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FRAMEWORK FOR A COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY

Note by the Executive Secretary

INTRODUCTION

1. In decision XII/2 C, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to further promote awareness-raising activities, in collaboration with relevant actors, including:

(a) The development of a global communication strategy, to be implemented over the second half of the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, incorporating messaging approaches to be used as a flexible framework for Parties and relevant organizations;

(b) Developing, improving and updating toolkits for communication, education and public awareness (CEPA), based on identified user needs, and making them available through the clearing-house mechanism, ensuring that the tools and approaches listed therein are relevant for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and taking into account new research on communication, marketing and social marketing perspectives;

(c) Conducting a workshop, on the basis of a review of existing knowledge and a gap analysis, and in collaboration with representatives of different stakeholder groups and taking into account behavioural analysis studies, to develop and utilize messaging approaches for the specific target groups in the context of the different Aichi Biodiversity Targets and to report on the outcomes of the workshop to the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting.

2. This note presents an overview of the results of work done to respond to these requests. Other aspects of work by the Executive Secretary related to decision XII/2 are addressed in information documents. The note begins (section I) with a section that explains the background to the work undertaken and provides an outline of the work done to fulfil the request. A situation analysis that lays the foundation for the development of the global strategy follows in section II. Section III provides the communications framework developed as a result of the actions taken. Section IV concludes with a

* UNEP/CBD/COP/13/1.

suggested recommendation to the Conference of the Parties. Other aspects of work by the Executive Secretary related to decision XII/2 are addressed in information documents.

I. BACKGROUND

3. Achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets is founded on active engagement of Parties, stakeholders and other actors around the world. The foundation for engagement rests on an awareness of biodiversity and its value for a wide range of elements of well-being. In this respect, achievement of Target 1 – “By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably” – is important for achievement of the other targets. Further, it has been noted that implementation of the two Protocols to the Convention on Biological Diversity – the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety – also requires strong action in the area of outreach and awareness raising, reflected in the creation and implementation of awareness-raising strategies for both Protocols. In this regard, stronger action on communication is a key strategic consideration for the Convention on Biological Diversity in the last four years of the decade and beyond.

4. The United Nations Decade on Biodiversity (UNDB) was declared by the 65th session of the United Nations General Assembly based on a decision by the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. The UNDB is aimed at contributing to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The declaration requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with Member States, to lead the coordination of the activities of the Decade on behalf of the United Nations System, with the support of the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the secretariats of other biodiversity-related conventions and relevant United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, and invites Member States in a position to do so to contribute, on a voluntary basis, to the funding of the activities of the Decade.

5. A strategy for the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity was considered by the fourth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention (WGRI 4), in document UNEP/CBD/WGRI/4/4/Add.2. On the basis of recommendation 4/1 of the Working Group, the Conference of the Parties adopted decision XI/2, which in section D invited Parties and the Executive Secretary to carry out activities indicated in the strategy. Bilateral and multilateral development agencies were also encouraged to provide support both to the Executive Secretary and to Parties in the execution of said activities.

6. As outlined in the strategy presented to Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention, throughout the UNDB, Governments are encouraged to develop, implement and communicate the results of national strategies for implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.¹ The UNDB also seeks to promote the involvement of a variety of national and intergovernmental actors and other stakeholders in the goal of mainstreaming biodiversity into broader development planning and economic activities. The aim is to place special focus on supporting actions that address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss, including production and consumption patterns.

7. The focus of activities set out in decision XI/2 was largely related to the communications and outreach aspects of the UNDB. Pursuant to decision XI/2, Parties, the Executive Secretary and other entities have implemented a wide variety of activities to promote the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity and implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 1. These included facilitative actions by the Executive Secretary, such as the creation of a logo and the launching of online platforms and social

¹ United Nations General Assembly resolution 65/161 and also www.cbd.int/2011-2020.

media communities to promote and share experiences for the UNDB. Parties and stakeholders carried out a number of actions that promoted the UNDB, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the concept of biodiversity itself. Details on these activities can be found on the website (www.cbd.int/2011-2020) and social media feeds for the UNDB (www.facebook.com/UNBiodiversity).

8. At the midpoint of the decade, the Conference of the Parties indicated in its decision XII/2 C that there was the need to facilitate development of a communication strategy. This call reflected the conclusions of the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, that while progress was being made towards implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, additional efforts were needed to ensure the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets. With regard to Target 1, it was found that there was progress towards achievement of the target, but with strong geographical differences in level of achievement. Without additional efforts, the target is not expected to be met.

A. Process

9. During the biennium 2014-2016, the Executive Secretary undertook a number of activities in support of development of the communications strategy. A communications coordination group was created inside the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, to consolidate communications functions and to increase coordination across the divisions of the Secretariat. The Secretariat also began an intensive engagement with social media platforms, as a way to increase online engagement with a variety of communities. An evaluation of the activities around the world in support of the UNDB was also undertaken, with the result that a redesign of the UNDB website was undertaken. In response to a request from the Conference of the Parties, there was the organization of an expert workshop on messaging, the inclusion of communications and outreach matters on the agendas of several other major workshops, discussions with the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions (BLG), and a number of efforts within the work of the Secretariat itself.

10. Communications was one of the eight focal areas for the workshop on synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions² that was organized by the Secretariat. Options for actions at the national and international level related to synergies on communication and other areas are included in document UNEP/CBD/COP/13/15.

