

**Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity**

**Eleventh meeting (COP11)**

Hyderabad, India, 8-19 October 2012

**Overview of WWF Positions**

WWF believes that the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Targets as well as the Nagoya Protocol represent an effective global roadmap to halt biodiversity loss by 2020 and commends Parties for their vision and commitment in adopting these decisions in 2010. However, WWF is concerned that almost two years later there has been relatively little progress in meeting these commitments.

**WWF calls on Parties to accelerate implementation of the CBD by:**

1. Setting national targets and updating national strategies and action plans.
2. Ratifying the Nagoya Protocol.
3. Identifying the financial needs for implementation.
4. Supporting implementation in developing countries (as per Article 20).

COP 11 will be a key meeting to ensure that the convention maintains momentum behind the implementation of the Strategic Plan and Nagoya Protocol.

**WWF calls on Parties to support implementation at COP 11 by:**

1. Agreeing targets to increase funding from all sources including national budgets, international aid, and innovative financing mechanisms.
2. Integrating biodiversity into development by:
  - (a) ensuring the processes to develop the post-2015 Framework (the Millennium Development Goals beyond 2015) and the Sustainable Development Goals integrate and build on the Aichi Targets in their work.
  - (b) encouraging IPBES to promote understanding and political will to address biodiversity loss by ensuring that high-level decision makers and key government sectors are included among their priority target audiences.
3. Approving and promoting mechanisms including indicators, regional partnerships and capacity building to support delivery on the ground.
4. Endorsing the reports of regional workshops to identify Ecologically and Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSA), including them in the CBD EBSA Repository and submitting them to the United Nations General Assembly.

WWF looks forward to supporting implementation of the convention at COP 11 by working with governments and other partners to showcase innovative solutions for implementation and to promote effective CBD decisions.

This paper provides an overview of WWF's main positions for COP11 including joint TRAFFIC / WWF positions. More detailed WWF position papers with suggested text changes are available at: [www.panda.org/cop11](http://www.panda.org/cop11)

## **WWF Positions on COP 11 Agenda Items**

### **2. Status of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization and related developments**

WWF urges COP 11 to support the suggested recommendations of the Second meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Nagoya Protocol (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/06), and in particular to:

- Request the Global Environment Facility to support capacity building for domestic legislative, administrative or policy measures on ABS as well as the implementation of the strategic framework for capacity-building and development in support of the implementation of the Protocol (Recommendation 2/1).
- Promote awareness raising activities to support ratification, early entry into force and implementation of the Protocol, (Recommendation 2/6).
- Reconvene the ICNP for a third meeting to address outstanding issues of its workplan in preparation for the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol. (Recommendation 2/8.)

For more details see full WWF position paper at: [www.panda.org/cop11](http://www.panda.org/cop11)

### **3. Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets:**

#### **3.1 Review of progress in implementation including the establishment of national targets and the updating of national strategies and action plans**

WWF welcomes UNEP/CBD/COP/11/12 and the fact that the majority of countries are in the process of updating their NBSAPs, or planning for revisions. However, WWF is concerned that there has been limited progress in implementing the Strategic Plan since its adoption almost two years ago. The CBD Secretariat concludes in its assessment of progress toward the Aichi targets that “[a] preliminary analysis of progress suggests that relatively little has changed since the Aichi Biodiversity Targets were adopted.”

Only 13 countries have updated their NBSAPs to include the Aichi Targets and few of these include national time-bound targets. **WWF urges Parties to complete this work as soon as possible especially because of the link with national funding needs assessments which are so important for mobilizing resources.**

WWF notes with concern that there are some serious gaps in some of the 13 NBSAPs that have already been updated as detailed in UNEP/CBD/COP/11/12. The gaps include:

- most NBSAPs don't refer to the ecosystem approach
- only a few Parties have targets that are measurable and time bound
- few NBSAPs provide concrete information on how mainstreaming will be accomplished

- relatively little information on funding strategies for implementation of NBSAPs
- most NBSAPs do not refer to the involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities or to traditional knowledge.
- few NBSAPs explicitly refer to gender

WWF urges COP to urgently call on Parties meet their commitments under the Strategic Plan, to draw attention to the above gaps to encourage those Parties currently updating their NBSAPs to avoid similar weaknesses in their final national strategies and action plans.

