



ANALYSIS OF THE DECISIONS OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY: A TOOL FOR USE AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) entered into force in December 1993 with the aim of developing national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. The CBD has three main objectives: ***“the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits derived from the utilisation of genetic resources”***.

Since its entry into force, the CBD has held 14 Conferences of the Parties (COPs). The COPs have taken various decisions regarding the implementation of the purpose and scope of the Convention. During these almost 30 years, these decisions were approved by the 196 countries that are parties to the CBD. The decisions involve governments implementing them through national policies and reporting on them through National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). Many CBD decisions are favourable to biodiversity conservation and for protecting the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, but they are not being implemented.

The COPs established seven thematic work programmes (listed below), which correspond to



some of the most important biomes on the planet. Each programme sets out a vision and basic principles to guide future work. They also present key issues for consideration, identify potential outputs and suggest a timetable and means to achieve them. The implementation of the work programmes depends on contributions from Parties, the Secretariat, intergovernmental organisations and other relevant organisations. Periodically, the COP and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) review the status of work programme implementation.

The thematic programmes are;

- 1) Agricultural Biodiversity
- 2) Inland Water Biodiversity
- 3) Forest Biodiversity
- 4) Dry and Sub-humid Lands Biodiversity
- 5) Island Biodiversity
- 6) Marine and Coastal Biodiversity
- 7) Mountain Biodiversity

COPs also discuss key issues of relevance, for all thematic areas. These cross-cutting issues correspond to the substantive provisions of the Convention in Articles 6 to 20 and provide bridges and links between the thematic programmes. Some cross-cutting initiatives directly support work under thematic programmes. For example, the work on indicators provides information on the status and trends of biological diversity for all biomes. Others develop discrete products quite separate from the thematic programmes.

The cross-cutting issues are;

- 1) Protected Areas
- 2) Climate change and biodiversity
- 3) Global strategy for plant conservation
- 4) Global Taxonomy Initiative
- 5) Ecosystem approach
- 6) Invasive alien species
- 7) Gender and biodiversity

- 8) Economic, trade and incentive measures
- 9) Aichi biodiversity targets
- 10) Impact assessment
- 11) Identification, monitoring, indicators and assessments
- 12) Liability and Redress – Article 14.2
- 13) Ecosystem restoration
- 14) Health and biodiversity
- 15) Sustainable use of biodiversity
- 16) Sustainable Wildlife Management
- 17) Tourism and biodiversity
- 18) Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices – Article 8 (j)
- 19) Biodiversity for development
- 20) Biological and cultural diversity
- 21) New and emerging issues
- 22) Access to genetic resources and benefit sharing
- 23) Capacity building
- 24) Communication, education and public awareness
- 25) Digital sequence information on genetic resources
- 26) Peace and Biodiversity Dialogue Initiative
- 27) Technical and scientific cooperation
- 28) Technology transfer

At each COP, countries through their delegations (the Parties) make decisions relevant to the effective

implementation of the CBD, both for the thematic programmes and cross-cutting issues. Through a detailed review of the decisions taken at the COPs, we identified 233 decisions that relate to the approach of the Friends of the Earth International (FOEI) Forest and Biodiversity Programme.

For practical purposes of analysis, we grouped these 233 decisions into five programmatic approaches directly related to FOEI's thematic priorities: Community Forest Management (CFM), Biodiversity, Rights, Financing (False Solutions) and Governance. These five groups in turn contain 25 areas that correspond to the CBD's categories in its thematic programmes and cross-cutting issues.

Although we merged and renamed some of the categories to reduce their number, the name assigned by the CBD was upheld whenever possible. This enabled us to identify the categories and their links to FOEI's priorities, thereby facilitating their monitoring over time, as shown in Table 1.

All the decisions, grouped into approaches and areas, are organised in an Excel file (annex I), identified with their corresponding year, COP number, decision number, web access link, status and particularity.

Table 1. FOEI Areas of Work and CBD Decision Areas

BIODIVERSITY	RIGHTS	FALSE SOLUTIONS	GOVERNANCE	CFM
INLAND WATER	8J and ANNEXES	AGRICULTURE	NBSAPs	PROTECTED AREAS
CITIES	GENDER	CLIMATE CHANGE	RESPONSIBILITY	FORESTS
TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS	HEALTH	INCENTIVES		PLANT CONSERVATION
EXOTIC SPECIES		MAINSTREAMING		THREATENED DIVERSITY
ISLANDS		TOURISM		ECOSYSTEM APPROACH
SEAS AND COASTS				RESTORATION
GOALS				SUSTAINABLE USE
METHODS				

Source: prepared by the author, with information recovered from: www.cbd.int/decisions (2020). The top row shows the 5 FOEI programmatic areas and in each column, the 25 decision areas of the CBD.

The purpose of clarifying the specific content of a decision is to identify its relevance, given that in the various COPs, very important decisions were made involving the creation of programmes with essential elements, goals and objectives for the fulfilment of the agreement, and others that only address the institutional preconditions for the creation of such a programme or its subsequent monitoring.

At the same time, it should be noted that there are decisions that - due to their degree of intersectionality, detail and depth - are considered by the Secretariat as “Principles and Declarations”, and particular attention to them is recommended.

This document is organised using FOEI’s political framework, the analysis of the decisions that the CBD suggests as “Principles and Declarations” in relation to FOEI’s approach, and the analysis of other decisions that are relevant to FOEI’s work due to their specific contents.

Therefore, the analysis of the “Principles and Statements” decisions and other relevant decisions follows a scheme by area (approach), and then (where possible) a certain chronological order.

In this report, priority has been given to the analysis of three FOEI programmatic areas: Community Forest Management, Rights, and False Solutions. It is recommended that member groups in particular and the general public use the report by identifying

the problems or interests along these three themes, starting with a search for useful decisions from the “Principles and Declarations”, using the tables in each section as a guide.

It is important to emphasise that each decision is not the mere result of research and writing, but is the synthesis of a technical-political discussion where the Parties (countries) negotiate, discuss, make concessions and obstructions according to their interests and finally reach a consensus decision. Although legally it is a question of voluntary compliance by governments, it is not therefore possible to separate the COP decisions from the responsibilities taken on in the ratification of the Convention on Biological Diversity, since the explicit objective of the country delegations to the COPs is to make practical decisions for compliance with the CBD.

FOEI hopes that the dissemination of these important decisions gathered over the 28 years of the CBD’s existence so far will help communities, Indigenous Peoples and social movements in each country to assess the commitments made by each government in relation to the reality in the territory. In this way, this analysis is a tool that will help demand that governments comply with their own decisions regarding “the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits derived from the utilisation of genetic resources.”



Palm oil plantation, on road from Miri to Marudi, Sarawak, Malaysia

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2. COMMUNITY-BASED FOREST MANAGEMENT

Community Forest Management (CFM) is one of the priority work areas of FOEI's Forests and Biodiversity programme. The term "Community Forest Management" encompasses many different community practices relating to the management and stewardship of resources, implemented by Indigenous Peoples and local forest-dependent communities all over the world.

In many ways, CFM is synonymous with community control and management of the commons more generally. Forests are closely linked to other aspects of the environment, such as soil health and water recycling. Therefore, CFM also incorporates the use of elements such as water, pastures, fisheries, biodiversity, sacred spaces and territories in general (Pretty, 2003). In turn, it can include a wide variety of approaches, from the traditional and informed use of forests by Indigenous Peoples, to urban and peasant communities that use, care for and/or restore vital resources collectively (Baltodano and Diaz, 2004; Baltodano, 2012; GFC, 2015).

2.1 CBD PRINCIPLES AND DECLARATIONS RELATED TO COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT

This section analyses the CBD decisions considered Principles and Declarations, in direct relation to the CFM starting with those considered by the CBD Secretariat as "Declarations and Principles", as shown in table 2.

2.1.1 COP 7 (2004) DECISION VII-11 REFINEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECOSYSTEM APPROACH, BASED ON EXPERIENCES

Although the Ecosystem Approach was adopted by the CBD at COP 5, its wording and guidelines were improved by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to COP 7.

It is noteworthy that at COP 5, decision V-6, paragraph 1, states that the COP "[e]ndorses the description of the ecosystem approach and the operational guidance contained in sections A and C of the annex to the present decision, recommends the application of the principles contained in section B of the annex, as reflecting the present level of common understanding, and encourages further conceptual elaboration and practical verification;"

While paragraph 2 of the same decision (...) "calls upon Parties, other Governments and international organisations to apply, as appropriate, the ecosystem approach, giving consideration to the principles and guidance contained in the annex to the present decision, and to develop practical expressions of the approach for national policies and legislation and for appropriate implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national and, as appropriate, regional conditions, in particular in the context of activities within the thematic areas of the Convention;"

The CBD (2004) defines the ecosystem approach as "a strategy for the integrated management of land, water

Table 2. CBD Declarations and Principles related to the CFM

YEAR	COP	DECISION	NAME	AREA
2004	7	VII-11	Ecosystem Approach	Ecosystem Approach
2004	7	VII-12	Addis Ababa	Sustainable use

Source: prepared by the author, with information recovered from: www.cbd.int/guidelines (2020). The two decisions considered as declarations and principles by the CBD are, along with their corresponding information, listed.

and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. Application of the ecosystem approach will help to reach a balance of the three objectives of the Convention: conservation; sustainable use; and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources”.

The CBD explains that (...) “The **ecosystem approach** is based on the application of appropriate scientific methodologies, focused on levels of biological organisation, including the essential structure, processes, functions and interactions among organisms and their environment. It also recognises that humans, with their cultural diversity, are an integral component of many ecosystems. The **Ecosystem Approach** is essential in guiding the action under the various work programmes of the Convention and in providing linkages between those programmes of work. After all, all biomes, and thus all programmes of work, are interconnected in some way, and management action will likely have limited success if these connections are not taken into account.

It further clarifies that (...) “The **Ecosystem Approach** requires adaptive management to deal with the complex and dynamic nature of ecosystems and the absence of complete knowledge or understanding of their functioning.

The **Ecosystem Approach** is structured into 12 principles, with corresponding rationale and implementation guidelines. The 12 principles are transcribed here:

Principle 1: *The objectives of the management of land, water and living resources are a matter of societal choice.*

Principle 2: *Management should be decentralised to the lowest appropriate level.*

Principle 3: *Ecosystem managers should consider the effects (actual or potential) of their activities on adjacent and other ecosystems.*

Principle 4: *Recognising potential gains from management, there is usually a need to understand and manage the ecosystem in an economic context. Any such an ecosystem management program should:*

- (a) *Reduce those market distortions that adversely impact biological diversity;*
- (b) *Align incentives to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use;*
- (c) *Internalise costs and benefits in the given ecosystem to the extent feasible.*

Principle 5: *Conservation of ecosystem structure and functioning, in order to maintain ecosystem services, should be a priority target of the ecosystem approach.*

Principle 6: *Ecosystems must be managed within the limits of their functioning.*

Principle 7: *The ecosystem approach should be undertaken at the appropriate spatial and temporal scales.*

Principle 8: *Recognising the varying temporal scales and lag-effects that characterize ecosystem processes, objectives for ecosystem management should be set for the long term.*

Principle 9: *Management must recognise that change is inevitable.*

Principle 10: *The ecosystem approach should seek the appropriate balance between, and integration of, conservation and use of biological diversity.*

Principle 11: *The ecosystem approach should consider all forms of relevant information, including scientific, indigenous, and local knowledge, innovations, and practices.*

Principle 12: *The ecosystem approach should involve all relevant sectors of society and scientific disciplines.*

It is noteworthy that Annex III to this decision makes an interesting consideration of the relationship between sustainable forest management and the Ecosystem Approach. It mentions that the principles of the Ecosystem Approach are consistent with the “Forest Principles” agreed at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (1992). It also provides proposals for complementing and enriching the management of forests with the Ecosystem Approach.

2.1.2 COP 7 (2004) DECISION VII-12 ADDIS ABABA: PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES FOR THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIODIVERSITY

According to the CBD Secretary (2004), the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity are based “...on the assumption that it is indeed possible to use biodiversity in a manner in which ecological processes, species and genetic variability remain above the thresholds needed for long-term viability, and that therefore all resource managers and users have the responsibility to ensure that that use does not exceed these capacities. It is therefore crucial that the biodiversity in ecosystems is maintained, or in some cases recovered, to ensure that those ecosystems are capable to sustain the ecological services on which both biodiversity and people depend.”

