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction, which meet the scientific criteria in annex I to decision IX/20, as contained in annex II to the present decision;

34. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to bring the two sets of scientific guidance on scientific criteria and biogeographic classification systems, as referred to in paragraphs 22 and 23 and ongoing initiatives on the identification of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) and vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs), to the attention of relevant United Nations General Assembly processes, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to collaborate with the United Nations General Assembly Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction;

35. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to bring the scientific criteria (annex I to decision IX/20) and these sets of scientific guidance on scientific criteria and biogeographic classification systems as well as ongoing initiatives on the identification of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) and vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs) to the attention of relevant organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Maritime Organization (IMO), International Seabed Authority (ISA), {regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs)}, as appropriate, and regional seas conventions and action plans,

³ In this respect the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity has been encouraged to initiate collaboration with regional initiatives, organizations and agreements such as Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), Caspian Environment Programme (CEP) and Regional Organization on the Protection of the Marine Environment (ROPME).

with a view to fostering compatible initiatives to identify and protect ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs);

[Rationale: We understand the political sensitivities surrounding RFMOs in certain parts of the world, but think that RFMOs play a key role in fisheries management in the high seas and constitute an important tool for states cooperation on the conservation and management of living resources in the high seas, as provided for by UNCLOS and UNFSA. The CBD criteria should be used by all relevant sectors, including fisheries. To improve coordination and to avoid duplication of efforts towards the establishment of an ecologically coherent network of MPAs, RFMOs should be officially informed about the EBSA criteria.]

36. *Recalling* decision IX/20, paragraph 27, *requests* the Executive Secretary to undertake a study, within a context of Article 8(j) and related provisions, to identify specific elements for integrating the traditional, scientific, technical and technological knowledge of indigenous and local communities, consistent with Article 8(j) of the Convention, and social and cultural criteria and other aspects for the identification of marine areas in need of protection as well as the establishment and management of marine protected areas, and bring the findings to the attention of relevant United Nations General Assembly processes, including the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction;

37. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to foster research and monitoring activities to improve information on key processes and influences on the marine and coastal ecosystems which are critical for structure, function and productivity of biological diversity in areas where knowledge is scarce and to facilitate the systematic collection of relevant information in order to continue a proper monitoring of these vulnerable areas;

38. *Expresses* its gratitude to the Government of the Philippines and the Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) for co-hosting, and the European Commission for providing financial support for, the Expert Workshop on Scientific and Technical Aspects Relevant to Environmental Impact Assessment in Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction, held in Manila from 18 to 20 November 2009, and to other Governments and organizations for sponsoring the participation of their representatives, and *welcomes* the report of this Expert Workshop (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/5);

39. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to facilitate the development of voluntary guidelines for the consideration of biodiversity in environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and strategic environmental assessments (SEAs) in marine and coastal areas using the guidance in annexes II, III and IV to the Manila workshop report (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/5), provide for technical peer review of those guidelines, and submit them for consideration and approval to a future meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties, *recognizing* that these guidelines would be most useful for activities that are currently unregulated with no process of assessing impacts;

40. *Urges* Parties and *requests* the Executive Secretary to pay attention to the Regulations on Prospecting and Exploration for *Polymetallic Sulphides* in the Area, and also *invites* the International Seabed Authority to consider inclusion of mandatory environmental impact assessments (EIAs) for prospecting or exploration activities;

Impacts of destructive fishing practices, unsustainable fishing, and Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing on marine and coastal biodiversity

41. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for the financial and technical support, and the Fisheries Expert Group (FEG) of the Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) for technical support, provided for the FAO/UNEP Expert Meeting on Impacts of Destructive Fishing Practices, Unsustainable Fishing and Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing on Marine Biodiversity

and Habitats, which was organized in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity in pursuance of paragraph 2 of decision IX/20, at FAO, Rome, Italy, from 23 to 25 September 2009, and *takes note* of the report of this Expert Meeting (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/6);

42. In view of identified information gaps and constraints in undertaking the scientific review due to limited resources available for the initial collaboration efforts with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and *noting* an urgent need to further review the impacts of destructive fishing practices, unsustainable fishing, and illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing on marine and coastal biodiversity and habitats, building upon the initial efforts, *requests* the Executive Secretary to collaborate with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs), as appropriate in accordance with international law, IUCN-FEG (IUCN Fisheries Expert Group), and other relevant organizations, processes, and scientific groups, subject to the availability of financial resources, on *ad hoc* organization of joint expert meeting, where possible through existing assessment mechanisms, to review the extent to which biodiversity concerns are addressed in existing assessments and propose options to address biodiversity concerns and report the progress, of such collaboration at a future meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

43. ***Urges Encourages*** Parties and other Governments to fully and effectively implement paragraphs 112 through 130 of the United Nations General Assembly resolution 64/72 on responsible fisheries related to preventing the destructive impacts of deep-sea fisheries on marine biodiversity and vulnerable marine ecosystems in areas beyond national jurisdiction, [in particular paragraphs 119 and 120 of the resolution calling on States to prevent bottom fishing on the high seas unless impact assessments consistent with the International Guidelines for the Management of Deep-Sea Fisheries in the High Seas of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations have been conducted, areas where vulnerable marine ecosystems are known or likely to occur have been closed, and the long term sustainability of deep-sea fish stocks (both target- and non-target stocks) can be ensured] **WWF RECOMMENDS REMOVING BRACKETS;**

[Rationale: In light of the continuing destruction of vulnerable marine ecosystems, the implementation of UNGA resolution 64/72 is a matter of urgency. The reference to paragraphs 119 and 120 is important because they provide the means for preventing impacts on marine biodiversity from bottom fishing. The express endorsement that previous impact assessments are required for long term sustainability of deep-sea fish stocks, target or non-target, is imperative for maintaining and restoring ecosystem integrity and function as affirmed in a number of other paragraphs of this draft CBD decision. The consistency of such assessments with the UN FAO Guidelines is imperative to ensure meaningful decision-making processes]

44. ***Urges Encourages*** Parties and other Governments, as relevant, to ratify the FAO agreement on Port States measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and to implement the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement, particularly in relation to the application of the ecosystem and precautionary approaches and the elimination of overcapacity, as well as relevant FAO's international plan of action (IPOAs) and develop national or regional plans of actions or equivalents in order to mitigate the impacts of overcapacity of fishing fleets, destructive fishing practices, unsustainable fishing and illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, including through their participation in regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs), as appropriate;

[Rationale: the FAO port state agreement is a key element in fighting the continuous overharvesting of marine resources and destruction of marine ecosystems. Further, it encourages legitimate users to take measures to conserve and wisely use the oceans.]

45. [*Requests* the Executive Secretary to compile and synthesize available scientific information on the impacts of the exploitation of krill on marine and coastal biodiversity, and make such information available for consideration at a future meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties] **WWF RECOMMENDS REMOVING BRACKETS**

[Rationale: Krill is considered the lynchpin to the food webs of some of the world's ecosystems least affected by human activities. Hence, the exploitation of krill must follow the guidance of the best available scientific advice.]

Impacts of ocean fertilization on marine and coastal biodiversity

46. *Welcomes* the report on compilation and synthesis of available scientific information on potential impacts of direct human-induced ocean fertilization on marine biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/7), which was prepared in collaboration with United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) and the International Maritime Organization in pursuance of paragraph 3 of decision IX/20;

47. *Recalling* the important decision IX/16 C on ocean fertilization, reaffirming the precautionary approach, *recognizes* that given the scientific uncertainty that exists, significant concern surrounds the potential intended and unintended impacts of large-scale ocean fertilization on marine ecosystem structure and function, including the sensitivity of species and habitats and the physiological changes induced by micro-nutrient and macro-nutrient additions to surface waters as well as the possibility of persistent alteration of an ecosystem, and *requests* Parties to implement decision IX/16 C;

48. *Notes* that the governing bodies under the London Convention and Protocol adopted in 2008 resolution LC-LP.1 (2008) on the regulation of ocean fertilization, in which Contracting Parties declared, *inter alia*, that given the present state of knowledge, ocean fertilization activities other than legitimate scientific research should not be allowed;

49. *Recognizes* the work under way within the context of the London Convention and London Protocol to contribute to the development of a regulatory mechanism referred to in decision IX/16 C;

50. *Notes* that in order to provide reliable predictions on the potential adverse impacts on marine biodiversity of activities involving ocean fertilization, further work to enhance our knowledge and modelling of ocean biogeochemical processes is required;

51. *Notes* also that there is a pressing need for research to advance our understanding of marine ecosystem dynamics and the role of the ocean in the global carbon cycle;

Impacts of ocean acidification on marine and coastal biodiversity

52. *Welcomes* the compilation and synthesis of available scientific information on ocean acidification and its impacts on marine biodiversity and habitats (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/8), which was prepared in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC in pursuance of paragraph 4 of decision IX/20;

53. *Expresses its serious concern* that increasing ocean acidification, as a direct consequence of increased carbon dioxide concentration in the atmosphere, reduces the availability of carbonate minerals in seawater, important building blocks for marine plants and animals, for example by 2100 it has been predicted that 70 per cent of cold-water corals, key refuges and feeding grounds for commercial fish species, will be exposed to corrosive waters, *noting* that under business-as-usual scenario given current emission rates, it is predicted that 10 per cent of the surface waters of the highly productive Arctic Ocean will become under-saturated with respect to essential carbonate minerals by the year 2032, and the Southern Ocean will begin to become under-saturated with respect to essential carbonate minerals by 2050, with potential disruptions to large components of the marine food web;

54. *Takes note* of that many concerns exist regarding the biological and biogeochemical consequences of ocean acidification for marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystems, and the impacts of these changes on oceanic ecosystems and the services they provide, for example, in fisheries, coastal protection, tourism, carbon sequestration and climate regulation, and that the ecological effects of ocean acidification must be considered in conjunction with the impacts of global climate change;

55. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to develop, in collaboration with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (IOC/UNESCO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention of Climate Change (UNFCCC), the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC), the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI), and other relevant organizations and scientific groups, subject to the availability of financial resources, a series of joint expert review processes to monitor and assess the impacts of ocean acidification on marine and coastal biodiversity and widely disseminate the results of this assessment in order to raise awareness of Parties, other Governments and organizations, and *also requests* the Executive Secretary, given the relationship between atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration and ocean acidification, to transmit the results of assessment to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);

56. *Calls on* Parties, other Governments and organizations to take account of emerging knowledge on ocean acidification to be incorporated into national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), national and local plans on integrated marine and coastal area management, and the design and management plans for marine and coastal protected areas;

Impacts of unsustainable human activities on marine and coastal biodiversity

57. *Further notes* an urgent need to further assess and monitor the impacts and risks of unsustainable human activities on marine and coastal biodiversity, building upon the existing knowledge;

58. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to work with relevant organizations which conduct marine assessments, including the Regular Process of the United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and Law of the Sea, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and International Seabed Authority (ISA), and other relevant organizations and scientific groups, to ensure their assessments adequately address biodiversity concerns in marine and coastal commercial activities and management; and, as necessary where gaps are found, work with these agencies to improve the consideration of biodiversity in assessments; and report the progress of such collaboration at a future meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

59. *Further requests* Parties, other Governments, and other relevant organizations, to mitigate the negative impacts and risk of human activities to the marine and coastal biodiversity;

60. *Requests* Parties, other Governments, and other relevant organizations to take into account the special characteristics of semi-enclosed seas, which are affected by multiple direct and indirect anthropogenic influences originating from the watershed area, and where the biodiversity issues require an integrated holistic approach aiming to improve the water quality and restore the health and functioning of the whole ecosystem;

61. *Urges* Parties to stop the degradation and loss of ecologically important habitats (such as coastal sand dunes, mangroves forests, salt marshes, seagrass beds, and biogenic reefs) due to coastal development and other factors in coastal area, to facilitate their recovery through the management of human impacts and restoration, where appropriate;

62. Urges Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to adopt, in accordance with international law, complementary measures to prevent significant adverse effects by unsustainable human activities to marine and coastal areas, especially those identified as ecologically or biologically significant.