**WWF urges COP** to adopt recommendation IV/1 of the Working Group on Review of Implementation with the following additional paragraphs:

*1. Takes note of the progress which has been made in implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, and ~~the urgent need for further progress~~ **calls on Parties that have not done so already to set national targets; update their national strategies and action plans; identify the finances required to meet the targets; and develop a plan to mobilize resources as a matter of urgency.***

*1. bis Notes with concern the gaps in some of the 13 NBSAPs as detailed by the Executive Secretary in UNEP/CBD/COP/11/12 and encourages those Parties that are planning or in the process of updating their NBSAPs to ensure:*

- *adequate attention is given to the ecosystem approach as the primary framework for implementing the convention*
- *targets are measurable and time bound*
- *concrete approaches and activities for mainstreaming biodiversity into other sectors are developed*
- *funding strategies are developed for NBSAP implementation*
- *adequate attention is given to the involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities, traditional knowledge and gender*

*14. bis Requests the Executive Secretary to make available completed NBSAPs and examples of good national and regional targets to Parties as they become available.*

### **3.2 Review of progress in providing capacity-building support to Parties, promoting communication, education and public awareness and strengthening of the clearing-house mechanism and technology transfer and cooperation**

WWF commends the work of the CBD Secretariat in supporting Parties for implementing the Strategic Plan and encourages COP to strengthen this work as outlined in WGRI-4 recommendation IV/1 in UNEP/CBD/COP /11/4.

WWF notes from its experience in supporting CBD implementation at regional and national level (in six transboundary regions incorporating more than 30 countries across three continents) that:

- The convention can be a powerful mechanism to bring together diverse partners around a common framework for action leading to delivery on the ground;
- The CBD provides a framework to link biodiversity conservation work at different scales (local, sub-national, national, transboundary, regional and global) providing opportunities to scale-up innovations, exchange experience and build capacity;

- Multi-stakeholder processes at national and regional level that bring together governments, multi-lateral agencies, aid agencies, NGOs, scientific institutions, and local communities and indigenous peoples organisations can greatly enhance CBD implementation by creating synergies, avoiding duplication and strengthening working relationships;
- Through a partnership approach the CBD can leverage significant human and financial resources. WWF has experienced a 1:10 ratio of project investment to leveraged funds in many regions;
- If developed and implemented in a transparent and participatory manner, global-level partnerships can also support and enhance implementation at national and regional level;
- In addition to capacity building and technical support, the CBD Secretariat has a very important role to play as a convener, or neutral broker, bringing partners together and building political will for implementation at both national and regional level;
- Translating CBD decisions and programmes of work can greatly enhance uptake at the national level.

*WWF urges COP to support the suggested recommendations for COP 11, in particular by supporting two new paragraphs:*

*12 bis Requests the Executive Secretary to identify how it can facilitate CBD implementation by acting as a convenor, or neutral broker, to build and political will and partnerships, and ensure adequate time and resources are allocated to this role;*

*12 ter Requests the Executive Secretary to compile best practice and experience from multi-stakeholder approaches to CBD implementation at national and regional level with a view to scaling up this approach with international partners in various regions.*

### **3.3 Further development of tools and guidance for monitoring implementation, including the use of indicators.**

**WWF urges Parties to:**

**(a) consider a set of simple, easily applicable and cost-effective indicators** that can be potentially implemented by all Parties at national level as well as at global level when monitoring implementation of the Strategic Plan. WWF is preparing a paper proposing a set of such indicators which will be available soon.

**(b) adopt SBSTTA recommendation XV/1 with emphasis on:**

- urging Parties to incorporate the indicators and milestones into NBSAPs and provide updates on progress towards milestones at each COP
- requesting the CBD Secretariat, GEF, UNDP and UNEP and other relevant organisations to ensure that indicators and milestones are promoted in their activities supporting NBSAP revision
- engaging regional organisations and regional centres of excellence in the implementation of the indicator framework including the development of guidance, toolkits, databases and the building of capacity at national and regional level.