The Secretary stresses that “the Guidelines are yet another tangible tool in keeping with the commitment of Parties to the Convention to focus on its practical implementation and the [Aichi] target to achieve, by 2010, a significant reduction in the current rate of biodiversity loss, which is at the heart of the Convention's strategic plan.”

The Addis Ababa decision is organised in 14 principles, with their corresponding rationale and operational guidelines:

Principle 1: Supportive policies, laws and institutions are in place at all levels of governance and there are effective linkages between these levels.

Principle 2: Recognising the need for a governing framework consistent with international and national laws, local users of biodiversity components should be sufficiently empowered and supported by rights to be responsible for use of the resources concerned.

Principle 3: International and national policies, laws and regulations that distort markets which contribute to habitat degradation, or otherwise generate perverse incentives that undermine conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity should be identified and removed or mitigated.

Principle 4: Adaptive management should be practiced based on:

- (a) Science and traditional and local knowledge;
- (b) Iterative, timely and transparent feedback derived from monitoring the use, environmental and socio-economic impacts and status of the resource being used; and
- (c) Adjusting management based on timely feedback from monitoring procedures.

Principle 5: Sustainable use management goals and practices should avoid or minimise adverse impacts on ecosystem services, structure and functions, as well as other components of ecosystems.

Principle 6: Interdisciplinary research into all aspects of the use and conservation of biological diversity should be promoted and supported.

Principle 7: The spatial and temporal scale of management must be compatible with the ecological and socio-economic scales of the use and its impact.

Principle 8: There should be arrangements for international cooperation where multinational decision-making and coordination are needed.

Principle 9: An interdisciplinary and participatory approach should be applied at the appropriate levels of management and governance related to the use.

Principle 10: International and national policies must take into account:

- (a) Current and future values derived from the use of biological diversity;
- (b) Intrinsic and other non-economic values of biological diversity; and
- (c) Market forces affecting the values and use.

Principle 11: Users of biodiversity components should seek to minimise waste and adverse environmental impact and optimise benefits from uses.

Principle 12: The needs of indigenous and local communities who live with and are affected by the use and conservation of biological diversity, along their contributions to its conservation and sustainable use, should be reflected in the equitable distribution of the benefits from the use of those resources.

Principle 13: *The costs of management and conservation of biological diversity should be internalised within the area of management and reflected in the distribution of the benefits from the use.*

Principle 14: *Education and public awareness programmes on conservation and sustainable use should be implemented and more effective methods of communications should be developed between and among stakeholders and managers.*

2.2 OTHER RELEVANT DECISIONS RELATED TO COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT (CFM)

Although the first COP took place in 1994, one year after the Convention's entry into force, it was not until COP 2 (1995) and subsequent COPs that decisions directly related to the objectives of the CBD were taken. Table 3 shows the scope and diversity of the decisions related to CFM.

Table 3. *Other relevant decisions related to CFM*

YEAR	COP	DECISION	NAME	AREA
1995	2	II-8	Particularly Threatened Biological Diversity (BD)	THREATENED DIVERSITY
1995	2	II-9	Statement on BD and Forests	FORESTS
2002	6	VI-22	Forestry BD programme	FORESTS
2008	9	IX-5	Forest biodiversity	FORESTS
2002	6	VI-9	Strategy for the conservation of plant species	PLANT CONSERVATION
2010	10	X-17	Strategy for plant conservation 2011-2020	PLANT CONSERVATION
2004	7	VII-28	Policy on Protected Areas	PROTECTED AREAS
2010	10	X-31	Strategies for the implementation of Protected Areas	PROTECTED AREAS
2010	10	X-32	Satoyama Initiative	SUSTAINABLE USE
2018	14	XIV-8	Other area-based protected conservation areas	PROTECTED AREAS
2018	13	XIII-15	Implications of IPBES evaluation on pollinators	THREATENED DIVERSITY
2016	14	XIV-6	Conservation and use of pollinators: Action Plan for 2018-2030	THREATENED DIVERSITY
2016	14	XIV-7	Sustainable management of wildlife	THREATENED DIVERSITY
2016	13	XIII-5	Action Plan for Ecosystem Restoration	RESTORATION

Source: prepared by the author, with information recovered from: www.cbd.int/decisions (2020). The 15 decisions considered as relevant are listed, along with their corresponding information.

2.2.1 COP 2 (1995) DECISION II-8 PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATION OF COMPONENTS OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY PARTICULARLY UNDER THREAT AND ACTION WHICH COULD BE TAKEN UNDER THE CONVENTION

Paragraph 1. *Reaffirms that the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components should be addressed in a holistic manner, taking into account the three levels of biological diversity and taking fully into account socio-economic and cultural factors. However, the ecosystem approach should constitute the main framework for action under the Convention.*

Paragraph 2. *Endorses paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 of recommendation II/3, on the preliminary consideration of components of biological diversity that are particularly under threat and the action that could be taken under the Convention, adopted by the first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, held in Paris at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation from 4 to 8 September 1995*

This will henceforth form the methodological basis to be used by States for their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs).

2.2.2 COP 2 (1995) DECISION II-9 DECLARATION ON FORESTS AND BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

This statement sets out a number of important considerations about the role of forests in maintaining global biological diversity, the evolutionary description of forests, the recognition of the degradation forests suffer and the role they play in terms of economic, social and cultural benefits.

We highlight Paragraph 5, which states that *“the maintenance of forest ecosystems is crucial for the conservation of biological diversity well beyond the boundaries of forests”*.

Thus, the Declaration integrates an ecosystemic vision where forest ecosystems are understood as a whole, overcoming the specific site where trees are present.

Paragraph 8, in turn, contributes to a rights-based approach of indigenous and local communities

by stating *“The Convention on Biological Diversity specifically addresses the need to respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, as well as the need to protect and encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices”*.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that Paragraph 10 emphasises *“the need to integrate the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies”*. This should include conservation and sustainable use by States and forest sector actors in the management of forest ecosystems.

2.2.3 COP 6 (2002) DECISION VI-22 EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

This decision adopts the Extended Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity. The Secretariat underscores that, as well as having sovereign rights, countries have responsibilities for their forests and the biological diversity they contain, recognising (in Paragraph 11) that countries should implement the programme within the context of their national priorities and needs.

Implementation by countries is guided by the indications in paragraphs 28, 29 and 30, which urge them to *“...incorporate relevant objectives and related activities of the programme of work into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes”* (Paragraph 28) and *“...urgently review the effectiveness of forest and other forest-related laws, compliance and enforcement and related policies and trade, recognising the negative impacts of the absence of such measures on biological diversity”*. (Paragraph 30).

Regarding a rights-based approach, Paragraph 31 *“recognises the important role that indigenous and local communities can play in the implementation of the programme of work and further encourages the development of community-based approaches to conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, integrating traditional forest-related knowledge and benefit-sharing aspects, in accordance with Article 8 j”*.

While Paragraph 32 *“Urges Parties to recognize in particular the vital role that women play in indigenous and local communities for the sustainable use and conservation of forest biological diversity, including, but not limited to, the sustainable use and conservation of non-timber resources and values”*.

The annex to this decision sets out elements, goals, objectives and activities, indicating that *“In developing this expanded programme of work, the parties, Governments, international and regional organisations and processes, civil society organisations and other contracting bodies and all participants in its implementation should take into account the following considerations”*.

These considerations, consisting of 3 elements, 13 goals, 27 objectives and a significant number of activities, should be the backbone of forest management by CBD¹ member countries and are highlighted:

Element

1) Conservation, Sustainable Use and Benefit Sharing.

Goals:

- 1) To apply the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests.
- 2) Reduce the threats and mitigate the impact of processes that endanger forest biological diversity.
- 3) Protect, restore and restore forest biological diversity.
- 4) To promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity.
- 5) Access and benefit sharing for forest genetic resources.

Element

2) Favourable Institutional and Socioeconomic Environment

Goal:

- 1) To promote a favourable institutional environment.

Objectives:

- 2) To have Parties, governments and organisations integrate the conservation and sustainable use

of biological diversity into forest policies and programmes and other sectors.

- 3) That Parties and Governments develop good governance practices, review and revise and implement forest and forest-related laws, tenure systems and planning, to provide a sound basis for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity.

2.2.4 COP 9 (2008) DECISION IX-5 FOREST BIODIVERSITY, GENETICALLY MODIFIED TREES AND BIOMASS

The threat to biological diversity posed by the release of transgenic trees into the environment was discussed at COP 9, and parties were therefore urged to;

- Reaffirm the need to adopt a precautionary approach when addressing the issue of genetically modified trees;
- Authorise the release of genetically modified trees only after the completion of contained studies, including in greenhouses and confined field trials, in accordance with national legislation where it exists, addressing long-term effects, as well as in a comprehensive, integrated manner, based on science and transparent risk assessments to avoid potential negative environmental impacts on forest biological diversity;
- Also consider the possible socio-economic impacts of genetically modified trees, as well as their possible impact on the livelihoods of indigenous and local communities;

The implementation of the precautionary principle was also proposed in relation to the use of biomass for energy:

“Address direct and indirect, positive and negative impacts that production and use of biomass for energy, in particular industrial and/or large-scale production and use, may have on forest biodiversity and on indigenous and local communities, also taking into account the components of decision IX-2 on biofuels and biodiversity relevant to forest

¹ The whole set of Elements, Goals and Objectives, is organized in Annex II of this document.

The full document including activities that countries should undertake is available on the CBD site: www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7196

biodiversity, reflecting the varying conditions in countries and regions.”

2.2.5 COP 6 (2002) DECISION VI-9 GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR PLANT CONSERVATION

COP 5 (2000) mandated the development of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, which should include global results-oriented targets for 2010; the strategy was finally adopted at COP 6 as decision VI-9. These targets were later updated by decision X-17 (COP 10, 2010) but decision VI-9 was not withdrawn, so its targets should be considered as existing and complementary to the targets contained in decision X-17.

2.2.6 COP 10 (2010) DECISION X-17 CONSOLIDATED UPDATE OF THE GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR PLANT CONSERVATION 2011-2020

In addition to updating the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and including the new outcome-oriented global targets for the period 2011-2020, COP 10 established the Strategy as part of the broader framework of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, (Aichi targets).

It is important to mention that although a simple reading of the Strategy update (Decision X-17, 2010) makes it seem more ambitious in its objectives and

Table 4. Main objectives of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation

OBJECTIVE	TARGETS
<i>b. Preserving the diversity of plant species</i>	iv) At least 10% of each of the effectively conserved ecological regions of the world should be preserved;
	v) 50% of the world's most important areas of plant species diversity protected;
	vi) At least 30% of production land managed in line with the conservation of plant species diversity
	vii) 60% of the world's threatened species conserved in situ;
	viii) 60% of the world's threatened plant species in collections accessible ex situ, preferably in the country of origin, and 10% of them included in recovery and restoration programmes;
	ix) 70% of the genetic diversity of crops and other important and socioeconomically valuable plant species conserved and related local and indigenous knowledge maintained;
	x) Management plans in place for at least 100 major alien species that threaten plant species, plant communities and associated habitats and ecosystems;
<i>c. Use of plant diversity in a sustainable manner:</i>	xi) No species of wild flora should be endangered by international trade;
	xii) 30% of products based on plant species should be obtained from sources that are managed sustainably;
	xiii) There should be a halt to the decline in plant resources and related knowledge, innovations and practices of local and indigenous people that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care;

Source: prepared by the author, with information recovered from: www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7183 (2002). The two main objectives are shown in the left column, with specific and quantifiable expected results shown in the right column.

Table 5. Main objectives of the updated Global Strategy for Plant Conservation

OBJECTIVE	TARGETS	
<i>II. Plant diversity is to be urgently and effectively conserved</i>	4) At least 15% of each ecological region or vegetation type secured through effective management and/or restoration.	
	5) At least 75% of the most important areas for plant diversity of each ecological region protected with effective management in place for conserving plants and their genetic diversity.	
	6) At least 75% of production lands in each sector managed sustainably, consistent with the conservation of plant diversity.	
	7) At least 75% of known threatened plant species conserved in situ.	
	8) At least 75% of threatened plant species in ex situ collections, preferably in the country of origin, and at least 20% available for recovery and restoration programmes.	
	9) 70% of genetic diversity of crops including their wild relatives and other socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, while respecting, preserving and maintaining associated indigenous and local knowledge.	
	10) Effective management plans in place to prevent new biological invasions and to manage areas important for plant diversity that are invaded.	
	<i>III. Plant diversity is used in a sustainable and equitable manner.</i>	11) No species of wild flora is threatened by international trade.
		12) All wild harvested plant-based products sourced sustainably.
		13) Indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices associated with plant resources maintained or increased, as appropriate, to support customary use, sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care.

