



Convention on Biological Diversity

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SUBSIDIARY BODY ON IMPLEMENTATION

First meeting

Montreal, Canada, 2-6 May 2016

Agenda item 7

RECOMMENDATION ADOPTED BY THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON IMPLEMENTATION

1/4. Strategic actions to enhance implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 including the mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation,

Recognizing the need to strengthen efforts to implement the Convention, and any strategic plan adopted under it,

Recalling paragraph 9 of recommendation XIX/1 and *taking into account* recommendation XX/15 adopted by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice,

1. *Recognizes* that, in addition to agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture and tourism, other sectors, including extractive industries such as oil and gas and mining, energy, urban and regional planning, infrastructure, manufacturing, and commercial and residential construction, also impact biodiversity, and *recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting consider addressing, at a subsequent meeting, the mainstreaming of biodiversity into these other sectors as well as addressing any further work on mainstreaming;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources and in line with paragraph 1 of recommendation XX/2 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice regarding the development of proposals for the next scientific assessment of progress towards selected Aichi Biodiversity Targets, to take into consideration the potential effects on biodiversity and ecosystem services, and on the customary sustainable use of biological resources by indigenous peoples and local communities, from the productive, extractive and business sectors, taking into account the work of the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services;

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

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling Article 6(b) of the Convention, which requires Contracting Parties to integrate, as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies,

Also recalling paragraph 19 of United Nations General Assembly resolution 65/161 in which the General Assembly declared 2011-2020 the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity,

Further recalling paragraphs 10(a) and (b) of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,¹ which call for initiating action to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss through mainstreaming and for decreasing the direct pressures on biodiversity by engagement of key sectors,

Recalling decision XII/1, paragraph 7(c), in which Parties noted that the attainment of most of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets will require the implementation of a package of actions, typically including: legal or policy frameworks; socioeconomic incentives aligned with such frameworks; public and stakeholder engagement; monitoring; and enforcement; while ensuring the coherence of policies across sectors and corresponding government ministries,

Also recognizing that integrating biodiversity considerations into sectoral and cross-sectoral policies, plans and programmes at all levels is critical for harnessing the benefits of enhanced synergies and policy coherence, and *recalling* decision X/30, paragraph 9, and decision X/44, paragraph 12,

Recognizing the following:

(a) The opportunities that arise from an integrated and mutually supportive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,² the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,³ the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (2008-2018),⁴ and the Reviewed Strategic Framework 2010-2019 of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations⁵ for the achievement of internationally agreed goals and targets;

(b) The role and relevance of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing, as well as the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, in contributing to sustainable food systems and agriculture;

(c) That agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture depend heavily on biodiversity and its components, as well as on the ecosystem functions and services that they underpin, that these sectors also impact on biodiversity through various direct and indirect drivers, and that the consequent loss of biodiversity can impact these sectors negatively, potentially threatening food security and the provision of ecosystem functions and services that are vital to humanity;

¹ [Decision X/2](#), annex.

² General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015 on “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, annex.

³ Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, [Conference of the Parties decision X/2](#), annex.

⁴ United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, Conference of the Parties, eighth session, Madrid, 3-14 September 2007 (see [ICCD/COP\(8\)/16/Add.1](#), decision 3/COP.8).

⁵ Conference of FAO, Thirty-eighth Session, Rome, 15-22 June 2013, C 2013/7.

(d) That the benefits from agriculture, forestry and fisheries to biodiversity conservation can be significant beyond biodiversity for food and agriculture;

Recalling decision V/6 and decision VII/11, in which it recommended that Parties and other Governments promote the application of the ecosystem approach in all sectors with potential impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems,

Recognizing that the mainstreaming of biodiversity across forests, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture, among other sectors, is essential for halting the loss of biodiversity and achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets,

Recalling that relevant guidance in this regard is provided in the programmes of work under the Convention, in particular the programmes of work on agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity and marine and coastal biodiversity,

Noting the relevance of the Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity⁶ in enabling indigenous peoples and local communities to further address biodiversity considerations in agriculture, forests, fisheries and aquaculture,

