

Item 10

Assess the barriers to implementation of the decisions of the Convention related to poverty eradication and sustainable development

1. In paragraph 4(k) of the annex to decision XI/22 on biodiversity for poverty eradication and development, the Conference of the Parties requested the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development to “*Assess the barriers to the implementation of the decisions of the Convention related to poverty eradication and sustainable development*”.
2. The COP 10 and COP 11 decisions related to poverty eradication and sustainable development are included in this document as Annex 1 and Annex 2 respectively. Decisions are numerous and concern different topics or programmes of work. Barriers to implementation of these decisions depend certainly on the topics or issues in question and the contexts of implementation. The Expert Group would review these barriers and identify which one of them could be considered as priority or strategic and provide some proposals or recommendations to help pave the pathway to overcome these barriers.
3. This work will start with a brainstorming session where the experts will identify the barriers they deem most important using the list of decisions provided in the annexes. Then the experts will discuss and agree on the priority barriers to overcome.

The Expert Group may wish to consider the following ideas for possible inclusion in new recommendations and/or guidance for implementation

4. Some elements among the following could guide recommendations on overcoming barriers to implementation of the decisions on poverty eradication and sustainable development in order to provide more practical guidance and/or tools, introduce new methods/approaches, raise awareness on the need, produce evidence to make the case to key stakeholders who may not be convinced, assist in the process of mainstreaming in various policy fields, enhance the capacity of policy makers or other stakeholders, identify alternative funding sources and mechanisms.

Annex 1/ CBD COP 10: Decisions with relevance to poverty eradication and sustainable development

Decision	Content	Notes
X/1 Access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization	<p><i>Annex I</i> Nagoya protocol on access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization to the convention on biological diversity</p> <p><i>Recognizing</i> the important contribution to sustainable development made by technology transfer and cooperation to build research and innovation capacities for adding value to genetic resources in developing countries, in accordance with Articles 16 and 19 of the Convention,</p> <p><i>Recognizing</i> the interdependence of all countries with regard to genetic resources for food and agriculture as well as their special nature and importance for achieving food security worldwide and for sustainable development of agriculture in the context of poverty alleviation and climate change and acknowledging the fundamental role of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in this regard,</p>	
X/2 The Strategic Plan	<p>The 2011-2020 Strategic Plan includes poverty reduction as a central part of its rationale and mission. It establishes 5 strategic goals and 20 headline targets for 2020 including :</p> <p><i>Target 2:</i> biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.</p> <p><i>Target 14:</i> By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable."</p> <p>V. Implementation, monitoring, review and evaluation 17. Partnerships In particular, efforts will be needed to:</p> <p>(a) Ensure that the Convention, through its new Strategic Plan, contributes to sustainable development and the elimination of poverty, and the other Millennium Development Goals;</p>	
X/3. Strategy for resource mobilization in support of the	<p><i>A. Concrete activities and initiatives including measurable targets and/or indicators to achieve the strategic goals contained in the strategy for resource mobilization and on indicators to monitor the</i></p>	

<p>achievement of the Convention's three objectives</p>	<p><i>implementation of the Strategy</i></p> <p>14. <i>Stresses the importance</i> of mobilizing the necessary resources for mainstreaming biodiversity in national strategies for sustainable development and poverty reduction strategies in order to integrate biodiversity better in the national, regional and local decision-making processes, in the light of this strategy for resource mobilization;</p>	
<p>X/6 Integration of biodiversity in poverty eradication and development</p>	<p><i>Calls for</i> enhanced efforts to promote capacity-building for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into broader poverty eradication and development processes as a means to contribute to the implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including the Millennium Development Goals, especially for developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition;</p> <p>2. <i>Calls for</i> active involvement and commitment of development cooperation agencies and implementing agencies in supporting the mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development processes, as appropriate;</p> <p>3. <i>Calls upon</i> all the partners and stakeholders involved in biodiversity and development processes and programmes to strengthen coordination in order to avoid duplication and to facilitate coherence, synergies and complementary strategies and working approaches aimed at sustainable development and poverty eradication;</p> <p>4. <i>Notes</i> that it is essential to share experiences between countries on how to mainstream and build capacity and to strengthen the scaling-up of good practices on sustainable development and poverty eradication;</p> <p>5. <i>Welcomes</i> the increased efforts and attention to mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development;</p> <p>6. <i>Notes</i>, in efforts to integrate biodiversity into poverty eradication and development processes, the importance of:</p> <p>(a) Scientific information and the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and their participation in accordance with Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention;</p>	