Source: prepared by the author, with information recovered from: www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12283 (2010). The two main objectives are shown in the left column, with the targets shown in the right column.

goals than the previous Strategy (Decision VI-9, 2002), there are conceptual differences in the type of protection to be ensured. Thus, taking into account both existing strategies and their complementary actions, their use should be read as a whole in order to carry out the most ambitious set of quantitative and qualitative actions for plant conservation.

2.2.7 COP 7 (2004) DECISION VII-28 WORK PROGRAMME ON PROTECTED AREAS

The programme of work on protected areas was approved at COP 7, with the objective of establishing and maintaining comprehensive, effectively managed

and ecologically representative national and regional protected area systems by 2010 for terrestrial areas and by 2012 for marine areas.

Among a series of recommendations, Paragraph 22 is especially relevant as it “...recalls the obligations of Parties towards indigenous and local communities in accordance with Article 8(j) and related provisions and notes that the establishment, management and monitoring of protected areas should take place with the full and effective participation of, and full respect for the rights of, indigenous and local communities consistent with national legislation and applicable international obligations.”

Table 6. Main objectives of the Work Programme on Protected Areas

GOAL	TARGET
<i>1.1 Establish and strengthen national and regional systems of protected areas integrated into a global network as a contribution to globally agreed goals.</i>	A global network of comprehensive, representative and effectively managed national and regional protected area systems shall be established by 2010 on land and 2012 in the marine area as a contribution to (i) the target of the Strategic Plan of the Convention and the World Summit on Sustainable Development to achieve a significant reduction in the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010; (ii) the Millennium Development Goals, in particular goal 7 on ensuring environmental sustainability; and (iii) the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation.
<i>1.2 Integrate protected areas into broader sectors and land- and seascapes and sectors to maintain ecological structure and function</i>	By 2015, all protected areas and protected area systems are integrated into the wider land- and seascape and relevant sectors, applying the ecosystem approach and taking into account ecological connectivity / and the concept, where appropriate, of networks.
<i>1.3 Establish and strengthen regional networks, transboundary protected areas (TBPAs) and collaboration between neighbouring protected areas across national boundaries.</i>	Establish and strengthen by 2010/2012 / transboundary protected areas, other forms of collaboration between neighbouring protected areas across national boundaries and regional networks, to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, applying the ecosystem approach and improving international cooperation.
<i>1.4 Substantially improve site-based planning and management of protected areas</i>	All protected areas should have effective management in place by 2012, using science-based and participatory site planning processes that incorporate clear biodiversity objectives, targets, management strategies and monitoring programmes, drawing upon existing methodologies and a long-term management plan with active stakeholder involvement.
<i>1.5 Prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to protected areas.</i>	By 2008, effective mechanisms are in place to identify and prevent and/or mitigate the negative impacts of major threats to protected areas.
<i>2.1 Promote equity and benefit-sharing</i>	Establish by 2008 mechanisms for the equitable sharing of both costs and benefits arising from the establishment and management of protected areas.
<i>7) Enhance and ensure involvement of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders.</i>	Full and effective participation by 2008 of indigenous and local communities, in full respect of their rights and recognition of their responsibilities, consistent with national legislation and applicable international obligations, and the involvement of relevant stakeholders, in the management of the establishment and management of new protected areas.

Source: prepared by the author, with information recovered from: www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7765 (2004). The left column shows the 7 main objectives, with the targets shown in the right column.

2.2.8 COP 10 (2010) DECISION X-31 STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROTECTED AREAS

The goals and objectives of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas were revised in the context of adopting the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (Aichi Targets), asking the Parties to improve the coverage and quality, representativeness and connectivity of protected areas.

Paragraph 32b invites Parties *“to recognise the contribution of, where appropriate, co-managed protected areas, private protected areas and areas conserved by indigenous and local communities within the national system of protected areas through recognition in national legislation or other effective means”*.

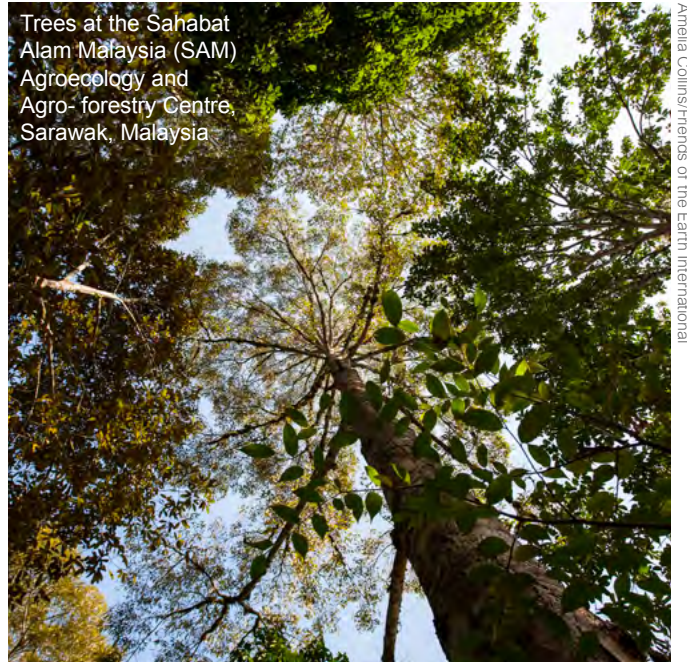
Also relevant is the request in Paragraph 1d to *“promote the application of the ecosystem approach that integrates protected areas into broader landscapes and/or seascapes for the effective conservation of biological diversity and facilitate, in accordance with their management objectives, sustainable use within protected areas.”*

2.2.9 COP 10 (2010) DECISION X-32 SATOYAMA INITIATIVE

The Satoyama Initiative focuses on the promotion and conservation of socio-ecological production landscapes, with the vision of “bringing societies into harmony with nature.”

It seeks mutually beneficial relationships between humans and nature, in which the maintenance and development of socio-economic activities (including agriculture, fisheries and forestry) are aligned with natural processes.

At the request of the SBSTTA, it is recommended that the parties (...) *“recognise that the Satoyama Initiative is a potentially useful tool to better understand and support natural environments influenced by humans for the benefit of biological diversity and human well-being, and affirms that the Satoyama Initiative should be used in a manner consistent and in harmony with the Convention, internationally agreed development goals and other relevant international obligations”*.



Amelia Collins/Friends of the Earth International

2.2.10 COP 14 (2018) DECISION XIV-8 PROTECTED AREAS AND OTHER EFFECTIVE AREA-BASED CONSERVATION MEASURES

COP 14 adopted the definition of *“other effective area-based conservation measures”*, with the understanding that it is *“a geographically delimited area other than a protected area and that is governed and managed in such a way as to achieve sustained positive and lasting results for the conservation of biological diversity in situ, with associated ecosystem functions and services and, where appropriate, cultural, spiritual, socio-economic and other locally relevant values”*.

The definition is then developed in an extensive document that provides detailed guidance on how to implement *“other effective area-based conservation measures.”* Annex I provides Voluntary Guidelines on the Integration of Protected Areas and Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures into the Wider Marian Landscape and Mainstreaming in all Sectors to Contribute, inter alia, to Sustainable Development Goals. While Annex II provides the Voluntary Guidance on Effective Governance Models for Protected Area Management, including Equity, taking into account the work undertaken under Article 8(j) and related provisions. Also relevant is (inter alia) Annex III on Scientific and Technical Advice on Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures.

It is important to note that many of the “areas” where this approach is proposed are indigenous and local community lands. Therefore, most of the recommendations are addressed to Indigenous Peoples and other communities living on these lands.

2.2.11 COP 13 (2016) DECISION XIII-15 IMPLICATIONS OF THE IPBES ASSESSMENT ON BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES ON POLLINATORS

COP 13 highlighted (...) *“the essential role of the abundance and diversity of pollinators, especially wild pollinators as well as managed pollinators, for food production, nutrition and human well-being, the need to address threats to pollinators and pollination, and recognise the contribution of pollinators to sustainable development goals”*.

A series of policies and strategies were developed by inviting governments and other relevant organisations and stakeholders to take them forward, with a focus on *“Reducing risks from pesticides, including insecticides, herbicides and fungicides”*.

The COP 13 decision also highlights the indication to (...) *“develop and implement incentives for farmers, indigenous peoples and local communities to protect pollinators and their habitats, for example through benefit-sharing schemes, including payments for pollinator service schemes, and to remove or reduce perverse incentives in line with applicable international obligations, such as causing the destruction of pollinator habitats, overuse of pesticides and the simplification of agricultural landscapes and production systems”*.

2.2.12 COP 14 (2018) DECISION XIV-6 CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF POLLINATORS: THE INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVE FOR THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF POLLINATORS PLAN OF ACTION 2018-2030

By means of this decision, COP 14 adopted an action plan for the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators, the elements and objectives of which are presented in Annex 1, in Table 6.

Table 7. Elements and Objectives of the Action Plan 2018-2030 of the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators

ELEMENT	OBJECTIVE
1) Enabling policies and strategies	Support the implementation of coherent and comprehensive policies for the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators at local, sub-national, national, regional and global levels, and promote their integration into sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and strategies.
2) Field-level implementation	Reinforce and implement management practices that maintain healthy pollinator communities healthy, and enable farmers, beekeepers, foresters, land managers and urban communities to harness the benefits of pollination functions and services for their productivity and livelihoods.
3) Civil society and private sector engagement	Promote education and awareness in the public and private sectors about the multiple values of pollinators and their habitats, improve tools for decision-making, and implement practical actions to reduce and prevent pollinator decline.
4) Monitoring, research and assessment	Monitor and assess the status and trends of pollination, pollinators and their habitats in all regions, and to address gaps in knowledge, including by fostering relevant research.

Source: prepared by the author, with information recovered from: www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-14/cop-14-dec-06-es.pdf (2018). The elements are shown in the left column, with the objectives shown in the right column.

2.2.13 COP 14 (2018) DECISION XIV-7 SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WILDLIFE

This decision addresses several of the problems associated with the consumption of bushmeat.

It sets out voluntary guidelines for a sustainable bushmeat sector that are annexed to the decision. The aim is to promote the sustainability of supplies at the source, by managing demand along the value chain and creating the conditions for the legal and sustainable management of bushmeat in tropical and subtropical habitats, taking into account traditional use by Indigenous Peoples and local communities in order to safeguard their livelihoods without adversely affecting these livelihoods.

Of particular note is the warning about the health risks associated with the consumption of bushmeat; (...) *“The risk of zoonotic pathogens remains. Health and epidemiological problems may arise between humans and wildlife. Although relatively little is known about the host ecology, its dynamics, and the risk of disease to people in contact with the wildlife being hunted, there is sufficient evidence to suggest that wildlife is an important reservoir of zoonotic pathogens that can present a clear risk of public health epidemics”*.

2.2.14 COP 13 (2016) DECISION XIII-5 SHORT-TERM ACTION PLAN FOR ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION

The Short-term Action Plan for Ecosystem Restoration was adopted at COP 13, consisting of a series of definitions, recommendations, principles and activities.

It defines ecological restoration as *“...the process of managing or supporting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged or destroyed, as a means of sustaining ecosystem resilience and conserving biological diversity. Degradation is characterized by a decline or loss of biological diversity or ecosystem functions. Both degradation and restoration are context-specific and relate to the state of ecosystems and ecosystem processes.*

Among the principles is the statement that (...) *“restoration of ecosystems is not a substitute for conservation nor is it a means of allowing intentional destruction or unsustainable use.” And the statement that (...) “ecosystem restoration activities should be consistent with the provisions of the Convention. In particular, the 12 principles of the Convention’s ecosystem approach”*.

Appendix I provides interesting guidance for mainstreaming biodiversity considerations into ecosystem restoration. These include the statement that *“Avoid afforestation of grasslands and ecosystems with naturally low tree cover.”*

Also important for its level of detail is Appendix II: Indicative Timetable for Short-term Ecosystem Restoration Actions.



3. RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH

Local communities, Indigenous Peoples and NGOs are not signatories to any legally binding document for the protection of biodiversity in forests. Governments, on the other hand, formally committed to ensuring such conservation (among others) in the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Reality is showing that the former are opposed to the destruction of forests (and are therefore complying with the objectives of the CBD), while the latter are actively destroying forests and therefore violating the commitments made (Carrere, 2002). For FOEI, it is essential that the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities are respected, as well as the rights of environmental defenders in general and in particular the rights of young people and women. This is why FOEI pays special attention to supporting the work of the specific working groups within the framework of the CBD, as they are important for a rights-based approach.

3.1 CBD PRINCIPLES AND DECLARATIONS RELATED TO A RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH

The international community has recognised the close dependence that many indigenous peoples and local communities traditionally have on biological resources. This recognition was particularly reflected in the preamble of the Convention on Biological Diversity. There is also wide recognition of the contribution that traditional knowledge can make to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (two of the Convention's key objectives) and the need to ensure the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of traditional knowledge (Secretariat, 2019).

This is made explicit in the Convention on Biological Diversity in Article 8j: *“Subject to its national legislation, respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such*

Table 8. CBD Declarations and Principles related to a Rights-Based Approach

YEAR	COP	DECISION	NAME	AREA
2004	7	VII-16	Voluntary Guidelines Akwé, Kon	8J and ANNEXES
2010	10	X-42	Tkarihwaié Code of Ethical Conduct	8J and ANNEXES
2014	12	XII-12	Action Plan on the Sustainable Use of Customary Biological Diversity	8J and ANNEXES
2016	13	XIII-18	Mo'Otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines	8J and ANNEXES
2018	14	XIV-12	Rutzolijirisaxik Voluntary Guidelines	8J and ANNEXES
2018	14	XIV-13	Glossary of key terms and concepts	8J and ANNEXES
2018	14	XIV-16	Methodological guidance for contributions	8J and ANNEXES
2014	12	XII-7	Incorporation of gender considerations	GENDER

Source: prepared by the author, with information recovered from: www.cbd.int/guidelines (2020). The eight decisions considered as declarations and principles by the CBD are listed, with their corresponding information.

knowledge, innovations and practices and encourage the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of such knowledge, innovations and practices.”

Each subsequent COP has worked on the implementation of this article, making 8 main decisions considered “*Declarations and Principles*” of the CBD, and listed in Table 8. Among them is a decision on gender mainstreaming, which is very important for FOEI’s vision and for a rights-based approach.

3.1.1 COP 7 (2004) DECISION VII-16 AKWÉ: KON VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES FOR THE CONDUCT OF CULTURAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

These are voluntary guidelines for conducting cultural, environmental and social impact assessments for development projects to be carried out or likely to affect, sacred sites or on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities. The guidelines describe how agents that are not Indigenous Peoples (companies and governments) should proceed in carrying out the assessments, in accordance with indigenous law. They propose mechanisms for the Integration of Cultural, Environmental and Social Impact Assessments in a single process, although they do not explain the techniques for carrying out each assessment in particular.

The General Considerations of these Guidelines are relevant to a rights-based approach:

“The following general considerations should be taken into account when conducting an impact assessment for a proposed development that is to be undertaken or is likely to impact on sacred sites or on territories occupied or used by indigenous and local communities:

- a) The prior informed consent of the indigenous and local communities concerned*
- b) Gender diversity;*
- c) Impact assessments and community development plans;*
- d) Legal considerations;*
- e) Ownership, protection and control of traditional knowledge and technologies used in cultural,*

environmental and social impact assessment processes;

- f) Mitigation and threat abatement measures;*
- g) Need for transparency; and*
- h) Establishment of review and dispute settlement procedures.*

3.1.2 COP 10 (2010) DECISION X-42 TKARIHWAIÉ CODE OF ETHICAL CONDUCT, TO ENSURE RESPECT FOR THE CULTURAL AND INTELLECTUAL HERITAGE OF INDIGENOUS AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES

The Code is presented as a guide to (...) *“guide the development of models for ethical codes of conduct for research, use, exchange and management of information related to traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, and access thereto, for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity that are developed according to the unique circumstances and needs of each Party and recognising the rich cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities;”*.

It defines that for the purposes of this code, *“cultural and intellectual heritage” refers to the cultural heritage and intellectual property of indigenous and local communities and is interpreted within the context of the Convention as the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.”*

The Tkarihwaíé Code is organised in 10 General Ethical Principles, 9 Specific Considerations, and 7 Methods (as shown in Table 9), with their respective rationale and developments.

3.1.3 COP 12 (2014) DECISION XII-12 ACTION PLAN ON THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF CUSTOMARY BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

In this decision, general principles were set out, (...) *“the development and implementation of all activities under the action plan on customary sustainable use of biological diversity should be undertaken with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local*

Table 9. Principles and Considerations and Methods of the Tkarihwaïé Code of Ethical Conduct

General ethical principles	Specific considerations	Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Respect for existing settlements ■ Intellectual property ■ Non-discrimination ■ Transparency/full disclosure ■ Prior informed consent and/or approval and involvement ■ Inter-cultural respect ■ Safeguarding collective or individual ownership ■ Fair and equitable sharing of benefits ■ Protection ■ Precautionary approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Recognition of sacred sites, culturally significant sites and lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities ■ Access to traditional resources ■ Not being arbitrarily removed and relocated ■ Traditional guardianship/custodianship ■ Recognition of indigenous and local community social structures – Extended families, communities and indigenous nations ■ Restitution and/or compensation ■ Repatriation ■ Peaceful relations ■ Supporting research initiatives of indigenous and local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Negotiations in good faith ■ Subsidiarity and decision-making ■ Partnership and cooperation ■ Gender considerations ■ Full and effective participation/participatory approach ■ Confidentiality ■ Reciprocity

Source: prepared by the author, with information recovered from: www.cbd.int/doc/publications/ethicalconduct-brochure-es.pdf (2020). The General Ethical Principles, Specific Considerations and Methods are listed.

communities, in particular women and youth. (...) Recognising that indigenous and local communities are the holders of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, access to such traditional knowledge, innovations and practices should be subject to their prior informed consent or approval and participation”.

Three tasks are proposed and developed for the implementation of the Plan of Action, among which the following stand out:

1) Incorporate customary sustainable use practices or policies, as appropriate, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), as a strategic way of preserving

biocultural values and achieving human well-being, and report on them in national reports;

2) Promote and strengthen community-based initiatives that support and contribute to the implementation of Article 10(c) and encourage the sustainable use of customary biological diversity; and engage with indigenous and local communities in joint activities to further the implementation of Article 10(c);

3.1.4 COP 13 (2016) DECISION XIII-18 MO’OTZ KUXTAL VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES

At its 13th meeting in December 2016, the Conference of the Parties adopted the Mo’otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines for the development of mechanisms,

legislation or other appropriate initiatives to ensure the “free, prior and informed consent” of Indigenous Peoples and local communities for access to their knowledge, innovations and practices, for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of their knowledge, innovations and practices relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and to denounce and prevent the illegal appropriation of traditional knowledge.

The guidelines address a number of suggestions and recommendations aimed at ensuring access to information, respect for community decisions, and access to benefits arising from the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, including (...) *“Respect for community protocols and customary laws (...) The term community protocols covers a wide variety of expressions, rules and practices generated by communities to establish the forms of relationship they expect from other stakeholders. Community protocols and customary laws can contribute to legal certainty, transparency and predictability in relation to processes for obtaining the ‘free, prior and informed consent’ of indigenous peoples and local communities.”*

3.1.5 COP 14 (2018) DECISION XIV-12 RUTZOLIJIRISAXIK VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES FOR THE REPATRIATION OF TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES

According to the CBD Secretariat (2019), the aim of the Rutzolijirisaxik Voluntary Guidelines is to facilitate the restitution of traditional knowledge that is relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

This decision recognises that *“many government departments, universities, museums, herbaria, botanical and zoological gardens and other entities hold, keep or house collections containing recorded or documented traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities, which remain relevant for conservation and sustainable use, and which are important for cultural and knowledge restoration”*.

The Rutzolijirisaxik Guidelines are organised in 12 *Guiding Principles for Repatriation*, 8 *Procedural*

Considerations, Special Considerations and Mechanisms that may be useful for the repatriation of traditional knowledge.

3.1.6 COP 14 (2018) DECISION XIV-13 GLOSSARY OF RELEVANT KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF ARTICLE 8(J) AND RELATED PROVISIONS

In a recent publication (2019), the Secretariat mentioned that the objective of the glossary in decision XIV-13 is to facilitate common understanding of key terms and concepts used in the context of Article 8(j) and related provisions, at meetings held under the Convention, including those related to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

The glossary brings together and clarifies some twenty terms and concepts, including those already considered and adopted in the various voluntary guidelines and principles emerging from the work programme (CBD Secretariat, 2019).

3.1.7 COP 14 (2018) DECISION XIV-16 METHODOLOGICAL GUIDANCE REGARDING CONTRIBUTIONS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES

This decision requested the Parties to consider using an indicative and non-exhaustive list of methodological guidance elements to record and promote the contributions of Indigenous Peoples to the conservation of biological diversity, among which the following stand out:

- Recognising that collective actions are related to sustainable customary use and that outcomes can be broad, covering issues such as livelihoods and food security, as well as physical and mental well-being;*
- Seek to contribute to the recognition of rights, especially land tenure and access to customary resources and their influence on the effectiveness of collective action, as well as through community empowerment to promote security of tenure and access;*
- Include in assessments the identification of actual or potential conflicts affecting collective action,*

use assessment processes to encourage dialogue between groups that may have opposing interests, and explore other opportunities for resolving conflicts through dialogue and cooperation, including through culturally appropriate conflict resolution mechanisms.

- a) *Proposals for actions that could be taken by Parties to promote gender mainstreaming in the Convention on Biological Diversity in the context of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020; and*
- b) *A framework for gender mainstreaming in the work of the Secretariat for the period 2015-2020.*

3.1.8 COP 12 (2014) DECISION XII-7 MAINSTREAMING GENDER CONSIDERATIONS

COP 12 recognised the importance of gender considerations in achieving the Aichi Targets for Biodiversity by encouraging Parties to give due consideration to gender issues in their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and to mainstream them their national indicators. This decision, in turn, adopted the Gender Plan of Action 2015-2020. This Plan presents a series of objectives and actions to address gender considerations in the areas covered by the Convention on Biological Diversity. It comprises two parts:

3.2 OTHER RELEVANT DECISIONS RELATED TO A RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH

In addition to the 8 main decisions considered “Declarations and Principles” by the CBD (Table 8), numerous COPs have taken important decisions on Article 8j that reflect the intense work of Indigenous Peoples, local communities and related organisations. Table 10 summarises other decisions considered relevant. It also includes decisions on health, which are interpreted as relevant to a rights-based approach.

Table 10. Other relevant decisions related to a rights-based approach

YEAR	COP	DECISION	NAME	AREA
1998	4	IV-9	Intellectual Property and Indigenous Peoples.	8J and ANNEXES
2000	5	V-16	Communication, dissemination and full participation.	8J and ANNEXES
2002	6	VI-10	Capacity-building aimed at the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities	8J and ANNEXES
2008	9	IX-13	Specific vulnerabilities of indigenous and local communities to the impacts of climate change.	8J and ANNEXES
2010	10	X-41	Sui generis systems for the protection of knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities	8J and ANNEXES
2010	10	X-43	Linguistic diversity.	8J and ANNEXES
2012	11	XI-25	Sustainable use of biodiversity: bushmeat and sustainable management of wildlife.	8J and ANNEXES
2016	13	XIII-6	Biological diversity and human health	HEALTH
2018	14	XIV-4		HEALTH

Source: prepared by the author, with information recovered from: www.cbd.int/decisions (2020). The 9 decisions considered as relevant are listed, along with their corresponding information.

Community agroecology and agro-forestry project, Sungai Buri, Sarawak, Malaysia. Members of the women's group picking vegetables.