Recognizing that fundamental changes in consumption and production patterns to ensure sustainable production methods, as well as mutually supportive policy, legal, technical and financial measures in the agriculture, forests, fisheries and aquaculture among other sectors, are critical to meeting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Further recognizing that Sustainable Development Goal 15, target 9, calls for integration of ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts,

Also recognizing that the ecosystem services generated in protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures contribute to the productivity of many sectors, including agriculture, forests, fisheries and aquaculture, and that collaboration with these sectors is required in order to increase connectivity in protected area systems and to avoid or minimize potential adverse impacts of these sectors on protected areas,

Recognizing the need for additional action with respect to mainstreaming biodiversity in the tourism sector, in all of its segments,

Recognizing that other sectors, including such extractive industries as oil and gas and mining, as well as manufacturing and commercial and residential construction, have the potential to impact adversely on biodiversity,

Further recognizing the importance of engaging with all relevant stakeholders, including the business sector, and with indigenous peoples and local communities, to achieve the objectives of the Convention,

Recognizing the need for engaging all levels of government to achieve the objectives of the Convention,

Taking into account the report and the conclusions of the International Expert Workshop on Biodiversity Mainstreaming⁷ held in Mexico City from 17 to 19 November 2015, and

⁶ Decision XII/12, annex.

⁷ UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/20/INF/52.

expressing appreciation to the Government of Mexico for hosting the workshop and Switzerland for its support,

1. *Urges* Parties, and *invites* other Governments to strengthen their efforts to mainstream conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity within and across various sectors, including agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, and tourism at all levels and scales, including by involving relevant stakeholders and by taking into account relevant standards and best practice guidance related to biodiversity in these sectors;

Strengthening the mainstreaming of biodiversity through relevant international processes

2. *Welcomes* the adoption of the Paris Agreement by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,⁸ the outcomes of the twelfth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification,⁹ and the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals,¹⁰ the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030,¹¹ and relevant policy frameworks, guidance, and tools on agriculture, fisheries, and forestry developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and other relevant internationally agreed frameworks;

3. *Urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments to use, as appropriate, existing guidance relating to the Food and Agriculture Organization's Sustainability Assessment of Food and Agriculture Systems Guidelines and the Policy Support Guidelines for the Promotion of Sustainable Production Intensification and Ecosystem Services;¹² *takes note* of the voluntary guidance on Building a Common Vision for Sustainable Food and Agriculture,¹³ and encourages Parties and invites other Governments to apply this guidance, as appropriate;

4. *Takes note* of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security,¹⁴ endorsed by the Committee on World Food Security and *encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to make use of this guidance, as appropriate, to promote secure tenure rights and equitable access to land, fisheries and forests;

5. *Takes note* also of the global plans of action adopted by the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and endorsed by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on plant, animal and forest genetic resources;

6. *Recognizes* the strong interdependence between the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Sustainable Development Goals in which biodiversity is included in numerous goals and targets;

⁸ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Conference of the Parties, twenty-first session, decision 1/CP.21 (see [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](http://www.unfccc.int/documents/1365029/1468565/1cp21_decision_1.pdf)).

⁹ See [ICCD/COP\(12\)/20/Add.1](http://www.unccd.int/information-systems/information-systems/2012-2013/2012-2013-add-1).

¹⁰ [General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015 entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development"](http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/2030AgendaTransformingOurWorld/2030AgendaTransformingOurWorld.pdf).

¹¹ [General Assembly resolution 69/283](http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/2030AgendaTransformingOurWorld/2030AgendaTransformingOurWorld.pdf), annex II.

¹² Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Integrated Crop Management, Vol.19-2013*. Available at <http://www.fao.org/ag/ca/CA-Publications/ICM19.pdf>.

¹³ [UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/20/INF/54](http://www.unep.org/cbd/sbstta/20/INF/54).

¹⁴ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2012. Available at <http://www.fao.org/docrep/016/i2801e/i2801e.pdf>.