Annex I

INDICATIVE LIST OF ACTIVITIES UNDER PROGRAMME ELEMENT 2: MARINE AND COASTAL LIVING RESOURCES, AS CONTAINED IN ANNEX I TO DECISION VII/5

Indicative list of activities of operational objective 2.4

(a) To further compile, synthesize and analyse available information relevant to identifying areas of ecological or biological significance in open-ocean waters and deep-sea habitats beyond national jurisdiction, based on the CBD scientific criteria in annex I of decision IX/20 [and other relevant scientific criteria as appropriate], [including through the UNEP-WCMC Interactive Map (IMAP), as in decision IX/20 paragraph 5];

(b) To further compile, synthesize and analyze available information relevant to the design of representative networks of marine protected areas (MPAs), building on the annexes II and III of decision IX/20;

(c) To identify and assess threats to biological diversity in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction, including in areas identified as likely to meet the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant areas (annex I of decision IX/20) [and other relevant scientific criteria as appropriate];

(d)

Option A

[(d) Regarding the protection of marine biodiversity and ecosystems areas of ecological or biological significance in areas beyond national jurisdiction, including the establishment of marine protected areas and representative networks of marine protected areas, to take measures to support such protection through, e.g., encouraging application of environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and strategic environmental assessments (SEAs), taking into consideration specificities in areas beyond national jurisdiction, as identified in the Manila Workshop report (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/5)] **WWF RECOMMENDS REMOVING BRACKETS**

~~*Option B*~~

~~[(d) In order to avoid degradation or destruction of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) in areas beyond national jurisdiction, to take measures to support the maintenance of their conservation status through, e.g. encouraging application of environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and strategic environmental assessments (SEAs) taking into consideration specificities in areas beyond national jurisdiction, as identified in the Manila Workshop report (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/5)];~~

[Rationale: the application of EIAs and SEAs should not be confined to identified EBSAs to ensure minimal impact of all human activities on already degraded ecosystems and to avoid degradation or destruction of EBSAs not yet identified.]

(e) To further research and investigate the role of the ocean and its ecosystems in the carbon cycle.



RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC,
TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE AT ITS FOURTEENTH MEETING

ITEM 5.4. PROTECTED AREAS

Conference of the Parties to the CBD Tenth Meeting
Nagoya, Japan, 18-29 October 2010

Parties need to intensify their efforts to implement the Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) over the next decade. A strengthened PoWPA must identify the central role of protected areas in economics and livelihoods by protecting key ecosystem services and supporting climate change mitigation, ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience to climate change.

To enhance implementation of the PoWPA, **WWF urges COP10 to:**

- *Integrate* protected areas into wider landscapes and seascapes including through the use of connectivity measures and the restoration of degraded habitats in order to address climate-change impacts and increase resilience to climate change;
- *Carry out* national and regional assessments to identify areas that are important for biodiversity conservation as well as for climate-change mitigation and adaptation, including carbon sequestration;
- *Ensure* protected areas are recognised as part of the solution to climate change and integrated into national and regional adaptation and mitigation strategies and relevant funding schemes;
- *Increase* funding via traditional (government, aid agency) and innovative financing mechanisms;
- *Proceed* to valuation of protected areas ecosystem services and communicate economic benefits of protected areas to key government decision-makers;
- *Urgently expand* protected area systems to include under-represented ecosystems such as inland waters and coastal and ocean areas, particularly high seas;
- *Enhance* protected areas governance, participation, equity and benefit sharing (Element 2 of the PoWPA), including respect for the rights of indigenous peoples;
- *Ensure* integration of protected areas in national and economic development plans. *Oversee* the implementation by establishing multisectoral advisory committees;
- *Establish* regional inter-governmental and multi-stakeholder initiatives and build on existing regional and global conventions, agreements and networks to support PoWPA implementation.

Rationale

WWF welcomes progress to date in implementing the programme of work but believes that much greater efforts are urgently required by governments and donors in order to meet their commitments.

PoWPA – 2004 to 2010

The Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA), with its clear targets and timelines and widespread support from governments, donors and civil society, has been the most effective instrument under the CBD for delivering results on the ground. Since its adoption in 2004, there has been substantial progress in the establishment, management and financing of protected area networks. The establishment of the ***LifeWeb Initiative*** has also helped promote funding for protected areas. The CBD should recognise and celebrate these achievements at COP 10 and understand what can be learned from PoWPA for other areas of the Convention while also addressing elements of PoWPA that need to be more fully implemented.

PoWPA post-2010

While there has been substantial progress much remains to be done to fully implement the PoWPA. Parties and donors need to redouble their efforts to support PoWPA implementation in the post-2010 period to ensure effective protected area systems are put in place.

Item 5.4. Protected areas

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation XIV/4 of the fourteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (UNEP/CBD/COP/10/3)

The Conference of the Parties

A. Strategies for strengthening implementation

1. National level

1. Invites Parties to:

(a) Enhance the coverage and quality, representativeness and, if appropriate, connectivity of protected areas as a contribution to the development of representative systems of protected areas and coherent ecological networks that include all relevant biomes, ecoregions, or ecosystems;

(b) **By 2012**, develop a long-term action plan or reorient, as appropriate, relevant existing plans, taking into account national circumstances and priorities, involving all relevant stakeholders including indigenous and local communities, for the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas, including appropriate implementation mechanisms, and, where appropriate, detailing list of activities, timelines, budget and responsibilities, based upon the results of key assessments of the programme of work on protected areas, with a view to contributing to the implementation of the Strategic Plan of the Convention and requests the Executive Secretary to submit a report on the preparation of such plans to the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting;

(c) Integrate the action plans of the programme of work on protected areas into revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and into relevant sectoral plans and budgets, as soon as possible and no later than six months before the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and requests the Executive Secretary to submit a report on the integration of protected area action plans into national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and into relevant sectoral plans and budgets, to the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting;

(d) Promote the implementation of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas within the framework ~~application~~ of the ecosystem approach that integrates protected areas into broader land⁴ and/or seascapes with the objective of maintaining the long term functioning and resilience of ecosystems to ensure the delivery of ecosystem services including ecosystem-based adaptation and mitigation of climate change for effective conservation of biological diversity and to ensure sustainable use of protected areas;

(e) **By 2012**, expedite establishment where appropriate of multisectoral advisory committees for strengthening intersectoral coordination and communication to facilitate the integration of protected areas in national and economic development plans;

(f) Increase awareness of the programme of work on protected area **systems** especially among decision-makers, in the context of communication, education and public awareness and other programmes such as The Green Wave;

(g) **By 2012**, carry out communications plans to promote understanding among decision-makers of key sectors at all levels of government, on the benefits of protected areas to national and subnational economies, public health, maintenance of cultural values, sustainable development and climate-change adaptation and mitigation;

(h) Consider standard criteria for the identification of sites of global biodiversity conservation significance, when developing protected area systems drawing on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, established criteria in other relevant processes including those of UNESCO Man and Biosphere Programme, the World Heritage Convention, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, threatened ecosystem assessments, gap analysis and other relevant information;

⁴ **Inland waters, and particularly rivers, are part of all landscapes according to CBD definition (<http://www.cbd.int/waters/inland-waters/>)**

(h) bis Noting with concern the growing proliferation of oil and gas exploration in protected areas, calls on Parties to establish effective mechanisms for preventing and/or mitigating the negative impacts of mineral activity – prospecting, extraction, processing, transport and decommissioning, which are related to either fossil fuels or minerals, metals or building materials – on protected areas by conducting Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) and Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA), recalling Goal 1.5 of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas;

(h) ter Noting with concern that downgrading, downsizing and degazettement⁵ can affect up to 60% of protected areas in some countries, invites Parties to acknowledge and address the extent, causes and effects of protected areas downgrading, downsizing and degazettement in their nations by monitoring the extent and identifying and examining the major drivers of this phenomenon and identifying mechanisms to limit its adverse effects on biodiversity conservation and climate change solutions;

i) Take into account as appropriate the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (General Assembly resolution 61/295 of 13 September 2007, annex) in the further implementation of the programme of work on protected areas;

2. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to develop and implement research and monitoring programmes for conservation and sustainable use within protected areas at any relevant scale as well as assess the efficiency and effectiveness of various kinds and categories of protected areas complying with the three objectives of the Convention;

2. *Regional level*

3. Notes progress in **promoting PoWPA implementation via regional inter-governmental and multi-stakeholder** initiatives, such as the Micronesian Challenge, the Caribbean Challenge, marine conventions, the Dinaric Arc Initiative, the Amazonian Initiative, the Coral Triangle Initiative, **the Heart of Borneo Initiative, the Caucasus Biodiversity Council, the Central Asian Intergovernmental Sustainable Development Commission (ISDC CA) of the International Fund for Saving Aral Sea (IFSAS), the Regional Coastal and Marine Conservation Programme for West Africa, the Network of managers of Marine Protected Areas of the Mediterranean,** the Natura 2000 and Emerald Networks, the Alpine Convention and the Carpathian Network of Protected Areas, **which promote the protection of biodiversity at regional scale and across international boundaries as well as promoting regional cooperation and exchange of experience;**

3. bis ~~Invites Parties to foster the formation of such~~ **establish regional inter-governmental and multi-stakeholder** initiatives and formulate regional action plans **by 2012**, where appropriate through national focal points for the programme of work on protected areas in collaboration with the **regional and international organisations, experts networks such as the IUCN-World Commission on Protected Areas, donor agencies and indigenous people organisations** ~~and other conservation organizations~~, based on country action plans for implementation of the programme of work on protected areas and other relevant programmes of work, and through regional technical support networks, to coordinate funding, technical support, exchange of experiences and capacity-building for implementing the programme of work on protected areas;

4. Invites donor countries, non-governmental organizations and other funding organizations to support regional initiatives, including marine **and inland water** protected areas, **as well as regional initiatives and transboundary sites under the Ramsar Convention;**

5. Urges Parties to actively explore the potentially suitable areas for transboundary protected-area cooperation and by effective means to create an enabling environment for transboundary cooperation in regards to planning and management practices, connectivity as well as to development across national borders **by building on existing knowledge and initiatives such as the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, ICIMOD, and the International Conference on Transboundary Cooperation in the Dinaric Arc;**

5 Downgrading is the functional decrease in “protection status” resulting from an increase in the number, magnitude, or extent of legally authorized activities within a protected area. Downsizing is the functional decrease in size of a protected area, resulting from excision of land from the protected area through a legal boundary change. Degazettement is the functional loss of legal protection for an entire protected area.

5bis. Encourages Parties to, in creating an enabling environment for transboundary cooperation, consider the adoption, ratification and implementation of international legal instruments, as well as the role of international natural resources management organizations in supporting the management of protected areas;

6. Encourages Parties to use existing **international legal instruments**, guidelines, best practices and tools to improve the effectiveness of transboundary protected-area cooperation as well as to explore the suite of standards to evaluate the quality of such cooperation;

3. *Global level*

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary subject to available funds to:

(a) Continue to hold regional and subregional capacity-building workshops, with special attention to element 2, and other identified priorities with specific timetables for planning and funding, **in developing cooperation with regional and subregional convention and agreements, international natural resources management organizations and regional integration bodies**, IUCN-World Commission on Protected Areas, technical networks and other partners;

(b) **Provide By 2011, convene a group of international organisations to identify needs for additional technical support through the development of toolkits, best practices, and guidelines on themes of the programme of work on protected areas in collaboration with partners and international organizations, in particular new concepts such as techniques and instruments to assess and communicate values of ecosystems services and cost benefits as well as on element 2 (governance, participation, equity and benefit-sharing) and social assessments of protected areas keeping in mind the need for standards and criteria for protected area governance and identify regional agreements, organisations and groupings of experts that can ensure that these toolkits are adapted to and widely disseminated and used at the regional and national level;**

(c) Increase awareness of the benefits resulting from the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas to health, water and other sectors, fisheries, industry, climate change adaptation and mitigation, the importance of ecosystem services provided by protected areas, poverty alleviation and the Millennium Development Goals by holding workshops to bring key actors from these sectors to discuss ways of collaborating to promote the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas in order to reach mutual benefits;

(d) Support the global Friends of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas network including through the involvement of, among other actors, indigenous and local communities, relevant international organizations and technical networks;

(e) Support coordination and communication to strengthen synergies with regional **regional inter-governmental and multi-stakeholder initiatives including agreements, conventions and networks;** and global conventions as well as national policies and strategies in the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas;

8. *Invites* the IUCN-World Commission on Protected Areas, and other relevant organizations to develop technical guidance **based on the needs identified in 7(b)** on **issues such as valuation of protected areas ecosystem services**, ecological restoration, monitoring and evaluation of the status of biodiversity in protected areas, governance of protected areas, connectivity, representativity with a regional approach, management effectiveness, conservation corridors, **protected area permanence** and adaptation to and mitigation of climate change;

B. Issues that need greater attention

1. Sustainable finance

[Recalling that in paragraph 1 of its decision IX/18 B, the Conference of the Parties urged Parties, in particular developed country Parties, and invited other Governments and international financial institutions including the Global Environment Facility, the regional development banks, and other multilateral financial institutions to provide the adequate, predictable and timely financial support, to developing country Parties, in particular the least developing countries, and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition to enable the full implementation of the programme of work on protected areas,] **WWF RECOMMENDS REMOVING BRACKETS**

9. *Invites Parties to:*

(a) Develop and implement sustainable finance plans in accordance with national legislation, for protected area systems by 2012 and support **systems, networks and** individual protected areas based on realistic needs assessments **for implementation of PoWPA** and a diversified portfolio of traditional (**government and aid agencies**) and innovative financial mechanisms, such as inter alia payments for ecosystem services, as appropriate;