3.2.1 COP 4 (1998) DECISION IV-9 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

3.2.2 COP 5 (2000) DECISION V-16 COMMUNICATION, DISSEMINATION AND FULL PARTICIPATION

3.2.3 COP 6 (2002) DECISION VI-10 CAPACITY-BUILDING AIMED AT THE FULL AND EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION OF INDIGENOUS AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES

3.2.4 COP 9 (2008) DECISION IX-13 SPECIFIC VULNERABILITIES OF INDIGENOUS AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES TO THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

At COP 9, the CBD called for attention to the impact of the climate crisis on Indigenous Peoples and local communities, “...noting with concern the specific vulnerabilities of indigenous and local communities to the impacts of climate change and of activities aimed at mitigation and adaptation to the impacts of climate change, including the resulting accelerated threats to traditional knowledge.”

The parties were invited to “...develop appropriate policies to ensure respect for the rights of voluntarily isolated peoples living within protected areas, reserves and parks, and proposed areas for protection, including their choice to live in isolation.”

3.2.5 COP 10 (2010) DECISION X-41 SUI GENERIS SYSTEMS FOR THE PROTECTION OF KNOWLEDGE, INNOVATIONS AND PRACTICES OF INDIGENOUS AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES

This decision encourages parties that have not yet considered or developed sui generis systems for the protection of traditional knowledge to take steps to do so, as appropriate:

Taking into account that; (...) “*sui generis systems for the protection of knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities should be developed taking into account customary laws, practices and community protocols, as appropriate, with the participation and effective approval and involvement of those communities*”.

3.2.6 COP 10 (2010) DECISION X-43 LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY

The COP 10 proposed to carry out an in-depth review of the programme work on Article 8j, making several observations about the indicators to assess it, and the mention of indigenous languages in the section “*Status and trends in the practice of traditional occupations*” is relevant. There, it is proposed to the parties “...to complement the indicator already adopted on the status and trends of linguistic diversity and the number of speakers of indigenous languages in order to assess progress towards the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets for Biodiversity”.

3.2.7 COP 11 (2012) DECISION XI-25 SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIODIVERSITY: BUSHMEAT AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WILDLIFE

Through this decision the COP proposes to “...enhance capacity to fully assess the bushmeat issue and establish appropriate policies and management regimes: National governments should, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, assess the role of bushmeat and other wildlife products in national and local economies and cultures, as well as the ecological services provided by harvested species and other biodiversity as an essential step towards the conservation and sustainable use of this resource.”

This can be done through “...mechanisms for the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the process, to ensure the inclusion of their views on the role of bushmeat in their diets and cultures, and the impacts of unsustainable use of bushmeat on their livelihoods, and to include traditional knowledge and customary laws in policy and planning”.

3.2.8 COP 13 (2016) DECISION XIII-6 BIODIVERSITY AND HUMAN HEALTH

Following the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the CBD Secretariat and the World Health Organisation, the two agencies published a report entitled “Linking Global Priorities: Biodiversity and Human Health, a Review of the State of Knowledge”, which served as the basis for the approach to health at COP 13.

The CBD decision recognises that biological diversity and human health are interlinked in various ways:

- *Biological diversity generates benefits for human health, for example directly as a source of food, nutrition, traditional medicines and biomedical discoveries, and indirectly as a source of clean water, clothing, heating and shelter, by supporting ecosystem functioning and resilience and the provision of essential ecosystem services, and by providing options for adapting to changing needs and circumstances, and to climate change; in urban areas, biological diversity supports a sense of well-being, by stimulating physical exercise, providing clean air and improving emotional well-being, among other things;*
- *Biological diversity can be associated with adverse health effects, in particular through infectious agents;*
- *Several drivers of change can affect both biological diversity and health.*

In turn, the annex to the decision proposes a number of indications for Parties to make on the health approach on the following points;

- *Information on the links between health and biological diversity*

- *Water supply and sanitation*
- *Agricultural production*
- *Food and nutrition*
- *Human settlements*
- *Ecosystem management and infectious diseases*
- *Mental Health and Wellness*
- *Traditional medicine*
- *Biomedical discoveries*
- *Effects of pharmaceutical products*
- *Conservation of species and habitats*
- *Ecosystem restoration*
- *Climate change and disaster risk reduction*

3.2.9 COP 14 (2018) DECISION XIV-4 HEALTH AND BIODIVERSITY

This decision highlights three acknowledgements that give continuity to the work of integrating biodiversity with health:

- *consideration of the links between health and biological diversity can contribute to improving various aspects of human health and well-being, for example through the prevention and reduction of both infectious and non-communicable diseases and through support for nutrition and healthy diets,*
- *the importance of the human microbiome for human health, and the importance of biodiverse green spaces in urban environments, protected areas and their physiological and psychological benefits, and further highlighting the importance of ecosystem-based approaches to achieve multiple benefits,*
- *that accessible biodiverse green spaces can increase human health benefits by offering contact with nature, even for children and the elderly.*

4. FALSE SOLUTIONS

Large companies, industrial sectors and international institutions have proposed market-based “solutions” to address the deepening crisis of biodiversity loss. The “financialisation of nature”, a process of exclusively economic-financial framing of environmental protection discourse and policies, has been promoted as a win-win solution, allowing conservation while business continues as usual. However, this is a false solution that enables the continued destruction of the environment and the violation of human rights in the process (Hall & Mariën, 2020).

False solutions have gained importance in the working groups on incentives and integration of the productive sectors. In the former, the concept of economic valuation of ecosystem services is prioritised in order to develop payment mechanisms that act as positive incentives to promote conservation. This creates a significant adverse consolidation of strategies for the financialisation of nature. Thus, perverse incentives that drive biodiversity loss are not attacked. With regard to the integration of the productive sectors, it is simply a tool for greenwashing, since it is not based on limiting production according to the resilience of each ecosystem and/ or modifying production models that are intrinsically incompatible with the conservation of biological diversity.

4.1 CBD PRINCIPLES AND DECLARATIONS RELATED TO FALSE SOLUTIONS

In Article 11, the CBD recognises the importance of adopting economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of the components of biological diversity. Such incentives seek to fill the profitability gap between unsustainable activities and sustainable alternatives and thus induce relevant actors to conserve biological diversity or use its components in a sustainable manner. It is important to note that the latter is not supported by a categorical prescription or prohibition of specific activities.

The CBD has emphasised the importance of taking appropriate action against incentives that threaten biological diversity as they often arise as unintended side effects of policies designed to achieve other objectives. In order to ensure the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components, it is important to identify policies and practices that create perverse incentives and to consider their removal or the mitigation of their negative impacts through appropriate means.

This section analyses the CBD decisions considered as Principles and Declarations, in direct relation to what FOEI considers to be false solutions starting with those considered by the Secretariat as “Declarations and Principles”, as shown in table 11.

Table 11. CBD Declarations and Principles related to False Solutions

YEAR	COP	DECISION	NAME	AREA
2002	6	VI-15	Proposals for the Design and Application of Incentives	Incentives
2004	7	VII-18	Proposals for the Implementation of Ways and Means to Eliminate or Mitigate Incentives	Incentives

Source: prepared by the author, with information recovered from: www.cbd.int/guidelines (2020).

4.1.1 COP 6 (2002) DECISION VI-15 PROPOSALS FOR THE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF INCENTIVES

In 2002, the CBD guided the creation of incentives for the conservation of biological diversity within the conceptual framework of “*Economic Valuation*” in accordance with decision IV-10 (COP4, 1998) in which it was agreed that: “(...) *the economic valuation of biological diversity and biological resources is an important tool for well-targeted and calibrated economic incentives.*”

This guidance is reflected in a series of proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures in the proposed instruments for decision-making (Annex I to this decision) and recommendations for encouraging co-operation on incentive measures (Annex II). Among the instruments proposed by the COP are: environmental taxes and duties, market creation, elimination of harmful incentives, regulation, environmental funds and public financing. It is interesting to note that the explicit reference for developing recommendations on incentives was taken from the Handbook on Incentives for biodiversity: Design and Implementation, an OECD publication (OECD, 1999).

4.1.2 COP 7 (2004) DECISION VII-18 PROPOSALS FOR THE APPLICATION OF WAYS AND MEANS TO ELIMINATE OR MITIGATE PERVERSE INCENTIVES

At this COP, work on incentives focused on the elimination and/or reduction of incentives harmful to biodiversity. Recognising that “a *perverse incentive* emanates from policies or practices that encourage, either directly or indirectly, resource uses leading to the degradation and loss of biological diversity. The removal of such policies or practices or the mitigation of their perverse effects is therefore an important element in promoting the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

Three phases are suggested in the process of removing such policies or practices or in mitigating their perverse effects on biological diversity, all of which should be implemented with stakeholder participation:

a) *the identification of policies or practices that generate harmful incentives and their impacts;*

b) *the design and implementation of appropriate reforms;*

c) *monitoring, enforcement and evaluation of those reforms.*

These phases are described in detail, and constitute an important input for the management of the phasing out of environmentally harmful incentives by governments.

4.2 OTHER RELEVANT DECISIONS RELATED TO FALSE SOLUTIONS

At subsequent COPs, decisions were made that have consolidated the “false solutions” approach, underpinning the financialisation of biodiversity, and the integration of conservation objectives into which decisions directly related to the objectives of the CBD began to be made. Table 12 summarises these decisions.

4.2.1 COP 8 (2006) DECISION VIII-25 APPLICATION OF TOOLS FOR VALUATION OF BIODIVERSITY

COP 8 continued to deepen the approach to the financialization of nature as a framework for creating incentives for conservation by inviting Parties, inter alia, to:

- *Integration of the values of biodiversity resources and functions and associated ecosystem services into national accounting and decision making, taking into account the conceptual framework of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment*
- *Capture the calculated values through careful analysis and design of markets for ecosystem services where appropriate, taking into account the three objectives of the Convention.*

In addition, Annex I of the Convention promotes options for the application of tools for the valuation of resources and functions of biodiversity and of biodiversity itself. It also describes the main valuation techniques, adapted to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment.

4.2.2 COP 9 (2008) DECISION IX-6 INCENTIVE MEASURES (ARTICLE 11)

This decision identified possible disadvantages to biodiversity resulting from actions to combat climate

Table 12. Other relevant decisions linked to False Solutions.

YEAR	COP	DECISION	NAME	AREA
2006	8	VIII-25	Application of tools for the appreciation of biodiversity	INCENTIVES
2008	9	IX-6	Incentive measures (Article 11)	INCENTIVES
2010	10	X-44	Incentive measures	INCENTIVES
2012	11	XI-30	Incentive measures	INCENTIVES
2000	5	V-24	Sustainable use as a cross-cutting issue	INTEGRATION
2006	8	VIII-17	Private sector engagement	INTEGRATION
2008	9	IX-26	Promotion of business engagement	INTEGRATION
2010	10	X-21	Business engagement	INTEGRATION
2010	10	X-6	Integrating biodiversity into poverty eradication and development	INTEGRATION
2012	11	XI-22	Biodiversity for poverty eradication and development	INTEGRATION
2012	11	XI-7	Business and Biodiversity	INTEGRATION
2014	12	XII-10		INTEGRATION
2014	12	XII-4	Integrating biodiversity into the UN development agenda beyond 2015 and the SDGs	INTEGRATION
2014	12	XII-5	Biodiversity for poverty eradication and sustainable development	INTEGRATION
2018	14	XIV-3	Integration of biodiversity in energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing	INTEGRATION

Source: prepared by the author, with information recovered from: www.cbd.int/decisions (2020). The 15 decisions considered as relevant are listed, along with their corresponding information.

change: *“invites Parties, other governments and international organisations to ensure that possible measures to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries do not undermine the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, but instead provide benefits to forest biodiversity and, where possible, to indigenous and local communities”.*

4.2.3 COP 10 (2010) DECISION X-44 INCENTIVE MEASURES (ARTICLE 11)

At COP 10, the UNEP initiative on The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) was promoted

among the Parties; (...) *“to take measures and establish, or enhance, mechanisms with a view to accounting for the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services in public and private sector decision-making, including by revising and updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans to further engage different sectors of government and the private sector, building on the work of the TEEB initiative, the UNDP regional initiative on the importance of biodiversity and ecosystems for sustained growth and equity in Latin America and the Caribbean, and other relevant initiatives, and also consider undertaking, as appropriate, similar studies at the national level ”*

4.2.4 COP 11 (2012) DECISION XI-30 INCENTIVE MEASURES (ARTICLE 11)

This COP continued to encourage (...) *“Parties to engage the private sector on ways and means to contribute to national implementation of the Convention, such as through the establishment of business and biodiversity platforms/networks and the development of tools to promote the consideration of biodiversity in business activities, including guidance to assist business in reporting on its environmental impacts, in particular on biodiversity, and to support related international initiatives”.*