7. *Also recognizes* that the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides a major opportunity for the mainstreaming of biodiversity, and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

8. *Calls upon Parties and invites* other Governments to take measures to support and ensure close linkages and reinforce synergies between biodiversity-related and other international processes, to implement their various goals and commitments in a coherent, clear, and mutually supportive manner, and to include biodiversity considerations in their engagement in these various processes, where relevant, and to implement goals and commitments under the Convention and relevant international processes in a coherent manner;

9. *Calls for* further work on Sustainable Development Goal indicators to take into account the work of the Biodiversity Indicators Partnerships on indicators for biodiversity, so as to solidly embed biodiversity mainstreaming in the reporting on Sustainable Development Goals;

10. *Urges* Parties, when implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to mainstream biodiversity in the implementation of all relevant Sustainable Development Goals, thus promoting linkages between efforts to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans and Sustainable Development Goal strategies and plans;

11. *Calls upon Parties and invites* other Governments to consider utilizing an integrated approach towards achieving the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and actions plans;

12. *Welcomes* the work carried out by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development on mainstreaming biodiversity in development policy and *encourages* the Organisation to continue this work;

Cross-sectoral mainstreaming

13. *Encourages Parties and invites* other Governments, as appropriate:

(a) To reduce and reverse biodiversity loss, through the implementation, as appropriate, of sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies and integrated landscape and seascape management that foster sustainable practices, identify potential measures to contribute to the health and resilience of ecosystems and consider spatial and regional approaches as well as appropriate measures to promote the conservation and restoration of areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, habitats of threatened species, and recovery of endangered species;

(b) To create and strengthen cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms that enable biodiversity mainstreaming across agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, tourism and other sectors, and to establish milestones for the mainstreaming of biodiversity in national agendas;

(c) To enhance monitoring of the use of natural resources, such as land, soil and water in all sectors, including agriculture, forests, fisheries and aquaculture, among others, and to improve public access to monitoring data;

(d) [To make use of voluntary certification schemes for sustainably produced goods and services, including in public procurement, as appropriate and in accordance with multilateral trade rules, and, together with relevant organizations, to promote the further development of

certification schemes, encouraging that the three pillars of sustainable development be reflected in certification criteria, taking into account the specificities of developing countries;]

14. *Invites* Parties and other Governments, in collaboration with relevant national and international organizations and initiatives, and within their national capacity, as appropriate and in accordance with national legislation:

(a) To introduce or strengthen measures to raise awareness of the multiple values of biodiversity by, for example, fostering accounting and/or valuation of ecosystems, tailoring communication tools to take into account the scale of the problem and the potential benefits of positive action, and making use of evidence-based communication transmitted in a compelling and effective way to decision makers, stakeholders, indigenous peoples and local communities, and the private sector;

(b) To introduce or scale up the use of environment economic accounting and natural capital accounting, and of other tools to assess the multiple values of biodiversity, as appropriate, including the contributions of collective actions from indigenous peoples and local communities;

(c) To take measures to improve the effectiveness of environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessments, including by strengthening the application of strategic environmental assessment methodologies, by using tools to evaluate potential impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, including on resilience;

(d) To review, in line with the milestones for implementing Aichi Biodiversity Target 3, national policy and legislation in order to encourage the identification of provisions that have positive implications and those that have adverse implications for implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and to consider amending provisions that have adverse implications, including with respect to the transparency of decision-making and access to information;

(e) To review the implementation of cross-sectoral mainstreaming measures undertaken at the national level, including national institutional mechanisms to support the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and to identify gaps, if any, and to strengthen such measures, as needed;

Sector-specific mainstreaming

Agriculture

15. *Recognizes* the importance of biodiversity to food security and nutrition and its role in human health and well-being, including through the production of food, fibers, biofuels, and medicinal plants, as well as through their contribution to ecosystem processes and mitigation and adaptation to climate change;

16. *Also recognizes* that agriculture depends on biodiversity, as well as on the ecosystem functions and services that it underpins, but also recognizes that some agricultural and rangeland management practices maintain habitats in a variety of agricultural areas that support biodiversity;

17. *Further recognizes* that there are currently many unsustainable agricultural practices that can have significant impacts on biodiversity and habitats;

18. *Recognizes* Sustainable Development Goal 2, which refers to ending hunger, achieving food security, and improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture, and its targets 4 and 5, which refer to sustainable food production systems, and the maintenance of the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species;