	<p>(b) Mainstreaming gender considerations and the promotion of gender equality;</p> <p>(c) A South-South cooperation forum on biodiversity for development, the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-Building, and other processes and the need for effective coordination;</p> <p>(d) Enhanced communication and outreach on the inter-linkages between poverty eradication, development and biodiversity;</p> <p>7. <i>Notes</i> the potential usefulness of a long-term global effort utilizing regional and national development organizations as nodes for South-South and North-South cooperation to assist country-driven processes for an effective mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services in development processes through capacity-building to enhance environmental governance, biodiversity finance mechanisms and the generation, transfer, and adaptation of biodiversity related technologies and innovations through the promotion of win-win solutions to development needs;</p> <p>8. <i>Invites</i> Parties, other Governments, relevant international organizations such as bilateral development cooperation agencies, multilateral development banks, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations involved in development cooperation, civil society, the business sector and other relevant stakeholders to contribute to an efficient and coordinated effort;</p> <p>9. In accordance with Articles 12 and 18 of the Convention, <i>invites</i> Parties to intensify their cooperation to strengthen national and regional capabilities to mainstream biodiversity, by means of human-resources development and institution-building, taking into account the special needs of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition;</p> <p>10. In accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, <i>invites</i> developed country Parties, other Governments and donors, and the financial mechanism to provide financial and technical support to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to further develop approaches on the integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development processes;</p> <p>11. <i>Welcomes</i> the initiative of developing countries to prepare and adopt a multi-year plan of action on South-South cooperation on biodiversity for development, the</p>	
--	---	--

	<p>Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-Building, as they are relevant processes for the implementation of the framework on capacity-building;</p> <p>12. <i>Encourages synergies</i> between ongoing initiatives linking biodiversity, development and poverty eradication, such as the Equator Initiative, the ABS Capacity Development Initiative for Africa, the LifeWeb Initiative, the UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative, the Poverty-Environment Initiative, the Biodiversity Technology Initiative, and the Multi-Year Plan of Action for South-South Cooperation;</p> <p>13. <i>Notes</i> the draft provisional framework for capacity-building on mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services for sustainable development and poverty eradication annexed to recommendation 3/3 of the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention;¹</p> <p>14. <i>Decides</i> to establish an Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development with the terms of reference outlined in the annex to this decision;</p> <p><i>Annex</i> Terms of reference for an expert group on biodiversity for poverty eradication and development</p> <p>1. The Expert Group shall further elucidate the linkages between the three objectives of the Convention and poverty eradication and development processes, drawing upon expertise in both communities (biodiversity and development) and to identify the most effective approach towards a framework on capacity-development for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services for sustainable development and poverty eradication, building on existing initiatives and in close cooperation with relevant organizations.</p>	
X/10 National reporting	<i>In preparation of their 5th National reports Parties are specifically asked to “Describe the impacts of declining biodiversity and ecosystems on human well-being, livelihoods, poverty reduction, etc”.</i>	
X/17. Consolidated update of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation 2011-2020	<p>10. <i>Further requests</i> 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:</p> <p>(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;</p>	
X/22. Plan of Action on	<i>Annex</i>	

¹ UNEP/CBD/COP/10/4, annex.