For more details see full WWF position paper at: [www.panda.org/cop11](http://www.panda.org/cop11)

#### **4. Financial resources and financial mechanism**

##### **4.1. Review of implementation of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, including the establishment of targets**

WWF has developed a common position paper with Birdlife International, Conservation International and The Nature Conservancy. The joint position emphasizes the importance and urgency of agreeing funding targets at COP 11 that will ensure meaningful progress towards adequately financing the implementation of the Aichi Targets.

While precise figures are not available, existing financial needs assessments from national, regional and global levels already indicate that hundreds of billions of dollars per year are needed to successfully implement the Aichi Targets. WWF and the other organizations believe that the available data and interpretation are sufficient to generate meaningful targets.

We urge Parties to:

##### **I. Set Meaningful Funding Targets:**

- Commit to a 20% compounded annual increase “in international financial flows” from 2013 to 2020, as a minimum meaningful step towards closing the funding gap.
- Agree to a 10% compounded annual increase in domestic funding for achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets from 2013-2020, recognizing the need for support of an assessment in developing countries of the available domestic biodiversity funding and funding needs.
- Welcome the results of both the High-Level Panel global assessment and the funding needs assessments for the GEF-6 replenishment and make use of the results to set meaningful targets to mobilize financial resources from all appropriate sources.
- Request the High Level Panel to continue its work to develop a more precise estimate for further consideration at COP-12.

##### **II. Agree Prerequisites for Resource Mobilization Targets:**

- Endorse the use of the average annual biodiversity funding for the period 2006-2010 as the baseline for resource mobilization.
- Adopt the revised reporting framework, as given in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/ADD.1, with plans for its review based on experiences in its application by Parties. Parties, agencies and other institutions should allocate funds to facilitate compliance with the reporting process.

##### **III. Take Actions to Ensure the Use of Multiple Sources of Funding:**

- Endorse WGRI 4 Recommendation UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/4/2, par 13 to consider all possible sources and means that can help to meet the level of resources needed and proposed text from UNEP/CBD/COP/11/14 para 8 to consider appropriate environmental and social safeguards for innovative financial mechanisms.
- Ask the CBD Secretariat to develop proposals and tools for Parties enabling them to match funding needs for each Aichi Target with the most appropriate funding source, while also considering synergies among them.

#### **IV. Agree Timelines for Financial Plans and Reporting:**

- Complete and make public their national level needs assessments and data on their current spending on biodiversity by 2014.
- Decide that all Parties should have prepared their national financial plans and have reported on their domestic biodiversity financing by 2014.

#### **V. Enhance National Capacity:**

- Adopt recommendation in UNEP/CBD/COP/11/4/2 to support developing countries and countries with economies in transition to enhance national administrative and managerial capacities, in order to increase the effectiveness and sustainability of the international and national financial flows.
- Report on the impacts of new and additional financial mechanisms applied in their country and ensure that the proper regulatory frameworks are set in place, such as appropriate social and environmental safeguards.

For more details see full joint NGO position paper at: [www.panda.org/cop11](http://www.panda.org/cop11)

### **5. Cooperation, outreach and the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity**

#### **5.3 Business and biodiversity**

WWF welcomes recommendation 4/7 of the Working Group on Review of Implementation. With regard to the work of the various voluntary standards and certification bodies such as Forest Stewardship Council, and the FairWild Foundation, and the Marine Stewardship Council, WWF urges COP to consider drawing attention to the work of the ISEAL Alliance.

ISEAL works with established and emerging sustainability standards across sectors including agriculture, fishing, carbon, water and others to develop guidance and deliver programmes that strengthen their social and environmental impacts. ISEAL also works with governments and businesses which use or are considering using standards, to share learning and promote standards as effective tools for meeting sustainability targets. For more information see: [www.isealliance.org](http://www.isealliance.org)

**WWF urges Parties to:** recognise the work of ISEAL and encourage the CBD Secretariat to engage with them in activities related to standards and certification.