19. *Recalls* that, in decision IX/1, it was agreed that the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity, including its three international initiatives on the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators, sustainable use of soil biodiversity and biodiversity for food and nutrition continues to provide a relevant framework for achieving the objectives of the Convention;

20. *Also recalls* that one of the conclusions of the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*¹⁵ and its supporting assessments that addressing the pressures on biodiversity resulting from food systems will be crucial in the success of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020,¹⁶ and that urgent action to achieve sustainable food systems is needed;

21. *Notes* that the growing demand for food and agricultural commodities will increase the pressures on biodiversity unless those pressures are appropriately addressed;

22. *Encourages* Parties to recognize the importance of the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities for the sustainability of agriculture and to promote community and family farming, alongside agroecology, that is aligned with the world view (cosmovisión) of indigenous peoples and local communities, which upholds diversification and ecological rotation that promotes sustainable production and improving nutrition;

23. [*Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to develop and/or enforce, as appropriate, clear legal frameworks for land use that secure conservation and sustainably use biodiversity and national habitats;]

24. [*Also encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to develop, as appropriate, policy frameworks for land use that reflect the national biodiversity objectives, that guide decision making at various scales and levels of governance to, inter alia, promote sustainable increases in the productivity [and diversification of production] of existing agricultural land and rangeland while enhancing ecosystem functions and services, including those services that contribute to agricultural production (such as pollination, pest control, water provision and erosion control), while also protecting, restoring and sustainably using biodiversity natural habitats and promoting connectivity in the landscape;]

25. [*Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to promote and support, as appropriate, the sustainable and ecological intensification and diversification of agriculture and agro-ecological approaches, including the enhanced use of a diverse range of well-adapted crops and livestock, and their varieties and breeds, and of associated biodiversity in agricultural systems, including pollinators, pest-control organisms and soil organisms that promote nutrient cycling, thereby reducing or replacing the need for chemical inputs;]

26. *Also encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments, as appropriate to use an appropriate mix of regulatory and incentive measures aligned with national biodiversity objectives, including the elimination, phasing out and reform of incentives harmful to biodiversity

¹⁵ <https://www.cbd.int/gbo4/>.

¹⁶ Decision X/2, annex.

in order, inter alia, to reduce habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation and to increase the efficiency of use of water, fertilizer and pesticides and to avoid their inappropriate use, and to encourage public and private sources of finance to be channelled into practices that improve the sustainability of production while reducing biodiversity loss, and to promote and support the restoration of ecosystems that provide essential services in a way that provides for the needs of indigenous peoples and local communities, does not cause harm to other ecosystems, and consistent with national legislation and international obligations;

27. *Further encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments, to reduce loss and waste at all stages of production and consumption in the food system, including reducing post-harvest losses;

28. *Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments and stakeholders to promote lessons learned and best practices from various sectors, such as campaigns to reduce food waste, and promote sustainable consumption, production and supply chains;

29. *Also encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to maintain genetic diversity of resources for food and agriculture and their landraces and wild relatives as a key pathway to achieving sustainable productivity and nutritional gains, in particular in centres of genetic diversity;

30. *Further encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments, as appropriate, to support agricultural development models that are consistent with the Reviewed Strategic Framework 2010-2019 of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations¹⁷ and apply, as appropriate, the voluntary principles for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems approved by the Committee on World Food Security in October 2014,¹⁸ noting in particular the importance of small-scale family farming, and pastoralism in view of its dominance in terms of food security and nutrition, poverty reduction, social equity in farming and biodiversity conservation efforts;

31. *Welcomes* the private sector initiatives to eliminate deforestation from the production of agricultural commodities and operations across their supply chains, *encourages* more companies to adopt and implement similar commitments, and *invites* Parties, as appropriate, to support these companies to achieve their initiatives;

32. *Welcomes* the assessment on pollinators, pollination and food production carried out by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and *notes* the relevance of decision XIII/--;¹⁹

33. *Notes* the preparation of the “TEEB for Agriculture and Food Interim Report”²⁰ and of the first *State of the World’s Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture* report by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

34. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, its Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and its Committee on Agriculture:

¹⁷ Conference of FAO, Thirty-eighth Session, Rome, 15-22 June 2013, C2013/7.