4.2.5 COP 5 (2000) DECISION V-24 SUSTAINABLE USE AS A CROSS- CUTTING ISSUE

With this decision, COP 5 further elaborated on the integration of biodiversity objectives with the needs of the productive sector, by recognising *“the importance of integrating, as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies, and recognising the importance of addressing this issue in national strategies and action plans, in accordance with Articles 6 and 10 of the Convention on Biological Diversity.”*

4.2.6 COP 8 (2006) DECISION VIII-17 PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT

Recognising that the private sector encompasses a wide range of actors, COP 8 deepened the approach to the private sector by *“noting that there are multiple reasons to promote the involvement of business and industry in the implementation of the Convention, including the following:*

- a) The private sector is arguably the least engaged of all the stakeholders in the implementation of the Convention, yet the daily activities of business and industry have major impacts on biological diversity. Encouraging business and industry to adopt and promote good practice could make a significant contribution towards the 2010 target and the objectives of the Convention;*
- b) Individual companies and industry associations can be highly influential on governments and public opinion; thus, they have the potential to raise the profile of biodiversity and the Convention itself;*

- c) The private sector possesses biodiversity-related knowledge and technological resources, as well as more general management, research and communication skills, which, if mobilised, could facilitate the implementation of the Convention;*
- d) ... the following types of tools and mechanisms may be of use in facilitating business and industry contributions towards the implementation of the Convention and its 2010 target:*
 - (a) Awareness raising materials and training workshops on business and biodiversity issues;*
 - (b) Guidance on the integration of biodiversity considerations into existing voluntary or mandatory reporting and performance standards, guidelines and indices in order to mainstream biodiversity considerations into business practice;*
 - (c) Certification schemes reflecting the full range of biodiversity issues to facilitate consumer choice based on business biodiversity performance;*
 - (d) Internationally agreed standards on activities that impact biological diversity;*
 - (e) Guidance and tools to assist companies in implementing good practice with regard to biodiversity;*
 - (f) Biodiversity policies and action plans to define and operationalize business biodiversity commitments;*
 - (g) Biodiversity benchmarks to guide and assess business biodiversity management practices;*



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- (h) *Guidelines for incorporating biodiversity-related issues into existing environmental impact assessment and strategic impact assessment procedures;*
- (j) *Partnerships to facilitate the knowledge-sharing with regard to good practice;*
- (k) *Public-Private Partnerships.*

These observations contain a deep ideological bias, explicitly failing to point out the responsibilities of various business sectors for the loss of biodiversity and the violation of the rights of the communities living there.

4.2.7 COP 9 (2008) DECISION IX-26 PROMOTION OF BUSINESS ENGAGEMENT

In 2008, the COP lamented the lack of business support for the Convention's proposals and proposed "*Building and Promoting the Business Case for Biodiversity*" as a priority objective.

4.2.8 COP 10 (2010) DECISION X-21 BUSINESS ENGAGEMENT

At COP 10 it was recommended that Parties;

- *"Identify a range of options for incorporating biodiversity into business practices that take into account existing developments under various fora, including relevant institutions and non-governmental organisations, such as the Business and Biodiversity Offset Programme, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, the United Nations Environment Programme, the BioTrade Initiative of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Nippon Keidanren, the Business and Biodiversity Initiative initiated at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;*
- *Support the establishment of national and regional business and biodiversity initiatives and to strive towards a global partnership on business and biodiversity by inviting ongoing initiatives and other stakeholders to join the Business and Biodiversity Initiative, and take note of the Jakarta Charter".*

4.2.9 COP 10 (2010) DECISION X-6 INTEGRATING BIODIVERSITY INTO POVERTY ERADICATION AND DEVELOPMENT

At this COP, the decision was taken to create a working group on the loss of biodiversity and the relationship with poverty eradication and development. Among the terms of reference for the working group, we highlight:

- *"Identify the root causes of poverty that are possibly linked to biodiversity loss and suggest ways and means by which such causes may be removed or remedied by fulfilling the three objectives of the Convention;*
- *Identify means for scaling up good practices and lessons learned and sharing linkages between poverty eradication programmes and the three objectives of the Convention for sustainable development at local, national, regional, sub-regional and global levels".*

4.2.9.1 COP 11 (2012) DECISION XI-22 BIODIVERSITY FOR POVERTY ERADICATION AND DEVELOPMENT

This decision continued the analysis of the working group on biodiversity and poverty eradication, with a relevant request to include an analysis (...) "*of experiences in the integration of biodiversity and poverty eradication, reflections on the root causes and drivers of biodiversity and the eradication of loss and poverty, and linkages with other relevant policies, with a view to making progress towards a roadmap for the integration of biodiversity into the social and economic dimensions of sustainable development, taking into account the outcome of the Rio + 20 Conference, in the context of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets for Biodiversity*".

4.2.9.2 COP 11 (2012) DECISION XI-7 BUSINESS AND BIODIVERSITY

COP 11 also invited Parties to: "*Consider promoting the integration of biodiversity and ecosystem service values into the activities of the private sector, including large and listed companies, taking into account the findings and recommendations of the TEEB for Business Report and the work carried out in the framework of national ecosystem assessments,*

and taking into account the needs and circumstances of small and medium-sized enterprises, in particular in developing countries and countries with economies in transition”.

4.2.9.3 COP 12 (2014) DECISION XII-10 BUSINESS ENGAGEMENT

In 2014, this working group created a series of requests and recommendations to the parties to create enabling environments and legal frameworks that stimulate business participation in meeting the objectives of the CBD.

4.2.9.4 COP 12 (2014) DECISION XII-4 INTEGRATING BIODIVERSITY INTO THE POST-2015 UN DEVELOPMENT AGENDA AND THE SDGS

The vision of including biodiversity in the sustainable development framework and the United Nations development agenda was ratified at COP 12.

4.2.9.5 COP 12 (2014) DECISION XII-5 BIODIVERSITY FOR POVERTY ERADICATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

In this decision, the “Chennai Guide to Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Poverty Eradication” was approved.

The aim of the guidelines contained therein, according to the CBD, is “to facilitate the integration of biodiversity and poverty eradication for development and thereby overcome some of the main root causes and drivers of biodiversity loss that hinder poverty eradication and to address key issues to enhance relevant policies and facilitating poverty eradication. This guidance takes into account countries’ own national visions, approaches and priorities, as well as cross-cutting issues related to gender, indigenous and local communities, inequalities, and the special circumstances of countries, in particular developing countries, as well as the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, “The Future We Want”.

4.2.9.6 COP 14 (2018) DECISION XIV-3 MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY IN ENERGY AND MINING, INFRASTRUCTURE, MANUFACTURING AND PROCESSING

At this COP, intensive work was undertaken to create in-depth guidance for the “Integration of biodiversity in the energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing sectors”.

Within a long list of indications to the Parties, the following requests are striking:

- “Review and, where appropriate, update legal frameworks, policies and practices, to foster the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in socio- economic and business policies and planning, including through incentives for best practices in supply chains, sustainable production and consumption and measures at site or plant level, requiring reporting by businesses on their biodiversity dependencies and impacts , strengthening voluntary disclosure and adopting or updating laws on sustainable procurement and similar policies to shift markets towards more sustainable products and technologies;
- Encourage the application of technology and research and development and innovation regarding mainstreaming biodiversity in the sectors of energy and mining, infrastructure and manufacturing and processing”.

This decision in turn created “The Informal Advisory Group on Mainstreaming of Biodiversity shall be composed of experts competent in fields relevant to the mainstreaming of biodiversity, nominated by the Parties”.

Its main objective is to generate inputs for the post-2020 framework for biodiversity, constituting a powerful tool for the integration of biodiversity and the economic sectors that are themselves drivers of biodiversity loss, in line with the promotion of false solutions.

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An Iban villager from Sungai Buri, Bakong, Miri, Sarawak looking over the oil palm plantation that has encroached on his community's customary territory

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6. ANNEX

Year	Cop	Decision	FOEI programme approaches	Areas	Link	Validity	Relevance	Principles and definitions	Particularity	Analysed
1995	2	II- 10	Biodiversity	Seas and coasts	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7083	Partially valid				No
1995	2	II- 8	CFM	Threatened diversity	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7081	Partially valid	Yes	No	Preliminary review of particularly threatened components of biological diversity and possible actions under the convention	Yes
1995	2	II-15	False solutions	Agriculture	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7088	Withdrawn	No	No		No
1995	2	II-16	False solutions	Agriculture	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7089	Withdrawn	Yes	No		No
1995	2	II-9	CFM	Forests	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7082	Partially valid	Yes	No	Declaration on biological diversity and forests	Yes
1996	3	III-11	False solutions	Agriculture	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7107	Partially valid	Yes	No		No
1996	3	III-12	CFM	Forests	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7108	Withdrawn	No	No	Future programme of work on terrestrial biodiversity: forest biodiversity	No
1996	3	III-13	Biodiversity	Land ecosystems	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7109	Withdrawn				No
1996	3	III-14	Rights	8j and annexes	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7110	Partially valid	No	No		No
1998	4	IV-4	Biodiversity	Inland waters	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7127	Partially valid				No
1998	4	IV-5	Biodiversity	Seas and coasts	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7128	Partially valid				No
1998	4	IV-6	False solutions	Agriculture	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7129	Partially valid	Yes	No		No
1998	4	IV-7	CFM	Forests	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7130	Withdrawn	No	No	Work programme for forest biological diversity	No

Year	Cop	Decision	FOEI programme approaches	Areas	Link	Validity	Relevance	Principles and definitions	Particularity	Analysed
1998	4	IV-9	Rights	8j and annexes	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7132	Partially valid	Yes	No	Intellectual property and Indigenous Peoples	Yes
2000	5	V-10	CFM	Plant conservation	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7152	Withdrawn	No	No	Global strategy for plant conservation	No
2000	5	V-16	Rights	8j and annexes	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7158	Partially valid	Yes	No	Communication, dissemination and full participation	Yes
2000	5	V-18	Biodiversity	Methodologies	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7160	Withdrawn				No
2000	5	V-19	Governance	Nbsaps	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7161	Partially valid				No
2000	5	V-2	Biodiversity	Inland waters	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7144	Partially valid				No
2000	5	V-23	Biodiversity	Land ecosystems	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7165	Partially valid				No
2000	5	V-24	False solutions	Integration	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7166	Partially valid	Yes	No	Sustainable use as a cross-cutting issue	Yes
2000	5	V-25	False solutions	Tourism	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7167	Withdrawn				No
2000	5	V-3	Biodiversity	Seas and coasts	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7145	Withdrawn				No
2000	5	V-4	CFM	Forests	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7146	Partially valid	No	No	Technical expert group on forest biological diversity mandate	No
2000	5	V-5	False solutions	Agriculture	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7147	Partially valid	Yes	No		No
2000	5	V-6	CFM	Ecosystem approaches	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7148	Partially valid	Yes	No	Description of the ecosystem approach	Yes
2000	5	V-7	Biodiversity	Methodologies	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7149	Partially valid				No
2000	5	V-8	Biodiversity	Alien species	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7150	Partially valid				No
2002	6	VI-10	Rights	8j and annexes	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7184	Partially valid	Yes	No	Capacity building aimed at the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities	Yes

Year	Cop	Decision	FOEI programme approaches	Areas	Link	Validity	Relevance	Principles and definitions	Particularity	Analysed
2002	6	VI-11	Governance	Responsibilities	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7185	Partially valid				No
2002	6	VI-12	CFM	Ecosystem approaches	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7186	Full	No	No	Various recommendations	No
2002	6	VI-13	CFM	Sustainable use	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7187	Partially valid	No	No	Various recommendations	No
2002	6	VI-14	False solutions	Tourism	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7188	Withdrawn				No
2002	6	VI-15	False solutions	Incentives	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7189	Partially valid	Yes	Yes	Proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures	Yes
2002	6	VI-2	Biodiversity	Inland waters	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7176	Partially valid				No
2002	6	VI-22	CFM	Forests	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7196	Partially valid	Yes	No	Expanded work programme on forest biological diversity.	Yes
2002	6	VI-23	Biodiversity	Exotic species	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7197	Partially valid	Yes	Yes	Guiding principles for prevention, introduction and mitigation	No
2002	6	VI-25	Governance	Nbsaps	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7199	Partially valid				No
2002	6	VI-26	Biodiversity	Goals	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7200	Partially valid				No
2002	6	VI-3	Biodiversity	Seas and coasts	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7177	Full				No
2002	6	VI-4	Biodiversity	Land ecosystems	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7178	Withdrawn				No
2002	6	VI-5	False solutions	Agriculture	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7179	Partially valid	Yes	No		No
2002	6	VI-6	False solutions	Agriculture	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7180	Partially valid	No	No		No
2002	6	VI-7	Biodiversity	Methodologies	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7181	Withdrawn				No
2002	6	VI-9	CFM	Plant conservation	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7183	Full	Yes	No	Global strategy for plant conservation	Yes