<p>Subnational Governments, Cities and Other Local Authorities for Biodiversity</p>	<p>Plan of action on subnational governments, cities and other local authorities for biodiversity (2011-2020) <i>D. Indicative list of activities</i> 5. Parties may wish to consider the activities below, based on concrete examples researched with the Global Partnership on Cities and Biodiversity, in order to enable and support their subnational governments and local authorities to contribute to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity. These activities are considered to be interrelated and complementary: (c) Encourage subnational governments and local authorities to apply the ecosystem approach and promote other holistic landscape management approaches, consistent with relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties, integrated into adaptation and sustainable development plans, and engage them in synergies across the Rio conventions and the biodiversity-related conventions;</p>	
<p>X/23 South-South Cooperation</p>	<p>This decision <i>welcomes</i> the Multi-Year Plan of Action for South-South Cooperation on Biodiversity for Development, adopted by the Group of 77 and China and encourages support from donors and others for its further development</p>	
<p>X/24. Review of guidance to the financial mechanism</p>	<p><i>This decision adopts a consolidated list of guidance to the financial mechanism which includes a list of 24 programme priorities. Within these examples of eligible projects include those that integrate social dimensions, including those related to poverty; Capacity building for mainstreaming.</i> <i>Annex</i> Consolidated guidance to the financial mechanism of the convention <i>A. Policy and Strategy</i> Financial resources should be allocated to projects that fulfil the eligibility criteria and are endorsed and promoted by the Parties concerned. Projects should contribute to the extent possible to build cooperation at the subregional, regional and international levels in the implementation of the Convention. Projects should promote the utilization of local and regional expertise. The conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components is one of the key elements in achieving sustainable development and therefore contributing to combating poverty. <i>B. Programme priorities</i> 4. The Global Environment Facility should provide financial resources to developing country Parties, taking into account the special needs of the least developed countries and the small island developing States, as well as Parties with economies in transition, for country-driven activities and programmes, consistent with national priorities and objectives and in accordance with the following programme priorities, recognizing that economic and social development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of developing countries, and taking fully into consideration all relevant decisions from the Conference of the Parties. <i>4.1 Biodiversity planning</i></p>	

	(e) Capacity-building to implement development activities in ways that are consistent with, and do not compromise, the achievement of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including by improving environmental policies in relevant development agencies and sectors such as through integrating concerns relating to biodiversity and the Millennium Development Goals more directly into environmental impact assessments, strategic environmental assessments and other such tools, including at the national level through the national strategies for sustainable development and poverty reduction strategies and programmes.	
X/25 Additional guidance to the financial mechanism	<i>This decision invites</i> developed country Parties, other Governments and donors, and the financial mechanism to provide financial and technical support to eligible countries to further develop approaches on the integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development processes;	
X/28. Inland waters biodiversity	<p><i>This decision concludes that the CBD programme of work on inland waters could be improved by inter alia improved recognition of the relevance of inland water ecosystem services to human health, poverty reduction, sustainable development and climate change and urges support for its implementation along these lines</i></p> <p><i>Implementation of the programme of work</i></p> <p>6. <i>Concludes</i> that the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems remains a good framework for implementation of relevant activities but that implementation needs to be significantly enhanced through better coherence between land-use and water-use policies and activities, better incorporation of water issues into other programmes of work of the Convention, including with regards to water use and the management of riparian zones and habitats, and improved recognition of the relevance of inland water ecosystem services to human health, poverty reduction, sustainable development and climate change;</p> <p>10. <i>Urges</i> Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to reinforce their efforts for the implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, taking into account the relevant goals and Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020; and <i>encourages</i> Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to reinforce capacity for the implementation of the programme of work, including institutional coordination, with particular emphasis on the contribution of the programme of work to the achievement of sustainable development, poverty alleviation and achieving the Millennium Development Goals by, <i>inter alia</i>:</p> <p><i>Scientific needs</i></p>	

	<p>29. <i>Recognizes</i> the need for enhanced science-policy coordination and integration between natural and socio-economic sciences and notably between the inter-related subjects, among others, of biodiversity, terrestrial and inland water ecosystem functioning and service provision, land- and water-use practices, adequate quantity, quality and sustainable water supply, poverty reduction, sustainable development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</p> <p>32. <i>Recognizes</i> the need for improved guidance on the relationships between biodiversity and water and <i>calls for</i> further policy-relevant scientific assessments of the relationships between biodiversity, hydrology, ecosystem services and sustainable development, in particular regarding, <i>inter alia</i>:</p> <p>34. <i>Welcomes with appreciation</i> the development and expanded use of tools to assist implementation of the programme of work by Parties, other Governments, international and non-governmental organizations and other partners, and <i>encourages</i> their further development and wider application, and <i>recognizes</i> the need for strengthened capacity-building efforts for their use, while <i>noting</i> that priority needs lie in the social, economic, institutional and policy arenas in order to better coordinate the management of the multiple drivers of change to inland water ecosystems so as to achieve balanced, fair, equitable and sustained delivery of their multiple services as a contribution to sustainable development;</p> <p>38. <i>Urges</i> Parties and other Governments to consider the implications of changes in the water cycle, and freshwater resources, where relevant and feasible, in the implementation of all thematic and cross-cutting programmes of work, and with special attention to the links between hydrology, biodiversity, ecosystem functioning and sustainable development, and <i>requests</i> the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technical Advice to consider these aspects;</p> <p><i>Biodiversity, water and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020</i></p> <p>46. <i>Notes</i> that water provisioning, regulation and purification:</p> <p>(a) Are critically important services provided by ecosystems, underpinned by biodiversity, and essential to sustainable development;</p>	
X/29 Marine and coastal biodiversity	<i>This decisions encourages further implementation of the Programme of Work on marine and coastal biodiversity including “ensuring that the establishment and management of marine and coastal protected areas aims to make a direct contribution, where appropriate, to poverty alleviation”</i>	
X/30. Mountain biological diversity	<p><i>Programme element 2: Means of implementation for conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing</i></p> <p>8. <i>Invites</i> Parties and other Governments with mountain systems within their jurisdiction to consider</p>	