¹⁸ <http://www.fao.org/3/a-ml291e.pdf>.

¹⁹ As per Subsidiary Body recommendation XX/9 on the IPBES assessment on pollinators, pollination and food production.

²⁰ UNEP/CBD/SBI/INF/18.

(a) To further support the development and implementation of measures, guidance and tools to promote the mainstreaming of biodiversity in the crop, livestock and food and nutrition sectors, with a view to supporting member countries in the transition to sustainable food and agricultural systems;

(b) To consider developing a global plan of action on the basis of the State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture report;

(c) To provide information on progress to relevant bodies under the Convention;

35. *Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to implement the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization, in a mutually supportive manner;

Forests

36. *Recognizes* the role of forest biodiversity for the maintenance of ecosystem functions that contribute to sustainable development, poverty eradication and human well-being, including through the provision of food, feed, clean water, wood, fibre, fuel, medicine, recreation, as well as the mitigation and adaptation to climate change;

37. *Also recognizes* that there remain forests managed under practices that are not sustainable, with significant negative impacts on biodiversity and habitats;

38. *Further recognizes* Sustainable Development Goal 15 and its target 2, which refers to sustainable management of all types of forests, halting deforestation, restoring degraded forests and substantially increasing afforestation and reforestation;

39. *Notes* Economic and Social Council resolution 2015/33 on the international arrangement on forests beyond 2015, which emphasizes the economic, social and environmental contributions of all types of forests to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and in which the Council acknowledged the progress made by countries and stakeholders towards sustainable forest management, taking into account different visions, approaches, models and tools to achieve sustainable development;

40. *Also notes* United Nations General Assembly resolution 62/98, which describes sustainable forest management, and refers to its seven thematic elements, adopted by the United Nations Forum on Forests;

41. *Further notes* the elements of the Durban Declaration,²¹ from the XIV World Forestry Congress, which promote the need for a deeper understanding of the integral role of biodiversity in forest ecosystem functioning;

42. *Notes* the Voluntary Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests, the 2009 ITTO/IUCN guidelines for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in tropical timber production forests, as well as other relevant tools and guidelines prepared by member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to operationalize sustainable forest management, ensuring the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

²¹ http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/wfc2015/Documents/Durban_Declaration_1.pdf.

43. *Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to give due consideration to biodiversity when implementing actions set out in Article 5 of the Paris Agreement²² of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

44. *Also encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments, as well as relevant stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities, to make use of the United Nations forest instrument,²³ and to contribute to the preparation of the 2017-2030 Strategic Plan of the international arrangement on forests, under the United Nations Forum on Forests, ensuring that due consideration is given to biodiversity, with a view to promoting a coherent and coordinated approach to support the achievement of forest-related multilateral commitments and goals, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

45. *Further encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to strengthen efforts to enhance the awareness of all stakeholders and their involvement in the development and implementation of policies and strategies for sustainable forest management, including on measures for the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity, recognizing the importance of the practices of indigenous peoples and local communities and the role of natural regeneration in living systems;

46. *Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to strengthen participation of indigenous peoples and local communities as part of a strategy for forest protection, sustainable use of biodiversity and the welfare and livelihoods of these communities;

47. *Also encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to create enabling conditions and incentivize the adoption of sustainable forest management practices in the forest sector, and *encourages* forest enterprises and forest owners to appropriately integrate sustainable use, conservation and restoration of biodiversity into the development and use of forest management plans, certification schemes or other voluntary mechanisms;

48. *Further encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to develop or enhance monitoring of the impacts of forest activities on biodiversity and to verify progress, through different monitoring methodologies, such as forest monitoring systems that demonstrate the integral health of forest ecosystems;

49. *Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to strengthen their efforts to establish and maintain and/or develop well-managed and connected national or regional forest protected area networks, giving priority to existing ones, and, where appropriate, to apply spatial and land-use planning tools to identify areas of particular importance to the sustainable use and conservation of forest biodiversity, including in buffer zones;

50. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its Committee on Forestry to further support the development and implementation of measures, guidance and tools to promote the mainstreaming of biodiversity in the forest sector and to consider, on a regular basis, ways and means to further enhance contributions to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and relevant Sustainable Development Goals;

²² United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Conference of the Parties, twenty-first session, decision 1/CP.21 (see [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#)).

