



## Convention on Biological Diversity

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**Subsidiary Body on Scientific,  
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Item 7 of the provisional agenda\*\*  
**Biodiversity and climate change**

### **Biodiversity and climate change**

#### **Note by the Secretariat**

#### **I. Introduction**

1. In its decision [15/30](#), the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity requested the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to further review the issue of biodiversity and climate change on the basis of views and information submitted by Parties, other Governments and international organizations, as well as relevant scientific and technical information on biodiversity and climate change. In its decision [15/4](#), by which it adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the Conference of the Parties decided that the Framework should be used as a strategic plan for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, its bodies and its Secretariat.

2. Document CBD/SBSTTA/25/9 provides an overview of the findings of the *Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*<sup>1</sup> (IPCC) and related assessments relevant to biodiversity and their implications for the work undertaken under the Convention.

3. The present note contains a brief summary of the submissions of views and information (sect. II). In line with the request of the Conference of the Parties in decision 15/30, a longer synthesis of the submissions received will be made available as an information document, while the full text of the submissions has been made available online.<sup>2</sup> The linkages between biodiversity and climate change reflected in the Framework are considered in section III, which also provides a brief review of previous guidance on climate change developed under the Convention, with a view to identifying where updated or additional guidance may be warranted. Lastly, section IV contains recommendations for the Subsidiary Body.

\* Reissued for technical reasons on 13 September 2023.

\*\* CBD/SBSTTA/25/1/Rev.1.

<sup>1</sup> IPCC, *Climate Change 2023: Synthesis Report* (Geneva, 2023). Available at [www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/syr/](http://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/syr/).

<sup>2</sup> At [www.cbd.int/notifications/2023-043](http://www.cbd.int/notifications/2023-043).

## II. Overview of submitted views and information on biodiversity and climate change

4. Through notification [2023-043](#) dated 14 April 2023, Parties, other Governments and international organizations were invited to submit their views and information on biodiversity and climate change. A total of 26 submissions were received from eight Parties<sup>3</sup> and 18 international organizations.<sup>4</sup> A brief overview of the submissions is provided below.

### A. Global assessments by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Service

5. Canada, the European Union, South Africa and the United Kingdom provided information and views on global assessments and relevant reports by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and IPCC, noting the links between biodiversity loss and climate change and the role of biodiversity in climate change mitigation and adaptation.

6. Canada, Primary Forest Alliance and the International Institute for Environment and Development also noted the joint IPBES-IPCC co-sponsored workshop on biodiversity and climate change and called for the IPBES-IPCC scientific steering committee on biodiversity and climate change to continue its work.

### B. Impacts of climate action on biodiversity and avoiding maladaptation

7. The European Union highlighted the need to avoid the negative impacts of climate change response measures on biodiversity and, if not possible, to minimize and address them, for example, by implementing environmental safeguards. The European Union also highlighted that biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation measures that were well-managed and considered together tended to result in more synergies than trade-offs.

8. FAO, the Forest Defenders Alliance, Friends of the Earth International, the Primary Forest Alliance and the Third World Network emphasized the role of adaptation in urban settings and the need to avoid maladaptation, as well as the inappropriate use of tree plantations and biomass energy, geoengineering and bioenergy carbon capture and storage. They also recognized the potentially harmful impacts of climate change mitigation action, including hydroelectricity production. The Nepal Indigenous Nationalities Preservation Association noted the importance of community-conserved areas, community-based conservation and the promotion of sustainable land-use practices, including climate-resilient agriculture.

### C. Sources of information and metrics

9. Canada, China, Mexico and South Africa provided scientific articles or emphasized the need to base actions on the best available science, including in the development of scenario models.

10. iAtlantic, the Secretariat of the Convention on Wetlands and the International Institute for Environment and Development provided various publications of interest, including published scientific articles, and tools, guidance and policy briefs. The CGIAR System Organization

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<sup>3</sup> Canada, China, European Union, Japan, Mexico, Norway, South Africa and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

<sup>4</sup> Advisory Committee on Subnational Governments and Biodiversity to the Convention on Biological Diversity, coordinated by Regions4 and the Government of Quebec, and ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability, on behalf of the Local and Subnational Governments Major Group, CGIAR System Organization, United Nations/Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Forest Defenders Alliance, Friends of the Earth International, Global Rewilding Alliance, iAtlantic, International Coral Reef Initiative, International Institute for Environment and Development, International Union for Conservation of Nature, Nepal Indigenous Nationalities Preservation Association, Population Institute, Primary Forest Alliance, Secretariat of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, SwedBio at the Stockholm Resilience Centre and Soka Gakkai International (joint submission), Third World Network and CBD Women's Caucus.

highlighted the need for analysis and mapping of the key stakeholders to co-develop a shared vision and strengthen capacities.