	<p>the adoption of a long-term vision and ecosystem approaches to the implementation of all three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity in mountain ecosystems in a balanced manner by developing specific actions, timetables and capacity-building needs for the implementation of the programme of work on mountain biological diversity and where appropriate integrating them with revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans in line with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, as well as with overall sustainable development strategies in mountain regions</p>	
X/31. Protected areas	<p><i>This decision encourages parties to, inter alia. “Promote integration of the provisions of access and benefit-sharing ..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.</i></p> <p>A. Strategies for strengthening implementation 1. National level</p> <p>1. <i>Invites Parties to:</i></p> <p>(g) Carry out communication plans to promote information sharing on, and the understanding of, the importance of protected areas so as to increase support for them among decision-makers and stakeholders of key sectors at all levels of government, community and non-governmental organizations on the benefits of protected areas to national and subnational economies, securing ecosystem services, public health, maintenance of cultural values, sustainable development and climate-change adaptation and mitigation;</p> <p>32. <i>Recalling</i> paragraph 6 of decision IX/18 A, <i>further invites Parties to:</i></p> <p>(d) Further develop and implement measures for the equitable sharing of both costs and benefits arising from the establishment and management of protected areas and make protected areas an important component of local and global sustainable development consistent with national legislations and applicable international obligations</p>	
X/33 Biodiversity and climate change	<p>This decision invites Parties to, <i>inter alia</i>, “integrate ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation into relevant strategies, including adaptation strategies and plans, national action plans to combat desertification, national biodiversity strategies and action plans, poverty reduction strategies, disaster risk reduction strategies and sustainable land management strategies.</p>	

The Nagoya Declaration on Biodiversity in Development Cooperation – the output of the High Level Forum on Biodiversity for Development Cooperation - further recognises the need to:

1. Emphasize the main objective of promoting development approaches with least impact on biological resources and ecosystem services and with no irreversible damages, contributing to the three objectives of the CBD;
2. Promote economic policy tools that eradicate poverty, preserve biodiversity and catalyse sustainable ecosystem management, such as removal of perverse incentives, advances environment-related taxation and sustainable consumption patterns;
3. Improve decision-making related to ecosystem management through methodical use of environmental assessment tools, such as Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA), and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA);
4. Support regulatory and voluntary means to augmenting social and environmental responsibility of development agencies and their partners, in the design and implementation of sectoral development plans such as agriculture, water management, energy, infrastructures, industrial products, urban development, especially by enhancing the use of EIA and applying the objectives of avoiding, mitigating and offsetting negative impacts on biodiversity;
5. Promote investment in transparent and accountable governance frameworks for biodiversity and ecosystem services to build resilience for adaptation to impacts of climate change and for mitigation of climate change;
6. Support actions for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) and ensure the positive synergies of these actions with conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and transparent and effective national forest governance structures, while respecting the knowledge, rights and livelihoods of indigenous peoples and members of local communities;
7. Address the gender dimensions of biodiversity management by taking into account their different roles in management of ecosystem services and biodiversity resources;
8. Consider improving the accuracy of indicators for measuring contribution of development cooperation agencies to global biodiversity and ecosystem services as part of the use of Rio markers;
9. Enhance the continuous efforts to improve synergies and sharing of experience among development cooperation agencies to achieve optimum coherence between poverty eradication and conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and healthy ecosystems.

Many of these actions build on the “Priorities for Action” previously set out in the DAC Policy Statement on Integrating Biodiversity and Associated Ecosystem Services into Development Cooperation (www.oecd.org/dataoecd/37/52/46024461.pdf).