(b) [Timely and appropriately use the Global Environment Facility 5 protected-area biodiversity allocations, bilateral, multilateral and other aid using their action plan for implementing the programme of work on protected areas as the basis for accessing funds;] **WWF RECOMMENDS REMOVING BRACKETS**

(c) By 2014, develop and implement additional new means and methods of generating and allocating finance by redirecting perverse incentives; introducing equitable payment for ecosystem services (PES) mechanisms; and redistributing tax revenues; *inter alia* on the basis of a stronger valuation of ecosystem services, taking into account the findings of the TEEB study, as appropriate;

10. Encourages developing country Parties, in particular the least developing countries, and small island developing States among them, as well as countries with economies in transition, to express their protected area system-wide and project-funding needs via the LifeWeb Initiative and relevant funding institutions based on their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and action plans for the programme of work on protected areas and invites donors to support funding needs through this mechanism, taking into account the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness;

11. ~~Encourages~~ **Urges** donors and Parties, subject to available funding, to hold subregional and national donor roundtable meetings ~~to~~ **and** mobilize **the needed** funding for implementing the programme of work on protected areas involving the LifeWeb Initiative **or other mechanisms** and relevant funding institutions;

12. [Urges the Global Environment Facility and its Implementing Agencies to streamline their delivery for expeditious and proportionate disbursement and to align the projects to national action plans for the programme of work on protected areas for appropriate and focused interventions and continuity of projects;]

2. *Climate change*

13. *Invites Parties to:*

(a) Achieve target 1.2 of the programme of work on protected areas by 2015, through concerted efforts to integrate protected areas into wider landscapes and seascapes and sectors, including through the use of connectivity measures such as the development of ecological networks and biological corridors including free-flowing rivers, where appropriate, and the restoration of degraded habitats and landscapes in order to address climate-change impacts and increase resilience to climate change;

(b) Enhance scientific, **traditional and indigenous** knowledge and the use of ecosystem approach to support the development of adaptive management plans and to improve management effectiveness of protected areas for addressing impacts from climate change on biodiversity;

(c) **Evaluate**, recognize and communicate the value and the benefits of comprehensive, effectively managed and ecologically representative protected-area systems in climate change adaptation and mitigation;

(d) **By 2012, carry out national assessments to** identify areas that are important for biodiversity conservation as well as for climate-change mitigation and/or adaptation, including carbon sequestration and maintenance of carbon stocks ,and ~~where appropriate~~ **by 2016 conserve** protect, restore, and effectively manage and/or include them in the protected areas systems recognizing that biodiversity conservation remains the primary objective of protected areas with the aim to increase co-benefits for biodiversity for addressing climate change and for human well-being;

(e) Support and finance the conservation and management of naturally functioning ecosystems and in particular, protected-area systems in contributing to carbon sequestration and maintenance of carbon stocks as well as to ecosystem based approaches to adaptation to climate change, while

recognizing that biodiversity conservation remains the primary objective, and to link improved design and management approaches for comprehensive and integrated protected area systems (including buffer zones, corridors and restored landscapes) into national **and regional** strategies and action plans for addressing climate change, including through ~~existing~~ **regional and** national adaptation strategies and plans;

(f) Further develop tools to be used by relevant national authorities and stakeholders for the joint planning of protected area networks and climate change mitigation and adaptation measures such as overlaying maps of biodiversity, natural carbon storage and other relevant ecosystem services;

14. Invites Parties to explore how funding opportunities under climate-change adaptation and mitigation strategies could contribute to the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas, while enhancing co-benefits for biodiversity and climate-change adaptation and mitigation;

15. Reminds the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to pay attention to the impact on and **recognize** the role of protected areas in adaptation and mitigation strategies, **with the appropriate social and biodiversity safeguards**, and support projects related to adaptation and mitigation in protected areas **ensure that national mitigation and adaptation actions that involve enhancement of protected area networks can receive financial and technical assistance through climate-related financial mechanisms**;

15.bis Invites the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to recognize ecosystem-based adaptation approach as an effective mechanism/tool to build the resilience of vulnerable communities and ecosystems;

[16. Invites the Executive Secretary to convene a special meeting of the Joint Liaison Group of the three Rio conventions in 2011 on the role of protected areas in the implementation of the objectives of the three Rio conventions with a view to recommending to the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) elements of a joint programme on protected areas, biodiversity, climate change and land degradation;] **WWF RECOMMENDS REMOVING BRACKETS**

16.bis By 2012, requests the Executive Secretary in collaboration with relevant organisations to develop guidelines for the integration of protected areas into national adaptation and mitigation strategies and relevant funding schemes.

3. *Monitoring and management effectiveness*

17. Invites Parties, taking into account the target for goal 1.4 of the programme of work, which calls for all protected areas to have effective management in existence by 2012 using participatory and science-based site-planning processes with active stakeholder involvement, and noting that to assess the effectiveness of the management, specific indicators may also be needed to:

(a) Continue to expand and institutionalize management effectiveness assessments to work towards assessing **50 per cent by 2012** ~~60~~ **and 100** per cent of the total area of **covered by** protected areas by ~~2015~~ **2016** using various national and regional tools **recommended by IUCN-WCPA** and report the results into the global database on management effectiveness maintained by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC);

(b) Include information on governance and social impacts and benefits of protected areas into the management effectiveness evaluation process;

(c) Consider climate change adaptation **and mitigation** in management-effectiveness assessments;

(d) Ensure that the results of assessments are implemented and integrated into other assessments **activities** of the programme of work on protected areas (e.g., sustainable finance, capacity), **achieving significant improvement of 50 per cent protected areas systems management effectiveness by 2016 and 75 per cent by 2018**;

(e) Noting that habitat loss, including deforestation, is the biggest threat to biodiversity loss according to the Global Biodiversity Outlook No. 3 (GBO-3), invites Parties to set up systems to monitor habitat loss and its impacts on ecosystems and protected areas;

4. *Invasive alien species management*

18. Noting the role of invasive alien species as a key driver of biodiversity loss invites Parties to consider the ~~role~~ **management** of invasive alien species ~~management~~ as a cost effective tool for the restoration and maintenance of protected areas and the ecosystem services they provide;

5. *Marine protected areas (MPAs)*

19. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to cooperate, as appropriate, collectively or on a regional or subregional basis, to identify and protect ecologically or biologically significant areas in open-ocean waters and deep-sea habitats in need of protection, including by establishing representative networks of marine protected areas in accordance with international law and based on scientific information, and to inform the relevant processes within the United Nations General Assembly and invites UNGA to encourage the United Nations Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group established by UNGA in resolution 59/24 to expedite its work in this area [on a process towards designation of marine protected areas in areas beyond national jurisdiction]; **WWF RECOMMENDS REMOVING BRACKETS**

20. Notes with concern slow progress towards achieving the 2012 target of establishment of marine protected areas consistent with international law and based on scientific information, including representative networks and therefore Urges Parties, where necessary through relevant regional and international organizations to increase their efforts, in accordance with national capacities, to improve the design and extent of marine protected area networks **including in areas beyond national jurisdiction** to achieve the 2012 target and invites financial institutions to support the efforts of Parties;

21. Encourages Parties to establish and/or strengthen a range of governance types for long term appropriate management of marine protected areas and to incorporate good governance principles;

6. *Inland water protected areas*

22. Encourages Parties to increase the coverage, quality, representativeness and connectivity where appropriate of inland water ecosystems and their key hydrological features in their protected-area systems through ~~the designation or extension of inland water protected areas and to maintain or enhance their resilience and sustain ecosystem services including through,~~ *inter alia*⁶

(a) Establishing and managing new protected areas and networks to conserve representative, intact, and outstanding freshwater ecosystems, in order to maintain their resilience to climate change and sustain ecosystem services, including through the use of existing designation mechanisms available and being applied under biodiversity related Conventions, such as the World Heritage Convention and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands;

(b) Modifying the boundaries of existing protected areas (e.g., for including headwaters or for including riparian buffers on both sides of a river that previously acted as the boundary), as feasible and necessary, in order to adequately protect freshwater ecosystems and sustain ecosystem services;

(c) Integrating freshwater considerations into the management plans of existing protected areas, including marine, where appropriate;

22 bis. *Encourages* Parties to implement a range of governance types for inland waters protected areas, such as indigenous and community conserved areas and transboundary protected areas, taking into account the need to safeguard environmental flows and secure adequate groundwater recharge;

22 ter. *Invites* Parties to consider designating priority river tributaries or river stretches as protected areas, in order to inform the sustainable planning of infrastructure development and preserving river systems as much as possible as ‘free-flowing’.

7. *Restoration of ecosystems and habitats of protected areas*

23. Urges Parties to:

⁶ See IUCN Resolution 4.065, Freshwater biodiversity conservation, protected areas, and management of transboundary waters, *available at*

http://intranet.iucn.org/webfiles/doc/IUCNPolicy/Resolutions/2008_WCC_4/English/RES/res_4_065_freshwater_biodiversity_conservation_protected_areas_and_management_of_transboundary_waters.pdf

(a) Increase the effectiveness of protected area systems in biodiversity conservation and their resilience to climate change, and other stressors including invasive alien species, through increased efforts in restoration of ecosystems and habitats and including, as appropriate, connectivity tools such as biodiversity corridors in and between protected areas and adjacent landscapes and seascapes;

(b) Include restoration activities in the action plans of the programme of work on protected areas and national biodiversity strategies;

8. *Valuing protected area costs and benefits including their ecosystem services*

24. Requests the Executive Secretary in collaboration with IUCN-WCPA and other partners, including indigenous and local communities in supporting the programme of work to explore and evaluate existing methodologies for measuring the values, costs and benefits of protected areas, bearing in mind the characteristics of the different biomes and ecosystems, building on existing work including on the findings of The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) study **and WWF's Arguments for Protection series and Protected Areas Benefits Assessment Tool**, and disseminate the results of the evaluation for Parties to apply;

25. *Invites Parties to:*

(a) Increase understanding of and communicate the role, importance and costs and benefits of protected areas in sustaining local livelihoods, providing ecosystem services, reducing risks from natural disasters, adapting to and mitigating climate change, health, water and other sectors, at all levels;

(b) Advance innovative means within their protected areas and by their management agencies to create a deeper understanding of the values of biodiversity among protected area visitors and the general public, and inspire their support and commitment for its protection;

9. *Programme element 2 on governance, participation, equity and benefit-sharing*

26. *Encourages Parties to:*

(a) Enhance coordination at the national level between the programme of work on protected areas and other related processes under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including, inter alia, **inland waters**, forests, marine, access and benefit-sharing and Article 8(j) working groups and the processes related to the Addis Ababa and Akwe: Kón Guidelines for exchange of information on implementation of these programmes and recommendations on possible joint actions for enhanced implementation;

(b) Promote integration of the provisions of access and benefit sharing in regard to the third objective of the Convention in the governance of protected areas and support initiatives on the role of protected areas in poverty alleviation as well as for indigenous and local community livelihoods;

27. *Invites Parties to:*

(a) Establish clear mechanisms and processes for equitable cost and benefit-sharing and for full and effective participation **and governance** of indigenous and local communities, related to protected areas, in accordance with national laws and applicable international obligations;

(b) Recognize the role of indigenous and local community conserved areas and conserved areas of other stakeholders in biodiversity conservation, collaborative management and diversification of governance types;

(c) Recalling paragraph 6 of decision IX/18 A, develop appropriate mechanisms for the recognition and support of indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs), inter alia, through formal acknowledgement, inclusion in listings or databases, legal recognition of community rights to land and/or resources, as appropriate, or incorporation of ICCAs into official protected area systems, with the approval and involvement of indigenous and local communities in accordance with national laws and applicable international obligations. . Such mechanisms for recognition should respect the customary governance systems that have maintained ICCAs over time;

(d) Include indigenous and local communities in multi-stakeholder advisory committees, in consultations for national reporting on the programme of work on protected areas, and in national reviews of the effectiveness of protected-area system;

(e) Conduct, where appropriate, assessment of governance of protected areas using toolkits prepared by the Secretariat, and conduct capacity-building activities for protected area institutions and relevant stakeholders, with support from international organizations, non-governmental organizations and donor organizations, on the implementation of element 2, and especially on governance aspects of protected areas;

10. *Reporting*

28. *Invites* Parties to:

(a) Consider as part of national reporting, a simple and effective reporting process that tracks the overall status of the conservation of biodiversity within protected areas, as well as actions and outcomes of the programme of work on protected areas;

(b) Consider and adopt a reporting framework on national implementation of the programme of work on protected areas submitted by the Executive Secretary, taking into account the draft framework contained in document the addendum to the in-depth review of the programme of work on protected areas (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/5/Add.1), submissions made by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its fourteenth meeting, and further consultations through an e-discussion forum and other means. This format will foster periodic updates using standardized, user-friendly, web-based frameworks;

(c) Consider voluntary in-depth reporting using standardized indexes and taxonomies including the proposed global registry of indigenous and community conserved areas, where applicable;

(d) Establish transparent and effective mechanisms for stakeholder input and review;

(e) Ensure that reporting on the programme of work on protected areas is clearly integrated with reporting on progress towards post-2010 biodiversity targets and indicators;

29. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to explore and communicate options for enhancing the review of progress and achievements of the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas by considering additional information to what is provided in national reports **by 2011**;

30. *Encourages* Parties to share and update relevant information on their protected areas system with the World Database on Protected Areas which includes the United Nations list of Protected Areas;

C. *Target and time table issues*

31. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to align the targets of the programme of work on protected areas with specific indicators and timelines that are based on agreed post-2010 targets and the revised Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity **no later than six months after the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties**;

32. *Invites* Parties to link these indicators and timelines to their national targets and indicators and use this framework to focus monitoring **and reporting** on the progress in the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas.