#### **D. Links to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**

11. Canada, China, the European Union, Japan and the United Kingdom emphasized the importance of the Framework, with a specific mention of Target 8, and the need for effective implementation, including mainstreaming and synergies with the Paris Agreement.

12. The Forest Defenders Alliance, the Global Rewilding Alliance, the Primary Forest Alliance and the Secretariat of the Convention on Wetlands noted the need for mutually reinforcing legislation between commitments made under the Framework and the Paris Agreement, the indivisibility of the targets and the links between Target 8 and Targets 1, 2 and 3 of the Framework, and the connections between the Sustainable Development Goals, the Framework and the emission reduction targets set under the Paris Agreement.

#### **E. Previous decisions and recommendations on biodiversity and climate change**

13. Canada, the European Union, Norway and the United Kingdom took note of the draft recommendation that had served as a basis for negotiations at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and proposed that it be also used as a basis for further consideration at the twenty-fifth meeting of the Subsidiary Body and the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. South Africa recommended to initiate a process to provide a review or synthesis of progress by Parties, other Governments and international organizations towards the implementation of previous decisions of the Conference of the Parties in order to identify challenges or gaps in implementation.

14. The Global Rewilding Alliance highlighted previous decisions in which the importance of various natural ecosystems had been stressed.

#### **F. Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches**

15. Canada, the European Union, Japan and the United Kingdom noted the important role of nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for achieving Targets 8 and 11 of the Framework. They welcomed United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/5, on nature-based solutions for supporting sustainable development, and highlighted the ongoing consultations on nature-based solutions, as called for by the United Nations Environment Assembly, and their potential to further inform discussions at the twenty-fifth meeting of the Subsidiary Body and the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. They emphasized the opportunities for improved synergy with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change through the use of nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, and the increased potential for funding and mainstreaming into other sectors, including health and agriculture. The European Union also emphasized that climate change should be primarily mitigated by a reduction in anthropogenic emissions.

16. South Africa referred to the divergence of views and lack of clear consensus with regard to the definition, interpretation and application of nature-based solutions and expressed its preference for the work undertaken under the Convention to primarily promote ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction. The European Union, South Africa, the United Kingdom, the Global Rewilding Alliance, SwedBio and Soka Gakkai International took note of the Voluntary Guidelines for the Design and Effective Implementation of Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction,<sup>5</sup> with the United Kingdom regretting that an equivalent did not exist for climate mitigation, which would support the implementation of Target 8.

17. The Forest Defenders Alliance, the Global Rewilding Alliance, the International Coral Reef Initiative and the International Union for Conservation of Nature noted the potential positive impacts

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<sup>5</sup> Decision 14/5, annex. Also published as [CBD Technical Series No. 93](#).

that nature-based solutions could provide for climate change mitigation and adaptation. The International Union for Conservation of Nature also stated that nature-based solutions were grounded in the ecosystem approach and an umbrella concept covering a range of different approaches that used ecosystems to address societal challenges. Nature-based solutions should result in net biodiversity gains and ecosystem integrity and not negative impacts on people or biodiversity.

18. SwedBio, Soka Gakkai International and the CBD Women’s Caucus noted the need for strong social and ecological safeguards in the implementation of nature-based solutions, including on respecting, protecting, promoting and fulfilling human rights, such as those of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and young people. In this regard, clarification was needed as to which social and environmental safeguards were referred to and what such safeguards meant in practice in United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/5. The Third World Network noted the long-standing use of the ecosystem approach and ecosystem-based approaches in the Convention and emphasized that terms that implied “solutions” must not detract from the urgent need for emissions reductions and delay the much-needed decarbonization of economies and societies.

## **G. Finance**

19. China noted the need to scale up financial support and investment in order to achieve Target 8 and the need to avoid the double counting of biodiversity and climate change finance.

20. The International Institute for Environment and Development called for strengthening policy and funding support for integrated approaches that addressed biodiversity loss, climate change and inequality together, while the CBD Women’s Caucus called for gender-responsive biodiversity and climate financing.

## **H. Synergies and cooperation with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and other processes**

21. Canada, the European Union and the United Kingdom highlighted areas of synergy and existing or potential cooperation with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, the Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction and the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements.

22. FAO, the Global Rewilding Alliance, the International Institute for Environment and Development and the Secretariat of the Convention on Wetlands noted the links with the Sustainable Development Goals, the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, the Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction, the Convention on Wetlands and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the United Nations drew attention to the resolutions of the General Assembly on the adverse effects of climate change on the marine environment and marine biodiversity and referred to the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea, which was related to climate change and marine environments.