## 6. Operations of the Convention:

### 6.2 Consideration of the need to strengthen the existing mechanisms of the Convention and the need for and possible development of additional mechanisms

**WWF urges COP11 to support the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in becoming an effective institution that works effectively with the CBD and contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems by:**

- *encouraging IPBES to focus on* strategic target audiences and decision-makers that can allocate resources and promote the mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystems across sectors including heads of state and the UN Security Council) as well as key sectors *including* finance, economics, land planning, national development, forestry, agriculture, and fisheries.
- requesting the executive secretary to prepare a study for the IPBES intersessional process identifying key constraints in the implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan at all levels. This study should consider obstacles to mainstreaming biodiversity across government sectors and how they can be addressed by IPBES.
- *promoting the CBD Strategic Plan as the organising framework for IPBES, the biodiversity-related conventions, UN agencies and national action on biodiversity.*
- *agreeing a mechanism whereby the biodiversity-related conventions can make a coordinated submissions and requests to IPBES based on the CBD Strategic Plan.*
- *encouraging IPBES to ensure* effective capacity-building approaches by requesting an independent evaluation of current biodiversity-related capacity building initiatives by international organisation to inform the IPBES intersessional process.

For more details see full WWF position paper at: [www.panda.org/cop11](http://www.panda.org/cop11)

## 7. Article 8(j) and related provisions

WWF welcomes the outcomes of the Seventh Meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-Ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions (the Working Group) as outlined in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/07.

**WWF calls on COP 11 to support the recommendations of the Working Group and in particular to:**

- Support documentation of the traditional knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples relevant for conservation when any party is carrying out activities in traditional lands/territories including land-use planning, surveys and assessments, as well as biodiversity-related projects.
- Support the development of community protocols, to ensure protection of traditional knowledge, in the context of the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS.
- Endorse the recommendation to develop a Plan of Action on customary sustainable use (Article 10(c)), as a new major component of the revised programme of work for Article 8(j) and related provisions.
- Encourage representation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the decision-making for all initiatives and programs related to the use, exploitation and protection of biodiversity in their traditional lands and/ or territories.

- Seek and secure the free, prior, informed consent (FPIC) of indigenous peoples and local communities for any project or initiative to be conducted in their lands/territories.
- Ensure that fair benefit-sharing mechanisms, that include recognition and respect of traditional knowledge and practices, are developed in relation to the use of traditional knowledge.
- Ensure that appropriate capacity building and educational opportunities and resources are allocated to strengthen innovation and resilience of indigenous peoples and local communities in the face of climate change.
- Ensure that adequate resources and mechanisms are in place to support the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention.
- Support the full and effective integration of Target 18 into the work of the convention and NBSAPs.

For more details see full joint NGO position paper at: [www.panda.org/cop11](http://www.panda.org/cop11)

## **8. Review of the programme of work on island biodiversity**

WWF commends the work of Parties and support provided by the Global Islands Partnership (GLISPA) in implementing the programme of work on island biodiversity (PoWIB).

**WWF urges COP11 to** support the suggested recommendation XI/3 of SBSTTA 16 (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/3), in particular to urge Parties to:

- Promote and support island “Challenges” and other large-scale island initiatives
- Develop and strengthen regional and local collaboration to address invasive species issues within and across jurisdictions
- Develop innovative financial arrangements supplementary to Article 21 of the Convention to support long-term implementation of the program of work on island biodiversity
- Engage in public-private partnerships and participatory approaches to sustainably manage natural resources
- Ensure continued focus on all six priority areas for implementing the PoWIB as identified by decision IX/21

For further details see full WWF position paper at: [www.panda.org/cop11](http://www.panda.org/cop11)

## **10 Marine and coastal biodiversity**

**WWF calls on CBD COP 11** to endorse the SBSTTA 16 recommendations on marine and coastal biodiversity(XVI/4, XVI/5, XVI/6), and more specifically to :