II. REQUEST TO THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice requests the Executive Secretary to prepare, for consideration by the Conference of Parties at its tenth meeting, a reporting framework on national implementation of the programme of work on protected areas, taking into account the draft framework contained in the addendum to the note by the Executive Secretary on in-depth review of the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/5/Add.1), submissions made by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its fourteenth meeting, and further consultations through an e-discussion forum and other means.

Position to COP-10

RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE AT ITS FOURTEENTH MEETING

ITEM 5.5. SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIODIVERSITY

Conference of the Parties to the CBD Tenth Meeting
Nagoya, Japan, 18-29 October 2010

The health and well-being of diverse human communities, in the developing world especially, depend greatly upon on the sustainable use of wild resources directly for nutritional and medicinal needs, and on the collection of those resources from the wild as a source of income. However, unsustainable harvesting and use of many of these wild resources is threatening their availability and having a detrimental impact on biological diversity, ecosystem integrity and on people's livelihoods and traditions.

WWF and TRAFFIC urge COP 10 to:

- *Welcome* the Recommendations of the Liaison Group on Bushmeat, as contained in Annex I, and encourage Parties to provide guidance, case studies and financial means for implementing the recommendations at the national and international level

With regard to Point II, the suggested establishment of an Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Sustainable Use,

WWF and TRAFFIC urge COP 10 to:

- *Adopt* the establishment of an AHTEG with the following amendments to its Terms of References (recommended text in bold see Annex II).
 - a) the AHTEG will develop recommendations for wild species used for food and medicine that are threatened by unsustainable use and include within the scope of its Terms of Reference consideration of wild resources such as medicinal and aromatic plants and wild meat.
 - b) the AHTEG will develop recommendations for marine and freshwater fishery resources.
 - c) the AHTEG will undertake closer collaboration and synergy with other multilateral environmental organisations addressing sustainable use of wild resources, in particular, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and encourage the use in CITES of the Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity when making CITES non-detriment findings.
 - d) the AHTEG welcomes the Recommendations of the Liaison Group on Bushmeat, as contained in Annex I, and encourage Parties to provide guidance, case studies and financial means for implementing the Recommendations at the national and international level.

Item 5.5. Sustainable use of biodiversity

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation XIV/6 of the fourteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (UNEP/CBD/COP/10/3).

In-depth reviews of implementation of the programme of work on Article 10 of the Convention (sustainable use of biodiversity) and application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines

ANNOTATED TEXT

Annex I

WWF AND TRAFFIC RECOMMENDS ADOPTION OF ANNEX I:

Rationale: Many contemporary, particularly rural societies are a mix of modernized society and traditional roots. Those traditions mean that people – rural and urban – consume wild meat for reasons linked to culture, taste and attachment to healthy, natural products. However, the scale of hunting particularly in tropical forests poses a threat to many species. Unsustainable harvesting and use of wild animals for food and health is hence impacting in a detrimental way on forest biodiversity and on people’s livelihoods and traditions.

ANNOTATED TEXT

Annex II

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF AD HOC TECHNICAL EXPERT GROUP ON SUSTAINABLE USE ON AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY, INCLUDING NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS

1. The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Sustainable Use, drawing on The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) report, the third Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-3) and other relevant studies, will develop recommendations for the improvement of sectoral policies, international guidelines, certification schemes and best practices for sustainable agriculture, fisheries and forestry, **including non-timber forest products, *inter alia*** covering biomass production for all purposes, in the context of the achievement of the objectives and targets of the post-2010 Strategic Plan of the Convention, and the revision of national biodiversity strategies and action plans. The AHTEG will develop its recommendations with a view to support relevant global and regional processes related to sustainable agriculture, agricultural biodiversity, fisheries and forestry, and its results will be submitted to the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting.
2. The AHTEG will provide an analysis on how the coherence of global and regional policy frameworks for forestry, fisheries and agriculture with the sustainable use provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity can provide win-win situations for both biodiversity, the aforementioned sectors **and for local communities and Indigenous Peoples**.
3. With regard to the forest sector, the AHTEG will, in collaboration with the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) and also consulting with relevant bodies and processes such as CITES, FAO, ITTO, the Montreal Process, **the CBD’s Global Strategy on Plant Conservation (GSPC), and the CBD’s Liaison Group on Bushmeat**, develop recommendations on how criteria, indicators, definitions, and policies of relevant global and regional forum related to sustainable forest management (SFM) can better reflect sustainable use of forest biodiversity, **including timber production, non-timber forest products such as medicinal and aromatic plants, and bushmeat.**
Rationale: CITES regulates the international trade in over 4,300 animal species and 28,000 plant species listed under Appendix II of the convention and plays a crucial role in encouraging the

sustainable use of those species, while ensuring that trade does not have a detrimental impact on their wild populations.

4. With regard to the forest sector, the AHTEG will consider and draw on the Report of the First Meeting of the CBD's Liaison Group on Bushmeat in Buenos Aires, 15-17 October 2009, and particularly its Recommendations for the national and the international level (Doc. UNEP/CBD/LG-Bushmeat/1/2).

5. With regard to the agriculture sector, the AHTEG will develop recommendations for the further improvement of indicators, definitions, and policies for matters relating to the sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity and sustainable agriculture (also considering impacts of agriculture on land and water), such as those available through the FAO, the CGIAR, **the CBD's Global Strategy on Plant Conservation (GSPC)**, and relevant ongoing work of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

6. With regard to the fisheries sector, the AHTEG will, in collaboration with FAO, and other appropriate bodies, develop recommendations on how global and regional policy frameworks for fisheries management can ensure best alignment with the sustainable use provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Rationale: High seas, coastal and freshwater fisheries resources provide a vital source of nutrition and are a valuable source of employment and revenue for many industries, national economies and coastal and riparian communities. However, overfishing of these resources is threatening their viability and resulting in the collapse of the stocks of many commercially used aquatic species and threatening fragile marine and freshwater ecosystems.

7. With regard to the benefit-sharing for local communities and Indigenous Peoples from the sustainable use of natural resources, the AHTEG will, in collaboration with relevant partners and in accordance with commitments made under multilateral agreements such as CBD and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, develop recommendations for the improvement of benefit sharing systems for local communities and the protection of Indigenous Peoples' rights, within national biodiversity and social strategies and policies.

8. With respect to all the above and the recommendations of the Recommendations of the CBD's Liaison Group on Bushmeat, the AHTEG will provide guidance and case studies of how these recommendations can be implemented at the national and regional international level by Parties to the CBD.

Rationale: Many contemporary, particularly rural societies are a mix of modernized society and traditional roots. Those traditions mean that people – rural and urban – consume wild meat for reasons linked to culture, taste and attachment to healthy, natural products. However, the scale of hunting particularly in tropical forests poses a threat to many species. Unsustainable harvesting and use of wild animals for food and health is hence impacting in a detrimental way on forest biodiversity and on people's livelihoods and traditions.



**RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC,
TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE AT ITS FOURTEENTH MEETING**

ITEM 5.6. BIODIVERSITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Conference of the Parties to the CBD Tenth Meeting
Nagoya, Japan, 18-29 October 2010

CBD's objectives should be integrated into all relevant multi-lateral agreements to maximize the success in achieving the 2020 biodiversity targets of the Strategic Plan. Therefore it's of utmost importance that biodiversity provisions will be integrated into the UNFCCC and the UNCCD. Conversely, climate change and land degradation provisions should be integrated into the CBD and in all activities aimed at supporting biological diversity.

WWF urges COP 10 to :

- *Develop* a Joint Work Programme between the three Rio Conventions to deal with linkages and explore co-benefits between the conventions, set governance principles and ensure biodiversity is protected.
- *Acknowledge* that healthy ecosystems underpin climate change resilience in vulnerable populations and support vulnerable people to adapt to the impacts of climate change, therefore their protection and restoration should be a priority. Accordingly, *support* an integrated planning process for adaptation, which emphasizes the positive relationship between ecosystems and livelihoods and which enables both people and species to adapt to future climate impacts.

WWF calls on CBD to invite the UNFCCC to:

- *Ensure* that adaptation and mitigation (including REDD+) activities:
 - maintain and/or enhance biodiversity;
 - contribute to livelihoods;
 - recognize and respect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities;
 - mobilize adequate resources in an equitable and transparent manner.
- *Ensure* that national mitigation and adaptation actions that involve enhancement of protected area networks can receive financial and technical assistance through climate-related financial and technology mechanisms.

Item 5.6. Biodiversity and climate change

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation XIV/5 of the fourteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (UNEP/CBD/COP/10/3).

The Conference of the Parties

1. Welcomes the report of the Second Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biodiversity and Climate Change (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/21), and encourages Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations, processes and initiatives and the Executive Secretary to take its findings into consideration where appropriate when carrying out work on biodiversity and climate change;

Acknowledges that climate change provisions should be integrated into the CBD and all activities aimed at supporting biological diversity; and conversely, that the CBD's objectives should be integrated into the UNFCCC and all relevant multilateral Environmental Agreements;

2. Notes the ongoing discussions on policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its importance in helping achieve the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity; and encourages Parties to communicate and cooperate at the national level on climate change and biodiversity issues, including efforts, as appropriate, to promote the importance of biodiversity considerations in ongoing discussions on this issue;

[3. Recognizes that the LifeWeb initiative offers a [funding] mechanism to address both biodiversity loss and climate-change-adaptation needs and that by funding protected areas in developing countries, **especially vulnerable developing countries**, the challenges caused by climate change can also be addressed;] **WWF RECOMMENDS TO REMOVE BRACKETS**

[4. Recognizes that by improved [funding] protected areas in developing countries, with mechanisms such as the LifeWeb initiative, amongst others, some of the challenges caused by climate change can also be addressed;]

[5. Recognizes the urgent need of developing countries for sufficient financial resources and technical assistance to address the challenges to biodiversity from climate change, (i) calls for the various existing initiatives including LifeWeb and others to provide funding to address such challenges and (ii) invites [the GEF] to consult with the ES on ways and means to provide adequate funding and technical assistance to developing countries, **especially vulnerable developing countries**, for the better implementation of COP decisions on biodiversity and climate change;] **WWF RECOMMENDS TO REMOVE BRACKETS**

[6. Invites the Global Environment Facility to consult with the Executive Secretary on ways and means to better inform its Implementing Agencies about decisions made by the Conference of the Parties on biodiversity and climate change, especially those related to building synergy between the Rio conventions, in order to facilitate the Parties efforts in pursuant to such decisions;] **WWF RECOMMENDS TO REMOVE BRACKETS**

7. Suggests that Parties consider harmonized reporting and data collection related to the biodiversity and climate change interface at the national level, in accordance with the national circumstances;

8. Further invites Parties and other Governments, ~~according to national circumstance and priorities~~, as well as relevant organizations and processes to consider the following guidance on ways to conserve, sustainably use and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services while contributing to climate-change mitigation and adaptation:

*Assessing the impacts of climate change on biodiversity **and biodiversity-based livelihoods***

(a) Monitor the impacts of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and ecosystem services, and assess the **economic loss from climate change impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services**, future risks for biodiversity and the provision of ecosystem services using the latest available, **economic analysis tools**, vulnerability and impact assessment frameworks and guidelines **and communicate to all sectors of governments and the public**;

(b) Assess the impacts **and the economic loss** of climate change on biodiversity-based livelihoods, particularly with regards to livelihoods within those ecosystems that have been identified as being particularly vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change with a view to identifying adaptation priorities;

Reducing the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and biodiversity-based livelihoods

(c) Reduce the negative impacts from climate change as far as ecologically feasible, through conservation and management strategies **that are integrated into national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national adaptation plans** that maintain and restore biodiversity;

(d) Implement activities to increase the adaptive capacity of species and the resilience of ecosystems in the face of climate change, including, *inter alia*:

- (i) Reducing non-climatic stresses, such as pollution, over-exploitation, habitat loss and fragmentation and invasive alien species;
- (ii) Reducing climate-related stresses, where possible, such as through enhanced adaptive and integrated water resource management;
- (iii) Strengthening protected area networks including through enhancing coverage, quality, connectivity and, where appropriate, through the creation of corridors and ecological networks, and through enhancing the biological quality of the matrix areas, **with particular attention to currently underserved ecosystems that are highly vulnerable to climate change, such as inland water and marine ecosystems**;

(iii)bis Ensuring effective management of protected areas to provide benefits to biodiversity and climate change mitigation and adaptation;

- (iv) Integrating biodiversity into wider sea- and landscape⁷ management **both at national and transboundary level**;
- (v) **Preventing the loss and degradation of natural habitats and** restoring degraded ecosystems and ecosystem functions; and
- (vi) Facilitating adaptive management through strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems;

(e) Bearing in mind that under climate change, natural adaptation will be difficult and recognizing that *in situ* conservation actions are more effective, also consider *ex situ* measures such as relocation, assisted migration and captive breeding, among others, which could contribute to maintaining the adaptive capacity and securing the survival of species at risk, taking into account the precautionary approach in order to avoid unintended ecological consequences such as the spread of invasive alien species;

(f) **By 2012**, develop guidelines for biodiversity conservation and sustainable sea and landscape use and management for areas becoming accessible to new uses as a consequence of climate change;

(g) Take specific measures for species that are vulnerable to climate change and to maintain genetic diversity in the face of climate change taking into account paragraph 2 of Annex 1 of the Convention;

⁷ **Inland waters, and particularly rivers, are part of all landscapes according to CBD definition (<http://www.cbd.int/waters/inland-waters/>)**

(h) Undertake awareness-raising and capacity-building strategies on the key role of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use as a mechanism for climate change mitigation and adaptation;

(h) bis Recognize and communicate the value and the benefits of comprehensive, effectively managed and ecologically representative protected-area systems in climate change adaptation and mitigation;

(i) Recognize the role of indigenous and local community conserved areas in strengthening ecosystem connectivity and resilience across the regional sea and landscape thereby maintaining essential ecosystem services and supporting biodiversity-based livelihoods in the face of climate change;

Ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation

(j) Recognizing that ecosystems can be managed to limit climate change impacts on biodiversity and to help people adapt to the adverse effects of climate change; implement where appropriate, ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation, that may include sustainable management, conservation and restoration of ecosystems, as part of an overall adaptation strategy that takes into account the multiple social, economic and cultural co-benefits for local communities;

(k) In accordance with national circumstances, integrate ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation into relevant strategies, including **national** adaptation strategies and plans, **such as national adaptation programmes of action (NAPA)**, national action plans to combat desertification, national biodiversity strategies and action plans, poverty reduction strategies, disaster-risk reduction strategies and sustainable land **and water** management strategies;

(l) In the planning and implementation of ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation, different ecosystem management options and objectives should be carefully considered, **including the assessment and maintenance or restoration of environmental flows and free-flowing rivers**, to assess the different services they provide and the potential trade-offs that may result from them;

(l)bis: Within the framework of ecosystem-based adaptation, close coordination and collaboration between countries sharing biological diversity components, especially in the case of transboundary inland water and marine ecosystems, will be essential to enable effective adaptation to climate change. International legal regimes have a key role to play to foster transboundary water cooperation and set the conditions for countries to plan and implement climate change adaptation in a transboundary context, taking into account the entire river basin;

Invites the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to recognize ecosystem-based adaptation approach as an effective mechanism/tool to build the resilience of vulnerable communities and ecosystems and ensure that national mitigation and adaptation actions that involve enhancement of protected area networks can receive financial and technical assistance through climate-related financial mechanisms;

Ecosystem-based approaches for mitigation including the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, the conservation of forest carbon stocks, and the sustainable management of forest and forest carbon stocks

(m) Consider the achievement of co-benefits between ecosystem-based approaches for climate change mitigation and adaptation activities;

(n) **Apply the precautionary approach and** implement ecosystem management activities, including the protection of natural forests, natural grasslands and peatlands, the sustainable management of forests, the use of native communities of forest species in reforestation activities, sustainable wetland management, restoration of degraded wetlands and natural grasslands, conservation of mangroves, salt marshes and seagrass beds, sustainable agricultural practices and soil management as a contribution towards achieving and consistent with, the objectives of the United

Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the Convention on Biological Diversity;

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

(p) When designing, implementing and monitoring afforestation, reforestation and forest restoration activities for climate-change mitigation **apply a precautionary approach and** consider biodiversity and ecosystem services through, for example:

- (i) Converting only land of low biodiversity value or ecosystems largely composed of non-native species, and preferably degraded ones;
- (ii) Choosing, whenever feasible, local and acclimated native tree species when selecting species for planting;
- (iii) Avoiding invasive alien species; and
- (iv) Strategically locating afforestation activities within the landscape to enhance connectivity and increase the provision of ecosystem services within forest areas, **taking into account the linkages between forest and inland water ecosystems, in particular the role of vegetation in protecting springs and riparian areas, as well as aquifer recharge zones;**

[(q) Enhance the benefits from reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries and other sustainable land management activities for climate-change mitigation for forest-dwelling indigenous and local communities, through, for example, considering land ownership and land tenure, respecting, preserving and maintaining the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and ensuring space for the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in relevant policy-making processes;] **WWF RECOMMENDS REMOVING BRACKETS**

(qbis) Enhance the benefits from reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries and other sustainable land management activities for climate-change mitigation for biodiversity, through promoting safeguards which maintain and/or enhances forest biodiversity and ecosystem services, reducing deforestation and forest degradation of natural forests closed to zero and through promoting that a future REDD mechanism under the provisions of the UNFCCC complements and is consistent with the objectives of the CBD and the conservation of natural forests as mentioned in the negotiation text of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the UNFCCC (FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/14)

(r) Assess, implement and monitor a range of sustainable activities in the agricultural sector and in soil management that may result in the maintenance and potential increase of current carbon stocks and, at the same time, the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity while recognizing potential risks from increased pesticide use through the promotion of ecologically beneficial tillage regimes and other means of sustainable crop and grass-land management, sustainable livestock management, and agroforestry systems;

(s) Adopt policies that integrate and promote biodiversity conservation, especially with regards to soil biodiversity, while conserving and restoring organic carbon in soil and biomass, including in peatlands and other wetlands as well as in grasslands, savannahs and drylands;

(t) Enhance the conservation, sustainable use and restoration of marine and coastal habitats which are vulnerable to the effects of climate change or which contribute to climate-change mitigation, such as mangroves, tidal salt marshes, kelp forests and seagrass beds, as a contribution to achieving the objectives of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the Convention on Biological Diversity;

Reducing biodiversity impacts of climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, including from energy production

(u) Increase positive and reduce negative impacts of climate change mitigation and adaptation measures on biodiversity *inter alia*, based on results from strategic environmental assessments (SEA)⁸ and environmental impact assessments (EIA) that facilitate the consideration of all available climate change mitigation and adaptation options;

(v) In planning and implementing effective climate change mitigation and adaptation activities, including renewable energies, take into account impacts on biodiversity and the provision of ecosystem services through:

- (i) Considering traditional knowledge, including the full involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities;
- (ii) Defining measurable outcomes that are monitored and evaluated;
- (iii) Building on a scientifically credible knowledge base;
- (iv) Applying the ecosystem approach; and
- (v) Developing ecosystem and species vulnerability assessments;

[(w) Ensure, in line and consistent with decision IX/16 C, on ocean fertilization and biodiversity and climate change, and in accordance with the precautionary approach, that no climate-related geo-engineering activities take place until there is an adequate scientific basis on which to justify such activities and appropriate consideration of the associated risks for the environment and biodiversity and associated social, economic and cultural impacts;] **WWF RECOMMENDS REMOVING BRACKETS**

(x) Where appropriate, assess the effects of energy production and transmission infrastructure on biodiversity and avoid, mitigate and compensate for negative impacts through careful design and implementation;

(y) Make sure that ocean-fertilization activities are addressed in accordance with decision IX/16 C acknowledging the work of the London Convention/London Protocol;

Climate change and water

Noting the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Technical Report Climate Change and Water that the relationship between climate change and freshwater resources is a matter of primary concern; and invites Parties to give special consideration to the impacts of climate change on inland water ecosystems, since it is through water that people and nature will experience the impacts of climate change most profoundly, through changes to the quality, quantity and timing of water flows;

Noting that the carbon cycle and the water cycle may be the two most important large-scale biogeological processes for life on Earth and that these two cycles are broadly linked;

Noting that peatlands and other wetlands are significant storages of carbon, even more so than tropical forests, as recognised in decision IX/16 D, and in the report of the second Ad-Hoc Technical Working Group on biodiversity and climate change (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/21);

⁸ [Decision VIII/28](#) (Voluntary guidelines on biodiversity-inclusive impact assessment).

Stressing that reducing wetlands degradation and loss can provide multiple benefits for biodiversity and reduce greenhouse-gas emissions, and invites relevant bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to consider the issue of reducing emissions from wetlands degradation and loss in their framework, notably by introducing the accounting of degradation and restoration of peatlands as mandatory under LULUCF regulations, and by developing and applying a mechanism for the accounting and promotion of carbon storage and sequestration in wetlands;

Urges Parties and other Governments to:

(a) Recognize the prominence of changes occurring in the water cycle when considering the impacts of climate change on terrestrial, inland water and coastal ecosystems and the important role of the services provided by inland water ecosystems, in ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change;

(b) Recognize the inter-dependence of the carbon and water cycles in climate change mitigation and adaptation activities and, in particular, the need to sustain the water cycle in order to ensure water security for ecosystems and sustain the carbon storage services they provide;

(c) Ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation activities are designed and implemented taking into account the needs and opportunities to sustain and/or enhance the services provided by inland water ecosystems; and

(d) Take into consideration the adaptation and mitigation capacities of inland waters, specifically incorporating water and associated floodplain management considerations when developing climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies, within the framework of integrated river basin management;

(e) Ensure that climate-change mitigation strategies minimize impacts on freshwater ecosystems and give due regard to the integrated management of land and water;

Valuation and incentive measures

(z) Take into account the economic (market and non-market) and non-economic values of biodiversity and ecosystem services when planning and undertaking climate-change-related activities by using a range of valuation techniques;

[(aa) Implement both economic and non-economic incentives to facilitate climate-change-related activities that take into consideration biodiversity [and related social and cultural aspects], keeping in mind the provisions of relevant environmental international agreements;]

WWF RECOMMENDS REMOVING BRACKETS

9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Collaborate with the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme in reviewing and revising the resource kit for national capacity self-assessments (NCSAs) with a view to ensuring that the resource kit better reflects decisions made by the Conference of the Parties on biodiversity and climate change, particularly those related to enhancing the capacity of developing countries to implement decision IX/16 on biodiversity and climate change and to report progress of this action to SBSTTA at a meeting prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties ;

(b) **By 2012**, collect scientific knowledge and case-studies and identify knowledge gaps on organic soil carbon conservation and restoration, and make the results available to Parties through the clearing-house mechanism;

(c) **By 2014**, expand and refine analyses identifying areas of high potential for the conservation and restoration of carbon stocks, as well as of ecosystem management measures that make best use of related climate change mitigation opportunities, and make this information openly available, such as to assist with integrated ~~land-use~~ **ecosystem** planning;

(d) **By 2014**, compile existing and develop further tools for

(i) Assessing the direct and indirect impacts of climate change on biodiversity including a review of tested and validated indicators to monitor and assess change at the genetic level and in species and ecosystems (including vulnerability and resilience indicators); and

(ii) Addressing uncertainties, which limit the ability to project climate-change impacts on biodiversity, ecosystem services, **inland waters** and land systems;

(e) Develop proposals on guidance to Parties and relevant organizations and processes for the design and implementation of ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation and mitigation for consideration by SBSTTA at a meeting prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(f) **By 2011**, convene, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change ~~an~~ expert workshops, with the full and effective participation of experts from developing countries, on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest **and wetland** degradation in developing countries with a view to enhancing the coordination of capacity-building efforts on issues related to biodiversity and ecosystem-based carbon sequestration and the conservation of forest carbon stocks;

(g) With regard to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, collaborate with the Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests, the Facility Management Team of the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Secretariat of the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries, and the other members of Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), **other relevant stakeholders** as well as the Low Forest Cover Countries Secretariat and in collaboration with Parties through their national CBD focal points to:

OPTION 1

[Contribute to the discussions on and the possible development of biodiversity safeguards and mechanisms to monitor impacts on biodiversity, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, as appropriate]; **WWF RECOMMENDS ADOPTING OPTION 1.**