## **I. Integration of biodiversity and climate change in national policies and plans**

23. The European Union and Japan highlighted the need for mainstreaming biodiversity into national climate change policies and plans and adaptation plans on climate change, including nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans, and to scale up efforts when updating and revising national biodiversity strategies and actions plans. They also took note of the Voluntary Guidelines for the Design and Effective Implementation of Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction.

24. FAO and the International Institute for Environment and Development called for alignment and coherence among climate change policies, commitments and strategies, including long-term strategies, nationally determined contributions, and national adaptation plans, and biodiversity conservation and management policies including national biodiversity strategies and actions plans. The Forest Defenders Alliance called for national biodiversity strategies and actions plans to prioritize the protection of primary and old-growth forests, recognizing the potential economic benefits of the protection, conservation and restoration of ecosystems. The CBD Women's Caucus highlighted the need for a coordinated approach in applying gender plans of action at the national and local levels in order to tackle both biodiversity and climate change effectively.

## **J. Principles**

25. South Africa noted that action under the Convention should "be pursued within the spirit of common, but differentiated responsibilities and capabilities as guided by principles of the Rio Declaration", citing in particular Principle 7, and stated that such action would also be possible within the context of Article 20 of the Convention, which provides that developed country Parties must provide new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed full incremental costs to them of implementing measures that fulfil the obligations of the Convention.

26. Friends of the Earth International and the Third World Network also highlighted the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and capabilities. SwedBio, Soka Gakkai International and the Third World Network highlighted the need to adopt a human rights-based approach in implementing ecosystem-based approaches and nature-based solutions, and they made reference to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas. The Third World Network also noted the need to follow the polluter pays principle and a precautionary approach.

## **K. Indigenous peoples and local communities and stakeholders**

27. The United Kingdom proposed the creation of an expert group between the sixteenth and seventeenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties to: (a) provide and develop guidance on ways and means to address threats to ecosystems affected by climate change, ecosystems with high mitigation and adaptation potential and communities that directly depend on ecosystem functions and services, including indigenous peoples and local communities; and (b) submit a report for consideration by the Subsidiary Body before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in order to support the initiatives of indigenous peoples and local communities related to community-based monitoring and information systems for biodiversity and climate change.

28. The International Institute for Environment and Development noted the importance of locally led action for addressing biodiversity loss, climate change, poverty and inequality. The Primary Forest Alliance and the CBD Women's Caucus noted the need to take the measures necessary to guarantee that the rights, knowledge, including traditional knowledge associated with biodiversity, innovations, worldviews, values and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities are respected, documented and preserved, with their free, prior and informed consent. The Advisory Committee on Subnational Governments and Biodiversity to the Convention on Biological Diversity and ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability called for the Parties to the Convention to enhance the capacity of local and subnational governments, including by providing adequate resources and training, to assess, monitor and manage biodiversity and climate-related risks. The Population Institute and the CBD Women's Caucus also called for gender-responsive approaches, including when designing and implementing ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

## **L. Other suggestions**

29. Various international organizations made additional suggestions, as summarized below:

(a) The CGIAR System Organization suggested the systematic inclusion of marine and inland waters and that national or regional demonstration sites of biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration for climate change adaptation or mitigation based on hotspot analyses be established as learning sites;

(b) FAO proposed a special recommendation to support concrete, large-scale action for inland wetlands and freshwater as means for both enhancing the adaptive capacity of people (e.g. water security), ecosystems and species, and climate change mitigation;

(c) The Forest Defenders Alliance proposed strict protection with non-intervention (also known as “wilderness management”) as an option where land use does not reflect indigenous practices, and called for regular monitoring of the real impact of extractive industries, in particular the impact of the forestry sector on forest habitats;

(d) The Population Institute proposed the integration of multisectoral initiatives and approaches reflecting the linked nature of population dynamics, reproductive health and environmental sustainability in efforts to preserve biodiversity and combat climate change;

(e) The CBD Women’s Caucus proposed moving to an ecocentric approach, which integrates the intrinsic value of biodiversity and ecosystem services into decision-making.

### **III. The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and existing guidance on biodiversity and climate change developed under the Convention**

#### **A. Links to biodiversity and climate change in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**

30. The threat that climate change poses to biodiversity and nature’s contributions to people in addressing climate change and its impacts are recognized in the Framework. Target 8 of the Framework calls for the minimization of the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and the increase of its resilience through mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.