²³ See [General Assembly resolution 70/199](#) of 22 December 2015.

Fisheries and aquaculture

51. *Recognizes* that healthy marine, coastal and inland waters ecosystems and biodiversity are essential to achieving sustainable increases and improved resilience in the provision of food and livelihoods;

52. *Also recognizes* that there are currently a number of fisheries that are not sustainably managed and aquaculture operations and practices with significant negative impacts on biodiversity and habitats;

53. *Further recognizes* Sustainable Development Goal 14 and its targets 2, 4 and 6, which refer to sustainable management and restoration of marine ecosystems, to effective regulation of harvesting, and to prohibition of certain forms of perverse incentives in fisheries, respectively;

54. *Recalls* decision XI/18, *encourages* fisheries management organizations to further consider biodiversity-related matters in fisheries management in line with the ecosystem approach, including through inter-agency collaboration and with the full and meaningful participation of indigenous peoples and local communities;

55. *Also recalls* decisions X/29 and XI/18, in which it emphasized the importance of collaborating with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, regional fisheries bodies and the regional seas conventions and action plans with regard to addressing biodiversity considerations in sustainable fisheries and aquaculture;

56. *Recognizes* that various relevant international instruments, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,²⁴ the 1993 FAO Compliance Agreement,²⁵ the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks,²⁶ with respect to their Contracting Parties, and the 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries,²⁷ together with accompanying guidelines and plans of actions, represent, for their Contracting Parties, a comprehensive global framework for fisheries policy and management and support mainstreaming of biodiversity in fisheries and aquaculture;

57. *Encourages* Parties, and *invites* other Governments and relevant organizations to use available instruments to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 6;

58. *Recalls* paragraph 55 of decision X/29, *encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to ratify the FAO Agreement on Port States Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, adopted in 2009, which provides a means of addressing such fishing activities;

59. *Also recalls* decisions X/29, XI/17 and XII/22, and *calls for* further collaboration and information-sharing among the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and regional fishery bodies regarding the use of scientific information on areas meeting the criteria for ecologically or biologically

²⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

²⁵ <http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/003/x3130m/X3130E00.htm>.

²⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2161, No. 37924.

²⁷ <http://www.fao.org/docrep/005/v9878e/v9878e00.htm>.

significant marine areas and vulnerable marine ecosystems in support of achieving various Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

60. *Urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments to use, as appropriate, existing guidance related to the ecosystem approach to fisheries and aquaculture;

61. *Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to improve synergies in managing pressures in marine and freshwater environments, including through the implementation of the Priority Actions to Achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 for Coral Reefs and Closely Associated Ecosystems;²⁸

62. *Urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments to establish, if necessary, or strengthen existing mechanisms of governance of fisheries, and take biodiversity considerations, in particular the precautionary approach, in line with the preamble of the Convention, fully into account when designing and implementing policies for fishing capacity management and reduction, including measures and regulations with a view to promoting the conservation and recovery of endangered species;

63. *Also urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments to provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and, if appropriate, markets;

64. *Encourages* competent intergovernmental organizations to further strengthen collaboration regarding marine biodiversity and fisheries;

65. *Welcomes* the ongoing cooperation between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and the Executive Secretary, to improve reporting and support for the implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 6;

66. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Committee on Fisheries to consider and further support the development and implementation of measures, guidance and tools for promoting and supporting the mainstreaming of biodiversity in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors;

67. *Requests* the Executive Secretary and *invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to compile, in collaboration, the experiences in mainstreaming biodiversity in fisheries, including through the ecosystem approach to fisheries, and make this compilation available prior to the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting;

Tourism

68. *Calls upon* Parties and *invites* other Governments, taking into account relevant work of international organizations and initiatives, including the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Tourism Organization, and the International Union for Conservation of Nature to make use of, and implement, on a voluntary basis, the guidelines on biodiversity and tourism development adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting²⁹ and the

²⁸ See [decision XII/23](#).