11. Among the conclusions were the following recommendations:

(a) Parties need a national biodiversity-related communication and awareness strategy, mindful of synergies and mutual benefit, that would develop target-specific communication channels for different audiences to establish better understanding of the connection between biodiversity conservation and sustainable use and human well-being;

(b) Secretariats of biodiversity-related conventions and partners should provide member countries with communication material including developing guidance material for effective communication with various audiences, and are encouraged to collaborate on international observances.

12. The International Expert Workshop on Mainstreaming Biodiversity, organized by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Mexico and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological

² The biodiversity-related conventions include seven international conventions that focus on biodiversity issues: the Convention on Biological Diversity (year of entry into force: 1993), the Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species (1983), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1975), the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (2004), the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (1971), the World Heritage Convention (1972) and the International Plant Protection Convention (1952). The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) is also an important part of this group.

Diversity held from 17 to 19 November 2015 in Mexico City, provided another important opportunity to explore how to make communications around biodiversity and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 more effective. The conclusions of the workshop included a finding that effective communications tailored to specific entities, e.g., various parts of government, the business sector and stakeholders was a key element of successful mainstreaming.

13. The Executive Secretary conducted a workshop on messaging approaches, as requested in decision XII/2 C. The workshop was held in conjunction with a meeting of the Informal Advisory Committee for CEPA and was organized on the basis of a variety of inputs, including the following:

(a) A review of results of a survey of users of the CEPA toolkit, which included inputs from national focal points, and others, which looked at messaging and other tools;

(b) A review of activities under taken in the context of the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity;

(c) An analysis of the results of the workshop on synergies between the biodiversity-related conventions and the workshop on mainstreaming biodiversity;

(d) A review of messaging approaches and behavioural change methodologies, including those undertaken by the “Love, Not Loss” approach of the Commission for Education and Communication of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the work of Rare Conservation, and others;

(e) A series of small-group exercises undertaken by workshop participants.

14. The results of the workshop on messaging approaches were consistent with the conclusions of the meetings on synergies and on mainstreaming mentioned above. In particular, the experts at the workshop concluded:

(a) In messaging, care should be taken in the use of the term biodiversity. The term remains a core element of the “brand” of the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as of the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity and as such, needs to be central to communications for the actors directly engaged in implementing and supporting work under the Convention. However, the technical nature of the term requires efforts to anchor it with concepts and ideas that link it to other activities and values which people can better relate to. Other words that are “surrogates” for the term biodiversity also can help to communicate its concepts, and in fact, the conceptual framework of IPBES has emphasized the word “nature” in its discussion of biodiversity;

(b) At the same time, there is growing evidence that the term “biodiversity” is beginning to be understood more broadly by segments of the general public. Biodiversity is becoming an “aggregate” word in the same way that climate change has in recent years. This means that biodiversity is increasingly understood in terms of the broader frameworks and contexts in which it is used. In addition, biodiversity does not appear to have any negative connotations, which is an advantage from a marketing perspective;

(c) These conclusions above suggest that the term biodiversity should continue to be used in communication about the Convention and its goals, rather than being universally substituted by other terms such as nature. However, it is important that communicators understand the different uses and understandings of the term biodiversity, within specific contexts, and hone specific messages to a particular audience. The use of the term and its translations and adaptations in the context of indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) is also noted here. For IPLCs, biodiversity is understood in the

context of local language and cultural traditions which need to be understood before any messaging can be created;

(d) Sensitivity is needed in translating the word “biodiversity” from English. In some languages, such as French and Spanish, there is evidence that the term biodiversity has a considerable acceptance and meaning. In other languages, direct translation of the term biodiversity may change the meaning, requiring the adaptation of the term to another similar word;

(e) The workshop also looked at the matter of biodiversity and values. There was a consensus that support for biodiversity is already part of the core values of people in general. The role of biodiversity in providing food, clean water and air and a variety of other positive “values” is implicitly understood in the minds of many, but there are times when the linkage of biodiversity and its components with values needs to be made explicit. The job of communicators is to associate the concept of biodiversity with the most important values of the target audience. These values may vary considerably according to the different audiences and may include spirituality, generosity, reciprocity, solidarity, harmony, resilience, love, health, family, security, life, harmony, aesthetics, evolution, learning, and discovery. For other audiences, such as the business audience, values associated with biodiversity would also be risk aversion, capital generation, and inputs to business strategies, for example. The conclusion of this part of the workshop suggested that messages should therefore present biodiversity as a concrete means or opportunity to realize the values of the target audience;

(f) Messages should also engage with communities to broaden what they already know about biodiversity, and to increase understanding of the full scope of the concept. In this regard, metaphors can be used when appropriate. It was commented that members of IPLCs have been taught since childhood that biodiversity is associated with collective well-being. The workshop also indicated that using metaphors with regard to biodiversity can also capture values and therefore should be employed more frequently in biodiversity storytelling;

(g) Biodiversity is a very broad term, capturing all of life on earth and its relationships. It therefore also important, where relevant, to include elements such as spirituality, or connectivity, or heritage in the understanding of biodiversity so that conservation is not only for utilitarian reasons. It is also important to continue to refer to the notion that biodiversity is life. Therefore ideas such as the web of life continue to be important. Experts also felt that messages also needed to “celebrate” the notion of diversity within the word “biodiversity” and need to link this to specific cultures and communities;

(h) The type of visual and non-verbal messaging to be used is also an important element to look at. The context of the audience can determine what is appropriate. In some contexts, images of charismatic ecosystems might mobilize people in the same way that charismatic animal species do;

(i) There was a discussion about positive versus negative messaging. There appears to be a sort of “exhaustion” of the public with negative messaging, and a desire for positive messages. However, the group determined that the notion that messaging is either positive or negative is not a particularly nuanced approach. Message tone is always context-dependent, and all facets, including “the good”, “the bad” and everything in between, should be presented.