Annex 2 / CBD COP 11: Decisions with relevance to poverty eradication and sustainable development

Decision	Content	
<p><i>XI/3. Monitoring progress in implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets</i></p>	<p>Annex</p> <p><i>Indicative list of indicators for the strategic plan for biodiversity 2011–2020</i></p> <p>Target 2 : nothing on poverty reduction strategies</p> <p>A. Indicator framework for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets</p> <p><i>The Conference of the Parties</i></p> <p>12. <i>Requests</i> the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, the Group on Earth Observation Biodiversity Observation Network (GEO–BON), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and other partners, including the Indicators Working Group of the International Indigenous Forum for Biodiversity, as appropriate and subject to the availability of resources, to:</p> <p>(e) Provide information about the indicator framework to assist the process to establish sustainable development goals agreed by the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20);</p>	
<p><i>XI/5 The financial mechanism</i></p>	<p>Appendix II : Guidance received from the conference of the parties serving as the meeting of the parties to the Cartagena protocol on biosafety</p> <p>II. Mobilization of additional resources</p> <p>3. <i>Emphasizes</i> the need to include financing for biosafety as part of sustainable development financing in the context of the outcomes of the Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development⁷ that relate to finance, especially section VI A</p>	

<p>XI/6. Cooperation with other conventions, international organizations, and initiatives</p>	<p>Cooperation with biodiversity-related and Rio conventions, organizations and processes</p> <p>3. <i>Welcomes</i> the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), which reiterates commitment to achieving the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and affirms the importance of implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and encourages Parties to promote policy coherence at all relevant levels, improve efficiency, reduce unnecessary overlap and duplication, and enhance coordination and cooperation among multilateral environmental agreements, including the three Rio conventions, as well as with the United Nations system in the field; <i>welcomes</i>, in this context, the efforts made to enhance synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions; and <i>urges</i> Parties and <i>invites</i> other Governments and international organizations, in particular the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to pursue these efforts, including in the context of the post-2015 development framework, with a view to strengthening Parties' ownership of the process;</p> <p>E. Collaboration on biodiversity and tourism development</p> <p><i>Recognizing</i> that tourism has been consistently considered in decisions of the Conference of the Parties <i>inter alia</i> in relation to business and biodiversity, invasive alien species, island biodiversity, protected areas, resource mobilization, biodiversity for development and poverty eradication</p> <p>41. <i>Welcomes</i> the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20),¹⁰ which acknowledge the concept of sustainable tourism and underlines, among other incentives, the importance of establishing, where necessary, appropriate guidelines and regulations in accordance with national priorities and legislation for promoting and supporting sustainable tourism;</p> <p>42. <i>Emphasizes</i> that tourism is essential as a livelihood option, particularly for indigenous and local communities that are stewards of rich and biodiverse areas, and that long-term assistance and support for the sustainable development of tourism are needed, including capacity development in public agencies responsible for tourism planning and management in implementing the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development, in close cooperation with tourism stakeholders at destination level, including the private sector, non-governmental organizations and traditional leaders, and <i>stresses</i> that special management and governance of tourism are critical at natural destinations and in ecosystems that harbour high biodiversity levels, and that partnerships and cooperative frameworks between appropriate public and private organizations are pivotal to protect biodiversity in those areas;</p>	
--	---	--