### **10.1 Identification of ecologically and biologically significant marine and coastal areas;**

- Congratulate the Executive Secretary for prompt action to implement COP 10 decision X/29 in setting up a prototype repository for Ecologically and Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSA) reports and convening the first regional expert workshops to generate such reports;
- Make the prototype repository of EBSA reports fully functional as a repository and information sharing mechanism and to convene more regional expert workshops with a view to achieving global coverage as soon as practicable;
- Endorse the summary reports from regional expert workshops, and Parties, contained in the annex to SBSTTA XVI/4, include the summary reports in the CBD EBSA Repository and submit those reports to the United Nations General Assembly and particularly its Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction (BBNJ), as well as to Parties, other Governments and relevant international organizations, the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole on the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socio-economic Aspects and other UN specialized agencies, and to make them publicly available.
- Invite the UNGA BBNJ to provide advice on establishing a UNGA process to ensure that EBSA reports forwarded to relevant international bodies are accompanied by appropriate advice on possible management responses and that those bodies report back to the UNGA on management actions taken, especially with respect to the adoption of area-based tools such as impact assessments and the designation and management of Marine Protected Areas;

### **10.2 Other matters related to marine and coastal biodiversity;**

- Endorse the revised guidelines for the consideration of biodiversity in environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessments in marine and coastal areas (contained in the annex to document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/23);
- Encourage Parties, other Governments and competent international organizations to implement the revised voluntary guidelines on EIAs and SEAs and to report on progress;
- Urge Parties, other Governments and relevant international organizations to develop a coherent legal and institutional framework, to ensure regional and global coordination and cooperation, including through the CBD and the BBNJ, for enabling the consistent implementation of EIAs and SEAs in areas beyond national jurisdiction, building on the CBD voluntary guidelines and other relevant measures;

- Encourage Parties and other Governments to support the development of a multinational agreement for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, including EIAs and SEAs.

For further details see full WWF position paper at: [www.panda.org/cop11](http://www.panda.org/cop11)

## 11. Biodiversity and climate change and related issues

### 11.1 Advice on the application of relevant safeguards for biodiversity with regard to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries

WWF commends the CBD on their hard work in developing advice on the application of REDD+ safeguards. The findings presented in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/24 are a good step forward in addressing the biodiversity aspects of REDD+ safeguards and in providing advice to parties to the CBD and UNFCCC for implementing REDD+ activities. Overall, WWF considers UNEP/CBD/COP/11/24 to be comprehensive guidance to address the biodiversity aspects of REDD+ safeguards. We are particularly pleased to see clear attempts to harmonise REDD+ safeguards under CBD with work under the UNFCCC.

- **WWF calls on COP to:** Adopt SBSTTA recommendation XVI/7 with suggested text changes as outlined in our position paper available at [www.panda.org/cop11](http://www.panda.org/cop11)
- Request the Executive Secretary to summarize the key findings of document UNEP/CBD/ COP/11/24 and promote them in relevant national, regional and international fora;
- Clarify that the proposed set of indicators in UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/8 are not intended to fully represent all safeguards as decided at UNFCCC COP 16 (1/CP.16.), but rather aim to provide a framework for monitoring and informing on safeguards relevant to achieving the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity;
- Invite the UN-REDD, FCPF and the REDD+ SES safeguard initiatives as referred to in paragraph 17 of UNEP/CBD/COP/11/24 to maximize synergies and encourage coordination and the alignment of safeguard frameworks;
- Invite UN-REDD and the FCPF and other relevant REDD+ safeguard initiatives to make use of the REDD+ SES framework for monitoring and reporting of safeguards;
- Encourage bi-lateral and multi-lateral REDD+ finance mechanisms to apply investment criteria according to the safeguard initiatives referred to in paragraph 17;
- Encourage parties to support and promote credible commodity production standards and certification systems such as the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) as meaningful and complementary instruments to support the application, monitoring, reporting and verification of REDD+ safeguards;

- Encourage parties that are planning and implementing REDD+ activities to further raise cross-sectoral awareness and capacity to develop and apply national and sub-national level REDD+ safeguards;
- Encourage developed country Parties to provide technical and financial support to REDD+ implementation countries to develop and apply national and sub-national level REDD+ safeguards that ensure that benefits for biodiversity and for indigenous and local communities are achieved and their participation and engagement in this processes guaranteed, based on UNFCCC decisions.

