

Note: This document was received during the review period for the Report on the 4th Science Forum at CBD COP-14, additionally to the results of the discussions during the event. Author: Ahmed Sabah Mohammed.

Additional Suggestions

-regional and global action, cooperation and support for prevention extinction of organisms and destroy ecosystems (regional or global), sharing responsibilities between central governments, competent national authorities, sectors and stakeholders, whether natural, ecological or natural (eg earthquakes ... etc.) (Such as pollution, wars, conflicts, forced displacement and the use of mines and their impact on existing ecosystems and biodiversity) that harm plant and animal populations, cause the extinction of organisms and destroy ecosystems. Fragile, strengthening monitoring capacity and addressing future disaster risks.

-Full and explicit commitment to North-South cooperation and support, complemented by South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, and by international organizations and international financial institutions, such as the World Bank, to provide financial support and loans as an essential element in capacity-building and financial and technical assistance and technology transfer among States Parties for the conservation of diversity Using the experiences of States that have made progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies by sharing experiences, lessons learned, good practices, training and learning programs, enforcement legislation and national laws and strategies that contribute to the protection of biodiversity, respect for and documenting local knowledge and cultures that contribute to the protection of biodiversity and dissemination, the advancement of knowledge and mutual learning to raise the level of awareness among the general public and institutions and the creation of political commitment to reduce the obstacles and barriers that prevent

-Developing strategies, action plans and special programs for the conservation of biological diversity in developing countries, in particular the least developed countries with high poverty rates, as well as middle-income developing countries facing difficulties and those with unequal social sectors, especially women, children and youth, persons with disabilities, the poor, migrants, indigenous peoples ... etc.

-Increased opportunities for cooperation between governments, civil society organizations, community-based organizations, non-governmental organizations, the academic community and scientific and research institutions to work more closely together to protect biodiversity while emphasizing information campaigns, social media, and community mobilization.

-To prevent the emergence of a threat to biodiversity resulting from water scarcity and to reduce existing risks through the implementation of integrated, comprehensive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent biodiversity from being affected by this disaster, especially water being the basis of life.

-Promote the registration, collection, and exchange of reliable data and statistics by harnessing ICT innovations to enhance measurement tools, improve biodiversity-

related data collection and practical information, analyze and improve access and dissemination .

-An assessment of the technical, financial and administrative capacity to manage biodiversity threats to identify their capacity to deal with threats identified at the local and national levels.

- Encourage the periodic assessment, registration and dissemination of biodiversity and ecosystem threats in a systematic, free and accessible manner, and to understand, update and periodically disseminate their economic, social, health, educational, environmental and cultural implications to decision makers, the public, communities, and stakeholders, particularly in the tourism sector.

- Encourage and improve collaboration between academia, scientific and research bodies and networks, other stakeholders and policymakers, in order to facilitate the linkage of science to policy development for effective decision-making in biodiversity management.

-Utilizing traditional and local knowledge and practices and indigenous knowledge to supplement scientific knowledge in biodiversity protection and to develop and implement policies, strategies, plans, and programs.

-To strengthen scientific and technical capacities to harness and consolidate existing knowledge, and to develop and apply methodologies and models to assess the threats to biodiversity, vulnerability, and vulnerability to all hazards.

-Encouraging investment in innovation, technology development, patents, environmentally sound technology, science, and innovation research that addresses multiple biodiversity threats aimed at finding solutions in addressing gaps, barriers, interlinkages of phenomena, and social, economic, educational and environmental challenges.