	46. <i>Calls on</i> Parties and stakeholders, such as intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental entities, including the private sector, to promote dialogue, enhanced cooperation and partnerships on sustainable tourism management for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, for added economic value, job creation and poverty reduction, and for the benefit of sustainable regional development	
<i>XI/7. Business and biodiversity</i>	<p><i>Understanding</i> that the facilitation and development of these national and regional business and biodiversity initiatives can help businesses to better understand biodiversity and ecosystem services, in accordance with nationally defined priorities and the business case for their conservation; to build capacity; to share best practices, as appropriate; and to help facilitate dialogue among all stakeholders, as well as situating biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider context of sustainable development,</p> <p><i>Noting also</i> the links between biodiversity and other aspects of sustainable development and the importance of emphasizing the responsibility of business to take action to address biodiversity loss, (...)</p> <p><i>Recognizing</i> the importance of continuing to call upon businesses to embrace and act upon the overall goals of the Convention and its Protocols, to help them understand and implement the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and to help them understand how biodiversity fits into the overall sustainable development agenda,</p> <p>3. <i>Invites</i> Parties to:</p> <p>(g) Actively support relevant capacity-building in developing countries, and help those Parties develop policy measures and guidance to assist businesses in improving their biodiversity-friendly sustainable development strategies and participating in the implementation of the Convention and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;</p>	
<i>XI/8. Engagement of other stakeholders, major groups and subnational authorities</i>	<p>A. Subnational governments, cities and other local authorities for biodiversity</p> <p>4. <i>Invites</i> Parties and other Governments to develop, with their local and subnational governments, guidelines and capacity-building initiatives to develop, enhance or adapt local and subnational biodiversity strategies and action plans, or to mainstream biodiversity into sustainable development, in line with their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, so as to ensure harmonious and coherent implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets at all levels of governance</p>	
<i>XI/9. Progress report on gender mainstreaming</i>	<p><i>Also emphasizing</i> the importance of establishing and monitoring gender-based indicators in working towards sustainable development and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,</p>	
XI/15. Review of the programme of work on island	<p><i>Aware</i> that invasive alien species, climate change and unsustainable development including unsustainable tourism, are among the major drivers of biodiversity loss on islands, with complex</p>	

<p>biodiversity</p>	<p>linkages that are best addressed by collaborative and integrated action with other sectors</p> <p>2. <i>Calls on Parties</i> to continue to focus international attention and action on the six priorities included in decision IX/21 as they affect livelihood and island economies: the prevention, eradication and control of invasive alien species; climate-change adaptation and mitigation activities; establishment and management of marine protected areas; capacity-building; access to, and fair and equitable sharing of, the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, and poverty alleviation, with particular attention to:</p> <p>(a) Developing and strengthening international, regional, national and local collaboration to manage invasive alien species within and across jurisdictions, including the diversity of successful approaches to prevention, eradication and control where feasible, and in particular to consider a biosecurity approach that addresses the full range of invasive threats; and approaches to prevention, eradication and control where feasible, and in particular to consider a biosecurity approach that addresses the full range of invasive threats; and</p> <p>(b) Mainstreaming ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change, ecosystem restoration and invasive species management for human health and well-being into all island development and conservation plans and projects and build capacity in their application;</p>	
<p><i>XI/16. Ecosystem restoration</i></p>	<p>1. <i>Urges Parties and encourages</i> other Governments and relevant organizations to make concerted efforts to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Targets 14 and 15 and targets 4 and 8 of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, and to contribute to the achievement of all the other Aichi Biodiversity Targets through</p> <p>(h) Identifying opportunities to link poverty eradication and ecosystem restoration, <i>inter alia</i> through the rehabilitation or restoration of ecosystems that provide services upon which women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable are directly dependent, and the development of restoration projects that provide employment and skills improvement;</p>	
<p><i>XI/18. Marine and coastal biodiversity: sustainable fisheries and addressing adverse impacts of human activities, voluntary guidelines for environmental assessment, and marine spatial planning</i></p>	<p>A. Addressing biodiversity considerations in fisheries management, and addressing adverse impacts of human activities on marine and coastal biodiversity</p> <p><i>Recalling</i> paragraph 158 of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), “The Future We Want”, 26 and mindful of the current and potential role that marine and coastal ecosystems play in supporting sustainable development and poverty eradication,</p>	