For further details see full WWF position paper at: [www.panda.org/cop11](http://www.panda.org/cop11)

## 11.2 Studies on geo-engineering

*WWF believes* that by far the most effective approach to mitigating the impacts of climate change is a rapid reduction in global man-made greenhouse gas emissions to at least 80% below 1990 levels by 2050. WWF's recent *Energy Report* shows that by moving rapidly to 100% sustainable renewables, such a reduction is both possible and practicable. Also, WWF's recent *Living Forest Report* presents the option for halting and eventually reversing tropical deforestation and degradation in the next decade. Energy sector GHG emissions (including industry and transport) contribute almost two third of global emissions and forest destruction approximately another 15%.

*It is WWF firm view* that research and/or investment into geo-engineering approaches must not distract or detract from this effort. In addition, mitigation efforts have to be formulated and implemented simultaneously in the non-energy and non-forest sectors such as industrial process emissions, industrial use of long-lived fluorinated gases and agricultural practices in order to have a truly encompassing and equitable mitigation strategy.

*WWF is concerned* that transboundary geo-engineering approaches, particularly airborne Solar Radiation Management (SRM) approaches, raise serious environmental and governance issues that need to be addressed. However there are currently no global bodies that are mandated to provide oversight or regulate the various geo-engineering approaches.

*WWF believes* that the CBD should raise its concerns about these gaps in global governance with the UN Secretary General and request a that he work with relevant international organisations to establish the extent of current competencies to deal with the full range of geo-engineering approaches and suggest to the UN General Assembly how governance gaps might be filled.

### **WWF urges COP to:**

- Recognize that the current regulatory framework is not adequate for regulating many proposed climate-related geo-engineering techniques, particularly atmospheric SRM approaches
- Recognize the need for regulatory mechanisms for geo-engineering approaches that have the potential to cause significant adverse transboundary effects, as well as those deployed in areas beyond national jurisdiction and in the atmosphere
- Request the Executive Secretary to transmit the COP 11 decision to the secretariats of relevant treaties and organizations for their possible consideration.

### **11.3 Other matters related to biodiversity and climate change.**

WWF welcomes SBSTTA recommendation XVI/8 *“Proposals on integrating biodiversity and ecosystem considerations into climate-change-related activities, including addressing gaps in knowledge and information”*.

**WWF urges COP to adopt recommendation XVI/8** including:

- Paragraph 5 which invites Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to further mobilize resources—in order to fill biodiversity and ecosystem services data gaps in the context of climate change, and for research studies at larger spatial scales.
- A new paragraph calling for support for the development of methodologies, guidance, and sharing lessons on nature-based solutions to climate change in particular for climate change adaptation and resilience building.

## **12. Biodiversity and development**

**WWF urges COP11 to** support the recommendation of Working Group on Review of Implementation as outlined in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/33, and in particular to “endorse” the Dehradun Recommendations.

**As a matter of urgency WWF urges COP11 to** call on the processes and institutions that are currently developing the post-2015 Framework (the Millennium Development Goals beyond 2015) and the Sustainable Development Goals to integrate and build on the Aichi Targets in their work.

In accordance with the Dehradun Recommendations, **WWF urges Parties international agencies and organizations to:**

- *integrate biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development processes, including within development cooperation strategies, United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) and multilateral and bilateral country assistance strategies.*
- *identify and promote conservation and/or development policies, activities, projects and mechanisms which empower women, indigenous and local communities and the poor, marginalized and vulnerable, who depend directly on biodiversity and ecosystem services for their livelihoods.*

For further details on WWF’s position see our paper at: [www.panda.org/cop11](http://www.panda.org/cop11)

### **13. Other substantive issues arising from the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties**

#### **13.3 Inland waters biodiversity**

**WWF urges COP to support SBSTTA recommendations XV/5** and especially to recognise the importance of the water cycle to most areas of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and to achieving most of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

#### **13.4 Protected areas**

WWF welcomes UNEP/CBD/COP/11/26 which provides a good overview of progress and gaps in protected area (PA) targets based on governmental reports and regional workshops.

WWF supports the main conclusions and recommendations in the paper but believes that some key issues are missing including: the role of PAs in climate change responses, and the integration of PAs in green economies.