15. As part of the work conducted by the Executive Secretary to review and update the toolkit for communication, education and public awareness (CEPA), a survey of national focal points was conducted. Representatives of governments, including national focal points and other government actors, were surveyed about their communication needs. The findings of this, with respect to the kinds of communication tools needed by focal points and other actors, are also included in the analysis. Among the findings:

(a) Focal points found that actors and audiences were seeking clearer and simpler messaging that included direct calls to action;

(b) New channels of engagement are needed for communication, especially with under-represented groups. In this regard there needs to be an effort to create opportunities to engage audiences;

(c) There needed to be “thought leadership” which would seek to establish core narratives about biodiversity and human well-being;

(d) Communications efforts needed to be more interactive, and need to facilitate continuous conversation rather than one-way communications.

II. SITUATION ANALYSIS

16. On the basis of the above work, the following brief situation analysis provides the context in which this communications strategy is conceived. It takes into account some of the major factors which are at play in the latter half of the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity.

A. Strengths

17. The Convention on Biological Diversity is the key international convention for the conservation, sustainable use of biodiversity and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits from the use of genetic resources.

18. Biodiversity is included in a number of the international policy frameworks that support sustainable development, and as such, there is considerable momentum in the recognition of its role in achieving the goals for sustainability that the international community has agreed upon. The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its twenty Aichi Biodiversity Targets provide a globally recognized framework for priority actions on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.

19. During the first years of the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, actors did carry out a number of actions and activities to communicate biodiversity.

20. Awareness of the term biodiversity is on the rise. The work of the Union for Ethical BioTrade (UEBT), and its annual Biodiversity Barometer, in a number of countries demonstrates an upward trend in general for the term biodiversity and its values.

B. Weaknesses

21. The Convention on Biological Diversity has not achieved the political prominence needed to achieve its goals.

22. Biodiversity does remain a domain best known by a specialized community of technical experts and greater efforts are needed to mainstream the concept to other epistemic and policy communities.

C. Opportunities

23. Biodiversity is being recognized as an element of solutions to sustainable development challenges. Beyond the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, biodiversity and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets are well reflected in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals.

24. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction also recognizes the importance of fostering collaboration on action to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystem services as a means to achieve its goals. The Paris Agreement on Climate Change had a strong and explicit statement on the importance of biodiversity for mitigation and adaptation. To this end, the Subsidiary Body for Implementation of the Convention, in UNEP/CBD/SBI/REC/1/4, indicated the importance of climate change for a number of sectors, including agriculture, forests and others.

25. The thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity will focus on mainstreaming, for which effective communications and outreach will be essential.

D. Threats

26. Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 is proceeding at a rate which will not result in the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

27. Fiscal constraints for national governments around the world threaten to reduce the resources available for biodiversity conservation which would negatively impact implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity.

28. Other issues in the sustainable development agenda may be prioritized in a way that does not allow for synergies with the biodiversity agenda, thus diverting attention and resources.

29. At the end of the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the goals of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 might not be sufficiently achieved or the momentum towards the 2050 vision may not be sufficient. The shortcomings in such achievement may be considerable and could have a negative impact on the credibility of the Convention process.

E. General recommendations

30. In light of all the work conducted above, and including the situation analysis, it is recommended that any communications strategies going forward from the second half of the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity should build upon the existing strategy for the UNDB (decision XI/2), also taking into account the following additional points:

(a) The urgent need to achieve the biodiversity targets and to move towards realization of the 2050 vision of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 should be emphasized both in terms of the positive contributions this achievement can make to a variety of other issues on the sustainable development agenda, as well as to ensuring human well-being. This means that opportunities should be made to link biodiversity with a variety of other issues. A focus can be on linkages with the agendas of climate change, land degradation, water and food security and health;

(b) Widespread use of the term biodiversity in communications should continue, with important nuances. The technical aspects of biodiversity can continue to be a focus for communications within the specialized policy community. Mainstreaming with other sectors can retain this, but can seek to enlarge the underlying meaning of the term. For communications efforts to reach a variety of audiences, efforts should be made to also link the term to other underlying values. The specific values will vary according to the target audience. The positive aspects of biodiversity, including utilitarian and intrinsic values, should be a focus of any messaging;

(c) Communications campaigns should be positioned in the short term to plan for achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Linkages to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Paris Climate Agreement, and land degradation neutrality, among others. In the medium term, communications should seek to emphasize and promote momentum beyond 2020 towards the next set of biodiversity targets and towards achievement of the 2050 vision;

(d) Existing partnerships and biodiversity communications campaigns already in place should be strengthened, and coordination improved. In this regard, work is needed to raise the profile of the UNDB with the United Nations System, including working with the office of the United Nations Secretary-General, the Department of Public Information of New York, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Environment Programme and others.

III. FRAMEWORK FOR A COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY

A. Scope

31. The Strategy below is intended to be used as a flexible framework to guide the actions and activities of the Executive Secretary, Parties to the CBD and other partners, stakeholders and actors who are involved in the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity. Its findings and conclusions should serve as a guide for the further development and articulation of specific strategies and action plans to be developed by the Executive Secretary, Parties, stakeholders and others. It should also be kept under review.

B. Goals

32. Communications efforts need to support the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, its Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its 2050 vision in a sustained manner. These efforts should be designed to have an impact not only on the remaining years of the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity 2011-2020, but also on the subsequent decades leading up to 2050. Within this context, the following are the main goals:

Communicate the status of implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its 2050 Vision

33. Communications efforts need to show the state of implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Communications should clearly indicate where progress is being made, at national and global level, as well as cases where additional action is needed. These communications should also show how implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 is contributing to achievement of other biodiversity-relevant goals for the biodiversity-related conventions.