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2004	7	VII-1	CFM	Forests	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7738	Full	No	No	Follow-up	No
2004	7	VII-10	CFM	Plant conservation	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7747	Full	No	No	Follow-up and miscellaneous recommendations	No
2004	7	VII-11	CFM	Ecosystem approaches	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7748	Full	Yes	Yes	Refinement and elaboration of the ecosystem approach, based on experiences	Yes
2004	7	VII-12	CFM	Sustainable use	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7749	Full	Yes	Yes	Addis ababa principles and guidelines for the sustainable use of biodiversity	Yes
2004	7	VII-13	Biodiversity	Exotic species	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7750	Full				No
2004	7	VII-14	False solutions	Tourism	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7751	Full	Yes	Yes	Guidelines on biological diversity and tourism development	No
2004	7	VII-15	False solutions	Climate change	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7752	Full				No
2004	7	VII-16	Rights	8j and annexes	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7753	Full	Yes	Yes	Akwé, kon voluntary guidelines for the conduct of cultural, environmental and social impact assessments	Yes
2004	7	VII-17	Governance	Responsibilities	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7754	Full				No
2004	7	VII-18	False solutions	Incentives	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7755	Full	Yes	Yes	Proposals for the implementation of ways and means to remove or mitigate incentives	Yes
2004	7	VII-2	Biodiversity	Land ecosystems	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7739	Full				No
2004	7	VII-25	Governance	Nbsaps	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7762	Full				No
2004	7	VII-27	Biodiversity	Land ecosystems	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7764	Full				No
2004	7	VII-28	CFM	Protected areas	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7765	Full	Yes	No	Work programme on protected areas	Yes
2004	7	VII-3	False solutions	Agriculture	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7740	Full	No	No		No

Year	Cop	Decision	FOEI programme approaches	Areas	Link	Validity	Relevance	Principles and definitions	Particularity	Analysed
2004	7	VII-30	Biodiversity	Goals	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7767	Full				No
2004	7	VII-31	Biodiversity	Goals	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7768	Full				No
2004	7	VII-32	Biodiversity	Goals	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7769	Full				No
2004	7	VII-4	Biodiversity	Inland waters	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7741	Full				No
2004	7	VII-5	Biodiversity	Seas and coasts	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7742	Full				No
2004	7	VII-6	Biodiversity	Methodologies	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7743	Full				No
2004	7	VII-7	Biodiversity	Methodologies	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7744	Full				No
2004	7	VII-8	Biodiversity	Methodologies	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7745	Full				No
2006	8	VIII-1	Biodiversity	Islands	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11013	Full				No
2006	8	VIII-14	Governance	Nbsaps	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11028	Full				No
2006	8	VIII-17	False solutions	Integration	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11031	Full	Yes	No	Private sector engagement	Yes
2006	8	VIII-19	CFM	Forests	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11033	Full	No	No	Proposal on the review of the implementation of the expanded work programme on forest biological diversity	No
2006	8	VIII-2	Biodiversity	Land ecosystems	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11014	Full				No
2006	8	VIII-20	Biodiversity	Inland waters	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11034	Full				No
2006	8	VIII-21	Biodiversity	Seas and coasts	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11035	Full				No

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2006	8	VIII-22	Biodiversity	Seas and coasts	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11036	Full				No
2006	8	VIII-23	False solutions	Agriculture	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11037	Full	Yes	No		No
2006	8	VIII-24	CFM	Protected areas	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11038	Full	No	No	Review of the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas for the period 2004-2006	No
2006	8	VIII-25	False solutions	Incentives	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11039	Full	Yes	No	Application of tools for valuing biodiversity	Yes
2006	8	VIII-26	False solutions	Incentives	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11040	Full	No	No	Preparation for the in-depth programme review	No
2006	8	VIII-27	Biodiversity	Exotic species	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11041	Full				No
2006	8	VIII-28	Biodiversity	Methodologies	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11042	Full	Yes	Yes	Impact assessment, voluntary guidelines on impact assessment	No
2006	8	VIII-29	Governance	Responsibilities	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11043	Full				No
2006	8	VIII-30	False solutions	Climate change	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11044	Full				No
2006	8	VIII-32	Rights	Health	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11046	Full	No	No		No
2006	8	VIII-5	Rights	8j and annexes	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11017	Full	No	No		No
2006	8	VIII-7	Biodiversity	Goals	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11019	Full				No
2006	8	VIII-8	Biodiversity	Goals	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11020	Full				No
2006	8	VIII-9	Biodiversity	Goals	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11023	Full				No
2008	9	IX-1	False solutions	Agriculture	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11644	Full	Yes	No		No

Year	Cop	Decision	FOEI programme approaches	Areas	Link	Validity	Relevance	Principles and definitions	Particularity	Analysed
2008	9	IX-10	Biodiversity	Goals	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11653	Full				No
2008	9	IX-13	Rights	8j and annexes	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11656	Full	Yes	No	Specific vulnerabilities of indigenous and local communities to the impacts of climate change	Yes
2008	9	IX-15	Biodiversity	Methodologies	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11658	Full				No
2008	9	IX-16	False solutions	Climate change	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11659	Full				No
2008	9	IX-17	Biodiversity	Land ecosystems	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11660	Full				No
2008	9	IX-18	CFM	Protected areas	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11661	Full	No	No	Follow-up and miscellaneous recommendations	No
2008	9	IX-19	Biodiversity	Inland waters	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11662	Full				No
2008	9	IX-2	False solutions	Agriculture	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11645	Full	Yes	No		No
2008	9	IX-20	Biodiversity	Seas and coasts	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11663	Full				No
2008	9	IX-21	Biodiversity	Islands	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11664	Full				No
2008	9	IX-23	Governance	Responsibilities	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11666	Full				No
2008	9	IX-24	Rights	Gender	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11667	Full	No	No		No
2008	9	IX-25	Governance	Responsibilities	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11668	Full				No
2008	9	IX-26	False solutions	Integration	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11669	Full	Yes	No	Promoting business engagement	Yes
2008	9	IX-28	Biodiversity	Cities	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11671	Full				No
2008	9	IX-3	CFM	Plant conservation	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11646	Full	No	No	Follow-up and miscellaneous recommendations	No

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2008	9	IX-4	Biodiversity	Exotic species	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11647	Full				No
2008	9	IX-5	CFM	Forests	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11648	Full	Yes	No	Recommendations and warnings about the use of genetically modified trees and biomass	Yes
2008	9	IX-6	False solutions	Incentives	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11649	Full	Yes	No	Incentive measures (article 11)	Yes
2008	9	IX-7	CFM	Ecosystem approaches	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11650	Full	No	No	Follow-up and miscellaneous recommendations	No
2008	9	IX-8	Biodiversity	Goals	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11651	Full				No
2008	9	IX-9	Biodiversity	Goals	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11652	Full				No
2010	10	X-10	Governance	Nbsaps	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12276	Full	Yes	Yes	National reports	No
2010	10	X-11	Biodiversity	Methodologies	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12277	Full				No
2010	10	X-17	CFM	Plant conservation	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12283	Full	Yes	No	Consolidated update of the global strategy for plant conservation 2011-2020	Yes
2010	10	X-19	Rights	Gender	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12285	Full	No	No		No
2010	10	X-2	Biodiversity	Goals	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12268	Full	Yes	Yes	The 2011-2020 strategic plan for biodiversity and the Aichi targets	No
2010	10	X-21	False solutions	Integration	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12287	Full	Yes	No	Business engagement	Yes
2010	10	X-22	Governance	Responsibilities	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12288	Full				No
2010	10	X-23	Governance	Responsibilities	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12289	Full				No
2010	10	X-28	Biodiversity	Inland waters	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12294	Full				No
2010	10	X-29	Biodiversity	Seas and coasts	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12295	Full				No

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2010	10	X-3	Biodiversity	Goals	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12269	Full				No
2010	10	X-30	Biodiversity	Land ecosystems	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12296	Full				No
2010	10	X-31	CFM	Protected areas	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12297	Full	Yes	No	Strategies to strengthen implementation	Yes
2010	10	X-32	CFM	Sustainable use	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12298	Full	Yes	No	Various recommendations Satoyama initiative	Yes
2010	10	X-33	False solutions	Climate change	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12299	Full				No
2010	10	X-34	False solutions	Agriculture	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12300	Full	Yes	No		No
2010	10	X-35	Biodiversity	Land ecosystems	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12301	Full				No
2010	10	X-36	CFM	Forests	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12302	Full	No	No	Recommendations for inter-agency cooperation	No
2010	10	X-37	False solutions	Agriculture	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12303	Full	Yes	No		No
2010	10	X-38	Biodiversity	Exotic species	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12304	Full				No
2010	10	X-4	Biodiversity	Goals	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12270	Full				No
2010	10	X-40	Rights	8j and annexes	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12306	Full	No	No		No
2010	10	X-41	Rights	8j and annexes	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12307	Full	Yes	No	Sui generis systems for the protection of knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities	Yes
2010	10	X-42	Rights	8j and annexes	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12308	Full	Yes	Yes	Tkarihwaïé code of ethical conduct, to ensure respect for the cultural and intellectual heritage of indigenous and local communities	Yes

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2010	10	X-43	Rights	8j and annexes	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12309	Full	Yes	No	Linguistic diversity.	Yes
2010	10	X-44	False solutions	Incentives	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12310	Full	Yes	No	Incentive measures	Yes
2010	10	X-5	Biodiversity	Goals	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12271	Full				No
2010	10	X-6	False solutions	Integration	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12272	Full	Yes	No	Integrating biodiversity into poverty eradication and development	Yes
2010	10	X-7	Biodiversity	Goals	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12273	Full				No
2010	10	X-8	Biodiversity	Goals	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12274	Full				No
2010	10	X-9	Biodiversity	Goals	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12275	Full				No
2012	11	XI-14	Rights	8j and annexes	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13175	Full	No	No		No
2012	11	XI-15	Biodiversity	Islands	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13176	Full				No
2012	11	XI-16	CFM	Restoration	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13177	Full	No	No	Various recommendations	No
2012	11	XI-17	Biodiversity	Seas and coasts	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13178	Full				No
2012	11	XI-18	Biodiversity	Seas and coasts	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13179	Full				No
2012	11	XI-19	False solutions	Climate change	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13180	Full				No
2012	11	XI-2	Biodiversity	Goals	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13163	Full				No
2012	11	XI-20	False solutions	Climate change	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13181	Full				No
2012	11	XI-21	False solutions	Climate change	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13182	Full				No

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2012	11	XI-22	False solutions	Integration	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13183	Full	Yes	No	Biodiversity for poverty eradication and development	Yes
2012	11	XI-23	Biodiversity	Inland waters	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13184	Full				No
2012	11	XI-24	CFM	Protected areas	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13185	Full	No	No	Follow-up and miscellaneous recommendations	No
2012	11	XI-25	Rights	8j and annexes	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13186	Full	Yes	No	Sustainable use of biodiversity: bushmeat and sustainable management of wildlife	Yes
2012	11	XI-26	CFM	Plant conservation	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13187	Full	No	No	Follow-up and recommendations for inter-agency cooperation	No
2012	11	XI-27	False solutions	Agriculture	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13188	Full	Yes	No		No
2012	11	XI-28	Biodiversity	Exotic species	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13189	Full				No
2012	11	XI-3	Biodiversity	Goals	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13164	Full	Yes	Yes	Framework of indicators for the strategic plan for biodiversity 2011 – 2020 and the biodiversity targets	No
2012	11	XI-30	False solutions	Incentives	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13191	Full	Yes	No	Incentive measures	Yes
2012	11	XI-7	False solutions	Integration	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13168	Full	Yes	No	Business and biodiversity	Yes
2012	11	XI-8	Governance	Responsibilities	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13169	Full				No
2012	11	XI-9	Rights	Gender	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13170	Full	No	No		No
2014	12	XII-1	Biodiversity	Goals	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13364	Full				No
2014	12	XII-10	False solutions	Integration	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13373	Full	Yes	No	Business engagement	Yes
2014	12	XII-11	False solutions	Tourism	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13374	Full				No