OPTION 2

~~[With effective consultation with Parties, and based on their views, explore opportunities to provide advice, as requested, to the discussions on this issue, in order to avoid any possible negative impacts on biodiversity by such activities, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, as appropriate];~~

(h) [Support the development guidance on how to create synergies between the implementation of national forest biodiversity-related measures and climate change measures]; **WWF RECOMMENDS REMOVING BRACKETS**

(i) With effective consultation with Parties and based on their views, identify, in collaboration with the Collaborative Partnership on Forests **and other relevant stakeholders**, possible indicators to assess the contribution of reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation to achieving the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, taking into account relevant elements of the Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity and inform other relevant bodies about the progress of this activity and report on the outcomes to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at a meeting prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(j) Bring to the attention of relevant organizations the knowledge and information gaps identified by Parties through their national reports that prevent the integration of biodiversity

considerations into climate change-related activities and report on activities undertaken by such organizations to address such gaps;

(k) Building on existing tools, develop a toolkit of possible management responses to those observed and projected impacts of climate change on biodiversity that have been identified by Parties through their national reports;

(l) Compile current and additional views and case-studies from Parties on the integration of biodiversity into climate-change-related activities for submission to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change for publication on its website as appropriate and to report thereon to the conferences of the parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Framework on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification;

(m) Develop proposals on actions to address the obstacles listed in section IV of the compilation of views submitted by Parties on ways to integrate biodiversity considerations into climate change-related activities (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/22) for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at a meeting prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(n) Compile and synthesize available scientific information on the possible impacts of geo-engineering techniques on biodiversity and make it available for consideration at a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(o) Compile existing information, including any existing guidelines on invasive alien species and related management responses, reconciling the need for the gradual adaptation of biodiversity and ecosystems to climate change, with the need to mitigate the impacts of existing and potentially new invasive alien species;

(p) Develop proposals on options for addressing gaps in knowledge and information on the impact of climate change on biodiversity outlined in the report of the Second Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biodiversity and Climate Change for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting;

(q) Contribute to the update and maintenance of the TEMATEA issue-based module on biodiversity and climate change as a tool for better implementation of decisions related to biodiversity and climate change;

Climate change and the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands

10. *Invites* Parties and other Governments and relevant organizations to develop down-scaled climate change models that combine temperature and precipitation information with multi-stressor biological models in order to better predict the impacts of drought on biodiversity;

11. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to make use of the information contained in the note by the Executive Secretary UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/6/Add.1 in their future work on implementation of the programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands.

[Proposed joint work programme] **WWF STRONGLY SUPPORTS THE JOINT WORK PROGRAMME (OPTION 1) AND RECOMMENDS REMOVING BRACKETS**

OPTION 1

[12. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to convey a proposal to develop joint activities, possibly including a joint work programme, between the three Rio conventions, to the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification *and invites* the conferences of the parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification to collaborate with the Convention on Biological Diversity, through the joint liaison group as appropriate with a view to:

(a) Including the development of joint activities, possibly including a joint work programme, in the agenda of the next meeting of the Joint Liaison Group of the three Rio conventions,

and consider as appropriate the proposed elements on joint work regarding climate change, biodiversity and land degradation prepared [as included in the annex];

(b) Convening in 2011 a joint preparatory meeting between the three Rio conventions, at the appropriate level (expert groups, scientific bodies, bureau, etc), to consider the elements of the draft joint work programme, and

(c) Explore options for a joint high-level segment or joint extraordinary Conference of the Parties of the three Rio conventions in 2012 as part of the celebration of the Rio+20;]

[13. *Invites* focal points to inform their national counterparts for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification about the proposal to develop joint activities, possibly including elements of a draft joint work programme with a view to initiating discussions within their relevant processes.]

OPTION 2

Bearing in mind the respective independent legal status and mandates of the three Rio conventions and the different composition of Parties, and based upon this, for the purpose of enhancing the capacity of countries, particularly developing countries, to implement the Conference of the Parties' decisions on biodiversity and climate change, noting the serious knowledge and information gap at the present in evaluating biological vulnerability as a result of climate change:

12. Following the consultation completed by the Executive Secretary as requested in SBSTTA recommendation IX/5, Parties may wish to consider, *inter alia*, the following issues:

- (a) The pertinence of undertaking joint activities and a joint work programme;
- (b) The pertinence of appropriate joint meetings of the three Rio conventions;
- (c) The role of the Joint Liaison Group on these matters;]

[13. Parties may also wish to consider the views of their UNFCCC and UNCCD counterparts on these issues.]



**RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC,
TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE AT ITS FOURTEENTH MEETING**

ITEM 6.3. FOREST BIODIVERSITY

Conference of the Parties to the CBD Tenth Meeting
Nagoya, Japan, 18-29 October 2010

Considering the ongoing alarming trend of deforestation, forest degradation, and forest biodiversity loss and the existing support from 66 parties at COP9 for a Zero Net Deforestation by 2020 Target, WWF strongly supports the cooperation with Collaborative Partnership on Forests.

WWF urges COP 10 to:

- *Support* a strong time-bound target of Zero Net Deforestation and Forest Degradation (ZNDD) by 2020 in the CBD post-2010 Strategic Plan and to reflect this target in the context of the collaboration with the different organizations.
- *Promote* commitments regarding long term predictable finance.
- *Support and promote* a REDD mechanism that demonstrably contributes to greenhouse gas emission reductions, maintains and/or enhances biodiversity and eco-system services, recognises and respects the rights as well as shares benefits equitably and improve long-term livelihood security and wellbeing of Indigenous People and local communities, mobilizes immediate, adequate and predictable resources for action in an equitable, transparent, participatory and coordinated manner.
- *Support and promote* a decision along these lines within the UNFCCC by December 2010.
- *Contribute* to the development of biodiversity safeguards and mechanisms to monitor impacts on biodiversity, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, and support the development of guidance on how to create synergies between the implementation of national forest-related actions and programmes.

Item 6.3. Forest biodiversity

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation XIV/12 of the fourteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (UNEP/CBD/COP/10/3).

The Conference of the Parties

Bearing in mind the ongoing alarming trend of deforestation and forest degradation and the loss of forest biodiversity and the support of a Zero Net Deforestation by 2020 Target already pledged by 66 parties at COP 9 (2008)

Supporting the inclusion of a strong time-bound target of Zero Net Deforestation and Forest Degradation (ZNDD) by 2020 in the CBD post-2010 Strategic Plan achieved through; reducing gross deforestation of all forests by 75%, reducing deforestation of primary or natural forests closed to zero (>95%), enhancing the conservation of forests and forest based eco-system services through expanding a network of effectively managed protected areas, enhancing the sustainable management of forests, socially and environmentally sound restoration, afforestation and reforestation programmes, addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, promoting the development and implementation of sustainability criteria within other sectors such as agriculture, bio-energy and infrastructure, including the promotion of credible certification systems (e.g. RSPO, RSB, etc.), addressing the change of related consumption patterns

Promoting commitments regarding long term predictable finance (e.g. by UNFCCC ANNEX 1 parties within a UNFCCC post 2012 agreement on REDD+)

Support and promote a REDD mechanism that; demonstrably contributes to greenhouse gas emission reductions, maintains and/or enhances biodiversity and eco-system services recognises and respects the rights as well as shares benefits equitably and improve long-term livelihood security and wellbeing of Indigenous People and local communities mobilizes immediate, adequate and predictable resources for action in an equitable, transparent, participatory and coordinated manner; and

Support and promote a decision along these lines within the UNFCCC by December 2010.

Cooperation with the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) and the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)

1. *Welcomes* resolution 8/1 of the United Nations Forum on Forests on forests in a changing environment, enhanced cooperation and cross-sectoral policy and programme coordination, regional and subregional inputs;
2. *Welcomes and supports* the Memorandum of Understanding between the secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Forum on Forests as signed on 15 December 2009, which, among others, aims to identify, develop and implement targeted joint activities; and *invites* Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations to support joint activities under the Memorandum of Understanding as outlined in this decision; and *invites* donors to provide funding for a joint staff position and activity funds through the Voluntary Trust Fund of the Convention. Subject to available funds, this joint staff will be tasked with implementing activities under the Memorandum of Understanding;
3. *Welcomes and supports* the Memorandum of Understanding between the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Secretariat of the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) as signed on 2 March 2010 which aims to strengthen implementation of the

programme of work on forest biodiversity of the Convention on Biological Diversity in tropical forests;

4. *Takes note* of the importance of collaboration with all relevant regional and international bodies mandated to promote conservation and sustainable use of various types of forests, including those in countries with low forest cover and fragile forest ecosystems;

Targeted joint activities between the secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Based on priorities identified in its decision IX/5 and taking into account recent developments, in particular resolution 8/1 of the United Nations Forum on Forests, identify and implement, in consultation with the Director of the United Nations Forum on Forests, targeted joint activities between the secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Forum on Forests to support Parties, in particular developing countries, in the implementation of the programme of work on forest biological diversity and the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests, including through:

- i. Further capacity-building on how forest biodiversity and climate change could be better addressed in national biodiversity and forest policies, such as national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes, and in sustainable forest management practices, building on the UNFF/CBD workshop⁹ held in Singapore, from 2 to 5 September 2009, taking into account current discussions under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;
- ii. Further collaboration with the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration and other cooperation mechanisms on restoring forest ecosystems, paying particular attention to genetic diversity;
- iii. Streamlining forest-related reporting, based on the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) Task Force on Streamlining Forest-related Reporting, including by organizing, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, a meeting of the Task Force prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to investigate whether there are inadequacies in forest biodiversity reporting and monitoring, and if so, suggest ways to address these inadequacies, including by proposing improved definitions of forest and forest types, in view of further improving the biodiversity monitoring component of the Global Forest Resources Assessment and other relevant processes and initiatives;

and report on progress to SBSTTA at a meeting prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

Cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and relevant organizations

6. *Welcomes* the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in compiling the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010, which will provide updated and expanded information on forest biodiversity;

7. *Takes note* of the findings of the *Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010*, and *encourages* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue its work towards improved monitoring of forest biodiversity;

8. *Recognizes* the importance of forest genetic diversity for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity, including in the context of addressing climate change and maintaining forest ecosystems resilience; and in this context *welcomes* the preparation by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations of the country-driven report *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources*;

⁹The report of the meeting is available as document UNEP/CBD/WS-CB-FBD&CC/1/2 at <http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/for/wscb-fbdcc-01/official/wscb-fbdcc-01-02-en.doc>.

9. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations to support the preparation of the country-driven first report *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources*; this may include preparation of country reports and reports from international organizations, noting that technical assistance and other support should be provided to developing country Parties to ensure the quality of the report;

10. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to collaborate with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in the preparation of *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources*, including by participating in relevant sessions of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and its Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Forest Genetic Resources;

11. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to explore, together with the Low Forest Cover Countries (LFCC) Secretariat, the possibility for developing a workplan, including identification, development and implementation of targeted joint activities to support Parties, in particular developing countries with low forest cover, in the implementation of the programme of work on forest biodiversity;

Cooperation with Collaborative Partnership on Forests

12. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) With regard to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest **degradation in developing countries**, collaborate with the Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests, the Facility Management Team of the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Secretariat of the UN Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries, members of Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), **other relevant stakeholder** and in collaboration with Parties through their national CBD focal points, to

Option 1:

~~[Contribute to the discussions on and the possible development of biodiversity safeguards and mechanisms to monitor impacts on biodiversity, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, as appropriate, and support the development of guidance on how to create synergies between the implementation of national forest-related actions and programmes;]~~ **WWF**

RECOMMENDS REMOVING BRACKETS & SUPPORTS OPTION 1

Option 2:

~~[With effective consultation with Parties, and based on their views, explore opportunities to provide advice, as requested, to the discussions on this issue, in order to avoid any possible negative impacts on biodiversity by such activities, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, as appropriate;]~~

(b) Develop a module of the TEMATEA tool on international commitments related to forest biodiversity;

13. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations to further improve coordination and collaboration, based on domestic needs, at national and regional levels between national focal points of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Forum on Forests, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and involve relevant sectors and stakeholders to implement all relevant decisions, including the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity (decisions VI/22 and IX/5);

14. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, the members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, and other relevant organizations and processes to closely collaborate in implementing the targets concerning forest biodiversity agreed upon in the revised Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity.



**RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC,
TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE AT ITS FOURTEENTH MEETING**

ITEM 6.4. BIOFUELS AND BIODIVERSITY

Conference of the Parties to the CBD Tenth Meeting / Nagoya, Japan, 18-29 October 2010

Biofuels will play an important role in the future energy mix. Certain sectors, such as aviation, shipping, long haul trucks and some high heat industrial applications will require bioenergy in form of liquid or gaseous biofuels or solid biomass if we are to decarbonize our energy sector. Next to the existing uses of biomass for food, feed and fibre, the growing deployment of bioenergy will have implications on agricultural and forest land. Achieving sustainability, preferably on a global scale and in all sectors, will require robust policy measures and the constructive involvement of the private sector.