34. The goal is to provide an accurate picture of implementation that also provides inspiration for further action with the broader goal of inspiring sustained action towards 2050. While communications efforts during the last four years of the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity are focused on achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, it is important to generate support for achievement of the vision of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity that extends to 2050.

Urge additional actions where they are needed

35. Related to the first goal, communications need to promote support for additional actions in those goals and targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity where Parties do not seem to be on track to achievement. These communications should be of a nature that promotes action. This can take the form

of supporting efforts in a positive way, as well as offering cautions as to the negative consequences of failure to achieve the targets.

36. Parties will have a particular goal in this regard, which is to show how they will achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets at the national level. Other stakeholders will need to communicate how their actions support additional actions.

Demonstrate, for multiple audiences, the relevance of biodiversity and the work of the Convention for sustainable development and other global priorities

37. The three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity are clearly linked to other international objectives for sustainable development. In demonstrating the relevance of biodiversity for these different issues, the emphasis should begin with an analysis of the core concerns for each area, with biodiversity then introduced in terms of its contribution to resolving the challenges.

38. The Climate Change agenda is of particular importance in this regard. Efforts need to be made to show the interlinkages between biodiversity and climate change. This includes the impacts of climate change on biodiversity, both at a global level and in particular instances. Likewise, it is important to highlight the contribution of biodiversity to climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts, including ecosystem-based adaptation and ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction.

39. In this way, efforts are needed to show how the work under the Convention contributes to work under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). Messages of the CBD need to link with the agenda and messaging for land degradation neutrality of the UNCCD.

40. Other issue areas also represent opportunities where the contribution of biodiversity to achieving outcomes for discrete challenges is also obvious. Food and water security, and the public health agenda are strategic connections.

41. Messages also need to reach out to some actors who are, on the surface, very removed from the objectives of the CBD, but whose actions, in fact have an impact on the work of the Convention. Ministries of Transport, Energy, Finance and infrastructure are examples of the communities that should be targets for engagement. In engaging these communities, the emphasis should be on the core issues that are of concern for these sectors, and the ways that biodiversity addresses these.

42. The business community is an extremely important audience for new communications. As important users of biodiversity and its ecosystem services, their ability to move to sustainable consumption will be crucial for achievement of the goals of the CBD. The linkage of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use to corporate social responsibility is important. More important is to communicate the business case for biodiversity conservation. The role of business as users of genetic resources in the context of the Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit-sharing is also an important element.

43. Youth is also an important group. Insofar as there is a global youth culture, or regional variations of such a culture, reaching out to this group will be important for actions in the decades to come.

Provide tools for capacity-development

44. Realising the goals of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity will require additional capacity for many Parties to the Convention. In many instances, this requires capacity development. Parties have frequently indicated the importance of capacity-development as an activity that the Secretariat, as well as other actors, should carry out to ensure achievement of the Aichi biodiversity Targets. Therefore, an

important communication goal will be disseminating these tools to actors as well as ensuring their full development. The linkage of these tools to other capacity-development initiatives, as well as the linkage to the Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) agenda, is also important.

C. Core messaging: structure and elements of core messages

General approach to messaging

45. Given the reality that the audience for all messaging relating to the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity is both global in scope and also very specific in its application, the best message structure is one that has an overall umbrella set of messages under which individual and specific messages can be developed and transmitted. This was the overall strategy for the International Year of Biodiversity in 2010, which developed a core message and provided it as a template for others to adapt to their needs.

46. Messages generated for the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity need to be consistent with core documents from the CBD process. This includes the messaging of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 as set out in the annex to decision X/2, in particular the goals, the mission and the vision; the conclusions of *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, in particular its fourth edition; and also the messages contained on the web portals for the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity.

47. Messaging needs to be evidence-based and scientifically credible, even as it should seek to inspire. An important basis for the relationship of different elements of the messages can be found in the conceptual framework for the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (decision IPBES-2/4). In addition to this, messages should be based upon the conclusions of other publications. *Global Biodiversity Outlook* should remain a primary source; however, other publications that have been vetted by the Secretariat and the Conference of the Parties can also be included.

48. The overarching messages for the medium term (between now and 2020) will be a mixture of positive and negative messages, depending on the policy goals to be achieved. Positive messaging needs to take on both utilitarian and “wonder” elements. One dimension of positive messaging is to highlight the role of biodiversity, or nature, as a solution to the sustainable development challenges before humanity. In this way, messaging needs to move beyond the notion that biodiversity is a victim of development, with a focus on biodiversity loss. Another dimension of the positive messages is to promote the wonder of nature – both in the charisma of species and ecosystems, as well as the complexity and inspiration that biodiversity represents.

49. As outlined above, the goal of the communications strategy is both to celebrate successes in implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and to encourage additional actions where they are needed. As will be discussed below, the notion of context will be important for the design of messages for different audiences.

50. Positive messages will highlight the extent to which progress has been made to achieve the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity. Further, successes need to also emphasize the benefits realized as a result of the achievement. The benefits should be expressed in terms of the contribution of achievement to human well-being, to achievement of the sustainable development goals and others. In emphasizing their successes, national governments may wish to link these successes with national strategies for sustainable development.

51. Negative messages should be used carefully, but there may be moments when it is important to outline the consequences of failing to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The negative should be

expressed in terms of lost opportunities for human well-being that will result from failure to act, or in terms of the higher costs needed to recover and restore ecosystem services as a result of inaction.