²⁹ [Decision VII/14](#), annex.

manuals on their application, as further updated by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting;³⁰

69. *Invites* Parties and other Governments, to consider taking the following actions, as appropriate and in accordance with national legislation:

(a) To develop and adopt coherent policies, programmes and frameworks for sustainable tourism, or strengthen such frameworks, engaging all relevant institutions and stakeholders including indigenous peoples and local communities, subnational and local governments, and the private sector;

(b) To generate, integrate and use information on the benefits and values of sustainable tourism in decision-making on the planning, operation and expansion of the tourism sector, including with respect to tourism investments, development of infrastructure, job creation, and in considering mechanisms for the reinvestment of parts of tourism revenues on biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration at the local or community level;

(c) To promote capacity-building, in particular for national and subnational park agencies, including those working with coastal and marine ecosystems, and involving, as appropriate and in accordance to national legislation, the private sector, on development and implementation of financial instruments, such as entrance and service fees, concessions and licences, as appropriate, to complement and support public/private investment in the establishment and maintenance of protected area systems and support sustainable tourism;

(d) To take measures to further develop and use various communication, education and public awareness tools for the general public, and particularly tourists, on sustainable tourism programmes and practices, including sustainable travel and voluntary standards and certification systems;

(e) To promote rural community tourism as an activity that can influence the sustainable use of biological diversity and diversification of livelihoods of indigenous peoples and local communities, promoting the creation of capacity and the transfer of technology;

(f) To include information on pertinent activities undertaken, and measures adopted, in the voluntary online reporting system on the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and sixth national reports;

Engagement of key actors to enhance mainstreaming

Business engagement

70. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Executive Secretary for preparing the typology of actions for encouraging business reporting on their actions related to biodiversity and for increasing the transparency and comparability of such reporting;

71. *Invites* Parties and other Governments that have not yet done so to adopt, or participate in, as appropriate, national or regional initiatives on business and biodiversity as part of the Global Partnership on Business and Biodiversity;

³⁰ Decision XII/11.

72. *Invites* Parties and other Governments, as appropriate, to encourage businesses to generate and assess information on the impacts of their activities and operations, including in their supply chains and facilities, that have impacts on biodiversity and associated ecosystem functions and services, and to utilize, as appropriate, such approaches as the Biodiversity Business and Offset scheme, as well as preventive, restorative and remedial measures taken, and the expenditures associated therewith;

73. *Calls upon* Parties to encourage businesses to take into account, as appropriate, various tools, [such as the soon to be released Natural Capital Protocols], as well as other approaches for determining the multiple values of biodiversity, that support better understanding and measurement of dependencies and impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, and to share this information as appropriate;

74. *Invites* the business sector to initiate or strengthen activities relevant to paragraph 72 above, and to take measures, as appropriate, to integrate the information compiled into decision-making, including decisions on operations, location, sourcing and use;

75. *Calls upon* and *invites* other Governments to include or strengthen biodiversity considerations in sustainable consumption and production policies, plans and programmes;

76. *Encourages* and *invites* other Governments to engage with the public and private sectors to promote sustainable consumption and behavioural changes in production and consumption patterns, and to reduce resource waste at all stages of production and consumption in food systems, including through educational and public awareness campaigns;

77. *Invites* relevant international and national organizations and initiatives to support the activities related to the business sector included in the present decision, including activities that promote sustainable consumption and production patterns;

78. *Invites* relevant organizations and initiatives to submit to the Executive Secretary information on existing frameworks for implementing biodiversity-related valuation and accounting schemes in businesses, such as natural capital valuation, as well as on programmes that seek to encourage, promote and/or support the application of such frameworks by the business sector and requests the Executive Secretary to make these submissions available via the clearing-house mechanism;

79. *Invites* Parties to promote various consumer-based approaches, such as utilizing eco-labels for eco-friendly products, to encourage or promote the application by the business sector of approaches specified in paragraph 78 above;