In WWF's view, an approach combining regulatory frameworks and private standards, supported technically and financially by key consumer and producer countries, will ensure that the most important risks are avoided. WWF highlights that deployment of bioenergy technologies continue to raise environmental and social concerns (including land security).

WWF urges COP10 to:

- *Ensure* support and incentives for credible, transparent land use planning processes and robust implementation of land use policies.
- Develop inventories of "no-go areas" and high/medium/low risk areas according to the High Conservation Value Area Framework in order to avoid biofuels with negative consequences and promote sustainable biofuels such as those from degraded lands.
- *Link* national support schemes to the environmental and social performance of biofuels.
- *Reach out* to government agencies and legislatures responsible for mandating biofuel production and use to incorporate biodiversity considerations in their rule-making.
- *Maintain* efforts in developing and implementing robust policy frameworks aiming to maximize benefits and minimize environmental and social impacts.
- *Work* with relevant stakeholders to adequately address some of the concerns which have received less attention, most importantly - water implications of bioenergy developments.
- *Build and provide* support and incentives for the ongoing, credible multi-stakeholder processes such as the Roundtable on Sustainable Biofuels or other commodity specific schemes such as the Better Sugarcane Initiative, Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil, and Roundtable on Responsible Soy.
- *Work* closely, along with the CBD Executive Secretary, other work streams under the CBD process, and other relevant Conventions (including but not limited to the Ramsar Convention) so as to promote synergies and avoid duplication of work.

WWF also urges Parties to *recognize and address* the potential impacts of biofuel developments on *environmental security* and thus replace this with the term "land security" and subsequently remove brackets around this phrase in document.

Item 6.4. Biofuels and biodiversity

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation XIV/10 B of the fourteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (UNEP/CBD/COP/10/3).

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decision IX/2 of the Conference of the Parties;

[*Recognizing* that given the scientific uncertainty that exists, and the recent information that has emerged, significant concern surrounds the potential intended and unintended impacts of biofuels on biodiversity and impacts on biodiversity that would affect socio-economic conditions and food and energy security resulting from the production and use of biofuels [as well as impacts on land security] and on indigenous and local communities;] **WWF RECOMMENDS REMOVING BRACKETS**

[*Also recognizing* that improved monitoring, scientific assessment, open and transparent consultation, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, and information flow are crucial needs for the continuing improvement of policy guidance, and decision making, to promote the positive and minimize or avoid the negative impacts of biofuels on biodiversity and impacts on biodiversity that would affect socio-economic conditions and food and energy security resulting from the production and use of biofuels [as well as impacts on land security];] **WWF RECOMMENDS REMOVING BRACKETS**

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the European Union for its financial contribution towards the regional workshops for Latin America and the Caribbean, and Asia and the Pacific, and to the Government of Germany for the regional workshop for Africa, on ways and means to promote the positive and minimize the negative impacts of biofuel production and use on biodiversity, to the Governments of Brazil, Thailand and Ghana for hosting these workshops and to the Government of Brazil for providing Spanish interpretation to facilitate active participation of the entire region;

2. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations and stakeholders to examine, and as appropriate, to further develop, based on scientific assessments on the impacts of biofuel production and use, and with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, voluntary conceptual frameworks for ways and means to minimize or avoid the negative impacts and maximize the positive impacts of biofuel production and use developed by the three regional workshops; in further developing such voluntary conceptual frameworks, an effort should be made to focus the framework on the impacts of biofuel on biodiversity, and impacts on biodiversity that would affect socio-economic conditions and food and energy security resulting from the production and use of biofuels, as decided by the ninth meeting of the Convention of the Parties in decision IX/2;

[3. *Urges* Parties and other Governments, in collaboration with indigenous and local communities and relevant organizations, when carrying out scientific assessments of the impacts of biofuel production and use to ensure that land rights, as appropriate and subject to national legislation [and applicable to international obligations], as well as the sustainable agricultural practices and food security of indigenous and local communities, are respected and promoted, and that steps are taken to redress any negative impacts on these communities by the production and use of biofuels;] **WWF RECOMMENDS REMOVING BRACKETS**

4.

Option A

[4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of financial resources, to:

(a) Compile [and analyse] information on tools [and develop a toolkit] for voluntary use consisting of available standards and methodologies to assess direct and indirect effects and impacts on biodiversity of the production and use of biofuels, in their full life cycle as compared to that of other types of fuels, and impacts on biodiversity that would affect socio-economic conditions and food

and energy security resulting from the production and use of biofuels [as well as impacts on land security]; Remove brackets

(b) ~~Carry out this work [taking into account the work of] [in collaboration with]~~ To carry out this task work with relevant partner organizations and processes, such as, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management, the Roundtable on Sustainable Biofuels, the Global Bio-Energy Partnership and other relevant organizations, in order to reduce duplication of effort. This work should [build on] ~~{take into account}~~ the outcomes of the regional workshops, and build on relevant decisions taken and guidance developed by the Convention on Biological Diversity. **WWF RECOMMENDS REMOVING THE BRACKETS**

(c) Disseminate the tools [and the toolkit] through the clearing-house mechanism and other relevant means in order to assist Parties, the business sector and relevant stakeholders in applying ways and means to promote the positive and minimize or avoid the negative impacts of biofuel production and use on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and impacts on biodiversity that would affect socio-economic conditions and food and energy security resulting from the production and use of biofuels [as well as impacts on land security];] Remove brackets

WWF RECOMMENDS REMOVING THE BRACKETS & SUPPORTS OPTION A

Option B

[4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to compile, organize and disseminate information on tools for voluntary use, as identified in the regional workshops for Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific, and Africa, on ways and means to promote the positive and minimize the negative impact of biofuel production and use on biodiversity and impacts on biodiversity that would affect socio-economic conditions and food and energy security resulting from the production and use of biofuels, taking into account the work of other competent partner organizations and relevant processes such as, *inter alia*, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management, the Roundtable on Sustainable Biofuels, the Global Bio-Energy Partnership, and other relevant organizations, so as to avoid duplication and recognizing the specific role of the Convention on Biological Diversity in biodiversity-related aspects of the sustainable production and use of biofuels and disseminate through the clearing-house mechanism and relevant means;]

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to compile information on gaps in available standards and methodologies identified in the work undertaken in paragraph 4 and bring it to the attention of relevant organizations and processes and report on progress to a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to availability of resources, to contribute to ongoing work of relevant partner organizations and processes, such as the United Nations Environment Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the International Standards Organization, the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation and the International Energy Agency, and roundtables, such as the Round Table on Sustainable Biofuels and the Global Bio-Energy Partnership, and other relevant organizations, consistent with the mandate and decision IX/2 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, to assist in their [ongoing work] [development of frameworks [and policy options]] to promote the positive and minimise the negative impacts of [the production and use of biofuels] biomass for energy production and use on biodiversity, taking into account the precautionary approach and the results of ongoing thorough scientific assessment of such impacts, bearing in mind the need to add maximum value, avoid duplication and to provide clarity to these processes; and *invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to submit relevant information, including on activities identified in paragraphs 10, 11, 15, to support this activity, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to report on progress on this activity [in the form of an information note] to a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties; **WWF RECOMMENDS REMOVING BRACKETS**

7. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to submit to the Executive Secretary experiences and results from assessments of biodiversity and of the impacts on biodiversity that would affect socio-economic conditions and food and energy security resulting from the production and use of biofuels and *requests* the Executive Secretary to make such experiences and results available to Parties through the clearing-house mechanism;

8. *Recognizes* the need to include ways and means to promote the positive and minimize or avoid the negative impacts of biofuel production and use on biodiversity [and indigenous and local communities] in national plans, such as national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and national development plans, and *invites* Parties, as appropriate, to report on their experiences in minimizing or avoiding the negative and maximizing the positive impacts of the production and use of biofuels as part of their fifth national reports; **WWF RECOMMENDS REMOVING BRACKETS**

9. *Invites Works* with Parties to develop and implement policies that promote the positive and minimize or avoid the negative impacts on biological diversity, in particular by assessing both direct and indirect effects and impacts on biodiversity of the production and use of biofuels in their full life cycle as compared to that of other types of fuels, and the impacts on biodiversity that would affect related socio-economic conditions and food and energy security resulting from the production and use of biofuels;

10. *Invites* Parties, acknowledging different national conditions, other Governments and relevant organizations:

(a) To [develop inventories and] undertake as appropriate adequate bio-conservation measures of areas of high biodiversity value [, critical ecosystems,] [and areas important to indigenous and local communities, such as no-go areas], to assist policy-makers in minimizing or avoiding the negative impacts of biofuel production on biodiversity [and to assess [and identify] areas and ecosystems [and low biodiversity value land previously used for agriculture, where agriculture has since declined or ceased and become degraded as a result,] that could be used in a sustainable way in the production of biofuels;] **WWF RECOMMENDS REMOVING BRACKETS**

(b) To elaborate supportive measures to promote the positive and minimize or avoid the negative impacts of the production and use of biofuels on biodiversity and impacts on biodiversity that would affect socio-economic conditions and food and energy security resulting from the production and use of biofuels, as a contribution to the achievement of the revised Strategic Plan of the Convention beyond 2010;

11. *Encourages Requests the Executive Secretary to work with* Parties and other Governments to develop and implement land-use and water [policies] [strategies], acknowledging different national conditions, that promote the positive and minimize or avoid the negative impacts on biological diversity, in particular by addressing direct and indirect land-use and water-use changes affecting, amongst others, areas of high value for biodiversity and areas of cultural, religious and heritage interest, as part of their policy frameworks for the sustainable production and use of biofuels [and bearing in mind effects on ecosystem services in a landscape perspective];

[12. *Urges* donor countries and agencies and relevant organizations to provide technical and financial support to developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition, to develop policy frameworks for the sustainable production and use of biofuels including land-use and water policies that promote the positive and minimize or avoid the negative impacts on biological diversity and impacts on biodiversity that would affect socio-economic conditions and food and energy security resulting from the production and use of biofuels, and to perform their impacts assessments of biofuel production and use at the national level;] **WWF RECOMMENDS REMOVING BRACKETS**

13. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to develop and use environmentally-sound technologies, and support the development of research programmes and undertake impact assessments, which promote the positive and minimise or avoid the negative impacts of biofuel production and use on biodiversity and impacts on biodiversity that would affect socio-economic conditions and food and energy security resulting from the production and use of biofuels [as well as impacts on land security];

[14. *Decides to convene an ad-hoc technical expert group on synthetic biotechnologies and other new technologies that are used or projected to be used in the next generation of biofuels to assess their impacts on biodiversity and related livelihoods.*]¹⁰

[15. *Invites Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to address both direct and indirect impacts that the production and use of biofuels might have on biodiversity, in particular inland waters biodiversity, on the services they provide and on indigenous and local communities;*]

WWF RECOMMENDS DELETING SECOND PART OF THE PARAGRAPH AND REMOVING BRACKETS

[16. *Urges Parties and other Governments, in accordance with the precautionary approach, to ensure that living organisms produced by synthetic biology are not released into the environment until there is an adequate scientific basis on which to justify such activities and due consideration of the associated risks for the environment and biodiversity, and the associated socio-economic risks, are considered;*]

17. *Recalling* paragraph 3 (c) (i) of decision IX/2 of the Conference of the Parties, *reiterates* that the precautionary approach should be applied to the production and use of biofuels in accordance with the preamble of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

18.

Option A

[18. *Recognizing* the threats to biodiversity from the use of invasive alien species in biofuels production and use; *urges* Parties and other Governments to apply the precautionary approach following the guiding principles on invasive alien species contained in the annex to decision VI/23*];

Option B

[18. *Recognizing* the threats to biodiversity if species used in biofuel production become invasive; *urges* Parties and other Governments to apply the precautionary approach following the guiding principles on invasive alien species contained in the annex to decision VI/23*];

¹⁰ This paragraph is in square brackets due to (i) financial implications, and (ii) a lack of consensus from the meeting on the need for the ad-hoc technical expert group and its mandate.

* One representative entered a formal objection during the process leading to the adoption of this decision and underlined that he did not believe that the Conference of the Parties could legitimately adopt a motion or a text with a formal objection in place. A few representatives expressed reservations regarding the procedure leading to the adoption of this decision (see UNEP/CBD/COP/6/20, paras. 294-324).

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Position to COP-10

RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE AD HOC OPEN-ENDED INTER-SESSIONAL WORKING GROUP ON ARTICLE 8(J) AND RELATED PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AT ITS SIXTH MEETING

ITEM 6.7 ARTICLE 8(J) AND RELATED PROVISIONS

Conference of the Parties to the CBD Tenth Meeting / Nagoya, Japan, 18-29 October 2010

WWF believes that ecosystem conservation and the sustainable management of natural resources must address the fact that a large number of people depend on natural resources for their livelihoods, lack access to resources and basic services, and might overexploit resources for lack of tenure security. Conservation and biodiversity need to make tangible contributions to sustainable livelihoods and welfare of communities living in and around conservation areas, while also contributing to sustainable development.