52. The umbrella messages are meant to provide a framework under which Parties and other actors can create messages which highlight their own specific achievements.

Branding

53. An important aspect of messaging is branding. Consistent, well-designed and attractive branding can significantly increase the impact of core messaging. This was clearly demonstrated for the UNDB thanks to an attractive logo with a palette of biodiversity-related visual elements. In the broader context of the Convention and its Protocols, the CBD logo and its guidelines currently constitute the core of the CBD branding policy. Work has been ongoing on the extension of this core branding to a fully fledged branding policy to be consistently applied for all messaging and communications channels. An overview of CBD core branding elements is presented in an information document.

Elements for messaging

54. Overall, messages should communicate general elements about the connections of people to biodiversity:

(a) The messages should build the perception that people are connected to biodiversity in almost all aspects of their lives;

(b) Communications should raise awareness of both the threats of biodiversity loss and the benefits of safeguarding it;

(c) Messages should promote a sense of urgency for action to halt the loss of biodiversity, and encourage people to act now.

55. The messages should also highlight the vision of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 in the context of a longer time horizon:

(a) While the time for action is now, the most important horizon for action is for the middle of this century;

(b) By the middle of the twenty-first century, humanity should value, conserve, restore and wisely use biodiversity in a way that maintains ecosystem services;

(c) Actions should seek to sustain a healthy planet and deliver essential benefits for all people.

56. Messages should also link the goals of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 with specific national development priorities, demonstrating how achieving sustainable development at the national level requires integration of biodiversity into these activities.

57. Messages should clearly show the linkages between biodiversity and other sustainable development issues, with a focus on the Sustainable Development Goals:

(a) The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, agreed by the 193 Member States of the United Nations, sets out an ambitious framework of universal goals and targets to address a range of global societal challenges;

(b) Biodiversity and ecosystem services contribute directly to human well-being and development priorities. Nearly half of the world's population is directly dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods. Many of the most vulnerable people depend directly on biodiversity to fulfil their daily subsistence needs;

(c) Biodiversity is also at the centre of many economic activities, including those related to agriculture, forestry, fisheries and tourism. The importance of biodiversity and ecosystems is reflected in many of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets;

(d) Therefore, consideration of biodiversity and ecosystems will be essential as countries embark on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals, and in the implementation of key national priorities for sustainable development.

58. Messages should urge target audiences to take action. It is important in this urging that the messages provide a list of specific actions that the target group can take to safeguard biodiversity and that there is guidance provided on how to take action.

59. Specific messages and campaigns should be sensitive to the values of the target audience and should express biodiversity and actions to conserve and sustainably use it in the context of these values. Therefore, audience research is a key element to any message customization.

D. Audiences

60. Given the global audience for the Convention, it is important to identify audience segments and to link communications with each of these to the different goals of the strategy and design messages accordingly. For the audience groups below, it is important to note that they will be both audiences receiving messages and groups that transform and/or transmit messages to other subsidiary target groups.

Parties to the CBD and its Protocols

61. The Convention on Biological Biodiversity is implemented at the national level by national governments, and therefore a primary key audience for communications by the Secretariat and other international level actors are the Parties. The focal points to the Convention and its Protocols are the main audience here. At the level of the Parties themselves, national focal points to the Convention and its Protocols are not only an audience, but they too need to reach out to ministries and other government departments who are typically involved in biodiversity management issues to ensure that Parties are mainstreaming biodiversity into the work of other sectors. Included in this group are subnational governments and cities, which are increasingly carrying out biodiversity strategies and action plans.

Stakeholders and other members of the CBD core audience and constituency

62. While Parties are the primary focus of the CBD, there are a number of other actors and stakeholders who provide supportive roles to Parties, or also have a discrete role to play in implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Because these actors are not Parties, communications to them will have a different character. At the same time, when these actors carry out supportive activities at the national level, they may be included in certain communications.

63. United Nations system partners who are implicated in the work of the CBD, as well as other regional organizations, are also important. These actors will not only transmit the work of the Convention to others, but also will use the opportunity to promote their own work and its relevance to the sustainable development agenda as well as to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

64. Natural history museums, botanical gardens, and zoos and aquariums are another group whose work is key to the Convention, both in terms of specific conservation actions and in raising awareness about biodiversity.

65. The IUCN is a unique organization also. Given its role in the creation of the Convention, and its central role in the conservation of nature, it is a key audience for the Convention, as well as an important multiplier.

66. Conservation NGOs are a core constituency that will retransmit the messages of the Convention.

Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs)

67. It is important to increase work with indigenous peoples and local communities to communicate their role in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and to show how their activities contribute to the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other biodiversity-related conventions. In this regard, communication should encourage indigenous peoples and local communities to promote their activities in the context of national implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. But the work of indigenous peoples and local communities should also be seen as the source for original and inspiring messages and practices for the conservation of biodiversity. In this regard communication should seek to encourage indigenous peoples and local communities to celebrate and promote traditional knowledge related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at local, national, regional and global levels.

The public and important stakeholder groups

68. It is frequently said that the work of the Convention needs to be communicated in a way that makes it relevant to the “public.” While it is true that the audience for communication is a global one, and should encompass everyone, it is also clear that the notion that a single public to whom all messages could be directed is overly simplistic and hides some important differences between audience segments. The so-called “public” is in fact a number of different audience segments divided by country, gender, socioeconomic level and languages. Therefore any attempt to reach out to the public requires a nuanced approach.

69. The most important segmentation for the public remains at the national level. An understanding of biodiversity and ecosystem services and their relevance to the general public is very much shaped by national circumstances and national “narratives” about people and nature and how biodiversity provides values to them. Therefore, any attempt to engage the public needs to be crafted at the national level, based on an overarching narrative.