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2014	12	XII-12	Rights	8j and annexes	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13375	Full	Yes	Yes	Action plan on the sustainable use of customary biological diversity	Yes
2014	12	XII-14	Governance	Responsibilities	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13377	Full				No
2014	12	XII-15	CFM	Plant conservation	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13378	Full	No	No	Follow-up and miscellaneous recommendations	No
2014	12	XII-16	Biodiversity	Exotic species	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13379	Full	Yes	Yes	Guidance on design and implementation	No
2014	12	XII-17	Biodiversity	Exotic species	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13380	Full				No
2014	12	XII-18	Rights	8j and annexes	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13381	Full	No	No		No
2014	12	XII-19	CFM	Restoration	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13382	Full	No	No	Various recommendations	No
2014	12	XII-2	Biodiversity	Goals	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13365	Full				No
2014	12	XII-20	False solutions	Climate change	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13383	Full				No
2014	12	XII-21	Rights	Health	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13384	Full	No	No		No
2014	12	XII-22	Biodiversity	Seas and coasts	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13385	Full				No
2014	12	XII-23	Biodiversity	Seas and coasts	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13386	Full				No
2014	12	XII-25	CFM	Ecosystem approaches	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13388	Full	No	No	Various recommendations	No
2014	12	XII-4	False solutions	Integration	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13367	Full	Yes	No	Integrating biodiversity into the UN development agenda beyond 2015 and the SDGs	Yes
2014	12	XII-5	False solutions	Integration	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13368	Full	Yes	No	Biodiversity for poverty eradication and sustainable development	Yes

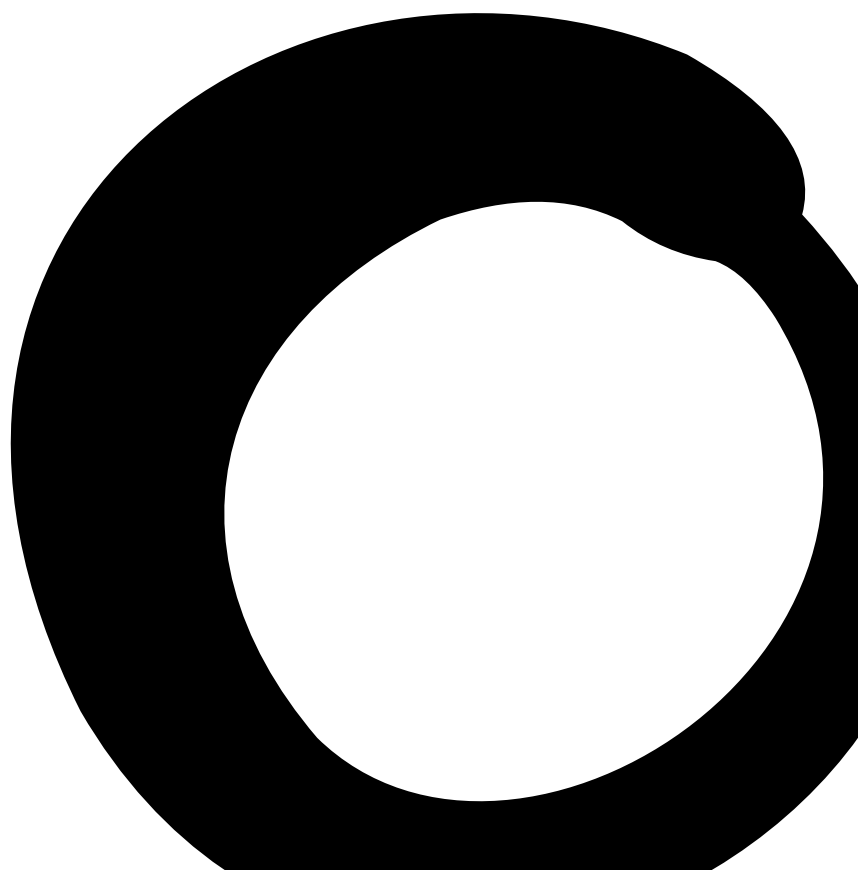
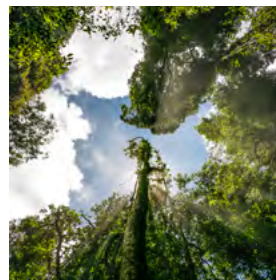
Year	Cop	Decision	FOEI programme approaches	Areas	Link	Validity	Relevance	Principles and definitions	Particularity	Analysed
2014	12	XII-6	Rights	Health	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13369	Full	No	No		No
2014	12	XII-7	Rights	Gender	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13370	Full	Yes	Yes	Gender mainstreaming	Yes
2014	12	XII-8	Governance	Responsibilities	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13371	Full				No
2014	12	XII-9	Governance	Responsibilities	https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13372	Full				No
2016	13	XIII-1	Biodiversity	Goals	https://www.cbd.int/decisions/cop/?m=cop-13	Full				No
2016	13	XIII-10	Biodiversity	Seas and coasts	https://www.cbd.int/decisions/cop/?m=cop-13	Full				No
2016	13	XIII-11	Biodiversity	Seas and coasts	https://www.cbd.int/decisions/cop/?m=cop-13	Full				No
2016	13	XIII-12	Biodiversity	Seas and coasts	https://www.cbd.int/decisions/cop/?m=cop-13	Full				No
2016	13	XIII-13	Biodiversity	Exotic species	https://www.cbd.int/decisions/cop/?m=cop-13	Full				No
2016	13	XIII-14	False solutions	Climate change	https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-13/cop-13-dec-14-es.pdf	Full				No
2016	13	XIII-15	CFM	Threatened diversity	https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-13/cop-13-dec-15-es.pdf	Full	Yes	No	Impact of IPBES assessment on biodiversity and ecosystem services on pollinators	Yes
2016	13	XIII-18	Rights	8j and annexes	https://www.cbd.int/decisions/cop/?m=cop-13	Full	Yes	Yes	Mo'otz kuxtal voluntary guidelines	Yes
2016	13	XIII-19	Rights	8j and annexes	https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-13/cop-13-dec-19-es.pdf	Full	No	No		No
2016	13	XIII-2	Biodiversity	Goals	https://www.cbd.int/decisions/cop/?m=cop-13	Full				No
2016	13	XIII-27	Governance	Nbsaps	https://www.cbd.int/decisions/cop/?m=cop-13	Full				No

Year	Cop	Decision	FOEI programme approaches	Areas	Link	Validity	Relevance	Principles and definitions	Particularity	Analysed
2016	13	XIII-28	Biodiversity	Methodologies	https://www.cbd.int/decisions/cop/?m=cop-13	Full	Yes	Yes	Indicators for the 2011-2020 strategic plan for biodiversity and the Aichi targets	No
2016	13	XIII-29	CFM	Ecosystem approaches	https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-13/cop-13-dec-29-es.pdf	Full	No	No	Impact of IPBES assessment on biodiversity and ecosystem services	No
2016	13	XIII-3	Biodiversity	Goals	https://www.cbd.int/decisions/cop/?m=cop-13	Full				No
2016	13	XIII-30	Biodiversity	Goals	https://www.cbd.int/decisions/cop/?m=cop-13	Full				No
2016	13	XIII-31	Biodiversity	Methodologies	https://www.cbd.int/decisions/cop/?m=cop-13	Full				No
2016	13	XIII-4	False solutions	Climate change	https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-13/cop-13-dec-04-es.pdf	Full				No
2016	13	XIII-5	CFM	Restoration	https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-13/cop-13-dec-05-es.pdf	Full	Yes	No	Short-term action plan for ecosystem restoration	Yes
2016	13	XIII-6	Rights	Health	https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-13/cop-13-dec-06-es.pdf	Full	Yes	No	Biological diversity and human health	Yes
2016	13	XIII-7	CFM	Forests	https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-13/cop-13-dec-07-es.pdf	Full	No	No	Recommendations for inter-agency cooperation	No
2016	13	XIII-8	Rights	8j and annexes	https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-13/cop-13-dec-08-es.pdf	Full	No	No		No
2016	13	XIII-9	Biodiversity	Seas and coasts	https://www.cbd.int/decisions/cop/?m=cop-13	Full				No
2018	14	XIV-1	Biodiversity	Goals	https://www.cbd.int/decisions/cop/?m=cop-14	Full				No
2018	14	XIV-10	Biodiversity	Seas and coasts	https://www.cbd.int/decisions/cop/?m=cop-14	Full				No

Year	Cop	Decision	FOEI programme approaches	Areas	Link	Validity	Relevance	Principles and definitions	Particularity	Analysed
2018	14	XIV-11	Biodiversity	Exotic species	https://www.cbd.int/decisions/cop/?m=cop-14	Full				No
2018	14	XIV-12	Rights	8j and annexes	https://www.cbd.int/decisions/cop/?m=cop-14	Full	Yes	Yes	Rutzoljirisaxik voluntary guidelines for the repatriation of traditional knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local communities	Yes
2018	14	XIV-13	Rights	8j and annexes	https://www.cbd.int/decisions/cop/?m=cop-14	Full	Yes	Yes	Glossary of relevant key terms and concepts for use in the context of article 8(j) and related provisions	Yes
2018	14	XIV-14	Rights	8j and annexes	https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-14/cop-14-dec-14-es.pdf	Full	No	No		No
2018	14	XIV-16	Rights	8j and annexes	https://www.cbd.int/decisions/cop/?m=cop-14	Full	Yes	Yes	Methodological guidance relating to the contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities	Yes
2018	14	XIV-17	Rights	8j and annexes	https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-14/cop-14-dec-17-es.pdf	Full	No	No		No
2018	14	XIV-18	Rights	Gender	https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-14/cop-14-dec-18-es.pdf	Full	No	No		No
2018	14	XIV-2	Biodiversity	Goals	https://www.cbd.int/decisions/cop/?m=cop-14	Full				No
2018	14	XIV-21	Governance	Responsibilities	https://www.cbd.int/decisions/cop/?m=cop-14	Full				No
2018	14	XIV-27	Governance	Nbsaps	https://www.cbd.int/decisions/cop/?m=cop-14	Full				No
2018	14	XIV-28	Biodiversity	Methodologies	https://www.cbd.int/decisions/cop/?m=cop-14	Full				No
2018	14	XIV-29	Biodiversity	Methodologies	https://www.cbd.int/decisions/cop/?m=cop-14	Full				No

Year	Cop	Decision	FOEI programme approaches	Areas	Link	Validity	Relevance	Principles and definitions	Particularity	Analysed
2018	14	XIV-3	False solutions	Integration	https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-14/cop-14-dec-03-es.pdf	Full	Yes	No	Integration of biodiversity in the energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing sectors	Yes
2018	14	XIV-34	Biodiversity	Goals	https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop/?m=cop-14	Full				No
2018	14	XIV-35	Biodiversity	Goals	https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop/?m=cop-14	Full				No
2018	14	XIV-36	CFM	Ecosystem approaches	https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop/?m=cop-14	Full	No	No	Various recommendations	No
2018	14	XIV-4	Rights	Health	https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-14/cop-14-dec-04-es.pdf	Full	Yes	No	Biological diversity and human health	Yes
2018	14	XIV-5	False solutions	Climate change	https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-14/cop-14-dec-05-es.pdf	Full				No
2018	14	XIV-6	CFM	Threatened diversity	https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-14/cop-14-dec-06-es.pdf	Full	Yes	No	Conservation and sustainable use of pollinators: action plan for 2018-2030 of the international initiative for the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators	Yes
2018	14	XIV-7	CFM	Threatened diversity	https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-14/cop-14-dec-07-es.pdf	Full	Yes	No	Sustainable wildlife management	Yes
2018	14	XIV-8	CFM	Protected areas	https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-14/cop-14-dec-08-es.pdf	Full	Yes	No	Protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures: integration, sustainable development. Next steps. Relationship with 8j. Advice	Yes
2018	14	XIV-9	Biodiversity	Seas and coasts	https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop/?m=cop-14	Full				No

ANALYSIS OF THE DECISIONS
OF THE CONVENTION ON
BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY: A TOOL
FOR USE AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL



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