Recommendations for specific text changes to the draft recommendation will be made available soon at: [www.panda.org/cop11](http://www.panda.org/cop11)

#### **13.6 Sustainable use of biodiversity;**

WWF and TRAFFIC welcome the revised Recommendations of the Liaison Group on Bushmeat (LGBM) in the Annex to recommendation XV/6 (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/2) and congratulate the broad participatory manner in which they were agreed at the Joint Meeting of the CBD Liaison Group on Bushmeat and the CITES Central Africa Bushmeat Working Group, and at the subsequent meeting of SBSTTA 15.

#### **WWF and TRAFFIC urge COP11 to:**

- Adopt the revised Recommendations of the Liaison Group on Bushmeat (LGBM).
- *Integrate* the revised Recommendations of the Liaison Group on Bushmeat into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and identify specific National Focal Points for bushmeat at national level.
- *Provide* adequate, timely, and sustainable financial and technical support to the implementation of the revised Recommendations of the Liaison Group on Bushmeat.
- *Engage* with development and agricultural institutions and the scientific community in creating alternatives to bushmeat that are not detrimental to biodiversity.
- *Support* the proposed Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management focused on the implementation of the Recommendations of the Liaison Group on Bushmeat.

For further details on the TRAFFIC/WWF position see our paper at: [www.panda.org/cop11](http://www.panda.org/cop11)

### 13.7 Global Strategy for Plant Conservation

**WWF and TRAFFIC** welcome SBSTTA Recommendation XVI/10 in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/2 and **urge Parties at CoP 11 to:**

- Welcome the progress in implementing Decision X/17.
- *Promote support from financial mechanism, and funding organizations for implementation of the GSPC.*
- *Invite governments to identify National Focal Points for the GSPC and the develop national/sub-regional Strategies and targets.*
- Strengthening collaboration with the World Health Organization and specifically request the WHO to engage in the implementation of GSPC targets relating to human health.
- Ensure the sharing of experience from the successful implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation with other relevant programmes of work of the CBD.

For further details on the TRAFFIC/WWF position see our paper at: [www.panda.org/cop11](http://www.panda.org/cop11)

### 13.8 Biofuels and biodiversity

**WWF urges COP 11 to adopt** recommendation XVI/13 from document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/3 WWF and particularly to:

- *Call on Parties* to undertake continued monitoring of existing and new types of applications and new generations of biofuels in order to ensure that the negative impacts of biofuel production on biodiversity is minimised
- Request the Executive Secretary to compile and / or develop definitions, based on ongoing efforts, of key issues relating to biofuels for consideration such as "high biodiversity or conservation areas", "degraded lands" and "waste and by-products"
- *Re-iterate the invitation to Parties* to develop national inventories of areas of high biodiversity value, critical ecosystems and areas important to indigenous and local communities in order to identify areas inappropriate for biofuel feedstock production
- *Call* for relevant financial and technical support to be provided to implement mapping and zoning exercises related to national inventories
- *Invite the CBD Executive Secretary* to ensure the integration of issues related to biofuels into all relevant programmes of work of the convention and effective collaboration with other relevant conventions (including but not limited to the Ramsar Convention) so as to promote synergies and avoid duplication of work.

For further details on WWF's position see our paper at: [www.panda.org/cop11](http://www.panda.org/cop11)

### 13.11 Incentive measures

**WWF urges COP11 to** support the suggested recommendation XVI/14 of SBSTTA 16 (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/3), in particular:

- To encourage preparation of national studies on the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity;

- To encourage Parties and other Governments to take appropriate action to eliminate, phase out, or reform harmful incentives, including by seizing opportunities arising within the review cycles of existing sectoral policies, both at national and regional levels recognizing that considerable analytical work has already been undertaken to identify harmful incentives and that on-going assessments should not delay action.
- To request the Executive Secretary to continue holding regional capacity-building workshops in cooperation with relevant organizations and initiatives, to support countries in making use of the findings of *The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity* (TEEB) study and in integrating the values of biodiversity into relevant national, local, and regional policies, programmes and planning processes.

For further details on WWF's position see our paper at: [www.panda.org/cop11](http://www.panda.org/cop11)

*For a full set of WWF's position papers, please visit: [www.panda.org/cop11](http://www.panda.org/cop11)*

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