70. An important way to reach the public is through the media – radio, television and print forms, in particular. In this way, the media should be seen as a multiplier and a channel, rather than an audience in itself. The media seeks to produce content that will reach the public, and therefore any work to engage the media should take this perspective. Media engagement should focus on a number of the segments of the media, including:

- (a) Media that covers environmental policy;
- (b) Media that covers consumer issues (lifestyles and sustainability);
- (c) Media that focuses on conservation;
- (d) Media that is science based;
- (e) Media that focuses on business.

71. There are also particular stakeholder groups that require a focused engagement:

(a) **Business** is an extremely important segment. Communications should seek to engage business associations, encourage further development of the business case for biodiversity, and promote greater engagement with biodiversity-friendly businesses;

(b) **Youth** is a key audience as well. It can be reached via work through United Nations System-wide activities related to youth; by enhancing the Green Wave programme and other similar initiatives as tools for implementation of the Decade; through use of social media, including Facebook, Twitter, Myspace, YouTube and others; and via contests and competitions, including painting, photography, essay and others.

Resource persons and institutions

72. This audience segment is the variety of communities of experts and institutions in different scientific and technical domains who generate and disseminate knowledge that supports the implementation of the Convention. Reaching out to these is important to ensure that the best available scientific knowledge is being generated and used in support of the CBD. Also, this community of experts commands a great deal of respect by the public and their messages can generate a great deal of support for the Convention. It is important to ensure that their messages are aligned. This group might overlap with the core CBD constituency in certain regards, but they have a distinctive identity.

E. Resources

73. In carrying out communications activities, the following resources represent the basis for message creation. This list is not exhaustive, but these should be privileged above others.

Official national reports and strategies

74. The official communications of Parties in support of the CBD, and in response to decisions of the Conference of the Parties, are a key communications resource. These communications have official status and provide information on the state of implementation of the CBD at the national level, as well as communicating the intentions of Parties with regard to implementation. For all official national reports and strategies, actions and national targets should be expressed against the agreed upon indicators.

(a) **NBSAPs.** National biodiversity strategies and action plans represent the policy intentions of Parties. The reality is that only some of the NBSAPs created under the Convention process possess a strategic vision, and a plan of action. A number of them, particular those that were created years ago, may be simple reports on biodiversity at the national level. However, in those cases where the NBSAPs do contain a plan of action, these should be used to communicate action at the national level. Further, NBSAPs should also include a communications strategy. Where possible, the process for creating the NBSAP should also involve a communications and outreach strategy;

(b) **National reports.** Much greater use should be made of the information in national reports, both by the Secretariat and by Parties themselves. The information can be used to demonstrate successes in implementation, as well as to identify areas where more work is needed. Efforts should also be made to recover structured data from the reports and use this.

Official documents of CBD

75. The official documents, including pre-session documents and meeting reports, express the policy direction of the CBD and therefore they represent an important resource, providing a narrative of the

development of issues under the convention. Decisions of the Conference of the Parties are particularly important. Any communications necessarily need to flow from these, and it is important to ensure messages are consistent with them.

CBD publications and other resources

76. There are a number of technical resources and publications that provide scientific and technical advice related to the implementation of the Convention. The accuracy of these resources, derived from the peer-reviewed nature of the works, is the basis for their legitimacy in the minds of experts, as well as members of the public. Therefore, any messaging should deploy these resources to show the scientific underpinnings of the work of the Convention.

77. These resources, while all of a technical nature, are quite specific in their format, goals and languages. Therefore, all should be crafted with specific communities in mind and should have appropriate structures and narratives. There is not a single format. However, all should have specific metadata.

F. Channels and multipliers

78. A variety of channels exist through which messages can be transmitted to audiences. In this section, we outline some of the channels, as well as some of the actors who can serve as multipliers for messages.

The clearing-house mechanism (CHM) and its related information services

79. The CHM represents both a channel and a multiplier. The CHM is meant to be a key element of the biodiversity knowledge network. According to paragraph 22 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, the CHM will be the channel through which the knowledge and expertise of a biodiversity community will be made available to facilitate and support enhanced implementation of the Convention. In the CHM, national clearing-house mechanism nodes, comprising networks of experts with effective websites, will be developed and sustained. These will be linked to the central clearing-house mechanism maintained by the Secretariat. The website of the CBD represents the central node in this network. Other elements exist for specialized audiences, such as the Biosafety Clearing-House and the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.

80. It is important to note that the CHM is understood as not only the website and portal of the CBD, but also the network of websites and information services maintained by the Parties. More work needs to be done to ensure that the information and messages are transmitted throughout the network.

81. The web strategy of the CBD, currently under development, should provide a platform that facilitates and supports the elements of this communications strategy. It should provide for the development of the infrastructure that can support communications with the different actors. The web strategy should also ensure that social media is integrated and incorporated with any web development. The emphasis for any web and software development should be on ways to ensure compatibility with other United Nations agencies and United Nations System web standards.

Social media and social networks

82. Social media refers to websites and applications that enable users to create and share content or to participate in social networking. While social media applications vary across countries and regions, the most widespread platforms include Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Snapchat, YouTube, and LinkedIn. In recent years, social media and social networking have become extremely important tools for facilitating

collective action. Indeed, the greatest growth in outreach by the Secretariat in the last 24 months has been in the domain of social media.