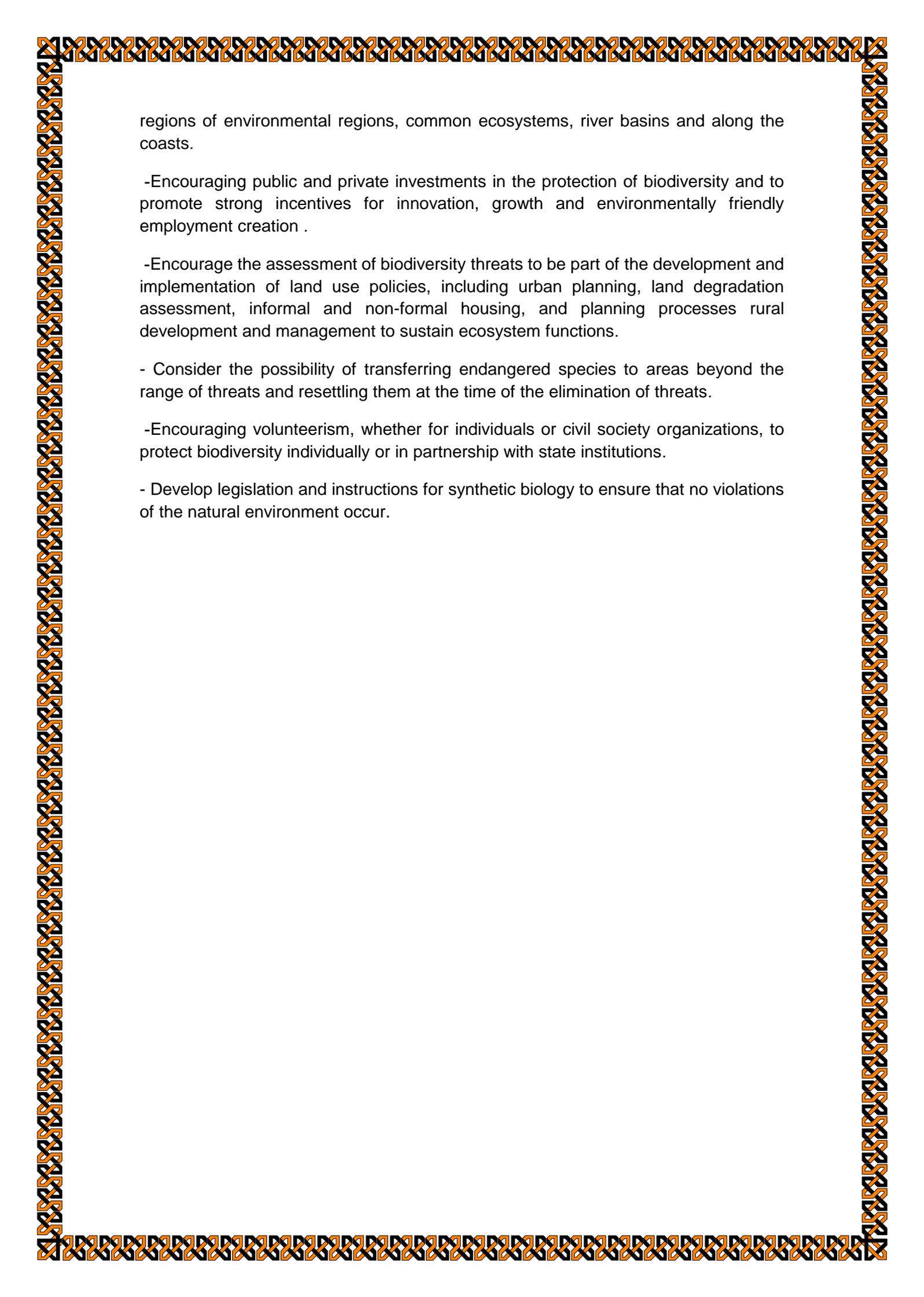
-Promote the integration of biodiversity-risk education into formal and non-formal education systems, as well as in national education curricula for all levels of education, as well as its integration into vocational education and training.

-Encourage the establishment of mechanisms and incentives to ensure high standards of compliance with, and modernization of, enhanced provisions for biosafety in national laws and regulations.

-Develop new mechanisms to monitor and periodically assess progress in the implementation of national and local plans.

-Empower local authorities through regulatory and financial means to work and coordinate with parliamentarians and civil society communities, indigenous peoples and migrants in managing biodiversity threats at the local level.

-Strengthen cooperation and integration to protect biodiversity and migratory organisms across borders and develop effective regional early warning mechanisms in order to create space for biodiversity strategies and action plans, particularly in



regions of environmental regions, common ecosystems, river basins and along the coasts.

- Encouraging public and private investments in the protection of biodiversity and to promote strong incentives for innovation, growth and environmentally friendly employment creation .

- Encourage the assessment of biodiversity threats to be part of the development and implementation of land use policies, including urban planning, land degradation assessment, informal and non-formal housing, and planning processes rural development and management to sustain ecosystem functions.

- Consider the possibility of transferring endangered species to areas beyond the range of threats and resettling them at the time of the elimination of threats.

- Encouraging volunteerism, whether for individuals or civil society organizations, to protect biodiversity individually or in partnership with state institutions.

- Develop legislation and instructions for synthetic biology to ensure that no violations of the natural environment occur.