80. *Also invites* Parties to take, or continue to take, policies and measures to promote mainstreaming biodiversity in business-related decision-making and to raise awareness of the business case for mainstreaming biodiversity in business-related decision-making, and to enhance transparency and public awareness of such actions by businesses, including by encouraging the use of the typology of actions;

81. *Invites* businesses to engage in the actions specified in the paragraphs above related to business engagement, including by participating in national or regional business and biodiversity initiatives, using the typology of actions for reporting on biodiversity-related actions, including in their supply chains and facilities, and providing any suggestions for improving or enhancing the use of the typology;

Subnational and local governments

82. *Calls upon* Parties and invites other Governments, in view of the need for more effective engagement of subnational and local governments and in accordance with national circumstances:

(a) To enhance their efforts to engage subnational and local governments in order to strengthen their contribution to the implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan;

(b) To raise the awareness of subnational and local governments of the importance of biodiversity and ecosystems services and of the role of indigenous peoples and local communities in the holistic conservation, preservation, sustainable use and management of biodiversity, and consider establishing strategies for the strengthening of contributions of subnational and local governments to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the respective national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

(c) To include consideration of biodiversity related to subnational and local governments in relevant international process;

Gender

83. *Recognizing* Sustainable Development Goal 5, *requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to continue the work with respect to gender mainstreaming to support the implementation of the 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action, taking into account the vision and perspective of indigenous women, including by support to Parties in integrating gender considerations into their revised national biodiversity strategies and actions plans, as well as in integrating biodiversity in national gender policies and actions plans;

Further work

84. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to continue to engage in the international processes identified in paragraph 2 herein, and other relevant international processes, particularly as these proceed into the implementation phase, and to support Parties in their efforts pursuant to paragraphs 3 and 8 to 11 above;

85. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, in collaboration with relevant organizations and initiatives, and avoiding duplication of existing work:

(a) To enhance multi-stakeholder partnerships, in cooperation with relevant international organizations and initiatives, to provide support for the implementation of Goal A of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

(b) To identify best practices and successful models of institutional mechanisms in place at the national level, drawing from information available in the fifth national reports, the clearing-house mechanism, and other existing sources of information, to support implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and to report to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its second meeting;

86. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, in cooperation with other relevant organizations, businesses and initiatives, to seek views through the Global Business and Biodiversity Partnership as well as relevant partners on how the provision of data and information on biodiversity-related issues could be harmonized with a view to increasing the consistency of data and information across and within various business sectors;

87. *Requests*, subject to the availability of funds, further work by the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with Parties, on the typology of actions for reporting on business-related actions, with a view to providing draft guidance, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its second meeting;

88. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources:

(a) To strengthen collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other relevant partners in all areas relevant to the implementation of the present decision;

(b) To transmit the present decision for the attention of the Conference and Committees on Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry and the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Committee on World Food Security, the United Nations Forum on Forests and other relevant bodies;

(c) To prepare and disseminate to Parties, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other relevant partners, further guidance on the concept of “sustainability” in food and agriculture with regard to biodiversity, and to promote and strengthen support for relevant information-sharing and technology transfer among Parties, in particular for developing countries, building on existing initiatives, where feasible, such as the Satoyama Initiative, consistent with decisions X/32 and XI/25, and consistent with international obligations;

(d) To make existing guidance and tools relevant to addressing biodiversity considerations in relevant sectors, including agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture available through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention;

(e) To develop, as appropriate and subject to the availability of resources, messaging approaches on biodiversity mainstreaming for specific target groups related to these sectors, as part of the delivery on the global communication strategy and messaging approaches as set out in decision XII/2;

89. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in cooperation with other relevant partners, to support the implementation of the present decision;

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

(a) To analyse the information provided by Parties in their sixth national reports related to tourism activities, complemented by information provided by relevant international organizations and initiatives;

(b) To provide Parties, prior to the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, with information compiled through the activities described in paragraph 69 above, to support Parties in decision-making for sustainable tourism development;

91. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility and other donor and funding agencies to provide financial assistance for country-driven projects that address cross-sectoral mainstreaming when requested by developing country Parties, in particular the least developed among them, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition.