83. Social media is an important element of any communication strategy, and a core set of social media messaging will be used by the Secretariat, which can then be retransmitted and adapted by other actors. The Secretariat will emit, each year, a plan for social media which will then be shared. In 2016, a notification was issued by the Executive Secretary, indicating that Parties should engage with the social media of the CBD Secretariat, including through their clearing-house mechanisms. While all actors can have independent social media strategies that serve their own distinctive communities, it is important for messaging on these platforms to be coordinated. Further, the strength of social media lies in the sharing of content across platforms and actors. Therefore, sharing content and reposting content from other actors is an important strategy.

84. Different social media platforms serve different purposes. Below are some social media platforms:

(a) **Facebook.** The main platform should be the UNDB Facebook page, www.facebook.com/UNbiodiversity. All people involved with the CBD and the UNDB, should seek to link to this page. The audience of this page is varied – it includes scientific experts, as well as members of the public from around the world. For this reason, the content on this page includes not only information about the official processes of the CBD, but also more popular messages;

(b) **Twitter.** The Secretariat's twitter feed is www.twitter.com/cbdnews. Tweets on this page are generated by the Secretariat on the basis of events and happenings. The primary audience for this remains delegates and participants in the CBD processes, as well as those involved in other international negotiations. Partners should seek to retweet, wherever relevant, the content from this feed;

(c) **Instagram.** This platform is emerging as an important social media tool for youth. The platform uses images, with superimposed text, to share ideas and experiences. It is a visual rather than a textual medium. The Secretariat has been developing an audience for Instagram. Participants in this communication strategy can use this as a way to use imagery to share ideas;

(d) **Snapchat** is another important platform for youth. It allows the sharing of short videos and text which do not persist beyond several viewings. The content facilitates the sharing of immediate experiences, usually at an event or location;

(e) **LinkedIn** is a professional platform that is increasingly used for building communities of practice in settings where Facebook would seem too colloquial. It has a number of specialized professional and technical communities related to biodiversity. This tool can be used to facilitate communication between technical and scientific actors related to biodiversity policy.

Other partners and multipliers

85. In implementing this strategy, a number of organizations are important for its implementation. These organizations are not only message multipliers, but also they represent constituencies with something to gain from the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity. The list includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(a) **Biodiversity-related conventions.** The biodiversity-related conventions have strategic plans that are similar, if not explicitly linked in certain instances, to the goals of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity. Messaging should be coordinated between these including for international days, such as World Wetlands Day, World Wildlife Day and others;

(b) **The United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI)** is an important way to link the work of the CBD and the biodiversity agenda with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other activities. DPI also includes linkages to the United Nations Information Centres (UNICs) which can provide support to regional work on the Convention;

(c) **United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and its Department of Communications and Public Information (DCPI)** is an important multiplier of messages. The agenda of UNEP includes a substantial biodiversity component, and the communications reach of DCPI is global. The launch of reports of the CBD in the past, including *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, has benefited from the support and communications infrastructure of DCPI;

(d) **The communications teams of the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) (Rio Conventions)** are important partners for communicating the synergy between implementation of the biodiversity, climate change and land degradation agendas. This includes through platforms such as the Rio Conventions Pavilion, and other joint communications activities;

(e) **The Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility (GEF)** is an important partner for communications work, given the role of GEF as financial mechanism for the Convention;

(f) **The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)** is a key partner for this communications strategy, as the work of the IUCN has been instrumental in the development of the CBD. In addition to messages emerging from the IUCN secretariat, there is important work being done by its voluntary commissions, most notably:

- (i) *The Commission on Education and Communication of IUCN (CEC)*. The CEC, in collaboration with the World Commission on Protected Areas (listed below) has launched the initiative #NatureForAll, which was developed in the wake of the International Year for Biodiversity, and the campaigns of “Love not Loss,” and “Inspiring a New Generation.” The campaign represents an important vehicle which can transmit messages about engagement with biodiversity and nature. The CEC is an important partner for implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 1;
- (ii) *The World Commission on Protected Areas*. The WCPA is a partner for the #NatureForAll initiative, but it is, above all else, a commission that works to ensure the implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 under the CBD. The messaging from the WCPA therefore needs to encourage achievement of the targets for protected areas, but it also needs to work on messaging that demonstrates how achievement of this goal provides support for a variety of other sustainable development goals;
- (iii) *Species Survival Commission*. The IUCN red list is an important communications tool to show the status of Aichi Biodiversity Target 12;

(g) **UNESCO** is a key partner not only for biodiversity science, but also for its work on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD). For this reason, its work can strongly amplify the messages and communication to education communities that work in formal and informal education;

(h) **Zoos and aquariums** are an important multiplier given their global reach through hundreds of millions of visitors annually to their facilities. The World Association of Zoos and Aquariums (WAZA) has carried out a very successful campaign in the past to promote biodiversity awareness, and additional campaigns such as this would make a huge difference;

(i) **Botanical gardens and natural history museums** have a role similar to that of zoos and aquariums. Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI) has organized a large campaign in support of biodiversity and the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, and further work with them is to be considered;

(j) **World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)** is a central partner for the UNDB as a member of key task forces and the Informal Advisory Committee for CEPA. Their communications vehicles, including the Living Planet Index, the Earth Hour and other projects, are powerful vehicles to multiply and push messages to a greater public;

(k) **The media** and its relationship to reaching the public is mentioned in other parts of this document, but should also be looked at as a multiplier here. Strategic partnerships with selected media organizations can provide important leverage and multiplication effects;

(l) United Nations Ambassadors and other celebrity spokespersons are an important multiplier as well.