<p><i>XI / 22 Biodiversity for poverty eradication and development</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Invites</i> Parties, all partners and stakeholders to integrate the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity into sustainable development and poverty eradication programmes, plans, policies and priority actions, taking into account the outcomes of the Rio+20 Conference; 2. <i>Further invites</i> Parties, all partners and stakeholders involved in biodiversity and development processes and programmes to take into account the executive summary on the root causes of and interlinkages between biodiversity loss and poverty (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/4/5, annex II) and the proceedings of the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development and its analysis of the root causes of and interlinkages between biodiversity loss and poverty (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/4/INF/11), in accordance with national circumstances and priorities; 3. <i>Takes note</i> of the “Dehradun Recommendations” (contained in UNEP/CBD/COP/11/33/Rev.1), taking into account submissions by Parties, discussions by the Working Group on Review of Implementation at its fourth meeting, and the outcomes of the Rio+20 Conference; 4. <i>Decides</i> that the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development will continue its work, in accordance with the terms of reference annexed to this decision and subject to the availability of funding, and submit a report, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Convention, to the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation at its fifth meeting for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting, including a review of experiences in integrating biodiversity and poverty eradication, reflections on the root causes and drivers of biodiversity loss and poverty eradication, and linkages to other relevant policies, with a view to moving towards a road map for integrating biodiversity into the social and economic dimensions of sustainable development, taking into account the outcomes of the Rio+20 Conference, in the context of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets; 5. <i>Encourages</i> all partners and stakeholders involved in biodiversity-related programmes to consider different perspectives and priorities in all processes for the valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services; 6. <i>Encourages</i> Parties, other governments, all partners and stakeholders, including indigenous and local communities, in the context of poverty eradication and sustainable development, to protect and encourage the customary use of biological resources, in accordance with Articles 8(j) and 10(c) of the Convention; 7. <i>Encourages</i> Parties and all partners, institutions, organizations and processes concerned to consider the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in developing the post-2015 United Nations development agenda and in the process of establishing sustainable development goals under the United Nations General Assembly; 8. <i>Encourages</i> Parties and all partners to promote biodiversity and development projects that empower poor and vulnerable people, particularly women and indigenous and local communities, for sustainable development and poverty eradication; 9. <i>Invites</i> Parties, the United Nations Development Programme and other relevant organizations to make available, through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention, as appropriate, best 	
---	--	--

	<p>practices and lessons learned on integrating biodiversity into poverty eradication and sustainable development;</p> <p><i>Decides</i> that issues relating to the links between biodiversity and human well-being, livelihoods, poverty eradication and sustainable development shall be discussed as appropriate at future meetings of the Conference of the Parties for the purpose of recommending specific actions to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;</p>	
XI/23. Biological diversity of inland water ecosystems	<p><i>Recognizing</i> that sustaining the availability and quality of water is particularly relevant in the context of livelihoods and poverty eradication, and that indigenous and local communities, including fishing communities, maintain a very close holistic, cultural and spiritual relationship with essential elements of biodiversity associated with the water cycle, as demonstrated in many cultural activities, including through indigenous languages, and can help to promote sustainable water management based on their traditional knowledge,</p> <p><i>The Conference of the Parties,</i> <i>Recalling</i> the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) which, <i>inter alia</i>, recognized that water is at the core of sustainable development and the key role that ecosystems play in maintaining water quantity and quality, and supported actions within respective national boundaries to protect and sustainably manage these ecosystems</p> <p>4. <i>Requests</i> the Executive Secretary, and <i>invites</i> the Secretary General of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, under the Joint Work Plan between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Ramsar Convention, and in consultation with relevant organizations and initiatives, to develop a cooperative partnership to promote awareness of, and capacity-building for, ecosystem-based solutions for water resources management as a means to enhance the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 – 2020 by the broadest range of stakeholders, as a contribution to sustainable development and to the United Nations International Year of Water Cooperation (2013), and to make a progress report available to Parties prior to, and for the consideration of, the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties</p>	
XI/25. Sustainable use of biodiversity: bushmeat and sustainable wildlife management	<p>Annex</p> <p><i>Revised recommendations of the convention on biological diversity liaison group on bushmeat</i></p> <p>I. National level</p> <p>4. <i>Review of national policies and legal frameworks:</i> States where bushmeat species occur are strongly encouraged to review existing policies and legal frameworks related to the conservation</p>	

	<p>and sustainable use of wildlife. In addition to restricting harvesting in protected areas and of threatened species in accordance with existing legislation, it is recommended that States establish strategies, policies, capacity, and management systems that support the legal and sustainable hunting of targeted species. The review should ensure:</p> <p>(b) The coherence of policy and legal frameworks through mainstreaming conservation and sustainable use of wildlife in the various sectoral and national planning exercises;(43)</p> <p>footnote 43 : 43 Including Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, forest management plans, national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national forest programmes, nationally appropriate mitigation actions, national adaptation programmes of action, national bushmeat action plans, national wildlife management plans and regulations, and species-specific national management and conservation plans.</p> <p>II. International level</p> <p>14. <i>National, regional and international strategies to address bushmeat</i>: Such strategies could include:</p> <p>(c) Effectively integrating wildlife-conservation strategies into relevant development assistance such as poverty-reduction strategies;</p>	
--	--	--