31. Target 11 is aimed at the restoration, maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.

32. Actions towards achieving other targets of the Framework, such as Target 1 (addressing spatial planning), Target 2 (ecosystem restoration), Target 3 (protection) and Target 10 (sustainable agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry), can directly contribute to adaptation to and mitigation of climate change. Other targets, such as Target 16, on sustainable consumption, provide indirect contributions to action on climate change, and thus also address biodiversity loss.

33. It is important to integrate climate change considerations when implementing the Framework. For example, the consequences of climate change, such as habitat shifts, should be taken into account in the design and management of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (Target 3).

#### **B. Previous decisions and existing guidance on biodiversity and climate change adopted and developed under the Convention**

34. At its tenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted a comprehensive decision on biodiversity and climate change (decision X/33), thus providing guidance to Parties on ways to conserve, sustainably use and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services while contributing to

climate change mitigation and adaptation. The guidance was derived from the work carried out by the Second Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biodiversity and Climate Change.<sup>6</sup> The guidance provided in paragraph 8 of decision X/33 covers essential considerations related to assessing the impacts of climate change on biodiversity, reducing the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and biodiversity-based livelihoods, ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation and mitigation, reducing the biodiversity impacts of climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, and valuation and incentive measures.

35. Other decisions addressing the links between biodiversity and climate change include decisions VII/15, VIII/30, IX/16, XI/19, XI/20, XI/21, XII/20, XIII/4, 14/5 and 15/30.

36. In response to decision XIII/4, the Secretariat developed the Voluntary Guidelines for the Design and Effective Implementation of Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction, which were adopted in decision 14/5. The guidelines provide information on principles, safeguards and tools and propose a flexible framework for planning and implementing ecosystem-based approaches, with a view to supporting countries in integrating such approaches into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as well as other sectoral policies.

37. The guidelines build on progressive work on ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in recent years, including a synthesis report on experiences with ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction,<sup>7</sup> developed pursuant to decision XII/20, in which lessons learned, as well as gaps and challenges with the implementation of ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, were identified.

38. Guidance on related topics, such as to restoration,<sup>8</sup> biofuels,<sup>9</sup> forest-related mitigation,<sup>10</sup> biodiversity in cold-water areas<sup>11</sup> and geoengineering,<sup>12</sup> has also been prepared under the Convention.

39. Further information on existing guidance on biodiversity and climate change developed under the Convention is provided in reports prepared in response to decision 14/5.<sup>13</sup> Those reports contain a summary of findings from the review of new scientific and technical information on biodiversity and climate change, including the IPCC *Fifth Assessment Report*, and a consideration of their implications for the work undertaken under the Convention. In the light of the publication of the *Sixth Assessment Report*, a similar summary has been prepared for consideration by the Subsidiary Body at the present meeting.<sup>14</sup>

40. While a wealth of existing guidance and information on biodiversity and climate change is already available, in view of recent developments, such as the adoption of the Framework and the publication of *Sixth Assessment Report*, new or updated guidance could be prepared, taking into account, in particular, the variety of actors involved in climate actions, the value of diverse

<sup>6</sup> See [CBD Technical Series No. 41](#).

<sup>7</sup> [CBD Technical Series No. 85](#).

<sup>8</sup> See [UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/20/12](#), for key considerations for optimizing the benefits and minimizing the negative impacts of ecosystem restoration on biodiversity, and [UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/20/INF/35](#) and [UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/20/INF/36](#), for additional guidance and tools for ecosystem restoration developed under the Convention and by partner organizations and initiatives. Further guidance on ecosystem restoration is also available in decisions [XI/16](#) and [XII/19](#).

<sup>9</sup> See decisions [IX/2](#) and [X/37](#) and [CBD Technical Series No. 65](#).

<sup>10</sup> See [CBD Technical Series No. 43](#), [CBD Technical Series No. 59](#) and decisions [XI/19](#) and [IX/5](#).

<sup>11</sup> See decisions [XII/23](#), annex, and [XIII/11](#).

<sup>12</sup> The possible impacts of geoengineering techniques on biodiversity and associated social, economic and cultural considerations, and the regulatory mechanisms for climate-related geoengineering have been studied in detail in response to decision X/33, and the findings were published in [CBD Technical Series No. 66](#) and in its update, [CBD Technical Series 84](#).

<sup>13</sup> CBD/SBSTTA/23/3 and CBD/SBSTTA/23/INF/1.

<sup>14</sup> See CBD/SBSTTA/25/9.

knowledge and values, and the need for coherence, complementarity and synergy in the work undertaken under the Convention and related processes.

#### IV. Recommendations

41. The Subsidiary Body may wish to adopt a recommendation along the following lines:

*The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice,*

Recalling decisions [VII/15 of 13 April 2004](#), [IX/16 of 9 October 2008](#), [X/33 of 29 October 2010](#), [XIII/4 of 10 December 2016](#), [14/5 of 30 November 2018](#) and [15/30 of 19 December 2022](#) of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and, in particular, the critical role of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services in climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction,

1. Welcomes the publication of the *Sixth Assessment Report* of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change,<sup>1</sup> in which it is highlighted that conserving and restoring ecosystems are feasible, effective and low-cost options for mitigation and adaptation;

2. Notes with appreciation the outcomes of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services-Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change co-sponsored workshop on biodiversity and climate change;<sup>2</sup>

3. Takes note of the synthesis of views and information on biodiversity and climate change, made available to inform the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;<sup>3</sup>

4. Recommends that, at its sixteenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision along the following lines:

*The Conference of the Parties,*

Recognizing that biodiversity loss, climate change, desertification and land degradation are inseparable and interdependent challenges that must be coherently and urgently addressed in an integrated manner to achieve the goals of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework<sup>4</sup> and the Paris Agreement,<sup>5</sup> as well as the voluntary land degradation neutrality targets under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,<sup>6</sup>

Deeply concerned about the increasing impacts of climate change, which exacerbates biodiversity loss and weakens the delivery of crucial ecosystem functions and services,

1. Welcomes the publication of the *Sixth Assessment Report* of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;<sup>7</sup>

2. Notes that the achievement of the goals and mission of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is not possible without urgent and effective action on climate change in line with the Paris Agreement;

3. Also notes that the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity comprise major and essential contributions to climate change mitigation and adaptation and

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<sup>1</sup> Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, *Climate Change 2023: Synthesis Report* (Geneva, 2023).

<sup>2</sup> Hans-Otto Pörtner and others, *IPBES-IPCC Co-Sponsored Workshop: Biodiversity and Climate Change – Scientific Outcome and IPBES-IPCC Co-Sponsored Workshop: Biodiversity and Climate Change – Workshop Report* (Bonn, Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, 2021).

<sup>3</sup> CBD/SBSTTA/25/INF/2.

<sup>4</sup> Decision 15/4.

<sup>5</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3156, No. 54113.

<sup>6</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

<sup>7</sup> Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, *Climate Change 2023: Synthesis Report* (Geneva, 2023).



that, in particular, reducing the loss of natural ecosystems is among the most important options in terms of potential magnitude and cost-effectiveness;

4. *Urges* Parties, when undertaking actions to ensure the achievement of Targets 8 and 11 of the Framework, with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, to:

(a) Identify and maximize potential synergies and promote the positive and minimize or avoid the negative impacts on biodiversity, in particular for vulnerable ecosystems and other ecosystems that are irreplaceable, and communities that directly depend on biodiversity;

(b) Integrate nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction into their revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans and relevant national targets, and ensure synergies with other national planning processes, including existing, new and updated nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans, as appropriate;

(c) Use the tools and information available under the Convention on Biological Diversity,<sup>8</sup> including the Voluntary Guidelines for the Design and Effective Implementation of Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction,<sup>9</sup>

5. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to take into account the existing and projected impacts of climate change on biodiversity when implementing the Framework, including, inter alia, in land- and sea-use spatial planning (Target 1), the design and management of protected areas through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (Target 3) and strategies to prevent the introduction of and control invasive alien species (Target 6);

6. *Encourages* Parties, and invites other Governments, financial institutions, relevant organizations and stakeholders, including the private sector, consistent with Article 20 of the Convention, to scale up investments for climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction, including through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ecosystem restoration and sustainable infrastructure;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to review the outcomes of the intergovernmental consultations on nature-based solutions undertaken by the United Nations Environment Programme in compliance with United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/5, on nature-based solutions for supporting sustainable development,<sup>10</sup> and to provide guidance on their application in the context of the Convention and the implementation of the Framework, in particular actions to support Targets 8 and 11, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting;

8. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources and avoiding duplication of efforts, in collaboration with relevant organizations and processes, in particular the Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Conventions, indigenous peoples and local communities and stakeholders, to facilitate capacity-building, in particular for developing countries, and to increase awareness and understanding of nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, as a complement to the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

<sup>9</sup> Adopted in decision 14/5 and published with complementary information in [CBD Technical Series No. 93](#).

<sup>10</sup> UNEP/EA.5/Res.5.

<sup>11</sup> Decision 15/8, annex I.