Events

86. Events represent important communications opportunities, where messages can be disseminated to a variety of audiences, in a setting which is usually media-rich and of interest to a variety of communities. Large international conferences about the biodiversity agenda have typically been the main focus of communications to date. These remain important opportunities to carry out the agenda, but they are not the only opportunities. Some of the meetings include the following:

- (a) Meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD;
- (b) Meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC and the UNCCD;
- (c) Meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the other biodiversity-related conventions;
- (d) The annual sessions of the United Nations General Assembly;
- (e) Meetings of the International Union for Conservation of Nature.

87. At each of these meetings, opportunities should be taken to communicate the goals of this communications strategy and to demonstrate linkages.

88. National events that may be related to the biodiversity agenda, but distinct from it, represent important communications opportunities as well. National cultural celebrations or celebrations of independence should also be used to show the linkage of biodiversity with national identity.

89. United Nations and other important international days also represent important events during which the work of the Convention can be noted and celebrated. For these international days, messaging should be aligned in a way that shows how implementation of the Convention can contribute to the goals for each day. Some of the most important days to consider include the following: World Wetlands Day, World Wildlife Day, World Water Day, Oceans Day, Earth Day, World Environment Day, World Day to Combat Desertification, and World Food Day.

90. The International Day for Biological Diversity, on 22 May of each year, should also be an extremely important event for implementation of any communications. Guided by the theme determined

by the Executive Secretary, national-level actors should use the day as an opportunity to articulate national visions and responses.

G. Key roles and actions

91. In light of all the elements outlined above, the following activities and roles are envisaged in order to implement the strategy. The roles outlined below are indicative, and should be adjusted based on new information.

92. **CBD Secretariat.** The Executive Secretary and the staff of the secretariat will play a role in establishing the framework for communications, keeping the status of communications under review, and seeking to coordinate and advise other actors. In addition to this, the Secretariat will provide umbrella messaging with a focus on the main goals outlined in this strategy, and will provide support to Parties and other stakeholders for implementation of the plan in the form of coordination through established communication task forces, including, inter alia, the regional information officers of UNEP, the United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI) communication task forces, and the BLG communications task force. Some key opportunities for increased efforts are noted below.

93. **United Nations agencies.** A variety of United Nations actors play a key role in implementing the strategy, not only in seeking to link their messaging with the global biodiversity agenda, but also in identifying ways that the biodiversity agenda can provide messages and content for their activities. Further efforts should be made to carry out coordinated campaigns on communication for biodiversity, for instance:

(a) United Nations Secretary-General: raise the profile of the UNDB and biodiversity, as requested in UNGA resolution 65/161, throughout the United Nations System;

(b) Department of Public Information (DPI): provide messaging support for biodiversity relevant activities related to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and other activities including providing linkages to United Nations Information Centres (UNICs) around the world;

(c) UNESCO: provide support by incorporating biodiversity in its work on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD), its biodiversity work in the science sector, and communications support;

(d) UNEP: provide support by mobilizing its Department of Communications and Public Information (DCPI) and its network of regional information officers (RIOs) to support biodiversity communication. It will also seek to find ways to use the World Environment Day to highlight biodiversity issues;

(e) UNDP: communicate the ways that biodiversity is integrated into country-level work;

(f) FAO: coordinate its messaging with the UNDB as appropriate.

94. **Parties** to the Convention on Biological Diversity will be the primary means for communicating national versions of the global messaging. They will therefore:

(a) Customize messages to suit national circumstances and national audiences;

(b) Organize events and activities that support this communications strategy;

(c) Show the national state of implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity;

(d) Provide resources for global communications campaigns;

(e) Track public awareness levels regarding biodiversity and its values;

(f) Build bridges in communication with other “non-biodiversity” ministries, including incorporating and including other ministries in NBSAP activities.

95. **International NGOs.** NGOs that do work in the fields of nature conservation, sustainable development and other environmental work are key partners. They will seek to communicate the relevance of their work in achieving the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and to leverage their communications work in support of the Strategic Plan.

96. **Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs).** Indigenous peoples and local communities are a key group for the Convention as custodians of traditional knowledge related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Their role is to demonstrate:

(a) Contributions of traditional knowledge to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at the national and global level;

(b) Contribution to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

97. **National civil society organizations.** These groups have a role to play in national implementation of the Convention and also at the international level. They should demonstrate support for the work of the Convention, and should seek to build support among the public.

98. **Natural history museums, zoos and aquariums, botanical gardens.** These groups should continue to develop their communications work, including any behaviour change activities;

99. **Youth** will communicate their role in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, including through youth organizations.

100. **Business** will communicate the ways that they are conserving and sustainably using biodiversity including through new business cases in support of biodiversity.

101. Other organizations and actors can be added to this, as they are identified and become engaged with the biodiversity agenda.

IV. SUGGESTED ELEMENTS OF A DRAFT DECISION

102. The Conference of the Parties may wish to adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution 65/161, in which the Assembly declared 2011-2020 the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity,

Recalling decision XI/2 and its support for the strategy for the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity as reviewed by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention at its fourth meeting,

Recalling the programme of work for communication, education and public awareness,

Noting resolution 93 of the IUCN World Conservation Congress of 2016, “Connecting people with nature globally”, and its call to support Aichi Biodiversity Target 1, including through the #NatureForAll campaign,

1. *Welcomes* the framework for a global communications strategy developed by the Executive Secretary;³
 2. *Invites* Parties to use the framework as they seek to develop their own national strategies and report on the results of their work through the clearing-house mechanism;
 3. *Invites* United Nations agencies and multilateral funds to also use the framework as they seek to develop their own strategies;
 4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue to work to further articulate and develop the framework, including by working with existing partners to the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, including the office of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and through the development of new partnerships, subject to the availability of funds, and to report on the results to the Conference of the Parties at its next meeting.
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³ UNEP/CBD/COP/13/14.