WWF encourages the adoption of the Ethical Principles as a common platform and prerequisite for engaging all parties in negotiations on the international regime on access and benefit sharing and ensure respect and recognition of indigenous peoples' and local community's cultural and intellectual heritage, including traditional knowledge, innovation and practices relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

WWF urges COP 10 to:

- *Support* the documentation of traditional knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for conservation as part of planning, survey, assessment, and implementation of projects by any Party in traditional lands/territories.
- *Ensure* respect and recognition of intellectual property rights appropriate to the shared and collective nature of these rights in indigenous and local communities is shown.
- *Encourage* the recognition and adoption of traditional practices in the formal protected areas systems of countries, including Indigenous Community Conservation Areas (ICCAs).
- *Ensure* representation of local communities in decision-making and advisory bodies of all initiatives and programs related to the use, exploitation, and protection of biodiversity they depend upon for their livelihoods and inhabit.
- *Seek and secure* free and prior informed consent (FPIC) of the indigenous peoples and local communities for any project or initiative to be conducted in their areas/territories and any related use of traditional knowledge of natural resources and services.
- *Ensure* that fair benefit-sharing mechanisms are developed in relation to the use of traditional knowledge of natural resources and services.
- *Ensure* that appropriate capacity building and educational opportunities and resources are allocated to strengthen innovation and resilience of indigenous and local communities in the face of climate change and for sustainable development.
- *Ensure* that adequate resources and mechanisms are in place to support the effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention.

Item 6.7. Article 8(j) and Related Provisions

The following draft decisions are taken from recommendations 6/1 of the report of the sixth meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/10/2)

ANNOTATED TEXT

Annex

ELEMENTS OF A CODE OF ETHICAL CONDUCT TO ENSURE RESPECT FOR THE CULTURAL AND INTELLECTUAL HERITAGE OF INDIGENOUS AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES RELEVANT TO THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Section 2

ETHICAL PRINCIPLES

4. The ethical principles below are intended to promote respect for the rights of indigenous and local communities to enjoy, protect, and pass on to future generations, their cultural and intellectual heritage, including traditional knowledge, innovation and practices relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and it is according to these principles that others should engage with indigenous and local communities.

It is highly desirable that activities/interactions with indigenous and local communities be based on the following:

A. General ethical principles

Respect for existing settlements

5. This principle recognizes the importance of mutually agreed settlements or agreements at national level which exists in many countries, and that respect should be applied to such arrangements at all times.

Intellectual property

6. Community and individual concerns over, and claims to, cultural and intellectual property relevant to traditional knowledge, innovations and practices related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity should be acknowledged and addressed in the negotiation with indigenous and local communities, prior to starting activities/interactions.

Non-discrimination

7. The ethics and guidelines for all activities/interactions should be non-discriminatory, taking into account affirmative action, particularly in relation to gender, disadvantaged groups and representation.

Transparency/full disclosure

8. Indigenous and local communities should be adequately informed in advance, about the nature, scope and purpose of any proposed activities/interactions carried out by others that may involve the use of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, occurring on or likely to impact on, sacred sites [and on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by] indigenous and local communities. This information should be provided in a manner that takes into consideration and actively engages with the body of knowledge and cultural practices of indigenous and local communities.

[Approval] [prior informed consent] WWF RECOMMENDS REMOVING BRACKETS

9. Any activities/interactions related to traditional knowledge associated with the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, occurring on or likely to impact on [sacred sites and on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by] indigenous and local communities and impacting upon specific groups, should be carried out with the [approval and involvement] [prior informed consent] of indigenous and local communities. Such [approval] [consent] should not be coerced, forced or manipulated.

Inter-cultural respect

10. Traditional knowledge should be respected as a legitimate expression of the culture, traditions, and experience of indigenous and local communities and as part of the plurality of existing knowledge systems. It is highly desirable that those interacting with indigenous and local communities respect the integrity, morality and spirituality of the cultures, traditions and relationships of indigenous and local communities and avoid the imposition of external concepts, standards and value judgments in inter-cultural dialogue. Respect for cultural heritage, ceremonial and sacred sites, as well as sacred species and secret and sacred knowledge ought to be given specific consideration in any activities/interactions.

Safeguarding collective or individual ownership

11. The resources and knowledge of indigenous and local communities can be collectively or individually owned. Those interacting with indigenous and local communities should seek to understand the balance of collective and individual rights and obligations. The right of indigenous and local communities to safeguard, collectively or otherwise, their cultural and intellectual heritage, tangible and intangible, should be respected.

Fair and equitable sharing of benefits

12. Indigenous and local communities ought to receive fair and equitable benefits for their contribution to any activities/interactions related to biodiversity and associated traditional knowledge proposed to take place on, or which are likely to impact on, sacred sites [and lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by] indigenous and local communities. Benefit-sharing should be regarded as a way of strengthening indigenous and local communities and promoting the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and ought to be equitable within and among relevant groups, taking into account relevant community-level procedures.

Protection

13. Proposed activities/interactions within the mandate of the Convention should make reasonable efforts to protect and enhance the relationships of affected indigenous and local communities with the environment and thereby promote the objectives of the Convention.

Precautionary approach

14. This principle reaffirms the precautionary approach contained in principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development ^{11/} and in the preamble to the Convention on Biological Diversity. The prediction and assessment of potential harms to biological diversity should include local criteria and indicators, and should fully involve the relevant indigenous and local communities.

¹¹ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. I, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.



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Position to COP-10

**RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC,
TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE AT ITS FOURTEENTH MEETING**

ITEM 6.8. INCENTIVE MEASURES

Conference of the Parties to the CBD Tenth Meeting
Nagoya, Japan, 18-29 October 2010

Incentive measures are more than economic instruments - they must operate within a social and political context. Therefore it is vital to recognise the broader context when designing and implementing new incentive measures for conservation. We need to bring together and integrate environmental, social, and legal perspectives in designing fair and effective incentive measures to conserve biodiversity. Moreover, to be effective economic incentives need to accrue to the right beneficiaries, those who provide relevant services and contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

WWF urges COP 10 to:

- *Recognize* that the programme of work on incentive measures is crucial for achieving the goals and targets proposed in the new strategic plan and that timely implementation is now necessary.
- *Urge* Parties and other governments to increase their efforts at implementation by actively eliminating, phasing out or reforming existing incentives that are harmful to biodiversity, and to prevent inadvertent effects on biodiversity in the design of new incentive measures.
- *Invite* Parties and other governments to design and implement positive incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity with the support of adequate valuation schemes for biodiversity.
- *Urge* Parties and other governments to increase their efforts to streamline biodiversity into sector policies and plans using, as appropriate, tools for valuing biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- *Request* that the Executive Secretary convene regional workshops for the exchange of experience and know-how among national practitioners on the removal and mitigation of perverse incentive measures including, but not limited to, harmful subsidies and on the promotion of positive incentives, including, but not limited to, market-based incentives.

Item 6.8. Incentive measures

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation XIV/15 of the fourteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (UNEP/CBD/COP/10/3).

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Welcomes* the work of the international workshop on the removal and mitigation of perverse, and the promotion of positive incentives, held in Paris, from 6 to 8 October 2009; and *expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Spain for providing financial support in convening the workshop, to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for hosting the workshop, and to the International Union for Conservation of Nature and UNEP for providing support to the write-up of the good-practice cases;

2. *Takes note* of the information, including lessons learned, and the compilation of good-practice cases from different regions on the removal or mitigation of perverse incentives, and the promotion of positive incentive measures, based on the report of the international expert workshop and further complemented, as requested by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its fourteenth meeting, in the pertinent note by the Executive Secretary submitted to the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to, as appropriate, disseminate the lessons learned and good-practice cases, considering current issues such as climate change and financial challenges, among others, through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and through other means;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with relevant partners and taking into account the work of the initiative on The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), under the aegis of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), as well as similar work at national or regional levels, such as the regional initiative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on the importance of biodiversity and ecosystems for sustained growth and equity in Latin America and the Caribbean, to convene regional workshops for the exchange among practitioners on practical experiences on the removal and mitigation of perverse incentive measures, including, but not limited to, harmful subsidies, and on the promotion of positive incentives, including, but not limited to, market-based incentives, with a view to build or enhance capacities of, and promote common understanding among, practitioners;

5. *Invites* national, regional and international funding institutions to support the building or enhancement of national capacities for assessing the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services, for identifying and removing or mitigating perverse incentives, and for the design and implementation of positive incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

6. *Emphasizing* that any collection of good-practice cases is, by necessity, not comprehensive, and that the absence of a particular case from such a collection does not imply that such a case could not also be considered good practice, *invites* Parties and other Governments, as well as relevant international organizations and initiatives, to take the lessons learned and the compilation of good-practice cases into consideration in their work on the identification and removal or mitigation of perverse incentives, and the promotion of positive incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, bearing in mind that the possible impacts of incentive measures could vary from country to country, in accordance with national circumstances;

[7. *Recognizing* that perverse incentives harmful for biodiversity are frequently not cost-efficient and/or not effective in meeting social objectives while in some cases use scarce public funds, *urges* Parties and other Governments to prioritize and significantly increase their efforts in actively identifying and removing or mitigating existing perverse incentives (including for agriculture, fisheries, mining, energy) **and to take into account, in the design of new incentive measures, the risk of generating perverse effects for biodiversity**, while *acknowledging* that this removal or mitigation requires careful analyses of available data and to enhance transparency, through on-going and transparent communication mechanisms on the amounts and the distribution of perverse incentives provided, as well as of the consequences of such removal or mitigation, including for the livelihoods of indigenous and local communities]; **WWF RECOMMENDS REMOVING BRACKETS**

8. *Noting* the essential role of regulation and the complementary role of market-based instruments, *encourages* Parties and other Governments to promote the design and implementation, in all key economic

sectors, of positive incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity that are effective, transparent, cost-efficient as well as consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, and that do not generate perverse incentives, taking into account, as appropriate, the range of positive incentive measures identified in the report for policy-makers of the TEEB initiative, the “polluter pays principle” and the associated “full cost recovery principle”, as well as the livelihoods of indigenous and local communities;

9. *Acknowledging* the crucial role of communication between the public and private sectors in developing incentive measures that are supportive of the national implementation of the Convention, *encourages* Parties and other Governments to engage with businesses and enterprises on ways and means to contribute to the national implementation of the Convention, including through the design and implementation, with their participation, of direct and indirect positive incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

10. [*Invites* Parties and other Governments to foster, as appropriate, implementation of sustainable consumption and production patterns, including through the Business and Biodiversity Initiative, standardization schemes, green public procurement, and other incentive schemes, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations **and with the support of the ecological footprint indicator, an official CBD indicator;**] **WWF RECOMMENDS REMOVING BRACKETS**

11. *Recognizing* the importance of assessing the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services for the enhanced calibration of positive incentive measures, *invites* Parties and other Governments, in accordance with their national legislation, to take measures and establish, or enhance, mechanisms with a view to fully account for the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services in public and private sector decision-making, including by revising and updating national biodiversity strategies and action plans to further engage different sectors of government and the private sector, building on the work of the TEEB initiative, the UNDP regional initiative on the importance of biodiversity and ecosystems for sustained growth and equity in Latin America and the Caribbean, and other relevant initiatives, and to also consider undertaking, as appropriate, similar studies at the national level;

12. *Also recognizing* the methodological limitations of existing approaches, such as of existing valuation tools, *welcomes* the work of relevant international organizations, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and its initiative on the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) – The World Conservation Union, as well as other international organizations and initiatives, to support the efforts at global, regional and national levels in identifying and removing or mitigating perverse incentives, in promoting positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and in assessing the values of biodiversity and associated ecosystem services, and *invites* them to continue and intensify this work with a view to raise awareness on, and promote common understanding of, the removal or mitigation of perverse incentives, the promotion of positive incentive measures, and the assessment of the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services;

13. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue and further deepen his cooperation with relevant organizations and initiatives, with a view to catalysing, supporting, and facilitating the work spelled out in paragraphs 1 to 12. above and to ensure its effective coordination with the programme of work on incentive measures as well as the other thematic and cross-cutting programmes of work under the Convention;

14. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, and relevant international organizations and initiatives to report to the Executive Secretary progress made, difficulties encountered, and lessons learned, in implementing the work spelled out in the paragraphs above;

15. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to disseminate, through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention, the information submitted pursuant to the invitation expressed in the previous paragraph, as well as to synthesize and analyse the information submitted and to prepare a progress report for consideration by a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties.