



**Convention on
Biological Diversity**

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

Cali, Colombia, 21 October–1 November 2024

Online, 3–6 December 2024

Rome, 25–27 February 2025

Agenda item 30

Adoption of the report

**Report of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological
Diversity on its sixteenth meeting**

Summary

The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity held its sixteenth meeting in Cali, Colombia, from 21 October to 1 November 2024, online from 3 to 6 December 2024 and in Rome from 25 to 27 February 2025. It adopted 37 decisions, which are contained in section I, while the account of the proceedings of the meeting is contained in section II.

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I. Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity

16/1. Review of implementation: progress in national target setting and updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling the adoption of mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review in decision [15/6](#) of 19 December 2022,

Noting the outcomes of and the information and experiences shared during the regional and subregional dialogues on national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and expressing its appreciation to the Parties that hosted the dialogues and the Parties and organizations that provided financial and logistical support for them,

Noting with appreciation the support provided to many Parties by the Global Environment Facility and its implementing agencies for facilitating the revision or updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, while noting with concern that not all eligible Parties were provided with support or timely support,

Recognizing that the revision or updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework¹ depends on the provision of adequate, sufficient, predictable and accessible means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity-building and capacity development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, in particular for developing country Parties,

1. *Congratulates* the Parties that have submitted their revised and updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans in the light of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, as listed in annex I;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that a number of Parties, as listed in annex II, have communicated national targets aligned with the global targets of the Framework, either as a stand-alone submission or as part of the submission of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and submitted those following the template provided in annex I to decision [15/6](#) and using the online reporting tool of the clearing-house mechanism;

3. *Urges* Parties that have not yet done so to revise or update their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as requested in decision [15/6](#), as soon as possible;

4. *Encourages* Parties to enable the full and effective participation and engagement of women, indigenous peoples and local communities, youth, civil society organizations, academia, the private sector, all levels of government and stakeholders from all other relevant sectors in all levels of the revision or updating of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans, through inclusive and transparent modalities;

5. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility and its implementing agencies to provide timely support to all eligible Parties, aligned with national circumstances and needs, upon request, to enable them to revise or update their national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

6. *Urges* all Parties to implement their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention on Biological Diversity,² according to national circumstances, priorities and capabilities, recognizing the need for enhanced support, especially for developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition, through adequate, timely, predictable and easily

¹ Decision 15/4, annex.

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

accessible means of implementation from all sources, on a needs basis, and taking the considerations for the implementation, as set out in section C of the Framework, into account.

Annex I

List of Parties having submitted a national biodiversity strategy and action plan to the Secretariat aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework since December 2022, as at 31 October 2024

	<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of receipt by the Secretariat</i>
1	Afghanistan	28 July 2024
2	Argentina	30 October 2024
3	Australia	27 September 2024
4	Austria ^a	3 May 2024
5	Burkina Faso	15 August 2024
6	Canada	21 June 2024
7	China	25 January 2024
8	Colombia	21 October 2024
9	Cuba	31 July 2024
10	Denmark	21 October 2024
11	European Union	14 November 2023
12	France	11 December 2023
13	Germany ^a	27 October 2024
14	Hungary	28 August 2023
15	India	31 October 2024
16	Indonesia	12 September 2024
17	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	29 October 2024
18	Ireland	8 February 2024
19	Italy ^b	9 July 2024
20	Japan	11 July 2023
21	Jordan	11 August 2024
22	Libya	17 October 2024
23	Luxembourg	7 November 2023
24	Malaysia	31 July 2024
25	Malta	23 September 2024
26	Mauritania	20 October 2024
27	Mexico	22 August 2024
28	Netherlands (Kingdom of the) ^c	18 October 2024
29	Norway	7 October 2024
30	Peru	30 October 2024
31	Republic of Korea	2 August 2024
32	Republic of Moldova	16 October 2024
33	Slovenia	10 September 2024

	<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of receipt by the Secretariat</i>
34	Spain	30 January 2023
35	State of Palestine	16 October 2024
36	Suriname	16 July 2024
37	Thailand ^b	31 October 2024
38	Tonga	27 September 2024
39	Tunisia	15 October 2024
40	Uganda	15 October 2024
41	United Arab Emirates	9 October 2024
42	United Republic of Tanzania	31 October 2024
43	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	30 October 2024
44	Viet Nam	21 October 2024

^a Not submitted in an official United Nations language.

^b Only the summary was submitted in an official United Nations language.

^c Only the national biodiversity strategies and action plans for Aruba and Curaçao, as countries of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, are currently available.

Annex II

List of Parties having submitted national targets aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework through the online reporting tool, as at 31 October 2024

	<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of publication</i>
1	Algeria	1 August 2024
2	Angola	13 September 2024
3	Australia	18 October 2024
4	Austria	1 August 2024
5	Azerbaijan	20 July 2024
6	Bangladesh	29 September 2024
7	Benin	30 September 2024
8	Bhutan	25 July 2024
9	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	31 October 2024
10	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2 August 2024
11	Botswana	14 October 2024
12	Burkina Faso	16 August 2024
13	Burundi	25 July 2024
14	Cabo Verde	18 October 2024
15	Cambodia	29 July 2024
16	Cameroon	23 August 2024
17	Canada	20 September 2024
18	Central African Republic	15 September 2024
19	Chad	12 September 2024
20	Chile	21 October 2024
21	China	6 September 2024

	<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of publication</i>
22	Colombia	17 September 2024
23	Comoros	1 August 2024
24	Cook Islands	16 October 2024
25	Costa Rica	2 August 2024
26	Côte d'Ivoire	15 October 2024
27	Croatia	2 August 2024
28	Cuba	25 July 2024
29	Cyprus	18 October 2024
30	Czechia	31 July 2024
31	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2 August 2024
32	Djibouti	15 August 2024
33	Dominican Republic	20 September 2024
34	Ecuador	31 August 2024
35	El Salvador	16 October 2024
36	Equatorial Guinea	13 September 2024
37	Eritrea	16 October 2024
38	Eswatini	31 July 2024
39	Ethiopia	5 July 2024
40	European Union	1 August 2024
41	Fiji	8 October 2024
42	Finland	19 August 2024
43	France	31 July 2024
44	Gabon	9 September 2024
45	Ghana	1 August 2024
46	Guatemala	13 August 2024
47	Guinea	8 October 2024
48	Honduras	31 July 2024
49	Hungary	2 July 2024
50	India	10 September 2024
51	Indonesia	12 September 2024
52	Iraq	21 October 2024
53	Ireland	20 August 2024
54	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	29 October 2024
55	Israel	9 August 2024
56	Japan	31 July 2024
57	Jordan	3 August 2024
58	Kazakhstan	24 October 2024
59	Kenya	31 July 2024
60	Lao People's Democratic Republic	9 October 2024
61	Lebanon	2 August 2024
62	Lesotho	27 September 2024
63	Liberia	3 August 2024

	<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of publication</i>
64	Libya	17 October 2024
65	Luxembourg	30 July 2024
66	Madagascar	29 July 2024
67	Malawi	31 July 2024
68	Malaysia	1 July 2024
69	Mali	17 October 2024
70	Malta	31 July 2024
71	Marshall Islands	22 October 2024
72	Mexico	31 July 2024
73	Mongolia	4 August 2024
74	Morocco	2 August 2024
75	Mozambique	31 July 2024
76	Namibia	25 October 2024
77	Nepal	1 August 2024
78	New Zealand	7 October 2024
79	Niger	31 July 2024
80	Nigeria	31 July 2024
81	Pakistan	15 August 2024
82	Panama	31 July 2024
83	Papua New Guinea	14 October 2024
84	Paraguay	31 July 2024
85	Peru	18 October 2024
86	Qatar	23 October 2024
87	Republic of Korea	1 August 2024
88	Republic of Moldova	30 July 2024
89	Russian Federation	21 October 2024
90	Rwanda	1 August 2024
91	Samoa	31 October 2024
92	Saudi Arabia	15 October 2024
93	Senegal	24 August 2024
94	Sierra Leone	15 October 2024
95	Singapore	20 October 2024
96	Slovenia	17 October 2024
97	Somalia	19 August 2024
98	South Africa	18 October 2024
99	South Sudan	16 October 2024
100	Spain	22 July 2024
101	Sudan	26 July 2024
102	Suriname	20 October 2024
103	Sweden	3 July 2024
104	Thailand	30 October 2024
105	Togo	25 July 2024

	<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of publication</i>
106	Tonga	16 October 2024
107	Tunisia	15 October 2024
108	Türkiye	17 October 2024
109	Uganda	4 October 2024
110	United Arab Emirates	1 August 2024
111	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 August 2024
112	United Republic of Tanzania	20 October 2024
113	Uruguay	25 October 2024
114	Uzbekistan	7 August 2024
115	Vanuatu	1 August 2024
116	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2 August 2024
117	Yemen	1 August 2024
118	Zambia	23 October 2024
119	Zimbabwe	9 October 2024

16/2. Digital sequence information on genetic resources

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions [15/4](#) and [15/9](#) of 19 December 2022,

Taking note of recommendation [2/1](#) of 16 August 2024 of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Benefit-sharing from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources,

Noting the relevant discussions on digital sequence information on genetic resources and related issues held under other United Nations bodies and treaties, such as the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture,³ the World Health Organization and 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,⁴

Recognizing that the approach to the fair and equitable benefit-sharing from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources set out in the present decision is without prejudice to national access and benefit-sharing measures and does not affect the rights and obligations of any Party deriving from any existing international agreement,

Acknowledging the vital role of digital sequence information on genetic resources and of open access to such information in scientific research and sustainable development,

Recognizing the importance of the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources to achieving Goal C and Target 13 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,⁵

Acknowledging the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,⁶

Recognizing the vital role that indigenous peoples and local communities play in the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources,

Noting that, in some world views, all natural genetic information belongs to Mother Earth,

Recalling the sovereign rights of States over their natural resources,

1. *Adopts the modalities for operationalizing the multilateral mechanism for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources, including a global fund, as set out in the annex to the present decision;*

2. *Decides that the global fund will be known as the Cali Fund for the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources;*

3. *Also decides to further explore the modalities of the multilateral mechanism, including, in the context of paragraph 7 of decision [15/9](#) and the annex to the present decision, possible additional modalities that take products and services into account;*

4. *Further decides to explore possible new tools and models, such as databases, for making digital sequence information on genetic resources publicly available and accessible in a transparent and accountable manner to all Parties;*

5. *Invites Parties, other Governments, indigenous people and local communities, and relevant organizations to submit views on the issues referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4;*

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

(a) *Synthesize the views submitted further to paragraph 5;*

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2400, No. 43345.

⁴ A/CONF.232/2023/4.

⁵ Decision 15/4, annex.

⁶ General Assembly resolution 61/295, annex.

(b) Commission a study to examine options for making digital sequence information on genetic resources publicly available and accessible in a transparent and accountable manner;

(c) Submit the synthesis of views and the study to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation for consideration at its sixth meeting;

(d) Prepare a study on national and international standards for the identification of the small, medium and large entities referred to in paragraph 3 of the annex to the present decision;

(e) Commission a study on contribution rates, including implications for revenue generation and economic competitiveness;

7. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Implementation to consider the synthesis of views and the study mentioned in subparagraphs 6 (a) and (b) and to make recommendations to the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting on:

(a) Possible additional modalities for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources;

(b) Possible tools and platforms, such as databases, for making digital sequence information on genetic resources available and accessible in a transparent and accountable manner.

Annex

Modalities for operationalizing the multilateral mechanism for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources, including a global fund

1. The multilateral mechanism for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources covers, without prejudice to national legislation, digital sequence information on genetic resources:

(a) That is made publicly available, in compliance with national legislation, where applicable;

(b) That is not subject to mutually agreed terms established at the time of access to the genetic resources from which the digital sequence information is derived, unless those terms allow for the making of the digital sequence information on genetic resources freely available;

(c) For which the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources is not provided for under other international instruments on access and benefit-sharing, unless the multilateral mechanism is chosen for that purpose under those instruments.

2. All users of digital sequence information on genetic resources under the multilateral mechanism should share benefits arising from its use in a fair and equitable manner.

3. Users of digital sequence information on genetic resources in sectors that directly or indirectly benefit from its use in their commercial activities should contribute a proportion of their profits or revenue to the global fund, according to their size. Having regard to paragraph 13, entities that, on their balance sheet dates, exceed at least two out of three of thresholds (namely, total assets: 20 million United States dollars, sales: 50 million dollars, and profit: 5 million dollars) averaged over the preceding three years should contribute to the global fund 1 per cent of their profits or 0.1 per cent of their revenue, as an indicative rate. An indicative list of sectors to which such users may belong is contained in enclosure I.

4. In the light of the studies on national and international standards for the identification of small, medium and large entities and on contribution rates, including implications for revenue generation

and economic competitiveness,⁷ the Conference of the Parties will establish thresholds and contribution rates at its seventeenth meeting and review them periodically thereafter.

5. The provisions of paragraph 3 do not apply to entities active in the sectors listed in enclosure I that do not directly or indirectly use digital sequence information on genetic resources.

6. All users of digital sequence information on genetic resources should share non-monetary benefits in a fair and equitable manner, as appropriate. Non-monetary benefit-sharing is complementary to the provisions regarding monetary benefit-sharing included in the present modalities.

7. Non-monetary benefit-sharing should support self-identified capacity and technical development needs and priorities, including capacity-building for the generation of, access to and use and storage of digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as the self-identified needs of indigenous peoples and local communities, including women and youth within those communities. The sharing of non-monetary benefits builds on ongoing activities and will be facilitated through the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development of the Convention on Biological Diversity⁸ and its mechanism to strengthen technical and scientific cooperation in support of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.⁹

8. The sharing of non-monetary benefits will be facilitated through an existing clearing-house under the Convention, which will primarily provide information on demand for capacity-building needs, knowledge exchange and the showcasing and reporting of ongoing non-monetary benefit-sharing activities.

9. Entities operating public databases and public research and academic institutions are not expected to make monetary contributions to the global fund.

10. Entities operating databases tools and models that are dependent on digital sequence information on genetic resources and that make such information publicly available should:

(a) Make information on the multilateral mechanism for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources available to those accessing their databases and underline that generating monetary benefits from the use of such information accessed through their databases may require the sharing of those benefits through the multilateral mechanism;

(b) Inform those submitting data of the requirement to comply with applicable national and international access and benefit-sharing obligations;

(c) Require the provision of information on the country of origin of the genetic resources from which digital sequence information was derived, where known, as well as, when appropriate, metadata associated with the genetic resources from which digital sequence information was derived, including an indication of the use of traditional knowledge associated with the genetic resources and its origin or source;

(d) With regard to data governance, be consistent with open access to data, taking into consideration the principles of findability, accessibility, interoperability and reusability (FAIR), of collective benefits, authority to control, responsibility and ethics (CARE) and of transparency, responsibility, user-focus, sustainability and technology (TRUST), as well as the recommendations set out in section III of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization *Recommendation on Open Science*;

(e) Request that those submitting digital sequence information on genetic resources indicate that it is not subject to any restrictions that prohibit its sharing.

⁷ As referenced in subparagraphs 6 (d) and (e) of the present decision.

⁸ Decision 15/8, annex I.

⁹ Ibid., annex II.

11. Parties funding, sponsoring or hosting sequence databases should ensure that entities operating such databases take measures to ensure the effective implementation of the present decision and other relevant future decisions of the Conference of the Parties.
12. Other Governments funding, sponsoring or hosting sequence databases are encouraged to ensure that entities operating such databases will take measures to ensure the effective implementation of the present decision and other relevant future decisions of the Conference of the Parties.
13. Parties and non-Parties are invited to take administrative, policy or legislative measures, consistent with national legislation, to incentivize users in their jurisdiction to contribute to the global fund in line with the modalities of the multilateral mechanism.
14. Contributions to the global fund are expected to be made directly but may be made through a national authority. Receipts will be issued at the point of contribution to the global fund.
15. For each year that users make monetary contributions to the fund in line with the modalities of the multilateral mechanism, they will be considered as having fairly and equitably shared monetary benefits arising from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources under the multilateral mechanism and will receive a certificate accordingly. Such a certificate excludes the user from any expectation to share further monetary benefits from the use of such information within the scope of the multilateral mechanism for that year.
16. Contributions to the global fund additional to those provided for in the paragraphs above are encouraged.
17. Funding from the global fund should be allocated in a fair, equitable, transparent, accountable and gender-responsive manner.
18. Funding should support the realization of the objectives of the Convention in developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and Parties with economies in transition, especially the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, including through the delivery of activities described in national biodiversity strategies and action plans; contribute to scientific research on biodiversity; benefit indigenous peoples and local communities, including women and youth within those communities; and support the building of capacity, in accordance with Article 16 of the Convention, to generate, access, use, analyse and store digital sequence information on genetic resources according to capacity needs. Funding will also be available for those purposes to indigenous peoples and local communities in developed countries, where appropriate. In the event that any other intergovernmental forums decide to make use of the multilateral mechanism to share the benefits from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources, the funding should also support the realization of their objectives.
19. Funding will be allocated taking into account the overall level of funding available in the global fund and an indicative list of criteria, as set out in enclosure II. A formula will be determined by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting on the basis of the work of a group established with the terms of reference provided in enclosure III.
20. Funding to Parties will be disbursed through direct allocations to countries, as described in paragraph 19. Each recipient Party is invited to designate or establish, as appropriate, a national entity, such as a national biodiversity fund, to receive funds and distribute them in a transparent manner to support the activities described in paragraph 18. Such entities may allocate resources, in a transparent manner, on the basis of projects developed through a country-driven or community-driven process and should be accountable for ensuring that the funds are used for the self-identified purposes for which they are distributed. They should operate according to internationally accepted fiduciary standards and provide reports on the activities undertaken under the fund and on their impacts. Recipient Parties, at their own discretion, may alternatively designate an international, regional or subregional entity to fulfil those functions.

21. Where appropriate, and subject to national circumstances and national legislation, at least half of the funding of the global fund should support the self-identified needs of indigenous peoples and local communities, including women and youth within those communities, through government authorities or by direct payments through institutions identified by indigenous peoples and local communities.
22. The Conference of the Parties may set aside a proportion of funds to support capacity-building and capacity development, ensuring that developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and Parties with economies in transition have access to the tools and expertise necessary to fully participate and benefit from digital sequence information on genetic resources.
23. The fund will be administered by the United Nations through the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office, in line with decisions of the Conference of Parties, and operate under the authority of and be accountable to the Conference of Parties.
24. The multilateral mechanism and its fund will operate according to the principles of inclusivity, equity and transparency.
25. The multilateral mechanism must respect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including women and youth within those communities.
26. Without prejudice to national access and benefit-sharing measures, where Parties put in place national measures on access and benefit-sharing from digital sequence information on genetic resources, they are invited to align them with the multilateral mechanism, such that there is no duplication of expectations to share the benefits arising from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources under the multilateral mechanism.
27. The multilateral mechanism will be implemented in a way that is mutually supportive of and adaptive to other international access and benefit-sharing instruments on digital sequence information on genetic resources, to avoid the stacking of obligations and, where appropriate, to streamline processes. The governing bodies of other international access and benefit-sharing instruments are invited to collaborate with the multilateral mechanism and, where appropriate, to streamline processes. The provisions of the mechanism will not affect the rights and obligations of any Party deriving from any existing international agreement.
28. The multilateral mechanism, including the global fund, will operate under the authority and guidance of and be accountable to the Conference of the Parties. To support the Conference of the Parties in its role as the governing body of the mechanism, a steering committee is established with the terms of reference and composition provided in enclosure IV, under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties. A secretariat with the functions provided in enclosure V is established to serve the Steering Committee and to support the functioning of the mechanism. The operations of the multilateral mechanism will be financed by the global fund.
29. The effectiveness of the multilateral mechanism, including the global fund, will be reviewed by the Conference of the Parties at its eighteenth meeting and at every second subsequent meeting against the principles established in decision [15/9](#), taking into consideration the factors set out in enclosure VI and a methodology to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting, noting also the relevance of the global reviews of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework due to be conducted for the seventeenth and nineteenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties further to decision [15/6](#).
30. The review will also be informed by the relevant indicators of the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including the headline indicators for its Goal C and Target 13 and a binary indicator for Target 13.
31. In the light of the review described in paragraph 29, the Conference of the Parties will consider at its eighteenth meeting any adjustments necessary to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of

the multilateral mechanism, including the global fund, with respect to the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources.

Enclosure I

Indicative list of sectors that may benefit directly or indirectly from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources¹⁰

1. Sectors that may benefit directly or indirectly from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources include:

- (a) Pharmaceuticals;
- (b) Nutraceuticals (food and health supplements);
- (c) Cosmetics;
- (d) Animal and plant breeding;
- (e) Biotechnology;
- (f) Laboratory equipment associated with the sequencing and use of digital sequence information on genetic resources, including reagents and supplies;
- (g) Information, scientific and technical services related to digital sequence information on genetic resources, including artificial intelligence.

2. The present list will be kept under review, taking particular note of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, the Central Product Classification and corresponding regional or national codes.

Enclosure II

Indicative list of criteria for funding allocation

The indicative list of criteria for allocating funding is as follows:

- (a) Biodiversity richness and other biodiversity-related criteria for which data are readily available at the national level;
- (b) The geographical origin of the genetic resources from which digital sequence information in the database was derived (noting that such data on geographical origin are currently often incomplete or unrepresentative);
- (c) Capacity needs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, taking into account the circumstances of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, Parties with economies in transition and indigenous peoples and local communities.

Enclosure III

Terms of reference for the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Allocation Methodology

1. The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Allocation Methodology is to provide technical advice and guidance on remaining and unresolved issues relating to the disbursement of funds from the global fund, as established in paragraph 16 of decision [15/9](#), on the basis of paragraph 20 of the annex to the present decision. In particular, the Group will develop an allocation methodology for disbursing funding from the global fund for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting, on the basis of the criteria established in enclosure II.

¹⁰ The present list is without prejudice to digital sequence information on genetic resources covered by other international agreements on access and benefit-sharing.

2. The Technical Expert Group will comprise technical experts, as follows: 15 nominated by Parties, 7 nominated by representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities from the seven sociocultural regions, and 4 nominated by relevant organizations. The Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Bureau, will select experts on the basis of nominations received, taking gender and the relevant technical expertise of the candidates into account and applying the procedure for avoiding or managing conflicts of interest set out in the annex to decision [14/33](#), as amended in decision 16/26.
3. The Technical Expert Group may draw on existing expertise and liaise with relevant organizations, as appropriate, in the execution of its mandate.
4. Subject to the availability of financial resources, the Technical Expert Group will meet, as needed, to ensure the timely provision of advice and, wherever possible, back-to-back with other relevant meetings. Where possible, the Secretariat will use available means of electronic communication to reduce the need for in-person meetings.

Enclosure IV

Terms of reference for the Steering Committee

1. Functions of the Steering Committee

1. The Steering Committee will:

- (a) Provide oversight of the operations of the fund host, ensuring that the fund disburses monies according to the present modalities;
- (b) Guide the operations of the secretariat of the multilateral mechanism for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources;
- (c) Report and provide advice to the Conference of the Parties;
- (d) Develop a methodology for review by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting for the review of effectiveness of the multilateral mechanism, including the global fund, with indicators, where appropriate, for the factors to be considered in the review, as described in enclosure VI, taking account of the relevant indicators of the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

2. Composition of the Steering Committee

2. The Steering Committee will comprise:

- (a) Representatives of Parties, with equal geographical representation of the United Nations regions;
- (b) Representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities;
- (c) Representatives of stakeholders from civil society, academia and entities operating public databases, and the private sector;
- (d) Representatives of the United Nations system.¹¹

3. The Steering Committee is established by the Conference of the Parties. Members of the Steering Committee will be selected according to established procedures on the basis of nominations from Parties and observer groups. The Chair of the Steering Committee will be designated from among the members of the Committee representing the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

¹¹ Because the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office is designated as the host entity, the membership of the fund must include a minimum of two United Nations entities, in compliance with the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office standard operating procedures. Furthermore, a member from among the United Nations entities will be designated to serve as co-chair when the Steering Committee directs the operations of the fund.

4. The Steering Committee will meet in person and online, as necessary. Decision-making by the Committee will be through consensus of its members.
5. The initial composition of the group will be:¹²
 - (a) Twenty-four members, comprising:
 - Fifteen members from Parties (three from each region), including the Chair to be designated from among them
 - Seven members from indigenous peoples and local communities (one from each sociocultural region)
 - Two members from United Nations entities
 - (b) Six observers from civil society, scientific institutions and the private sector (two from each category).

Enclosure V

Functions of the Secretariat

The secretariat of the multilateral mechanism supports the functioning of the multilateral mechanism for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources, including the global fund, in line with decisions of the Conference of the Parties as the governing body of the mechanism, and as guided by the Steering Committee. Specifically, the Secretariat will:

- (a) Prepare periodic reports and analyses on the contributions to the global fund, on the basis of information provided by the host institution of the fund;
- (b) Prepare periodic reports and analyses on the use of the fund, on the basis of information provided by recipient entities;
- (c) Service the meetings of the Steering Committee;
- (d) Undertake any other tasks determined by the Conference of the Parties, as the governing body of the mechanism.

Enclosure VI

Factors to be considered in the review

The following factors must be considered in the review:

- (a) Amount of funds mobilized through the global fund, in total and disaggregated by contributors and recipients (countries and indigenous peoples and local communities, including women and youth within those communities);
- (b) The indicative list of sectors, as provided in enclosure I, taking into consideration the experience of the multilateral mechanism for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources as well as new technical and commercial developments;
- (c) Summary information on the activities supported by the fund;
- (d) An assessment of the scope of the non-monetary benefits facilitated by the multilateral mechanism and its alignment with the self-identified needs of beneficiaries;

¹² The Conference of the Parties may consider other options for the composition.

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- (e) An assessment of the efficiency of the multilateral mechanism, including the global fund, taking into consideration the costs of its operations and the suitability of the trigger for monetary contributions;
- (f) An assessment of the contribution of the multilateral mechanism to the realization of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as the implementation of the relevant goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the considerations for its implementation;¹³
- (g) An assessment of the effectiveness of the multilateral mechanism in providing legal certainty to providers and users of digital sequence information on genetic resources;
- (h) Information on any interactions between the multilateral mechanism and any national access and benefit-sharing arrangements;
- (i) Any available information on monetary benefits shared through the multilateral mechanism and under national access and benefit-sharing measures;
- (j) Information on any implications of the operation of the multilateral mechanism on the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including women and youth within those communities;
- (k) Information on any implications of the operation of the multilateral mechanism on the operations of public databases on digital sequence information on genetic resources, in particular with regard to open access, as well as any implications on research and innovation, including potential implications for data governance, including indigenous data governance;
- (l) Information on the interactions and any synergies between the operation of the multilateral mechanism and other multilateral access and benefit-sharing instruments;
- (m) A review of the interaction between the multilateral mechanism and any existing national measures for access and benefit-sharing on digital sequence information on genetic resources;
- (n) Any factors relevant to, subject to national circumstances, the feasibility on a case-by-case basis of the voluntary extension of the multilateral mechanism to genetic resources at a later date;
- (o) Information on new and emerging technologies that are relevant to the operation of the multilateral mechanism;
- (p) Information on any implications of the operation of the multilateral mechanism on the operation of public databases on digital sequence information on genetic resources, including potential implications for data governance and measures taken by entities operating such databases pursuant to paragraph 10 of the present annex;
- (q) Information on the measures taken by Parties pursuant to paragraph 11 of the present annex;
- (r) Information on the functioning of the allocation formula.

¹³ Decision 15/4, annex, sect. C.

16/3. Capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions [XIII/23](#) of 17 December 2016, [14/24](#) of 29 November 2018 and [15/8](#) of 19 December 2022,

Taking note of the progress reports of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity¹⁴ on the implementation of previous decisions on capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, the clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management,¹⁵

Recognizing the importance of coordinated action on capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer, the clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management in supporting the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,¹⁶

Stressing the need to operationalize the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism as soon as possible to support the implementation of the Framework,

Noting with appreciation the work undertaken by the Informal Advisory Group on Technical and Scientific Cooperation during the intersessional period,

Noting the progress made on the operationalization of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism,

Emphasizing that the effective implementation of the Framework and of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans relies on the facilitation of technical and scientific cooperation and access to and transfer of technology, including from developed country Parties to developing country Parties,

Recognizing the urgent need to address the scientific, technological and innovation capability gaps identified, in particular, in developing country Parties,

I. Capacity-building and development

1. *Invites* Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, and women and youth representatives, as well as other relevant stakeholders, initiatives, networks and partnerships, to share, through the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism, information about their ongoing and planned capacity-building and development activities in support of the implementation and monitoring of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework at the national and regional levels, with a view to fostering coordination and collaboration, and the sharing of information on opportunities to enhance North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation;

2. *Invites* Parties and other Governments, in partnership with indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth representatives and other relevant stakeholders, to continue to identify and share their biodiversity-related capacity-building and development needs, including for technology assessment, through the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism, and invites Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to offer support to address the capacity needs thus identified;

3. *Invites* Parties, according to their needs, circumstances and local contexts, other Governments and relevant organizations to continue to implement the long-term strategic framework

¹⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹⁵ [CBD/SBI/4/7/Add.3](#), [CBD/COP/16/INF/33](#) and [CBD/COP/16/INF/38](#).

¹⁶ Decision 15/4, annex.

for capacity-building and development,¹⁷ including through the development of dedicated biodiversity capacity-building and development action plans and programmes, as appropriate;

4. *Welcomes* the indicators proposed by the Informal Advisory Group on Technical and Scientific Cooperation in document [CBD/TSC/IAG/2024/1/2](#) for use by the Group in monitoring progress in the implementation of the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development and the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism;

5. *Decides* that the monitoring and reporting of progress in the implementation of the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development and the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism will be conducted in conjunction with the process for monitoring and reporting of progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in line with decisions [15/8](#) and [15/6](#) of 19 December 2022 and 16/31 of 27 February 2025, making use of information contained in the progress reports prepared by the global coordination entity and the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres and national reports submitted by Parties;

6. *Requests* the Informal Advisory Group to identify suitable options to further address the technological, technical and institutional capability gaps identified, in particular by developing country Parties, with a focus on the targets and cross-cutting considerations of the Framework, including those related to the Protocols of the Convention on Biological Diversity, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at a meeting to be held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting;

7. *Also requests* the Informal Advisory Group to prepare terms of reference for the independent evaluation of the relevance and effectiveness of the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development and the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, to be undertaken in 2029 in conjunction with the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, using, among other things, the relevant indicators of the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,¹⁸ including those for Target 20, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at a meeting to be held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting;

8. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, with the support of the Informal Advisory Group, and subject to the availability of resources:

(a) To continue to support Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth representatives and other relevant stakeholders in assessing and communicating their capacity needs and priorities through the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism, in collaboration with the regional and subregional support centres and relevant organizations;

(b) To further identify and map, in collaboration with the regional and subregional support centres, relevant initiatives and partnerships supporting capacity-building and development for the implementation of the Framework, in order to provide a global overview of their coverage, identify gaps, minimize the duplication of efforts and foster coordination and collaboration;

(c) To share the information collected through the process referred to in subparagraph (b) above through the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism;

(d) To continue to develop and implement joint capacity-building activities and programmes with the Secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹⁹ the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries

¹⁷ Decision 15/8, annex I.

¹⁸ Decision 15/5, annex, and decision 16/31.

¹⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa²⁰ and the biodiversity-related conventions to strengthen cooperation, collaboration and synergies, as appropriate, in the implementation of the respective conventions and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development²¹ at the regional, subregional and national levels, while respecting their specific mandates;

II. Technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer

9. *Welcomes* the entities and organizations selected by the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties to host the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres, as listed in annex I to the present decision;

10. *Decides* that the global coordination entity of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism will be hosted by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

11. *Adopts* the modalities for operationalizing the global coordination entity of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, as contained in annex II to the present decision;

12. *Requests* the global coordination entity to apply the operational modalities and procedures outlined in section III of annex II to the present decision;

13. *Decides* that, in the interim, and taking paragraph 28 of decision [15/8](#) into account, the Bio-Bridge Initiative will continue to provide coordination support until the global coordination entity is established and fully operationalized;

14. *Encourages* the global coordination entity and the regional and subregional support centres to mobilize the necessary funding from various sources, including international and domestic, public and private sources, as well as the financial and in-kind contributions of the entities and organizations selected to host the centres, to support the operationalization and activities of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism;

15. *Requests* the selected regional and subregional support centres to develop, with the support of the global coordination entity and the Informal Advisory Group, a biennial workplan for the period 2025–2026, in line with the mandate specified in paragraph 26 of decision [15/8](#) and the guidance provided in document [CBD/COP/16/INF/24](#), as updated further to paragraph 25 (c) below;

16. *Requests* the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties to consider and approve, on an interim basis, the first programme priorities and workplan of the global coordination entity following its establishment;

17. *Invites* Parties and, as appropriate, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth representatives and other relevant stakeholders to make full use of the regional and subregional support centres to strengthen their capacities and to cooperate with one another to foster the effective use of science, various sources of knowledge, technology and innovations, including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities, with their free, prior and informed consent,²² to support the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

18. *Requests* the regional and subregional support centres to collaborate with one another and with Parties, relevant organizations, the Consortium of Scientific Partners on Biodiversity and development cooperation agencies in the delivery of support to Parties in the respective regions and subregions, to consider filling gaps in geographical and thematic coverage and to foster

²⁰ Ibid., vol. 1954, No. 33480.

²¹ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

²² All references to “free, prior and informed consent” refer to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” and “approval and involvement”.

programmatic coordination, complementarity and synergy, including through the establishment of memorandums of understanding, as appropriate;

19. *Also requests* the regional and subregional support centres to submit to the global coordination entity their activity reports for the period 2025–2026 for review by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at a meeting to be held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties so that it may identify possible gaps and solutions for improving the delivery of technical and scientific cooperation for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting;

20. *Invites* the global coordination entity to work with relevant international organizations, initiatives and partnerships to leverage expertise and resources in facilitating technical and scientific cooperation;

21. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and organizations in a position to do so to provide financial and in-kind contributions and other resources to support the programmes and activities supported by the regional and subregional support centres and the global coordination entity;

22. *Invites* the Kunming Biodiversity Fund to support the technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and capacity-building and development support programmes and activities in developing countries;

23. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility, including through the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund, in accordance with their mandates, to continue to support in all eligible countries country-driven projects that include technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and capacity-building for the implementation of the Framework;

24. *Also requests* the Global Environment Facility, including through the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund, in accordance with their mandates, and invites the Kunming Biodiversity Fund and other funds, to support the operationalization and activities of the regional and subregional support centres in developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition, as appropriate, in response to their requests in their respective subregions;

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

(a) To initiate operations of the global coordination entity as soon as possible, in accordance with the modalities set out in annex II;

(b) To identify and facilitate the mobilization of additional financial resources and technical assistance to enable the regional and subregional support centres to initiate support programmes and activities in their respective subregions as soon as possible, in response to the capacity needs and priorities identified by Parties;

(c) To update document [CBD/COP/16/INF/24](#) with the relevant requests for capacity-building and development activities, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer support from decisions of the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Protocols, and to communicate those to the regional and subregional support centres and the global coordination entity;

(d) To develop, in collaboration with the Informal Advisory Group and in line with the indicators outlined in document [CBD/TSC/IAG/2024/1/2](#), the criteria for evaluating the performance of the regional and subregional support centres and of the global coordination entity;

(e) To prepare a progress report on the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, including the operations of the regional and subregional support centres, based on their annual activity reports and those of the global coordination entity, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at a meeting to be held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting.

Annex I

Entities and organizations selected to host the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres

Africa

- Central African Forest Commission
- Ecological Monitoring Centre
- Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development
- Sahara and Sahel Observatory
- South African National Biodiversity Institute

Americas

- Alexander von Humboldt Biological Resources Research Institute
- Caribbean Community
- Central American Commission on Environment and Development

Asia

- ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity
- International Union for Conservation of Nature – Asia Regional Office
- International Union for Conservation of Nature Regional Office for West Asia
- Nanjing Institute of Environmental Sciences
- Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia

Europe

- European Commission Joint Research Centre
- International Union for Conservation of Nature Centre for Mediterranean Cooperation
- International Union for Conservation of Nature Regional Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia
- Royal Belgian Institute for Natural Sciences

Oceania

- Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme

Annex II

Modalities for operationalizing the global coordination entity of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism

1. Pursuant to paragraph 27 of decision [15/8](#), the global coordination entity of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism will be operationalized in accordance with the modalities set out below and in line with its core functions, as outlined in that decision. The entity will support the identification of science, technology and innovation capability gaps, in particular for developing country Parties, in a transparent and inclusive manner, taking various regional perspectives into account. It will also facilitate, on a demand-driven basis, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer among Parties, in particular to developing country Parties, to support the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including through joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies.

I. Organizational structure

2. The global coordination entity will have a lean and agile team of professional and administrative staff, which will be responsible for the day-to-day administration and management of activities and operations, in line with the core functions outlined in paragraph 27 of decision [15/8](#).

3. The global coordination entity will establish partnerships with international organizations that have specialized expertise in areas related to biodiversity, such as the Consortium of Scientific Partners on Biodiversity, to provide, through the regional and subregional technical and scientific

cooperation support centres, support in areas where expertise or capacity is lacking in order to respond to all needs identified by Parties.

II. Governance and oversight

4. The global coordination entity will be accountable to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and will operate under its strategic guidance and direction. The Conference of the Parties will provide guidance to the entity to support the drafting of its biennial workplan, along with a budget. The general programme priorities, the biennial workplan and the delivery approaches will be approved by the Conference of the Parties at each of its ordinary meetings, following a recommendation from the Subsidiary Body on Implementation. The entity will report to the Conference of the Parties, through the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, on the progress of its work and that of the regional and subregional support centres.

5. The Informal Advisory Group on Technical and Scientific Cooperation will provide technical advice to the global coordination entity and the regional and subregional support centres on the effective and timely discharge of their functions.

6. The Executive Secretary will communicate to the global coordination entity and the regional and subregional support centres the priorities identified by Parties in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and their national reports regarding capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, as well as guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties and requests for capacity-building and development and technical and scientific cooperation in decisions of the Conference of the Parties, and will maintain synergies and collaboration with biodiversity-related conventions and relevant organizations and initiatives.

7. The initial term of service of the host organization of the global coordination entity will be set until the end of 2030. The performance of the entity will be evaluated in line with paragraph 15 below. The outcomes of the independent evaluation will be considered by the Conference of the Parties, which will determine the renewal of the term and, if required, ways to improve the performance of the entity or a strategy for its succession.

III. Operational modalities and procedures

8. The global coordination entity will implement fit-for-purpose operational modalities, procedures, criteria and guidelines related to its functions developed with input from the Informal Advisory Group. The modalities and procedures will be developed taking into account the guiding principles of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, as outlined in annex II to decision [15/8](#), and will, as appropriate, be refined over time on the basis of experience and lessons learned and revised by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation. The core modalities and procedures may include the following:

(a) Modalities for promoting and maintaining coordination, collaboration and synergies among the regional and subregional support centres;

(b) Criteria for priority setting and programming, including guidelines for the delivery of support tools;

(c) Modalities for ensuring balance and equity among regions in the delivery of support to Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, including in terms of access to information on opportunities for technical and scientific cooperation;

(d) Guidelines and modalities for enabling the regional and subregional support centres to align their work with the Convention and its Protocols and the Framework, as well as with the capacity needs and priorities identified by Parties, in particular developing country Parties, including guidelines to ensure a gender-responsive approach;

(e) Criteria for the identification of organizations and experts that can be mobilized to assist the regional and subregional support centres at their request;

(f) Guidelines for ensuring the active engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and other relevant stakeholders;

(g) Modalities for ensuring that the traditional knowledge, innovation and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities are considered, with their free prior and informed consent,²³ to enable the regional and subregional support centres to act in accordance with relevant national legislation and international instruments and treaties;

(h) Modalities for operationalizing, with the assistance of relevant organizations, a help desk to provide information, advice and technical support at the request of the regional and subregional support centres;

(i) Guidelines, templates and procedures for assisting the regional and subregional support centres with reporting on their work to the Conference of the Parties through the Subsidiary Body on Implementation;

(j) Promotion of research cooperation.

9. The global coordination entity will work with the regional and subregional support centres to connect those Parties seeking specialized technical assistance with organizations, initiatives, networks and experts that can and are best suited to provide the support required.

IV. Characteristics of the host organization of the global coordination entity

10. The host organization of the global coordination entity will have the following characteristics:

(a) Ability to mobilize resources from diverse sources;

(b) Familiarity and experience with processes under the Convention and its Protocols;

(c) Ability to leverage expertise from external contacts and networks;

(d) Expertise on issues related to biodiversity;

(e) Strong convening power;

(f) Recognition as a neutral convener;

(g) Demonstrated experience in engaging with multiple stakeholders, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth;

(h) Experience in programme and project management.

V. Coordination and collaboration

11. The global coordination entity will facilitate coordination and collaboration among the regional and subregional support centres through various means, including by organizing annual meetings with the coordinators of the centres and maintaining a collaborative platform, with a view to promoting synergies among them in the delivery of support to Parties and the sharing of experiences, best practices and lessons learned. This will also enable the centres to leverage and maximize the expertise and resources available within other centres and to foster the sharing of experiences, best practices and lessons learned. The collaborative online platform will be accessible through the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism.

12. The global coordination entity will organize, as appropriate, meetings of the selected regional and subregional support centres to orientate them on their mandate and operational procedures and

²³ All references to “free, prior and informed consent” refer to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” and “approval and involvement”.

provide them with guidance. It will also facilitate meetings and other activities to promote, as appropriate, cooperation with relevant initiatives and partnerships supporting the implementation of the Framework and with relevant technical cooperation mechanisms led by other multilateral environmental agreements and relevant organizations to foster coordination and synergies.

VI. Financial arrangements

13. The global coordination entity will mobilize additional resources from a wide variety of sources, including from public and private grants and innovative financing instruments, as appropriate, and channel those resources to finance the technical and scientific cooperation support programmes of the regional and subregional support centres.

VII. Monitoring and review

14. The Subsidiary Body on Implementation, with the support of the Informal Advisory Group, will periodically review the operations of the global coordination entity and of the regional and subregional support centres, including by conducting analyses of their periodic reports. A first review will be carried out for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting. The results-based workplans and reports of the entities to the Conference of the Parties will be the primary source of information for monitoring and evaluating the mechanism.

15. The Executive Secretary will commission an independent evaluation of the global coordination entity and the regional and subregional support centres in line with decision [15/8](#). The report will be considered by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at a meeting held before the nineteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and by the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth meeting.

16/4. Programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity related to indigenous peoples and local communities to 2030

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decision [V/16](#) of 26 May 2000, by which it endorsed the programme of work on the implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity²⁴ annexed to that decision, and decision [X/43](#) of 29 October 2010, by which it revised said programme of work for the period 2010–2020,

Recognizing the need for a more holistic, forward-looking and integrated programme of work that is aligned with and supports the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,²⁵

Recognizing also and respecting the scope and the provisions of the Convention,

Building on the composite report on the status and trends regarding the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity,²⁶ as well as the guidelines²⁷ and other tools already developed by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention and adopted by the Conference of the Parties,

Emphasizing the need for the effective implementation at the national level of the guidelines and other tools related to Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention adopted by the Conference of the Parties to support the implementation of the relevant goals and targets of the Framework,

Noting that a number of tasks of the programme of work on the implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention, as adopted in decision [V/16](#) and amended in decision [X/43](#), are ongoing for Parties,

1. *Decides* to adopt the programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity related to indigenous peoples and local communities to 2030, as contained in the annex to the present decision, prioritizing those tasks that contribute directly to the timely, full and effective implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;
2. *Requests* Parties, and invites other Governments, to report on progress on the implementation of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities, including the application of existing and relevant guidelines and standards, in their national reports;
3. *Decides* to implement, taking national legislation, circumstances and priorities into account, as appropriate, the programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities;
4. *Reiterates* its invitation to Parties in paragraph 7 of decision [X/40 B](#) of 29 October 2010 to consider designating national focal points for Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention in support of national focal points, to facilitate communications with indigenous peoples and local communities and to promote the effective implementation of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention;
5. *Encourages* Parties to engage with indigenous peoples and local communities as on-the-ground partners in the implementation of the Convention, including by recognizing, supporting and valuing their collective actions and respecting their indigenous and traditional territories and

²⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

²⁵ Decision 15/4, annex.

²⁶ UNEP/CBD/WG8J/3/INF/1 and UNEP/CBD/WG8J/3/INF/1/Corr.1.

²⁷ For the purpose of the present decision, “guidelines” refers to voluntary guidelines.

their efforts in applying, preserving and maintaining their traditional knowledge, innovation and practices in relation to promoting the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

6. *Urges* Parties to enable the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the preparation of national reports and in the development, revision, update and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

7. *Invites* Parties to increase the funding provided to the voluntary funding mechanism to support the effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in processes of relevance to the Convention and its Protocols;

8. *Requests* all Parties and stakeholders, and invites other Governments, to continue efforts to mobilize financial resources from all sources and provide non-financial resources for indigenous peoples and local communities in order to enhance collective actions to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to establish and support a global network of national focal points on Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention to support the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols at the national and international levels;

10. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to collaborate with other relevant global processes and mechanisms to facilitate an exchange in relation to decision [15/21](#) of 10 December 2022 and the implementation of Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities, taking into account national legislation and international instruments.

Annex

Programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity related to indigenous peoples and local communities to 2030

I. Objective

1. The objective of the present programme of work is to promote, within the scope and in line with the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the implementation of Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, at the local, national, subregional, regional and international levels, and to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities at all stages and levels of their implementation, thereby ensuring an ongoing recognition of the close association that indigenous peoples and local communities have with biological diversity and the Convention and its Protocols.

II. General principles

2. The full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, in particular women, girls and youth among them, should be ensured, from the local to the global level, at all stages of the identification, implementation and monitoring of the elements of the programme of work. Partnerships with indigenous peoples and local communities should be ethical, equitable and based on mutual respect and good faith.

3. The programme of work is aimed at addressing the specific challenges faced by indigenous peoples and local communities, in particular in developing countries, and the need to ensure the appropriate and regionally balanced representation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention.

4. The programme of work is also aimed at promoting the implementation of Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities, taking into

account the specific challenges faced by developing country Parties in promoting that implementation.

5. The traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should be valued, considered essential and given the same respect and consideration as other forms of knowledge. Genuine collaborations and the co-production of knowledge in ways that respect the knowledge-generation processes and the integrity of each knowledge system should be promoted. The inclusion of knowledge from diverse systems and practices should be mainstreamed into the development and implementation of policies on biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing.

6. A holistic approach consistent with the spiritual and cultural values and customary practices of indigenous peoples and local communities should be adopted, recognizing all of their relations, including to their territories, lands and resources, as well as their rights, in accordance with relevant national legislation and international instruments, to have control over their traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies.

7. The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable manner.

8. The traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent,²⁸ in accordance with national legislation and relevant international obligations. Indigenous peoples and local communities should receive, in a fair and equitable way, the benefits from the use of the traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that they hold.

9. The implementation of the programme of work should follow a gender-responsive approach, the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030)²⁹ and a human rights-based approach respecting, protecting, promoting and fulfilling human rights. The Framework contains an acknowledgment of the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment and a commitment to ensuring access to justice and information and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders. Nothing in the present programme of work may be construed as diminishing or extinguishing the rights that indigenous peoples currently have or may acquire in future, as also stated in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.³⁰

III. Elements

10. The present programme of work is intended to have a timely and stepwise implementation and will be reviewed, revised and updated after 2030 to align it with any post-2030 framework under the Convention.

<i>Tasks</i>	<i>Actors</i>
Element 1. Conservation and restoration	
<i>To promote and support the conservation, protection and restoration of biological diversity led by indigenous peoples and local communities, thereby contributing to the implementation of relevant goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.</i>	

²⁸ All references to “free, prior and informed consent” refer to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” and “approval and involvement”.

²⁹ Decision 15/11, annex.

³⁰ General Assembly resolution 61/295, annex.

<i>Tasks</i>	<i>Actors</i>
1.1 Develop guidelines, ³¹ with the full and effective participation ³² of indigenous peoples and local communities, to strengthen the legal and policy framework for the implementation of Targets 2 and 3 of the Framework, including on indigenous and traditional territories, to support the protection and restoration practices led by indigenous peoples and local communities.	Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) ³³
1.2 Identify and promote best practices to secure land tenure and governance by indigenous peoples and local communities and develop guidelines for the inclusion and consideration of traditional lands and of resource use in spatial planning processes and environmental impact assessments, in accordance with national legislation and international obligations.	Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j), Parties
1.3 Promote the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities without formal access to land, including in urban areas, and partner with them in the conservation, protection and restoration of biodiversity and in creating and maintaining blue and green spaces.	Parties
1.4 Engage and collaborate with indigenous peoples and local communities to improve the outcomes of management actions addressing the direct drivers of biodiversity loss. ³⁴	Parties
Element 2. Sustainable use of biological diversity	
<i>To promote, encourage and ensure the sustainable use of biological diversity, inter alia, to respect and protect the customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities, thereby contributing to the implementation of Article 10(c) of the Convention, the Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity³⁵ and relevant goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.</i>	
2.1 Incorporate customary sustainable use practices or policies, in accordance with the Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity and with the full and effective participation and leadership of indigenous peoples and local communities, as appropriate, into national biodiversity strategies and action plans.	Parties
2.2 Promote and strengthen community-based initiatives developed by indigenous peoples and local communities, including in collaboration with other actors, that support and contribute to the sustainable use of biological diversity and to the respect for and protection of the customary sustainable use of biological diversity.	Parties
2.3 Support initiatives led by indigenous peoples and local communities that address the interlinkages between biodiversity and climate change, based on their traditional knowledge, innovations, technologies and practices of customary sustainable use of biodiversity.	Parties
2.4 Support the livelihoods of indigenous peoples and local communities through activities that promote the customary sustainable use of biodiversity.	Parties

³¹ For the purpose of the present programme of work, “guidelines” refers to voluntary guidelines.

³² For the purpose of the present programme of work, “participation” should be understood as being full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive.

³³ “Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j)” refers to the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.

³⁴ As identified in *The Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* published by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in 2019.

³⁵ Decision XII/12 B, annex.

<i>Tasks</i>	<i>Actors</i>
Element 3. Sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources	
<i>To promote the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources, thereby contributing, inter alia, to the implementation of relevant goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.</i>	
3.1 Develop a plan of action in relation to genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with the genetic resources held by indigenous peoples and local communities to support the implementation of the Convention, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization ³⁶ and the multilateral mechanism for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources. ³⁷ Such a plan of action should include capacity-building activities and support the development and use of existing biocultural community protocols, knowledge exchange platforms, technical and legal support, dialogue and collaboration between users and providers within the framework of biocultural community protocols, the implementation of the Mo'otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines ³⁸ and technical and legal assistance, taking those guidelines into account.	Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j)
3.2 Undertake studies on the experiences of indigenous peoples and local communities on access and benefit-sharing related to the utilization of genetic resources, traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources, identifying best practices and lessons learned.	Secretariat
Element 4. Knowledge and culture	
<i>To support the transmission and protection of traditional knowledge, including to future generations, and ensure that traditional knowledge and other knowledge systems are valued equally, thereby contributing to the implementation of Article 8(j) of the Convention and relevant goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.</i>	
4.1 Support efforts by indigenous peoples and local communities to strengthen the intergenerational transmission, use and revitalization, and enhancement of their languages and traditional knowledge, including in formal and informal education settings and in cultural and education centres, in particular with respect to the roles and needs of women, girls and youth.	Parties
4.2 Promote the implementation, strengthening and dissemination of the joint programme of work on the links between biological and cultural diversity. ³⁹	Secretariat
4.3 Promote the inclusion of traditional knowledge, innovation and practices in all bodies established under the Convention, in particular the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, taking into account	Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j)

³⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3008, No. 30619.

³⁷ Established under decision 15/9.

³⁸ Voluntary guidelines for the development of mechanisms, legislation or other appropriate initiatives to ensure the “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” or “approval and involvement”, depending on national circumstances, of indigenous peoples and local communities for accessing their knowledge, innovations and practices, for 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 for reporting and preventing unlawful appropriation of traditional knowledge (decision XIII/18, annex).

³⁹ UNEP/CBD/COP/10/INF/3, annex I. In accordance with decision 15/22, the joint programme of work is led by the Secretariat, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and other partners.

<i>Tasks</i>	<i>Actors</i>
the work of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.	
4.4 Undertake capacity-building and development and awareness-raising activities on the basis of the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development ⁴⁰ and the knowledge management strategy to support the implementation of the Framework ⁴¹ to promote the role of traditional knowledge in guiding the management of biodiversity.	Secretariat
4.5 Create, strengthen and support a global network of national focal points on Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention to support the implementation of the Convention at the national and international levels, including the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities.	Secretariat
4.6 Organize the exchange of knowledge and learning platforms to promote the implementation of the tasks in the present programme of work.	Secretariat, Parties and civil society organizations, in collaboration with indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant actors
4.7 Promote the co-production by indigenous peoples and local communities, scientists and other stakeholders of new knowledge necessary for the resilience, adaptation and continuation of customary sustainable use and biodiversity conservation practices under rapid environmental change, such as climate change, land- and sea-use change, invasive alien species and pollution.	Secretariat and Parties
4.8 Develop communication, education and public awareness materials with indigenous peoples and local communities relevant to all elements and tasks of the present programme of work, including the languages of indigenous peoples and local communities.	Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Parties
Element 5. Strengthening implementation and monitoring progress	
<i>To contribute to the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework through the full and effective implementation of decisions, principles and guidelines of relevance to indigenous peoples and local communities, and to strengthen the integration of Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention in the work undertaken under the Convention and its Protocols.</i>	
5.1 Promote the wider application, implementation and monitoring at the national level of adopted plans of action, guidelines and principles, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The Voluntary Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts Within the Context of Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention;⁴² (b) The Akwé: Kon Voluntary Guidelines for the Conduct of Cultural, Environmental and Social Impact Assessments Regarding Developments Proposed to Take Place on, or Which Are Likely to Impact on, Sacred Sites and Lands and Waters Traditionally Occupied or Used by Indigenous and Local Communities;⁴³ (c) The Tkarihwaié:ri Code of Ethical Conduct to Ensure Respect for the Cultural and Intellectual Heritage of Indigenous and Local Communities;⁴⁴ (d) The Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity; 	Parties and national focal points on Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention

⁴⁰ Decision [15/8](#), annex I.

⁴¹ Decision [16/9 B](#), annex.

⁴² Decision [14/13](#), annex.

⁴³ Decision [VII/16 F](#), annex.

⁴⁴ Decision [X/42](#), annex.

<i>Tasks</i>	<i>Actors</i>
<p>(e) The Mo'otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines;</p> <p>(f) The Rutzolijirisaxik Voluntary Guidelines for the Repatriation of Traditional Knowledge Relevant for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity;⁴⁵</p> <p>(g) The Voluntary Guidelines on Safeguards in Biodiversity Financing Mechanisms;⁴⁶</p> <p>(h) The Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030);</p> <p>(i) The guiding principles on assessing the contribution of collective action by indigenous peoples and local communities.⁴⁷</p>	
5.2 Develop guidelines for the establishment of innovative incentive schemes for indigenous peoples and local communities to preserve and maintain their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices for the application thereof in programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.	Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j), Parties and other actors
5.3 Further operationalize, with a view to promoting the continuous monitoring of the implementation of the present programme of work, the four traditional knowledge indicators, ⁴⁸ in line with the joint programme of work on the links between biological and cultural diversity.	Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Parties
5.4 Review and update, as needed, the Voluntary Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts Within the Context of Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention in the light of the adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.	Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j)
Element 6. Full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities	
<i>To enable the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, including women, girls and youth among them, in decision-making related to biodiversity and the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.</i>	
6.1 Implement and further develop the enhanced participation mechanisms used by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention	Subsidiary body on Article 8(j)
6.2 Ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the development, revision and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national reports, and strengthen partnerships and collaboration with indigenous peoples and local communities, recognizing their collective actions and contributions for the implementation of the Convention.	Parties
Element 7. Human rights-based approach	
<i>To contribute to the enhancement of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities with regard to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in line with a human rights-based approach, in accordance with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.</i>	
7.1 In collaboration with the relevant United Nations bodies, as well as indigenous peoples and local communities, develop guidelines to contribute to the enhancement of the contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in line with a human rights-based approach, consistent with relevant international obligations and instruments.	Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j)

⁴⁵ Decision [14/12](#), annex.

⁴⁶ Decision [XII/3](#), annex III.

⁴⁷ Decision [XIII/20](#), annex.

⁴⁸ See decision [XIII/28](#), annex, target 18.

<i>Tasks</i>	<i>Actors</i>
7.2 Support and promote, as appropriate, traditional land tenure ⁴⁹ and securing land tenure for indigenous peoples and local communities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in accordance with national legislation.	Parties
7.3 Develop guidelines on the implementation of Target 22 of the Framework, including with regard to the full protection of environmental human rights defenders, in particular the protection of women from all forms of gender-based discrimination and violence, in relation to control, ownership and access to sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity, as reflected in the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030).	Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Secretariat
Element 8. Access, including direct access, to funding for indigenous peoples and local communities for the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity	
<i>To promote the implementation of the relevant targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in particular by supporting access, including direct access, to funding for indigenous peoples and local communities in the context of national policies, plans, projects, programmes or systems, as appropriate.</i>	
8.1 Support efforts for the mobilization of financial resources for indigenous peoples and local communities, in line with and within the scope of the strategy for resource mobilization for the period 2025–2030.	Global Environment Facility, Global Biodiversity Framework Fund, donors, Parties and Secretariat
8.2 Identify gaps, promote good practices and further explore options for the development or improvement of existing policies, mechanisms and other appropriate initiatives and measures to enhance access, including direct access, to funding by indigenous peoples and local communities for collective actions on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, in particular for actions to be led by women and youth.	Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j), Parties, Global Environment Facility and other relevant organizations

⁴⁹ References to “traditional land tenure” include lands and waters.

16/5. Institutional arrangements for the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the work undertaken under the Convention on Biological Diversity

The Conference of the Parties,

Acknowledging the unique role of indigenous peoples and local communities and their innovations, practices and traditional knowledge in the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity⁵⁰ its Protocols and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework⁵¹ and in the work of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention, and recognizing the need for the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities through a permanent subsidiary body,

1. *Decides* to establish a subsidiary body on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity related to indigenous peoples and local communities, with a mandate to provide advice to the Conference of the Parties, other subsidiary bodies and, subject to their request, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety⁵² and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization⁵³ on matters of relevance to indigenous peoples and local communities that are within the scope of the Convention and its Protocols;

2. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, at its first meeting, to further elaborate and finalize its modus operandi on the basis of the draft contained in recommendation [12/2](#) of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention, taking into consideration the consolidated modus operandi of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice⁵⁴ and the modus operandi of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation,⁵⁵ as well as established procedures of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention, and to submit it for consideration at the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties with a view to its adoption;

3. *Also requests* the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, when developing elements of its modus operandi, to take into consideration, inter alia, the following elements:

(a) The need for the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities;

(b) The cost efficiency of its operations and management compared with those of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention;

(c) The full recognition of its operations as Party-led processes;

(d) The criteria and process for the selection of representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities to be designated at the beginning of each of its meetings from the seven sociocultural regions to participate in its work as friends of the Bureau, and the role of Parties and the Bureau in those modalities;

⁵⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

⁵¹ Decision 15/4, annex.

⁵² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2226, No. 30619.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, vol. 3008, No. 30619.

⁵⁴ Decision VIII/10, annex III.

⁵⁵ Decision XIII/25, annex.

(e) Interaction with the other subsidiary bodies, with a view to minimizing duplication and any additional burden to those subsidiary bodies, while enhancing synergies;

4. *Decides* to apply mutatis mutandis the consolidated modus operandi of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and established procedures and practices of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on an interim basis, until the Conference of the Parties adopts the modus operandi of the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities at its seventeenth meeting;

5. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to provide additional support to representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities to participate effectively in the meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.

16/6. Role of people of African descent, comprising collectives embodying traditional lifestyles, in the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity

The Conference of the Parties,

Appreciating the efforts of Colombia in hosting the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,⁵⁶ in Cali, Colombia, and highlighting the contributions of people of African descent, comprising collectives⁵⁷ embodying traditional lifestyles,⁵⁸

Noting the submission from Brazil and Colombia contained in information document [CBD/COP/16/INF/35](#),

Recalling decision [15/4](#) of 19 December 2022, by which the Conference of the Parties adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including its section C, and considering the whole-of-society approach,

Recognizing the role of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of the Convention,

Recognizing also the crucial role that efforts and actions by people of African descent, comprising collectives embodying traditional lifestyles, play in conserving biodiversity and in the implementation of the Convention in some countries, with positive contributions at the global level, as well as in the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as appropriate,

1. *Invites* Parties, as appropriate, in line with national legislation or circumstances, to recognize the contributions of people of African descent, comprising collectives embodying traditional lifestyles, their shared knowledge and connection with their lands in the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, while ensuring that nothing in such recognition may be construed as diminishing or extinguishing the rights that indigenous peoples currently have or may acquire in future;

2. *Encourages* Parties, as appropriate, in line with national legislation and circumstances, to facilitate the full and effective participation of people of African descent, comprising collectives embodying traditional lifestyles, in implementing the Convention and the Framework, and to collaborate with them to protect and promote their shared knowledge, innovations and practices that support the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

3. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, on a voluntary basis, to consider providing financial support and enhancing capacity-building to protect the shared knowledge, innovations and practices of people of African descent, comprising collectives embodying traditional lifestyles;

4. *Encourages* Parties, as appropriate, and subject to national legislation and circumstances, to communicate through their national reports on the contributions of people of African descent, comprising collectives embodying traditional lifestyles, to the implementation of the Convention and the Framework for the information of the subsidiary bodies, as appropriate, and requests the Executive Secretary to compile the information submitted and make it available through the clearing-house mechanism.

⁵⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

⁵⁷ The term “collectives” in the present decision refers to a form of organization of those groups to convey their shared cultural identity.

⁵⁸ In certain countries, people of African descent can be organized as collectives embodying traditional lifestyles relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. References to “people of African descent, comprising collectives embodying traditional lifestyles,” in the present decision are without prejudice to the text of the Convention or its Protocols.

16/7. In-depth dialogue: “The role of languages in the intergenerational transmission of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices”

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling the International Decade of Indigenous Languages 2022–2032,

Noting that, at its twelfth meeting, the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity⁵⁹ conducted an in-depth dialogue on the theme “The role of languages in the intergenerational transmission of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices”,

Noting also that, through languages, indigenous peoples and local communities preserve the history, customs and traditions, memory, unique modes of thinking, meaning and expression of their communities,

Noting further that, in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,⁶⁰ the Conference of the Parties acknowledged the important roles and contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities as custodians of biodiversity, their rights, knowledge, including traditional knowledge associated with biodiversity, innovations, world views, values and practices,

Recognizing that, in Target 21 of the Framework, it called for the best available data, information and knowledge to be made accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance and the integrated and participatory management of biodiversity and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management, and, also in that context, for the traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities to only be granted access to with their free, prior and informed consent,⁶¹ and that, in Targets 22 and 23 of the Framework and in the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030),⁶² it also called for gender equality to be ensured in the implementation of the Framework through a gender-responsive approach, whereby all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention,

Recognizing also that the contribution of the languages of indigenous peoples and local communities and traditional knowledge to addressing global biodiversity loss, as well as the role of indigenous women and those from local communities in the processes of knowledge transmission in that respect, is necessary to achieve the 2050 vision of living in harmony with nature,

Recognizing further that diverse languages and knowledge systems reflect the strong and collective relationships of indigenous peoples and local communities, including indigenous women and those from local communities, with nature and cultural values that uphold the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and, therefore, can provide human and ecological systems with greater adaptability to and capacity to cope with current crises and strengthen social, economic and ecological resilience,

Recognizing the relevance of the joint programme of work on the links between biological and cultural diversity⁶³ and Target 22 of the Framework, and emphasizing the need for Parties and all actors involved in processes under the Convention and its Protocols to understand concepts, cosmovisions and epistemologies of indigenous peoples and local communities;

1. *Invites* Parties to fully acknowledge the role of languages of indigenous peoples and local communities, and in that regard the particular role of indigenous women and those from local communities, youth and relevant stakeholders, in the intergenerational transmission of traditional

⁵⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

⁶⁰ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

⁶¹ “Free, prior and informed consent” refers to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” and “approval and involvement”.

⁶² Decision [15/11](#), annex.

⁶³ See [UNEP/CBD/COP/10/INF/3](#) and decisions [X/20](#) and [15/22](#).

knowledge, innovations and practices among indigenous peoples and local communities, as it relates to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and, more broadly, the links between biological and cultural diversity;

2. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and other relevant stakeholders to incorporate, as appropriate, the conservation and revitalization of the languages of indigenous peoples and local communities, including through concrete actions, such as support for community initiatives for cultural and resource centres and field schools, given their fundamental role in the intergenerational transmission of traditional knowledge, into the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols and the Framework, including through the updating and revision of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and the preparation of the seventh and subsequent national reports;

3. *Decides* that the theme of the next in-depth dialogue shall be “Strategies for mobilizing resources to ensure the availability of and access to financial resources and funding, as well as other means of implementation, including capacity-building, development and technical support for indigenous peoples and local communities, including women and youth, to support the full implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework”.

16/8. Recommendations from the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues pertaining to the Convention on Biological Diversity*

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling that the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework⁶⁴ is to be understood, acted upon, implemented, reported and evaluated consistent with the contribution and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities and that the important roles and contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities as custodians of biodiversity and as partners in its conservation, restoration and sustainable use are acknowledged in the Framework,

Recalling also that the Framework is to be implemented in accordance with international instruments, including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,⁶⁵ and human rights law, and in this regard that nothing in the Framework may be construed as diminishing or extinguishing the rights that indigenous peoples currently have or may acquire in the future,

Having considered the note by the Secretariat⁶⁶ on the recommendations from the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues pertaining to the Convention on Biological Diversity,⁶⁷

1. *Takes note* of the observations and recommendations emanating from the twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second sessions of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues;
2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue to exchange information with the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on issues of mutual interest and to provide information to the Forum on activities undertaken in the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity in relation to the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

* Nothing in the present decision should be interpreted as implying a separation between indigenous peoples and local communities.

⁶⁴ Decision 15/4, annex.

⁶⁵ General Assembly resolution 61/295, annex.

⁶⁶ CBD/WG8J/12/7.

⁶⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

16/9. Clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management

A

Clearing-house mechanism

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions [XI/2](#) of 19 October 2012, [XII/2 B](#) of 17 October 2014, [XIII/23](#) of 17 December 2016, [14/25](#) of 29 November 2018 and [15/16](#) of 19 December 2022,

Emphasizing the critical importance of the clearing-house mechanism in supporting the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,⁶⁸

Recognizing the importance of the clearing-house mechanism in supporting the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism,⁶⁹ the knowledge management strategy to support the implementation of the Framework, as contained in the annex to decision 16/9 B of 1 November 2024, the communications strategy to support the implementation of the Framework⁷⁰ and the enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review,⁷¹

Recognizing also that the clearing-house mechanism should be compatible with and supportive of data sovereignty that is subject to national policies and legislation, as well as international regulations regarding data-sharing,

1. *Adopts* the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism for the period 2024-2030 contained in the annex to the present decision;

2. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, the global coordination entity, the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres and relevant initiatives and organizations to implement the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism for the period 2024-2030, in order to support the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity⁷² and its Protocols and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

3. *Encourages* Parties to continue to take the steps necessary to establish or strengthen national clearing-house mechanisms and ensure their sustainability, taking into consideration national legislation;

4. *Also encourages* Parties to nominate a national focal point or update information on their clearing-house mechanism national focal points, as applicable, and communicate the details of the national focal points to the Secretariat;

5. *Urges* Parties, in line with Articles 20 and 21 of the Convention, and invites other Governments and relevant organizations, to provide financial and technical support to biodiversity capacity-building and development activities, taking into consideration the specific situations of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition, to implement the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism;

6. *Encourages* Parties to join relevant biodiversity-related networks and organizations,⁷³ with a view to developing capacities to manage and share data and information in order to manage and conserve biodiversity effectively;

⁶⁸ Decision 15/4, annex.

⁶⁹ As established in decision 15/8.

⁷⁰ Decision 15/14, annex.

⁷¹ As adopted in decision 15/6.

⁷² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

⁷³ For example, the Global Biodiversity Information Facility.

7. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility, in accordance with its mandate, to consider funding requests from all eligible Parties to enable them to implement the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism;

8. *Invites* the regional and subregional support centres and the global coordination entity of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism in collaboration with the Secretariat and relevant organizations and initiatives;

9. *Notes* the progress made on the development of the Bioland tool and interoperability features and the number of Parties that have used the tool to establish or strengthen their national clearing-house mechanism portals;

10. *Invites* Parties to use the Bioland tool to establish or strengthen their national clearing-house mechanism portals;

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

(a) To facilitate the implementation of the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism in collaboration with Parties, regional and subregional support centres, the global coordination entity of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism and, as appropriate, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth representatives and relevant initiatives and organizations, with the guidance of the Informal Advisory Group on Technical and Scientific Cooperation;

(b) To facilitate, in cooperation with the regional and subregional support centres, relevant organizations and initiatives, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, capacity-building and development activities to enable Parties to implement the programme of work;

(c) To further develop and strengthen the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism, including by improving accessibility to relevant information, in line with the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism;

(d) To enhance the organization and management of content in the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism in order to facilitate accessibility, exchange and use across diverse applications and platforms;

(e) To further improve the Convention website and ensure that its content is available in all six official languages of the United Nations;

(f) To further develop the Bioland tool and build the capacity of Parties to use it effectively for developing or strengthening their national clearing-house mechanism portals in line with the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism and in collaboration with the global coordination entity and regional and subregional support centres, relevant initiatives and Parties that already use the Bioland tool.

Annex

Programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism for the period 2024–2030

1. The programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism for the period 2024–2030 is designed to support and facilitate the implementation of the Kunming Montreal-Global Biodiversity Framework⁷⁴ and the national biodiversity strategies and action plans. Building on the previous programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism for the period 2011–2020, it is aimed at facilitating the means of implementation, technical and scientific cooperation, capacity-building and development, knowledge management and communication,⁷⁵ resource mobilization, the mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors, and other programmes and action plans,

⁷⁴ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

⁷⁵ See decisions [15/8](#), [15/14](#), [16/3](#) and [16/10](#).

including the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030),⁷⁶ and the programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity⁷⁷ related to indigenous peoples and local communities to 2030.⁷⁸

2. The goals of the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism for the period 2024-2030 are the following:

(a) *Goal 1: to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation.* The clearing-house mechanism will strengthen processes and services to promote and facilitate equitable technical and scientific cooperation, including matchmaking initiatives, and the development and strengthening of national capacities, in line with the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development and in support of the work of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism;

(b) *Goal 2: to facilitate the exchange of information.* The clearing-house mechanism will enable sustained and structured access to and exchange of data, information and knowledge through the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism and across global, regional, subregional, national and thematic information networks and the clearing houses, in line with the knowledge management strategy to support the implementation of the Framework;

(c) *Goal 3: to support planning, monitoring, reporting and review.* The clearing-house mechanism will provide tools and strengthen processes and the national clearing-house mechanisms to support and facilitate the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the enhanced approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review;

(d) *Goal 4: to facilitate networking and collaboration among Parties and partners.* The clearing-house mechanism will facilitate cross-sectoral interactions, networking, the sharing of expertise and exchanges among Parties, partner organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth representatives and relevant stakeholders, supporting the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols and the Framework.

3. The outcomes expected under each of the four goals, the strategic actions to achieve the outcomes and the indicative delivery time frames are defined in the updated programme of work.

4. The programme of work will be implemented primarily by the Parties to the Convention, in accordance with the Convention, in particular Articles 16, 17, 18 and 20, and the Secretariat, with the support of the global coordination entity of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism and its regional and subregional support centres, as well as global, regional, subregional and thematic organizations, in line with the whole-of government and whole-of-society approach and the considerations for the implementation of the Framework.⁷⁹

5. The implementation of the programme of work will be supportive of, and in accordance with, national legislation and regulations pertaining to information exchange.

6. The programme of work will be reviewed and assessed in conjunction with the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Framework to be conducted at the nineteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

⁷⁶ Decision [15/11, annex](#).

⁷⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

⁷⁸ Decision 16/4, annex.

⁷⁹ Decision 15/4, annex, sect. C.

Goals, outcomes and strategic actions of the programme of work

<i>Goal</i>	<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Strategic actions</i>	<i>Time frame</i>
1. To promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation	1.1. Mechanisms to facilitate technical and scientific cooperation at the global, regional, subregional and national levels are developed or strengthened.	1.1.A. Develop or strengthen collaborative platforms ⁸⁰ to promote technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and innovation. ⁸¹	2025–2030
		1.1.B. Facilitate events ⁸² for collaboration and the sharing of knowledge, best practices and lessons learned.	2025–2030
		1.1.C. Facilitate the establishment or strengthening of communities of practice and other knowledge exchange platforms and initiatives, including traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, where culturally appropriate, and with the free, prior and informed consent ⁸³ of traditional knowledge holders, to enable the sharing of relevant experiences, expertise and know-how.	2025–2030
		1.1.D. Establish or strengthen mechanisms to promote joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies and solutions.	2025–2030
	1.2. Matchmaking among Parties with specific technical and scientific needs and other Parties or institutions able to provide the necessary support is facilitated.	1.2.A. Strengthen tools and processes to enable Parties and stakeholders to identify, prioritize and communicate their biodiversity-related technical and scientific needs and requests for assistance.	2025–2030
		1.2.B. Take stock of expertise, tools, technologies and other relevant technical and scientific assets that can be shared with Parties.	2025–2030
		1.2.C. Develop or strengthen tools and services, including online platforms ⁸⁴ to facilitate matchmaking among Parties that need support with stakeholders that can provide that support.	2025–2030
		1.2.D. Identify, map, link and promote existing matchmaking services at the global, regional, subregional and national levels.	2025–2030
2. To facilitate the exchange of information	2.1. The central portal of the clearing-house mechanism is providing effective information services to facilitate the implementation of the Kunming Montreal	2.1.A. Develop, implement and promote the user workspace in the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism to enable Parties and relevant stakeholders to contribute information easily, keep in contact, share ideas and work together.	2024–2026
		2.1.B. Further develop and implement the online submission system to enable Parties and relevant	2024–2028

⁸⁰ Including dialogues, round tables, forums, knowledge fairs, expositions, symposiums and conferences.

⁸¹ Through traditional and digital channels, including the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism, the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House, the Biosafety Clearing-House and national clearing-house portals.

⁸² Including workshops, dialogues, round tables, forums, knowledge fairs, expositions, symposiums and conferences.

⁸³ All references to “free, prior and informed consent” refer to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” and “approval and involvement”.

⁸⁴ To be made available through the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism and national clearing-house mechanism portals.

<i>Goal</i>	<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Strategic actions</i>	<i>Time frame</i>
	Global Biodiversity Framework.	stakeholders to submit information on their implementation of the Convention and the Framework. ⁸⁵	
		2.1.C. Further develop and improve the user interface of the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism to make the data, information and knowledge available in the portal easily discoverable and accessible.	2024–2025
		2.1.D. Further develop tools for making the national clearing-house mechanisms and the information systems of partner organizations interoperable and automatically displaying relevant information from the central clearing-house mechanism.	2024–2025
		2.1.E. Further develop data aggregation tools to harness information from the national clearing-house mechanisms and information systems of partner organizations.	2024–2026
		2.1.F. Implement other information services, as requested by the Conference of the Parties.	2025–2030
	2.2. Systems for exchanging, integrating and visualizing information are strengthened.	2.2.A. Further develop and enhance the Convention website, including its design, functionality, accessibility and user-friendliness.	2024–2026
		2.2.B. Further develop and update common formats for collecting, organizing and sharing information and metadata to standardize the structure and organization of information.	2025–2030
		2.2.C. Further develop or modify controlled vocabularies, taxonomies and ontologies to facilitate information-sharing in a consistent and standardized manner at the global, regional, subregional and national levels.	2024–2026
		2.2.D. Further strengthen data-sharing mechanisms, including the application programming interface, to facilitate interoperability of relevant information systems with the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism, the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House, the Biosafety Clearing-House and national clearing-house mechanism portals.	2025–2030
		2.2.E. Strengthen data visualization tools, such as dashboards and interactive maps, to enable the presentation of complex information in easy-to-understand formats	2024–2030

⁸⁵ Including invitations to submit views, nominate participants and peer-review documents.

<i>Goal</i>	<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Strategic actions</i>	<i>Time frame</i>
		2.2.F. Strengthen the capacity of the Secretariat to further develop and sustain the central clearing-house mechanism. ⁸⁶	2024–2030
		2.2.G. Provide additional guidance and training to Parties and stakeholders on using the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism effectively for exchanging information.	2025–2030
3. To support planning, monitoring, reporting and review	3.1. Tools and mechanisms to facilitate and support planning, monitoring, reporting and review of progress in the implementation of the Framework and the Convention are developed or strengthened.	3.1.A. Further develop and operationalize the online reporting tool to enable Parties to report progress towards the achievement of the goals and targets of the Framework.	2024–2026
		3.1.B. Further develop and operationalize the decision-tracking tool to track progress in implementing decisions of the Conference of Parties.	2025–2026
	3.2 National clearing-house mechanisms are strengthened and are facilitating the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans effectively.	3.2.A. Prepare or update an implementation strategy for the national clearing-house mechanism as a component of national biodiversity strategies and action plans.	2025–2030
		3.2.B. Establish or strengthen institutional structures, including national focal points, and processes to enable national clearing-house mechanisms ⁸⁷ to support national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the monitoring of progress towards achieving national and global targets.	2025–2030
		3.2.C. Strengthen systems for information exchange, including through the development of links and interoperability between the national clearing-house mechanism and the central portal, and other networks and databases.	2025–2030
		3.2.D. Promote the use of the national clearing-house mechanism as a tool for facilitating dialogue with relevant stakeholders, in line with the whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach.	2025–2030
		3.2.E. Develop or strengthen the information infrastructure for national clearing-house mechanisms, including user interface design, interoperability services, vocabularies and taxonomies, metadata standards and common reporting formats and standards, aligned with the standards of the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism.	2024–2026

⁸⁶ Including all the tools and services that are required for technical and scientific cooperation, information exchange, knowledge management and monitoring towards the implementation of the Framework.

⁸⁷ Including national focal points, multi-stakeholder coordination bodies, networks and systems, and inter-institutional steering committees involving the participation of relevant biodiversity-related organizations and stakeholders; and defining roles and responsibilities for collecting, reviewing and disseminating information and managing website content and for outreach activities.

<i>Goal</i>	<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Strategic actions</i>	<i>Time frame</i>
		3.2.F. Further develop and strengthen national clearing-house mechanism portals using the Bioland tool or other solutions in response to the needs of users and relevant technological developments.	2024–2026
		3.2.G. Publish and promote tool kits, technical specifications, guidelines and training material to assist Parties in the use of new information technology and systems.	2024–2030
		3.2.H. Develop or strengthen capacity to use modern digital technologies, including natural language processing, machine learning and other artificial intelligence tools.	2025–2030
		3.2.I. Facilitate the mobilization of financial resources for strengthening national clearing-house mechanisms.	2025–2030
		3.2.J. Continue the process of recognizing and granting awards to the Parties that have made the most significant progress in the establishment or further development of their national clearing-house mechanisms.	2025–2030
4. To facilitate networking and collaboration among Parties and partners	4.1 The network of global, regional, subregional and national partner organizations and networks is expanded and strengthened.	4.1.A. Identify, map and publicize existing global, regional, subregional and national networks, communities of practice and partnerships related to biodiversity.	2025–2030
		4.1.B. Strengthen structures, processes and platforms to link existing biodiversity networks, partnerships and initiatives.	2025–2030
		4.1.C. Promote and facilitate cross-disciplinary interactions to leverage expertise, good practices and ideas derived from diverse networks.	2025–2030
	4.2. Partners are actively networking and exchanging information, expertise, ideas and other resources through the clearing-house mechanism network.	4.2.A. Further develop and update tools and procedures for linking the central clearing-house mechanism with relevant organizations and information networks.	2025–2030
		4.2.B. Further develop tools to facilitate networking and technical exchanges with partner organizations through the central portal and the national clearing-house mechanisms.	2025–2030
		4.2.C. Maintain the database and network of practitioners through the central portal and the national clearing-house mechanisms.	2025–2030

B

Knowledge management

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions [14/25](#) of 29 November 2018 and [15/16](#) of 19 December 2022,

Recalling also Target 21 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,⁸⁸

Taking note of the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism (2024–2030) contained in the annex to decision 16/9 A of 1 November 2024, the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, the communications strategy to support the implementation of the Framework⁸⁹ and the enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review,⁹⁰

Emphasizing the critical importance of ensuring easy and timely access to good-quality data, information and knowledge to support the implementation of the Framework,

Stressing that the capacities to generate, collect, organize and share biodiversity-relevant data are uneven and that developing country Parties in particular, and especially the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, require enhanced international support, through capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and access to and transfer of technology, to strengthen national information and monitoring systems,

Recognizing that knowledge management activities should be compatible with and supportive of data sovereignty that is subject to national policies and legislation, as well as international regulations regarding data-sharing,

1. *Adopts* the knowledge management strategy to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework contained in the annex to the present decision;

2. *Recognizes* that nothing contained in the knowledge management strategy should be understood as modifying the rights and obligations of a Party under the Convention on Biological Diversity⁹¹ or any other international agreement;

3. *Invites* Parties to enhance capacity-building and development, scientific and technical cooperation and access to and transfer of technology, which are critical to enabling the implementation of the knowledge management strategy, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation;

4. *Takes note* of the draft indicative workplan for the knowledge management strategy to support the implementation of the Framework for the period 2025-2030, as contained in document [CBD/SBI/4/INF/9](#);

5. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, scientific and academic institutions, women and youth representatives, the private sector, other relevant stakeholders and relevant organizations to implement the knowledge management strategy with the effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities and women and youth representatives;

6. *Urges* Parties, in line with Articles 20 and 21 of the Convention, and invites other Governments and relevant organizations, to provide financial and technical support to biodiversity capacity-building and development activities, taking into consideration the specific situations of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing

⁸⁸ Decision 15/4, annex.

⁸⁹ Decision 15/14, annex.

⁹⁰ Decision 15/6.

⁹¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

States among them, and Parties with economies in transition, to implement the knowledge management strategy;

7. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility, in accordance with its mandate, to provide support for knowledge management within country-driven projects;

8. *Invites* the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres and the global coordination entity of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism to support the implementation of the knowledge management strategy in collaboration with the Secretariat, relevant organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth representatives and relevant initiatives;

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

(a) To support the implementation of the knowledge management strategy, with the guidance of the Informal Advisory Group on Technical and Scientific Cooperation;

(b) To further implement the Knowledge Management for Biodiversity Initiative, in collaboration with the regional and subregional support centres, relevant initiatives, organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, and women and youth representatives, to strengthen the capacities of Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth in knowledge management, including by facilitating the organization of training courses, global workshops, webinars and knowledge fairs and catalysing the establishment and strengthening of biodiversity networks and communities of practice;

(c) To further develop, with the guidance of the Informal Advisory Group on Technical and Scientific Cooperation, biodiversity-related vocabularies, taxonomies, ontologies and metadata standards through the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism in order to improve the classification, standardization, searchability and retrieval of information on biodiversity, in direct relation with the goals, targets and indicators of the Framework;

(d) To further classify information available on the targets and other elements of the Framework, including the guidance, tools, best practices and lessons learned submitted by Parties and observers in documents [CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/15](#) and [CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/16/Rev.1](#), using the appropriate metadata standards and taxonomies as currently defined in the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and the clearing houses of the Protocols;

(e) To submit a report on the implementation of the aforementioned activities for consideration and provision of further guidance by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its sixth meeting and the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting.

Annex

Knowledge management strategy to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

I. Background and context

1. Knowledge management is one of the key strategic means of implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity⁹² and its Protocols that will underpin the achievement of the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,⁹³ as recognized in Article 17 of the Convention and Target 21 and section K of the Framework.

⁹² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

⁹³ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

2. The knowledge management strategy supports the effective implementation of the Framework and complements the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,⁹⁴ the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development,⁹⁵ the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and the clearing houses of its Protocols.

II. Components

3. Knowledge management encompasses a range of processes, strategies and practices through which biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge are generated and collected; organized, curated, stored and shared; and used or applied to achieve biodiversity-related objectives and outcomes.

4. While various definitions of knowledge management exist, the knowledge management strategy to support the implementation of the Framework considers four interdependent components, namely: (a) people, including knowledge holders, researchers and practitioners, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, managers, curators and users; (b) processes, that is, the relevant procedures, standards and policies; (c) technology and technological tools, systems, infrastructures and platforms; and (d) content, that is, biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge, including how it is managed, for example, through cataloguing, tagging and indexing, digitization and organization.

III. Overarching considerations

5. The knowledge management strategy recognizes that, to contribute to the achievement of the 2050 vision, goals and targets of the Framework, it is important for data, information and knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities that are made available with their free, prior and informed consent⁹⁶ and awareness of further application, possible benefits and potential consequences, to be available and accessible in a timely manner to decision makers, practitioners and the public. Moreover, it is important for knowledge to be fit for purpose in terms of content and format of transmission. In this regard, the strategy acknowledges the approach of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to recognizing and working with indigenous and local knowledge.⁹⁷

6. It is important for Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth representatives and other relevant stakeholders to foster a culture of knowledge-sharing, the co-production of knowledge, continuous learning from experience and diverse knowledge systems and knowledge retention and reuse to improve decision-making, implementation processes and practices.

7. The knowledge management strategy recognizes that effective knowledge management requires acknowledgement and optimization of the contributions of various governmental and non-governmental institutions, regional and international organizations, infrastructures, researchers, practitioners, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders.⁹⁸

⁹⁴ Decision 15/5, annex I.

⁹⁵ Decision 15/8, annex I.

⁹⁶ All mentions of “free, prior and informed consent” refer to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” and “approval and involvement”.

⁹⁷ Decision [IPBES-5/1, annex II](#).

⁹⁸ Inclusive knowledge societies may be considered to be those that value the creation, dissemination and use of knowledge as key drivers for development, fostering collaboration, innovation and the empowerment of individuals and groups. See, for example, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and United Nations University, *Knowledge Societies Policy Handbook* (2016).

8. The strategy also recognizes the importance of embracing new technologies and encourages an innovative and forward-looking approach to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of knowledge management processes.

9. The strategy promotes the principles of findability, accessibility, interoperability and reusability (FAIR principles), with a view to promoting the open sharing of data, information and knowledge and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities related to conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

10. In order to ensure that access to the traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities is given with their free, prior and informed consent,⁹⁹ the strategy promotes the principles of collective benefit, authority to control by indigenous peoples and local communities, responsibility, reciprocity and ethics (CARE principles) and the strengthening of their technical capabilities, skills and knowledge.

IV. Purpose

11. The strategy is intended to foster the mutual exchange and use of relevant data, information and knowledge, including traditional knowledge, with the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities, for informed policy development, planning, decision-making and action at both the policy and practitioner levels to support the implementation and monitoring of the Framework at all levels. It also seeks to promote the development or strengthening of tools and systems to enhance communication, awareness-raising, education, knowledge-sharing and organizational learning among policymakers, practitioners and other relevant stakeholders, while respecting the rights and knowledge systems of indigenous peoples and local communities, in accordance with relevant national legislation and international instruments.

12. The strategy is aimed at addressing some of the challenges and needs identified by Parties related to biodiversity knowledge, information and data management in order to facilitate the effective implementation of the Framework and related decisions of the Conference of the Parties, including by:

(a) Addressing disparities in data and information availability and accessibility across countries and the barriers to the effective use of existing biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge, taking into account the specific challenges faced by developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition;

(b) Strengthening regional, subregional, national and, as appropriate, subnational capacities, systems and mechanisms for biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge management to support evidence-based, inclusive and gender-responsive decision-making and action and for the monitoring and reporting of progress towards the achievement of national targets as contributions to the goals and targets of the Framework;

(c) Increasing the level of standardization for greater harmonization and interoperability among regional, subregional, national and subnational biodiversity information systems, tools and platforms in accordance with national legislation and regulations;

(d) Leveraging existing biodiversity data, information and knowledge and biodiversity knowledge management initiatives and networks by bridging the gaps that prevent their full and effective use;

(e) Developing appropriate national and subnational policies and strategies to support the generation of data, information and knowledge management;

⁹⁹ All references to “free, prior and informed consent” refer to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” and “approval and involvement”.

(f) Fostering cooperation and coordination among biodiversity-related conventions and multilateral agreements to streamline information management processes, including national reporting, data-sharing and knowledge exchange, in accordance with the respective mandates, legal authority and responsibilities under those conventions;

(g) Enhancing coordination and collaboration among various regional, subregional and national biodiversity knowledge initiatives, tools and platforms to prevent their duplication and foster efficiency and sustainability.

13. The strategy promotes a regional approach to knowledge management through the regional and subregional support centres of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism to encourage the sharing of relevant data, information and knowledge, resources, best practices and expertise among stakeholders to optimize the implementation of the Framework, in accordance with national legislation and regulations.

V. Expected outcomes

14. The implementation of the strategy is expected to result in: the increased capacity of Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, scientific and academic institutions, women and youth representatives, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders to capture, manage and use biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge; an expanded knowledge base; and the increased availability, accessibility and uptake of relevant data, information and knowledge at all levels, with a view to facilitating evidence-based programming and policy design, informed decision-making and the effective implementation, monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Framework.

15. The strategic objectives and the component actions associated with achieving those outcomes are presented in a table in section VIII below.

VI. Implementation (2024–2030)

16. The strategy will be implemented in an inclusive and gender-responsive manner by Parties and other Governments, with the engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities, scientific and academic institutions, women and youth representatives, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders¹⁰⁰ and support provided by the Secretariat. The implementation will be in line with the priorities outlined in national biodiversity strategies and action plans, the Framework and relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties¹⁰¹ by making full use of existing resources and cooperation with relevant organizations and processes, with the understanding that any new and additional activities by the Secretariat will need to be conducted subject to the availability of resources.

17. The implementation of the strategy will be supportive of and in accordance with national legislation and regulations pertaining to knowledge management.

18. The strategy will consider the capacity, technical, technological and financial gaps that undermine the capabilities of countries, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition, to produce and gain access to biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge. The strategy will prioritize the need to engage indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and groups in vulnerable situations in research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

19. The implementation of the strategy by Parties will be in accordance with the Convention, in particular Articles 16, 17, 18 and 20.

¹⁰⁰ Including subnational governments, cities, other local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, faith-based organizations, networks and the private sector.

¹⁰¹ In particular decisions [14/25](#) and [15/16](#) related to knowledge management, and decision 15/8, as related in particular to the global coordination entity and the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism.

VII. Monitoring

20. The implementation of the strategy will be monitored at the subnational, national and regional levels using the information provided by Parties, in collaboration with indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth representatives and relevant stakeholders, in their national reports. Subject to the availability of funding and resources, the Secretariat, the regional and subregional support centres and relevant organizations will provide support to Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth representatives and other relevant stakeholders in implementing the strategy and monitoring its progress. The information generated from the monitoring process will be used, as appropriate, to inform the review and update of the strategy in 2030.

VIII. Strategic objectives and component actions

<i>Strategic objectives</i>	<i>Component actions</i>
A. Scoping and framing of situation and needs	1. Map existing knowledge assets, knowledge holders, curators, sources ¹⁰² and platforms relevant to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and national biodiversity strategies and action plans.
	2. Identify knowledge gaps, needs and priorities of Parties.
	3. Identify options and mechanisms for addressing the identified knowledge gaps and needs.
	4. Develop national and regional knowledge management strategies and action plans based on the needs and priorities identified by Parties.
	5. Evaluate the effectiveness of existing knowledge management systems and platforms at the global, regional, national and subnational levels.
B. Promoting knowledge generation and synthesis	1. Establish multi-stakeholder processes and mechanisms for knowledge co-creation and production.
	2. Enhance collaboration among government institutions, organizations, scientific and academic institutions, the private sector and relevant initiatives to promote knowledge generation.
	3. Engage with and encourage research and academic institutions, holders of traditional knowledge and other knowledge institutions and communities to undertake research and share relevant data, information and knowledge.
	4. Strengthen national and regional capacity for knowledge generation, including the collection of data, information and knowledge by private citizens at the subnational and local levels.
	5. Promote the use of digital technology to collect data and information.
	6. Identify and collect the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities, with particular attention to the knowledge of indigenous women, with their free, prior and informed consent and clear acknowledgement of the source.
	7. Establish and convene communities of practice on thematic and cross-cutting areas relevant to the implementation of the Framework and knowledge management, including knowledge generation, storage, dissemination and application.
	8. Promote the documentation and publication of traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities in research publications, with their free, prior and informed consent and the participation of traditional knowledge holders.
C. Facilitating knowledge	1. Develop, enhance and use web-based tools to discover and collect data, information and knowledge from various sources, including through the promotion of already existing tools, platforms and services available.

¹⁰² Including tools identified in the *Compendium of Guidance on Key Global Databases Related to Biodiversity-related Conventions* (United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre, March 2018).

<i>Strategic objectives</i>	<i>Component actions</i>
discovery and collection	2. Promote the use of tools and technology for knowledge discovery.
	3. Engage relevant stakeholders, including knowledge holders, generators, creators, brokers and private citizens, in the discovery and collection of knowledge.
D. Enhancing knowledge organization and sharing	1. Review metadata and enhance the tagging and mapping of knowledge objects from various sources to increase findability, accessibility, interoperability and reuse of data, information and knowledge.
	2. Develop and promote data-, information- and knowledge-sharing standards and protocols and best practices to ensure good-quality data, harmonization compatibility and interoperability across biodiversity information systems, tools and platforms. ¹⁰³
	3. Strengthen the capacity of Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth representatives and other relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, to manage and share data, information and knowledge efficiently across conventions ¹⁰⁴ and the programme to implement the Framework, the Sustainable Development Goals and other related strategies.
	4. Promote a culture of sharing data, information and knowledge and their application at the global, regional, subregional, national, subnational and local levels, including by entering into data-sharing agreements.
	5. Develop, showcase, disseminate and promote tailored knowledge products, including through workshops, webinars, knowledge fairs, community meetings and open access online resources.
	6. Promote compliance of data users with relevant access and benefit-sharing legislation related to access to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources in order to prevent the misuse and misappropriation of such knowledge.
	7. Develop a national repository or portal for biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge, as part of or linked to the national clearing-house mechanism, to promote access and use.
	8. Encourage peer-to-peer learning on the Framework, thematic and cross-cutting areas related to implementation, and knowledge management, including through the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres and the global coordination entity of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism.
E. Promoting the uptake and effective use and application of knowledge	1. Develop and implement strategies to increase the uptake, use and application of existing biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge to inform biodiversity programming and policy- and decision-making.
	2. Promote and facilitate the sharing, replication, scale-up, adaptation and systematization of data, information and knowledge, including documented good practices and lessons learned, to improve processes and practices.
	3. Create and use mechanisms to facilitate interactions and dialogue between policymakers and decision makers and the research community, practitioners and indigenous peoples and local communities.
	4. Establish linkages between scientific networks and communication experts to enable the translation of scientific research outcomes into knowledge products.
F. Conducting knowledge audits and reviews	1. Undertake periodic surveys to assess, inter alia, the types of information and knowledge most frequently sought, the ease of access to the information needed, existing knowledge gaps, the level of knowledge-sharing, preferred channels and the uptake, use and application of knowledge in decision-making.

¹⁰³ In the context of traditional knowledge, this involves the development and promotion of community protocols and biocultural community protocols for gaining access to and using traditional knowledge.

¹⁰⁴ An example of an applicable tool for managing data, information and knowledge at the national level is the Data Reporting Tool for Multilateral Environmental Agreements (available at <https://dart.informea.org>).

<i>Strategic objectives</i>	<i>Component actions</i>
	2. Analyse major knowledge gaps and identify options to address them.
	3. Conduct a comprehensive review of the knowledge management strategy.
G. Developing capacity in data, information and knowledge management	1. Undertake gap and need analyses of national knowledge management capacities in the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans.
	2. Develop or strengthen the policies, strategies and programmes for biodiversity knowledge management, including traditional knowledge management.
	3. Strengthen the institutional capacity of relevant national agencies in biodiversity informatics and knowledge management, including to support efforts by indigenous peoples and local communities to strengthen indigenous knowledge systems.
	4. Strengthen national knowledge management systems and mechanisms for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.
	5. Provide guidance on national database development and the sharing of experience in data access and use.
	6. Strengthen the capacities of decision makers, practitioners, the public, relevant stakeholders and knowledge holders to gain access to and use biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge, including traditional knowledge provided with the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities.
	7. Develop targeted capacity-building initiatives to support the engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth representatives and other relevant stakeholders in the generation, management and use of biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge, through improved data infrastructure, training, guidance and technical support.
	8. Establish partnerships between universities and scientific institutions and indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth representatives and other relevant stakeholders to enhance the contributions of scientific and traditional knowledge to conservation and sustainable use research programmes, in line with the principle of free, prior and informed consent.
	9. Mobilize funding to support knowledge management efforts and ensure sustainability in the generation, collection, management and sharing of biodiversity data, information and knowledge.
H. Strengthening knowledge networks and partnerships	1. Strengthen networks on biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge management.
	2. Link centres of expertise, communities of practice, indigenous peoples and local communities and other knowledge sources.
	3. Enhance collaboration among scientific institutions, public institutions and indigenous peoples and local communities in their work on traditional knowledge related to sustainable practices.
	4. Enhance coordination and collaboration among various biodiversity knowledge initiatives, tools and platforms and community-based monitoring and citizen science programmes.
	5. Substantially increase the exchange of results of technical, scientific and socioeconomic research, as well as information on training and surveying programmes

16/10. Communication, education and public awareness

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decision [15/14](#) of 19 December 2022,

Recognizing the importance of linking revisions to the programme of work on communication, education and public awareness¹⁰⁵ for the Convention on Biological Diversity¹⁰⁶ with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,¹⁰⁷

Noting that many activities associated with communication, education and public awareness are outlined in the communication strategy to support the implementation of the Framework,¹⁰⁸

Recalling its decision [15/11](#) of 19 December 2022 on the Gender Plan of Action, in which the Conference of the Parties requested capacity-building and development activities to support the implementation of the Gender Plan of Action,

Noting the continued relevance of activities arising from its decisions [VIII/6](#) of 31 March 2006, [IX/32](#) of 30 May 2008, [X/18](#) of 29 October 2010, [XIII/22](#) of 17 December 2016 and [15/14](#),

Recognizing that, despite progress in communication and public awareness, insufficient work has been undertaken on strengthening education to support transformative actions to implement the Framework, and recognizing also the need for capacity-building and development in that area,

Recognizing also that developing countries face significant challenges in the implementation of the Framework and the development of actions for communication, education and public awareness, and that adequate resourcing is necessary to support those actions, in accordance with Article [20](#) of the Convention,

1. *Encourages* the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth organizations and other relevant organizations and stakeholders to continue to implement activities arising from its decisions [VIII/6](#), [IX/32](#), [X/18](#) and [15/14](#), as relevant;
2. *Welcomes* the suggested actions set out in the annex to the present decision as a flexible voluntary framework, to align the programme of work on communication, education and public awareness with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;
3. *Encourages* Parties to develop and implement actions at the national level, as appropriate, in accordance with national circumstances and priorities, to align the programme of work on communication, education and public awareness with the Framework, as set out in the annex to the present decision, including the global plan of action for education on biodiversity mentioned in paragraph 4 below, and to include information in this regard in their national reports;
4. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, the Global Youth Biodiversity Network and other relevant organizations to collaborate to develop a global plan of action for education on biodiversity, encompassing formal and informal education, in order to support the transformative actions needed to implement the Framework;
5. *Invites* Parties and relevant international organizations in a position to do so to provide resources, as appropriate, including to support capacity-building and development, for communication, education and public awareness activities at all levels;
6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources:

¹⁰⁵ Decision [VI/19](#), annex.

¹⁰⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹⁰⁷ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

¹⁰⁸ Decision [15/14](#), annex.

(a) To collaborate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, other relevant organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities and women and youth representatives on developing a global plan of action for education on biodiversity, encompassing formal and informal education, as referred to in paragraph 4 above, and to submit such a plan for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at a meeting to be held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting;

(b) To implement, in consultation with the Informal Advisory Committee on Communication, Education and Public Awareness, the suggested actions to align the programme of work on communication, education and public awareness with the Framework, as contained in the annex to the present decision;

(c) To submit a progress report on the implementation of the suggested actions to align the programme of work with the Framework, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at a meeting to be held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting; and to keep the topic under review at the eighteenth and nineteenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties;

(d) To continue to implement the communication strategy to support the implementation of the Framework and facilitate the mobilization of the resources required;

7. *Invites* Parties and relevant organizations in a position to do so to provide support, including financial support, to the Executive Secretary and to Parties for the continued implementation of the communication strategy.

Annex

Suggested actions to align the programme of work on communication, education and public awareness with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

1. The actions set out below are designed to contribute to the alignment of the programme of work on communication, education and public awareness¹⁰⁹ with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.¹¹⁰ They are to be implemented in a manner consistent with and complementary to:

(a) The activities in the programme of work on communication, education and public awareness, as outlined in decisions [VIII/6](#), [IX/32](#), [X/18](#) and [XIII/22](#) of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity;¹¹¹

(b) The communication strategy to support the implementation of the Framework, as adopted by the Conference of the Parties in its decision [15/14](#).

I. Section C of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (considerations for the implementation of the Framework)

Formal and informal education

2. Paragraph 7 (o) of section C reads as follows:

Implementation of the Framework requires transformative, innovative and transdisciplinary education, formal and informal, at all levels, including science-policy interface studies and lifelong learning processes, recognizing diverse world views, values and knowledge systems of indigenous peoples and local communities.

¹⁰⁹ Decision [VI/19](#), annex.

¹¹⁰ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

¹¹¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

3. As paragraph 7 (o) of section C and paragraph 22 (f) of section K of the Framework contain similar provisions, the actions associated with those provisions are identical and have been set out in paragraphs 42 to 44 below.

II. Section K of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (communication, education, awareness and uptake)

1. Section K, paragraph 22 (a)

4. Paragraph 22 (a) of section K reads as follows:

Increasing awareness, understanding and appreciation of the knowledge systems, diverse values of biodiversity and nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services and traditional knowledge and world views of indigenous peoples and local communities as well as of biodiversity's contribution to sustainable development.

(a) Rationale and explanation

5. The implementation of the Framework requires awareness, understanding and appreciation of multiple knowledge systems, as well as the diverse values of biodiversity across society. The knowledge and world views of indigenous peoples and local communities are crucial.

6. Explaining the role of biodiversity and the Framework in supporting both the intrinsic value of biodiversity and the wide range of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem services, which are also critical to achieving sustainable development, is key to advancing the Framework and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹¹² and its Sustainable Development Goals in a synergetic manner.

(b) Actions by the Executive Secretary

7. The Executive Secretary of the Convention is to work with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and its associated organizations, among other entities, to develop open-source knowledge products that explain the relationship and variety of knowledge systems that capture the diverse values of biodiversity.

8. The Executive Secretary is to work with the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, the Education Sector of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other actors involved in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals on developing products that outline the relationship between sustainable development and biodiversity, while taking into account any relevant findings of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, and report on those products at the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

9. The Executive Secretary is to facilitate the translation of those products into the six official languages of the United Nations and disseminate them through the clearing-house mechanism, thereby informing Parties and stakeholder about their availability.

(c) Actions by Parties

10. Parties may consider using the products created with the support of the Executive Secretary, among others, as appropriate and according to national circumstances, to engage with:

(a) Departments of education to promote the incorporation of those products in educational curricula, as appropriate, and work with universities and other educational institutions to mainstream

¹¹² General Assembly resolution 70/1.

the core ideas into relevant post-secondary educational programmes, which would include integration with the activities listed under section 6 below;

(b) Media and other actors, using the platforms developed through actions described in section 5 below, to create products and media works that promote the knowledge systems and diverse values of biodiversity.

11. Parties may wish to report on those outputs in their national reports.

(d) Actions by stakeholders

12. Stakeholders are encouraged to produce information products and initiatives that support relevant actions at the national level.

2. Section K, paragraph 22 (b)

13. Paragraph 22 (b) of section K reads as follows:

Increasing awareness on the importance of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and of the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources for sustainable development, including improving sustainable livelihoods and poverty eradication efforts, and its overall contribution to global and/or national sustainable development strategies.

(a) Rationale and explanation

14. The Framework was developed in complementarity with existing work on the Sustainable Development Goals and highlights the contribution of actions taken to meet the three objectives of the Convention to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. An increased awareness of those linkages will therefore be beneficial to actions in all spheres.

(b) Actions by the Executive Secretary

15. In collaboration with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Bank Group and other actors that are working towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and poverty eradication, the Executive Secretary is to facilitate an exchange of information on relevant communication campaigns in order to reinforce mutual messages, including for the International Day for Biological Diversity, meant to increase understanding and awareness of biodiversity issues.

(c) Actions by Parties

16. Parties are encouraged to participate in the communication campaign organized at the international level with the goal of highlighting how activities under national biodiversity strategies and action plans and other actions would support sustainable development, including through the presentation of examples of the contribution of biodiversity to poverty alleviation efforts and sustainable livelihoods at the national level.

17. Communication efforts should include the contribution of sustainable development practices and poverty alleviation strategies, the improvement of livelihoods and sustainable development.

18. Parties are encouraged to take actions at the national level consistent with their national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

(d) Actions by stakeholders

19. Stakeholders are invited to participate in the communication campaign at the national and international levels, including by organizing events and producing information material.

3. Section K, paragraph 22 (c)

20. Paragraph 22 (c) of section K reads as follows:

Raising awareness among all sectors and actors of the need for urgent action to implement the Framework, while enabling their active engagement in the implementation and monitoring of progress towards the achievement of its goals and targets.

(a) Rationale and explanation

21. Paragraph 22 (c) of section K provides the variety of actors involved in the achievement of goals and targets with a justification for the development of communication-related actions and products.

22. Communication efforts are linked to behavioural change.

23. The actions to be taken provide a rationale for the development of tools that communicate the status of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national targets, which are to be aligned with the Framework.

(b) Actions by the Executive Secretary

24. The Executive Secretary, working with relevant international organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities and women and youth organizations, is to develop communication guidelines for each of the goals and targets. With regard to the goals, the Executive Secretary is to create overall messages to provide a communication matrix for the variety of groups involved in achieving the goals. With regard to each of the targets, the Executive Secretary is to: develop communication guidelines that indicate the groups that are to be engaged; and establish indicative messaging for each group.

25. The Executive Secretary is to facilitate the translation of the communication guidelines into the six official languages of the United Nations and their posting on the clearing-house mechanism, thereby informing Parties and stakeholders about their availability. The Executive Secretary is to report on the subject at the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

(c) Actions by Parties

26. Parties are encouraged to develop national communication plans for raising awareness of the need to implement and monitor the Framework with the inclusion of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth. Parties should disseminate the plans to relevant stakeholders.

(d) Actions by stakeholders

27. Stakeholders are invited to use the communication guidelines developed by the Executive Secretary and those developed as part of national communication plans in the context of their own activities and campaigns and in their engagement, as appropriate, in the creation and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

4. Section K, paragraph 22 (d)

28. Paragraph 22 (d) of section K reads as follows:

Facilitating understanding of the Framework, including by targeted communication, adapting the language used, level of complexity and thematic content to relevant groups of actors, considering their socioeconomic and cultural context, including by developing material that can be translated into indigenous and local languages.

(a) Rationale and explanation

29. The provision cited above reflects a recognition of the need for communication to be tailored and suited to specific groups and the importance of the languages of indigenous peoples and local communities.

30. The present section reflects the actions and activities under the communication strategy to support the implementation of the Framework.

(b) Actions by the Executive Secretary

31. The Executive Secretary is to continue to implement the communication strategy and produce information products and initiatives, including messages and branding, communication channels and partnerships.

(c) Actions by Parties

32. Parties are encouraged to implement, as appropriate, national communication strategies aligned with their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and to provide information thereon to the Executive Secretary.

(d) Actions by stakeholders

33. The messages, branding and communication material created by the Executive Secretary, as outlined in decision [15/14](#), will be used to support national communication-related actions by stakeholders and relevant reporting mechanisms.

5. Section K, paragraph 22 (e)

34. Paragraph 22 (e) of section K reads as follows:

Promoting or developing platforms, partnerships and action agendas, including with media, civil society and educational institutions, including academia, to share information on successes, lessons learned and experiences and to allow for adaptive learning and participation in acting for biodiversity.

(a) Rationale and explanation

35. The actions to be taken pursuant to paragraph 22 (e) are meant to be carried out by multiple actors, which would require partnerships and work across various networks.

(b) Actions by the Executive Secretary

36. The Executive Secretary is to further develop the communication actions related to the Sharm el-Sheikh to Kunming and Montreal Action Agenda for Nature and People and, to the extent possible, other tools and instruments that record and track stakeholder commitments, and to link those actions to overall communication objectives.

37. The Executive Secretary is to continue to develop the partnerships needed to implement the communication strategy, including through media partnerships, the Department of Global Communications of the United Nations Secretariat and the United Nations Environment Programme.

(c) Actions by Parties

38. Using the principles for partnership outlined in decision [15/14](#) and linking them to activities carried out by the Executive Secretary, Parties are encouraged to implement partnerships for communication at the national level, linking them to their national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

(d) Actions by stakeholders

39. Stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities and women and youth organizations, are invited to participate in actions at the international level, including through initiatives organized by the Executive Secretary, and at the national level.

6. Section K, paragraph 22 (f)

40. Paragraph 22 (f) of section K reads as follows:

Integrating transformative education on biodiversity into formal, non-formal and informal educational programmes, promoting curriculum on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in educational institutions, and promoting knowledge, attitudes, values, behaviours and lifestyles that are consistent with living in harmony with nature.

(a) Rationale and explanation

41. The Framework requires a transformation of education through the incorporation of biodiversity and its sustainable use and the promotion of the knowledge, attitudes, values, behaviours and lifestyles needed to achieve the vision of living in harmony with nature by 2050.

(b) Actions by the Executive Secretary

42. The Executive Secretary is to collaborate on the development of a global plan of action for education on biodiversity, encompassing formal and informal education, as described in paragraph 4 of the present decision, and to submit the plan for consideration at a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation to be held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

(c) Actions by Parties

43. Parties may wish to adapt and incorporate the action plan, as appropriate, into national planning, including overall educational strategies.

(d) Actions by stakeholders

44. Relevant actors in the spheres of formal, non-formal and informal education, indigenous peoples and local communities and women and youth organizations are invited to adapt the concepts laid out in the action plan and to incorporate them into their own work.

7. Section K, paragraph 22 (g)

45. Paragraph 22 (g) of section K reads as follows:

Raising awareness on the critical role of science, technology and innovation to strengthen scientific and technical capacities to monitor biodiversity, address knowledge gaps and develop innovative solutions to improve the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

(a) Rationale and explanation

46. The Framework requires a mobilization of science, technology and data in the service of better outcomes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Greater awareness of the role of and possibilities offered by science and technology is needed.

(b) Actions by the Executive Secretary

47. The Executive Secretary is to work with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme and other relevant actors active in the science and technology sphere to identify the key science and technology developments that will contribute to better biodiversity outcomes. The Executive Secretary is to create a communication campaign that highlights and promotes those developments to media and other knowledge entities.

(c) Actions by Parties

48. Parties are encouraged to participate, as appropriate, in the communication campaign through the presentation of national examples of science and technology that contribute to better biodiversity outcomes, including examples from social science. They are also encouraged to mobilize the

ministries responsible for science and technology to promote those examples and to collaborate with the ministries responsible for the environment and natural resources and other relevant ministries.

(d) Actions by stakeholders

49. Stakeholders are invited to support international and national communication campaigns through the promotion of examples of science and technology that contribute to better biodiversity outcomes. Stakeholders should collaborate with ministries of science and technology and ministries responsible for the environment and natural resources.

16/11. Matters related to the work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions [XI/13 C](#) of 19 October 2012, [XII/25](#) of 17 October 2014, [14/36](#) of 29 November 2018 and [15/19](#) of 19 December 2022,

Recalling also that, in paragraph 5 (e) of decision [XII/25](#), the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity¹¹³ to bring the deliverables of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to the attention of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice for its consideration with regard to the relevance of the findings for the work undertaken under the Convention and for the submission, as appropriate, of recommendations to the Conference of the Parties,

Welcoming the decision by the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, at its tenth session, to undertake a fast-track methodological assessment on monitoring biodiversity and nature's contributions to people by its thirteenth session, a fast-track methodological assessment of integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and ecological connectivity by its fourteenth session and a scoping process for a second global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services by its eleventh session,¹¹⁴ with a view to producing the second global assessment by its fifteenth session, as part of the rolling work programme of the Platform up to 2030,

Noting the ongoing close collaboration between the Secretariats of the Convention and of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services,

1. *Takes note* of the information contained in the overview of previous and future assessments and, as appropriate, other deliverables of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, including the schedule for consideration of deliverables by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice contained in the annex to document [CBD/SBSTTA/26/3/Add.1](#);

2. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to consider the outputs of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services according to the schedule contained in the annex to the present decision;

3. *Invites* the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to consider the following request, inter alia, and in no particular order, regarding potential additional assessments in the rolling work programme of the Platform:

- (a) An assessment of pollution and biodiversity;
- (b) An assessment of cities and biodiversity;
- (c) An assessment of biodiversity and poverty;
- (d) An assessment of biodiversity and climate change;

4. *Also invites* the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to explore ways to raise awareness of and include in its work matters related to the human rights-based approach, as relevant;

5. *Encourages* Parties to make use of, as appropriate, the assessments and deliverables of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to support

¹¹³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹¹⁴ Decision IPBES-10/1 of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,¹¹⁵ to engage in the review processes for the preparation of the assessments and deliverables, where relevant, and to enhance communication, the sharing of information and coordination between the focal points of the Platform and of the Convention on Biological Diversity at the national level;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To facilitate the participation of the Executive Secretary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in meetings of the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions, where relevant;

(b) To update the overview of previous and future deliverables of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and their relevance in decision-making under the Convention, as contained in the annex to the present decision, to make it available on the website of the Secretariat of the Convention and to provide an update on joint activities between the Secretariat and the Platform at a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice in each intersessional period;

(c) To continue its close cooperation with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and to liaise with the Secretariat of the Platform, with a view to analysing and identifying further ways in which the Platform may contribute to the implementation of the Framework and to its global review of collective progress, including by identifying opportunities to make use of the deliverables for each of the four functions of the Platform, as appropriate.

Annex

Schedule of assessments of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and of their consideration under the Convention on Biological Diversity (2024–2030)

<i>Session number and date of consideration by the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services^a</i>	<i>Assessment</i>	<i>Date of consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity</i>
Eleventh session (2024)	Thematic assessment of the interlinkages among biodiversity, water, food and health (“nexus assessment”) ^b	Meeting of the Subsidiary Body held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (2026)
	Thematic assessment of the underlying causes of biodiversity loss, determinants of transformative change and options for achieving the 2050 vision for biodiversity (“transformative change assessment”) ^c	Meeting of the Subsidiary Body held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (2026)
Twelfth session (2025)	Methodological assessment of the impact and dependence of business on biodiversity and nature’s contributions to people (“business and biodiversity assessment”) ^d	Meeting of the Subsidiary Body held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (2026)
Thirteenth session (2026)	Methodological assessment on monitoring biodiversity and nature’s	Seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (2026), meeting of the

¹¹⁵ Decision 15/4, annex.

<i>Session number and date of consideration by the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services^a</i>	<i>Assessment</i>	<i>Date of consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity</i>
	contributions to people (“monitoring assessment”)	Subsidiary Body held before the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (2028) and eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (2028)
Fourteenth session (2027)	Methodological assessment of integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and ecological connectivity	Meeting of the Subsidiary Body held before the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (2028)
Fifteenth session (2028)	Second global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services	Meeting of the Subsidiary Body held before the nineteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and nineteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (2030)
Sixteenth session (2029)	Assessment topic to be determined at the twelfth session of the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services	Meeting of the Subsidiary Body held before the nineteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and nineteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (2030)

^a The dates of future sessions are indicative.

^b See <https://ipbes.net/nexus>.

^c See <https://ipbes.net/transformativ-change>.

^d See <https://ipbes.net/business-impact>.

16/12. Scientific and technical needs to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

The Conference of the Parties,

Recognizing that the identification of scientific needs to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework¹¹⁶ is an ongoing process throughout its duration and that several other processes currently under way are relevant to the identification of further needs and to addressing them, including the work on monitoring and indicators, reviews of programmes of work, the new programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹¹⁷ the work on capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, the process for updating and supporting the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and the work carried out by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and other relevant processes,

Welcoming the selection of the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres,

1. *Recognizes:*

(a) That the programmes of work and cross-cutting work of the Convention on Biological Diversity remain important tools to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, although some programmes of work may need to be updated;

(b) That most of the tools and guidance developed under the Convention and its Protocols are relevant to the implementation of the Framework and already provide a solid basis to support its implementation without delay;

(c) That the priority for further work should be on supporting the use of tools and guidance to enhance the implementation of the Framework, including through adequate financial resources, capacity-building and development, and technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, especially for developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition;

(d) That there is an opportunity to mainstream the Framework into the work undertaken under other relevant intergovernmental agreements and processes and by international organizations, the private sector and other stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth organizations, and into capacity-building and development initiatives, with a view to integrating the considerations for the implementation of the Framework¹¹⁸ into tools and guidance developed through such processes and initiatives, so that they support biodiversity-inclusive actions and outcomes;

(e) The potential and important role of the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres and relevant initiatives in supporting the use of tools and guidance to facilitate the implementation of the Framework, as relevant;

2. *Decides* that work could be advanced in the following areas, avoiding duplication with existing multilateral processes and respecting their mandates:

(a) Biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning;

(b) Pollution and biodiversity;

(c) Sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity;

¹¹⁶ Decision 15/4, annex.

¹¹⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹¹⁸ Decision 15/4, annex, sect. C.

(d) Equity, gender equality and the human rights-based approach relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources;

(e) Different value systems, as stated in paragraph 7 (b) of section C of the Framework;

3. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments, relevant multilateral environmental agreements and other agreements, intergovernmental processes, international organizations and initiatives, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth organizations and other relevant stakeholders to make use of relevant tools and guidance to support the implementation of the Framework, adapted to the national context as needed, and to share through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention their experience and lessons learned on the use of tools and guidance, including their effectiveness, barriers to their uptake and ways and means of overcoming them, in particular at the national level;

4. *Requests* the Secretariat, subject to the availability of resources:

(a) To continue to facilitate the compilation of and access to scientific and technical tools and guidance, in cooperation with relevant partners, including through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention;

(b) To continue to facilitate the development and updating of the tools and guidance¹¹⁹ to support the implementation of the Framework, avoiding duplication of existing tools and guidance,¹²⁰ in consultation with Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth organizations and relevant stakeholders;

(c) In undertaking the aforementioned work, to cooperate with relevant multilateral environmental agreements, processes and organizations; and where appropriate, to work with such relevant processes and organizations and, in line with their respective mandates, to integrate the considerations for the implementation of the Framework into tools and guidance being developed under those processes and by those organizations in order to support biodiversity-inclusive actions;

(d) For each of the issues referred to in paragraph 2: (i) to invite Parties, other Governments, relevant multilateral environmental agreements and other agreements, intergovernmental processes, international organizations and initiatives, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth organizations and other relevant stakeholders to provide submissions on their views and relevant experiences on those work areas; and (ii) to provide a summary of the submissions and, taking the workload at future meetings of the Conference of the Parties into account, make proposals for potential further work for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(e) Recalling paragraph 9 of decision [15/4](#) of 19 December 2022, to conduct a strategic review and analysis of the programmes of work of the Convention in the context of the Framework to facilitate its implementation, to prepare draft updates of the programmes of work on the basis of the analysis, taking into account documents prepared for the twenty-sixth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice related to that work, and to submit them for consideration by the Subsidiary Body at a future meeting held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

¹¹⁹ Document [CBD/SBSTTA/26/3](#) contains a gap analysis undertaken by the Secretariat.

¹²⁰ See [CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/16/Rev.1](#), annex, for a compilation of tools and guidance submitted by Parties.

16/13. Mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decision [14/3](#) of 29 November 2018, by which it established a long-term strategic approach for mainstreaming biodiversity in relevant sectors and between sectors,

Recalling also Article 6 (b) of the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹²¹ under which Parties are required to integrate, as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies,

Reiterating the critical importance of mainstreaming biodiversity across the whole of government and the whole of society to achieve the objectives of the Convention and its Protocols, and the urgent need to mainstream biodiversity in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,¹²²

Taking note of the submissions provided by Parties, international organizations and initiatives, as well as stakeholder organizations, including during the online forum on mainstreaming held from 12 December 2023 to 10 January 2024,

Taking note also of the analysis conducted by the Secretariat,¹²³ which demonstrated an alignment of the long-term strategic approach for mainstreaming with certain goals and targets of the Framework,

Recalling its decision that the Framework should be used as a strategic plan for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, its bodies and its Secretariat over the period 2022–2030 and that, in that regard, the Framework should be used to better align and direct the work of the various bodies of the Convention and its Protocols, its Secretariat and its budget, according to the goals and targets of the Framework,¹²⁴

Emphasizing the importance of ensuring that the processes under the Convention and its Protocols remain inclusive and regionally balanced,

Recognizing that actions related to biodiversity mainstreaming should be implemented on a balanced and flexible basis, taking into consideration national circumstances and capabilities, and that there is no one-size-fits-all approach to biodiversity mainstreaming,

1. *Recognizes* that the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework captures biodiversity mainstreaming and provides a wide range of options for mainstreaming biodiversity, and considers that the provisions of paragraphs 17 and 18 of decision [14/3](#) have been implemented;

2. *Urges* Parties, and invites other Governments and subnational and local governments, with the support of international and other relevant organizations, as well as the business and financial sectors, as appropriate, to undertake biodiversity mainstreaming, as reflected in the Framework, in a manner supportive of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, in particular to enable mainstreaming at all levels of government and society, with a view to fostering the full and effective contributions of women, youth, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society organizations and stakeholders, within and across all sectors,¹²⁵ in an inclusive manner, as appropriate, and in accordance with relevant national and international regulations;

¹²¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹²² Decision [15/4](#), annex.

¹²³ See [CBD/SBI/4/13](#).

¹²⁴ Decision [15/4](#), para. 8.

¹²⁵ In particular those related to the relevant targets of the Framework, and also including decision [15/4](#), following its tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming, including the sectors mentioned in decision [14/3](#) (energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing) and decision [XIII/3](#) (agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, and tourism), respecting self-determined national priorities.

3. *Invites* Parties, as well as relevant organizations, initiatives and stakeholders, to provide relevant information, including on good practices, new and innovative tools, mechanisms, challenges and lessons learned with regard to biodiversity mainstreaming, through their seventh national reports, in line with decision [15/6](#) of 19 December 2022, or through information on commitments by non-State actors and subnational and local governments;

4. *Encourages* Parties, in line with national circumstances and priorities, to promote and support the private and financial sectors in their contributions to the three objectives of the Convention;

5. *Also encourages* Parties, and invites other Governments, subnational and local governments, the secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements, relevant organizations, initiatives, partners and relevant stakeholders, including from the private and financial sectors, academia, the scientific community and philanthropic organizations, to mainstream biodiversity in all relevant processes;

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

(a) To integrate the consideration of biodiversity mainstreaming into regional and subregional dialogue meetings to support the implementation of the Framework, including by identifying challenges and scientific, technical and technological gaps that may undermine the capacity of countries to support mainstreaming and ensure just transitions, in particular in developing countries;

(b) To strengthen collaboration with relevant convention secretariats, organizations and institutions and foster collaboration and cooperation, as appropriate, among relevant processes and programmes in order to make available the information, expertise and relevant technologies needed, including in relation to transition plans, to achieve biodiversity mainstreaming at all levels;

(c) To invite Parties, other Governments and relevant convention secretariats, organizations and institutions and other stakeholders to share good practices, tools, mechanisms, guidance and relevant solutions that can support biodiversity mainstreaming across sectors, and to provide a structured overview of that information through the clearing-house mechanism;

(d) To support capacity-building and development activities related to biodiversity mainstreaming, in collaboration with Parties and other Governments, subnational and local governments, the regional and subregional support centres of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, indigenous peoples and local communities and networks of women and youth, as well as relevant stakeholders, such as non-governmental organizations, international financial institutions and private sector entities;

(e) To undertake the following activities ahead of the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties:

(i) To provide a structured overview of available good practices, tools, mechanisms, guidance and relevant solutions to support biodiversity mainstreaming within and across sectors, under both the Convention and other processes;

(ii) To foster sector-specific communities of practice for the exchange of lessons learned, inter alia, through the holding of a series of webinars focused on mainstreaming across various sectors, in particular those already covered in previous decisions of the Conference of the Parties, bringing together partners and experts from a variety of backgrounds to share best practices, existing tools, solutions, guidance and innovative practices that could support implementation within and across sectors;

(f) To prepare a progress report on the aforementioned activities, for consideration at a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation to be held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(g) To undertake, on the basis of the results of the activities listed in the subparagraphs above, ahead of the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the additional activities necessary to advance biodiversity mainstreaming, which may include assessing the need for an analysis of challenges to biodiversity mainstreaming support and of scientific, technical, technological and institutional capability gaps that may undermine the capacity of countries to support biodiversity mainstreaming, using information from the seventh national reports and from non-governmental actors.

16/14. Review of findings from *The Methodological Assessment Report on the Diverse Values and Valuation of Nature of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* and their implications for the work undertaken under the Convention

The Conference of Parties,

Recalling the preamble to the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹²⁶ in which the Parties acknowledge that they are conscious of the intrinsic value of biological diversity and of the ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its components,

Recalling also its decision [15/19](#) of 19 December 2022,

Emphasizing the fact that the diverse value systems and concepts are recognized and considered in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,¹²⁷ including, for those countries that recognize them, the rights of nature and the rights of Mother Earth as an integral part of the successful implementation of the Framework,

Emphasizing also that Target 14 of the Framework calls for the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into decision-making at all levels and across all sectors,

1. *Welcomes* *The Methodological Assessment Report on the Diverse Values and Valuation of Nature* of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, including its summary for policymakers and its key messages, and notes its relevance to the work undertaken under the Convention on Biological Diversity and to the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

2. *Notes* the relevance of the findings of the assessment, which calls for the recognition and consideration of integrating diverse knowledge and value systems, valuation methods and concepts and world views of nature in policymaking and decision-making to leverage a transformative change towards sustainable and just futures for people and nature, and thus for the implementation of the Framework adopted under the Convention, including its goals and targets, the 2050 vision for biodiversity¹²⁸ and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;¹²⁹

3. *Recognizes* the relevance of the assessment as an important input for the implementation of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities to 2030¹³⁰ and the joint programme of work on the links between biological and cultural diversity;¹³¹

4. *Encourages* Parties, and invites other Governments at all levels, relevant organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities and stakeholders, to make use, as appropriate, of the information contained in the assessment in their implementation of the Convention and the Framework, including in planning, monitoring, reporting and review, including through the update and revision of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and in the preparation of the seventh and subsequent national reports;

5. *Also encourages* Parties to develop capacities, as appropriate, to take into account and consider the findings of the assessment in relevant national implementation processes, including the use of the proposed methodologies for measuring progress in national implementation, and urges developed country Parties, other Parties and other Governments in a position to do so, as well as

¹²⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹²⁷ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

¹²⁸ *Ibid.*, sect. F.

¹²⁹ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

¹³⁰ Decision [16/4](#), annex.

¹³¹ [UNEP/CBD/COP/10/INF/3](#), annex I, and decision [15/22](#), annex.

relevant organizations, to provide support to developing countries in this regard, including through capacity-building, financing and technology transfer;

6. *Further encourages* Parties, according to their national needs, capacities and circumstances, and in accordance with relevant international obligations, to take, as appropriate, steps to:

(a) Address the diverse values of nature in ongoing and new valuation processes, including as part of ecosystem assessments, while recognizing, given the diversity of social, economic and ecological contexts, that there is no one-size-fits-all valuation method and that available valuation methods may be adapted to address local realities;

(b) Meaningfully include the diverse intrinsic, relational and instrumental values of nature in decision-making;

(c) Support and develop participatory processes to promote various sustainability pathways;

(d) Consider undertaking an assessment of diverse values when developing measures to support the implementation of Target 14 of the Framework;

7. *Encourages* Parties, and invites other Governments, to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and persons with disabilities, in line with Targets 22 and 23 of the Framework, in incorporating diverse intrinsic, relational and instrumental values of and perspectives on biodiversity and knowledge systems in decision-making.

16/15. Sustainable wildlife management

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decisions [14/7](#) of 29 November 2018, [15/19](#) of 19 December 2022 and [15/23](#) of 10 December 2022,

Recognizing that the sustainable use and management of wild species contribute to the achievement of relevant goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework¹³² and to the Sustainable Development Goals,

Recognizing also the support of the Sustainable Wildlife Management Programme¹³³ for Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity¹³⁴ in implementing the voluntary guidance for a sustainable wild meat sector¹³⁵ at various levels, from community-level support to governmental institutional support on policy and legal work,

Welcoming the progress made by the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management,

Recognizing that the overexploitation of species has been identified by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services as one of the main drivers of biodiversity loss,

Recognizing also that the sustainable use of wild species is critical to halting and reversing biodiversity loss and therefore well embedded in the work undertaken under the Convention, including through multiple programmes of work, the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity¹³⁶ and the Framework,

Stressing that billions of people around the world rely on the sustainable use of wild species, which are particularly critical to people in vulnerable situations,

Stressing also that the sustainable use of wild species is central to the identity and existence of many indigenous peoples and local communities and women,

1. *Welcomes* *The Thematic Assessment Report on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species* of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, including its summary for policymakers and key messages, and notes its relevance to the work undertaken under the Convention and to the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

2. *Recognizes* that the monitoring of wild species is resource-intensive and will require more support and investment in all countries to overcome the strong limitations generated by the capacity, financial, technical and institutional challenges, which are more pronounced in developing countries, and stresses that monitoring efforts that are inclusive of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and scientific approaches and facilitate the equitable participation of all key actors can better inform decision-making;

3. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments, subnational governments at all levels and relevant organizations to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, girls and boys, youth and persons with disabilities in the decision-making processes related to wild species, in line with Targets 22 and 23 of the Framework;

4. *Encourages* Parties, and invites other Governments, subnational governments at all levels, indigenous people and local communities, women and relevant organizations, according to

¹³² Decision 15/4, annex.

¹³³ See www.swm-programme.info/.

¹³⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹³⁵ Decision [14/7](#), annex.

¹³⁶ Decision [VII/12](#), annex II.

their needs, capacities and circumstances, in accordance with relevant international obligations, and as appropriate, to:

(a) Use the information provided in the assessment in implementing the Convention and the goals and targets of the Framework, including when updating national biodiversity strategies and action plans, setting national targets and preparing national reports;

(b) Consider, as appropriate and in accordance with national legislation, the seven suggested policy actions, or “key elements”, from the assessment, as referred to in paragraph 6 of recommendation [25/7](#) of 19 October 2023 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, in developing and implementing policies on sustainable use, namely, inclusive and participatory decision-making; the inclusion of multiple forms of knowledge and the recognition of rights; the equitable distribution of costs and benefits; policies tailored to local social and ecological contexts; the monitoring of social and ecological conditions and practices; coordinated and aligned policies; and robust institutions, from customary to statutory;

(c) Incorporate inclusive and participatory mechanisms for the development of policy instruments and tools, monitoring frameworks and indicators, including for Targets 4, 5, 9, 10, 22 and 23 of the Framework, in line with national legislation and relevant international obligations, ensure that changes in socioeconomic contexts and alignments with sectoral policies are taken into account in such instruments and tools, and promote the incorporation of multiple knowledge systems to enhance decision-making and strengthen the adaptive capacity of policy instruments concerning the sustainable use of wild species;

(d) Support policies that consider the levels of poverty, inequality and food insecurity across groups in vulnerable situations that rely on the sustainable use of wild species, and support complementary alternatives for people living in poverty to prevent unsustainable practices;

(e) Address the needs and circumstances of people living in vulnerable situations, as well as challenges relating to land tenure, resource use rights and the inequitable distribution of costs and benefits derived from the sustainable use of wild species for the achievement of the objectives of the Convention and the goals and targets of the Framework;

(f) Support efforts to incorporate education, communication and awareness-raising concerning the sustainable use of wild species for the achievement of the goals and targets of the Framework, in line with its Target 21;

(g) Work together with partners, including the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management, to develop indicators for monitoring the status of and trends in the use of wild species, social, economic and environmental benefits and the implications for groups in vulnerable situations, taking into consideration the indicators of the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;¹³⁷

(h) Address potential challenges to the sustainable use of wild species, including the impacts of climate change, unsustainable practices and increase in demand and technological developments that result in unsustainable practices, that have negative impacts on wild species, in an integrated manner to achieve the goals and targets of the Framework;

(i) Identify the links and contributions of the sustainable use of wild species to the achievement of broader conservation, restoration and sustainable management goals and the Sustainable Development Goals to ensure policy alignment, and support poverty alleviation and eradication and policies to secure tenure rights and equitable access to land, fisheries and forests as enabling conditions for the sustainable use of wild species;

(j) Address constraints, such as the lack of implementation of international instruments in national policies and the lack of data and indicators to monitor progress in this regard, as well as the loss of languages, that undermine the ability of indigenous peoples and local communities and of

¹³⁷ Decision 15/5, annex I.

women to maintain and restore practices associated with the sustainable use of wild species for the achievement of targets concerning such use;

(k) Strengthen customary institutions and rules and promote the participation of holders of traditional and indigenous knowledge in the development of policy instruments and tools;

(l) Enhance the understanding of: (i) the links between the use of wild species and the major drivers of biodiversity loss, in particular pathways for the introduction and spread of invasive alien species; and (ii) tools to prevent such introduction and spread, in support of the achievement of Target 6 of the Framework;

(m) Coordinate efforts at the national and international levels to address the illegal, and all forms of, unsustainable harvesting and use of and trade in wild species, while promoting sustainable, safe and legal trade in support of the achievement of Target 5 of the Framework;

(n) Promote further research to better understand the links between the use of wild species and zoonotic diseases, including vector-borne and neglected diseases, taking into account the social, economic and environmental determinants of health and making use of existing knowledge;

(o) Promote further research, co-produced with indigenous peoples and local communities, and women, on scenarios relating to the sustainable use of wild species, including for gathering, animal harvesting and non-extractive practices;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to collaborate and enhance synergies in the field of sustainable use of wildlife with the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,¹³⁸ the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Secretariat of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals¹³⁹ and the secretariats of other relevant multilateral environmental agreements;

6. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, in collaboration with the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management, in particular the Secretariat of the Convention on Migratory Species and the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, and with inputs from Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, and women, youth and relevant organizations, to prepare draft global guidance on the sustainable management of wildlife applicable to multiple species and multiple practices, with a focus on:

(a) Inclusive and participatory decision-making;

(b) The inclusion of multiple systems of knowledge and the recognition of rights;

(c) The equitable distribution of costs and benefits;

7. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to submit the guidance referred to in paragraph 6 to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice for its consideration at a meeting to be held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, ensuring that such guidance avoids the duplication of existing guidance;

8. *Encourages* Parties to foster scientific and technical cooperation, capacity-building and technology transfer activities and partnerships to address the gaps outlined in paragraphs 9 to 12 of document [CBD/COP/16/11](#), taking into account the specific challenges faced by developing countries;

9. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, subnational governments at all levels, indigenous people and local communities, women and relevant organizations to submit information on best practices for sustainable wildlife management, and requests the Executive Secretary to compile and

¹³⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

¹³⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1651, No. 28395.

synthesize the information thus submitted for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-seventh meeting;

10. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, subnational governments at all levels and relevant organizations to promote, consistent with relevant international obligations, incentives to enhance biodiversity conservation and ensure the sustainable use of wild species, including innovative finance solutions, in a way that is supportive of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth engaged in the conservation and sustainable management of wild species;

11. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, in consultation with Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth organizations, and other relevant organizations, and in collaboration with the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management, to facilitate regional dialogues to build a common understanding regarding the application of the seven key elements referred to in paragraph 4 (b).

16/16. Further work on ecologically or biologically significant marine areas

The Conference of the Parties,

Reaffirming Articles [3](#), [4](#), [5](#) and [22](#) of the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹⁴⁰ as well as its decisions [VIII/24](#) of 31 March 2006, [IX/20](#) of 30 May 2008, [X/29](#) of 29 October 2010, [XI/17](#) of 19 October 2012, [XII/22](#) of 17 October 2014, [XIII/12](#) of 17 December 2016, in particular its paragraph 3, [14/9](#) of 29 November 2018 and [15/26](#) of 19 December 2022,

Recalling resolution 78/69 of the General Assembly of the United Nations on oceans and the law of the sea of 5 December 2023 and its preambular paragraphs on the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,^{141,142,143,144,145}

Reiterating the central role of the General Assembly in addressing issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction,

Recognizing that the description of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas is an important scientific and technical process that can make a crucial contribution to the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework¹⁴⁶ and 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,¹⁴⁷

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Belgium, Canada, Germany, Norway and Sweden for their financial support for the organization of the technical and legal expert workshops to review modalities for modifying the descriptions of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas and describing new areas, and takes note of the reports of the workshops;¹⁴⁸

2. *Decides* to extend the term of the Informal Advisory Group on Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas, and requests the Executive Secretary to revise its terms of reference, as contained in annex III to decision [XIII/12](#) and amended in annex III to decision [14/9](#), to align them with the present decision and to facilitate the work of the Group, in line with its terms of reference;

3. *Stresses* that the modification of descriptions of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas and the description of new areas meeting the criteria for such areas is strictly a scientific

¹⁴⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹⁴¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

¹⁴² Türkiye dissociates itself from the reference made to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, to which it is not a Party. The participation of Türkiye in the discussions under agenda item 20 of the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity cannot be construed as a change in the well-known legal position of Türkiye with regard to said instrument.

¹⁴³ The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela considers that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea is not the only legal instrument that governs activities related to the seas and oceans. Therefore, it disassociates itself from the reference made to it, and its participation in the discussions under agenda item 20 cannot be considered as a change in its national position regarding that instrument.

¹⁴⁴ Colombia reaffirms that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea is not the only legal instruments governing all legal activities carried out in the oceans and seas. The participation of Colombia in the discussions under agenda item 20 of the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties does not affect its status or rights, nor can it be interpreted as a tacit or express acceptance of the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, an instrument to which Colombia is not a Party.

¹⁴⁵ El Salvador is not a State Party to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. It therefore reiterates, as it has done in other international forums, that its participation in addressing some issues raised during the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties does not, under any circumstances, affect in any way its legal status in relation to said international instrument or the rights or obligations that may arise from it. In the same sense, El Salvador avails itself of this opportunity to state that the aforementioned Convention does not have a universal character, as there are other international instruments that also govern the various activities that take place in the seas and oceans.

¹⁴⁶ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

¹⁴⁷ A/CONF.232/2023/4.

¹⁴⁸ [CBD/EBSA/EM/2023/1/3](#) and [CBD/EBSA/EM/2023/2/3](#).

and technical exercise, does not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, including maritime zones, or of their authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its boundaries, and does not have economic or legal implications, and that any action or activity carried out on the basis of the present decision shall be without prejudice to, and shall not be relied upon as a basis for asserting or denying any claims to, sovereignty, sovereign rights or jurisdiction, including in respect of any disputes relating thereto;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of financial resources, and on the basis of the advice of the Informal Advisory Group on Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas and in consultation with the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, to continue to facilitate the description of areas meeting the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas and to facilitate the modification of the descriptions of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas through the holding of additional workshops, in line with paragraph 36 of decision [X/29](#), paragraph 12 of decision [XI/17](#) and paragraph 6 of decision [XII/22](#), the outcomes of which would be without prejudice to relevant international processes in the case of areas beyond national jurisdiction;

5. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to facilitate the participation of experts from indigenous peoples and local communities and from women and youth organizations, as well as the use of traditional knowledge, in the workshops;

6. *Adopts* the modalities for the modification of descriptions of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas and the description of new areas contained in the annex, and requests the Executive Secretary to facilitate the implementation of the modalities;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to facilitate a review of the effectiveness of the implementation of the modalities contained in the annex 10 years after the adoption of the present decision and to submit the results of the review for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

8. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, competent intergovernmental organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities and other relevant stakeholders to collaborate in the implementation of the modalities;

9. *Acknowledges* the potential synergies between the process to facilitate the description of areas meeting the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas using the modalities for areas beyond national jurisdiction outlined in the annex to the present decision and the future implementation of 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, respecting the mandate and the jurisdictional scope of each legal instrument and framework;

10. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to develop voluntary guidelines on peer-review processes for the description of areas meeting the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas and other relevant compatible and complementary scientific criteria, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.

Annex

Modalities for the modification of descriptions of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas and the description of new areas

I. Guidance in the implementation of the modalities

1. Nothing in the present modalities shall prejudice the rights, jurisdiction and duties of States under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,¹⁴⁹ including in respect of the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf within and beyond 200 nautical miles.¹⁴²

2. The modification of a description of an ecologically or biologically significant marine area, which can entail a modification of the textual description of the area, a modification of the ranking of the area against the criteria for such areas or a change in the location, shape, depth or size of the area,¹⁵⁰ may be proposed for any of the following reasons:¹⁵¹

(a) For areas beyond national jurisdiction:

(i) Newly available or accessible knowledge, including traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities, on features associated with the area;

(ii) Change in the ecological or biological features of the area;

(iii) Scientific errors identified in the description;

(b) For areas within national jurisdiction, preferably any of the reasons noted in paragraph 2 (a), but possibly any other reason deemed valid by the State within whose jurisdiction the modification is proposed.

3. The modification of an existing description or the description of a new area may only be submitted by the following proponents:

(a) For areas beyond national jurisdiction, any States, individually or collectively, including through competent intergovernmental organizations;

(b) For areas within national jurisdiction, the State within whose jurisdiction the modification or description is proposed.

4. Proponents that develop submissions for the modification of an existing description or the description of a new area should consider the following at an early stage:

(a) Collaboration with competent intergovernmental organizations, other relevant organizations, experts, indigenous peoples and local communities, with their free, prior and informed consent,¹⁵² and women and youth organizations, in accordance with relevant national legislation, international instruments, including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,¹⁵³ and human rights law;

(b) The need to avoid developing submissions that may raise concerns regarding sovereignty, sovereign rights or jurisdiction;

(c) The need for a strong scientific basis with sufficient information, as well as the importance of transparency;

¹⁴⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

¹⁵⁰ A modification can also entail removing the description from the repository or information-sharing mechanism and moving it to the respective archive.

¹⁵¹ The reason or reasons for a modification must be provided in the submission.

¹⁵² “Free, prior and informed consent” refers to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” and “approval and involvement”.

¹⁵³ General Assembly resolution 61/295, annex.

(d) The need to take into account the regional dimensions of marine and coastal ecosystems and their ecological and biological features and processes, including regional differences in data availability, as well as collaboration across regions.

5. With respect to any submission for the modification of an existing description or the description of a new area, any State may formally communicate to the Executive Secretary, at any time, an objection to the inclusion of a description or a modification in the repository or the information-sharing mechanism for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas, owing to the existence of a claim or dispute relating to sovereignty, sovereign rights or jurisdiction involving an area included in the submission. In such a case, the submission will not be advanced any further and will not be included in the repository or information-sharing mechanism until the withdrawal of the objection is communicated to the Executive Secretary by the objecting State.¹⁵⁴

II. Repository and information-sharing mechanism for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas

6. The repository for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas is to contain:

(a) The descriptions of areas meeting the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas that the Conference of the Parties has considered and requested the Executive Secretary to include in the repository and transmit to the General Assembly of the United Nations for its information and relevant processes, as well as to relevant international organizations;

(b) An archive of previous versions of descriptions of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas held in the repository, in cases where the descriptions have been modified, including information on the modalities by which the descriptions were initially included in the repository.

7. The information-sharing mechanism for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas is to contain:

(a) The records of submissions of a modification or description of an area within national jurisdiction for inclusion in the repository for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas and the comments received on such submissions;

(b) Submissions of a modification or description of an area within national jurisdiction for inclusion in the information-sharing mechanism for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas, as well as any comments received on such submissions and any responses to those comments;

(c) The records of submissions of a modification or description of an area beyond national jurisdiction;

(d) Links to national processes and their related scientific information pertaining to areas meeting the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas, and other relevant compatible and complementary nationally agreed scientific criteria in national jurisdiction that were provided by the State concerned as information for the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Conference of the Parties;

(e) Reports of the regional workshops convened by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to facilitate the description of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas;

(f) An archive of previous versions of descriptions of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas held in the information-sharing mechanism, in cases where the descriptions have been modified, including information on the modalities by which the descriptions were initially included in the information-sharing mechanism;

¹⁵⁴ A record of the fact that a submission was received and objected to will be included in the information-sharing mechanism, regardless of whether the objection is withdrawn or not.

(g) Guidance related to the application of the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas and the use of information contained in the descriptions of such areas;

(h) Other relevant scientific and technical information and other forms of knowledge, including, where available, the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities, with their free, prior and informed consent, related to areas described as meeting the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas;

(i) Information and experience relating to the application of other relevant and complementary intergovernmentally agreed scientific criteria.

III. Modalities for the modification of descriptions of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas and description of new areas meeting the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas

A. Modification of the description of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas or description of new areas meeting the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas within national jurisdiction

1. Inclusion in the repository for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas¹⁵⁵

8. The submission¹⁵⁶ of a modification or a description of an area within national jurisdiction for inclusion in the repository for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas must be provided to the Secretariat together with information on the process by which the submission was developed, including any scientific peer-review process, and, in cases where information based on traditional knowledge is included, any information on consultations with indigenous peoples and local communities conducted with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with relevant national legislation, international instruments, including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, human rights law and, where appropriate, the Mo'otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines.¹⁵⁷ The proponent may also use the following options with respect to the development of the submission:

(a) The proponent may request the Secretariat to issue a notification, for information purposes, regarding its intent to submit a description or a modification before the submission is developed;

(b) The proponent may also choose to develop or refine a draft submission at a workshop on ecologically or biologically significant marine areas held pursuant to paragraph 4 of the present decision before submitting it to the Secretariat.

9. Upon receipt, the Secretariat shall make the submission available through the information-sharing mechanism for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas and issue a notification to provide information on the submission and communicate its inclusion in the mechanism. The submission shall be open for comments by Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations for a period of six months, and the Secretariat shall transmit any comments received to the proponent.

10. Upon receipt of such comments, which will be posted in the information-sharing mechanism, the proponent may do one of the following:

(a) Address the comments, if any, and, if necessary, provide a revised version of the submission to the Secretariat;

¹⁵⁵ An inclusion under the present section entails consideration of the submission by the Conference of the Parties and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.

¹⁵⁶ To be included in the repository, the submission must be prepared in the template for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas and include a map clearly indicating the area that is being modified or described.

¹⁵⁷ Decision [XIII/18](#), annex.

(b) Not address the comments and not proceed further, in which case the information-sharing mechanism will show a record of the submission and the comments, and the actual submission and comments will be available from the Secretariat upon request;

(c) Request the Secretariat to remove its original submission from the information-sharing mechanism, in which case the submission and the comments will be removed.

11. If comments are received and the proponent decides to address them and, if necessary, provide a revised version of the submission to the Secretariat, the Secretariat shall transmit the submission to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Conference of the Parties, for their consideration. The proponent may also request that the submission be discussed at a workshop on ecologically or biologically significant marine areas held pursuant to paragraph 4 of the present decision before it is submitted to the Subsidiary Body.

12. The submission shall be provided to the Conference of the Parties for consideration on the basis of a recommendation of the Subsidiary Body. The Conference of the Parties shall decide whether the submission is to be included in the repository for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas. A record of the submission shall remain in the information-sharing mechanism, regardless of whether it is included in the repository or not.

2. Inclusion in the information-sharing mechanism for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas¹⁵⁸

13. The submission¹⁵⁹ of a modification or description of an area within national jurisdiction for inclusion in the information-sharing mechanism for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas must be provided to the Secretariat together with information on the process by which the submission was developed, including any scientific peer-review process, and, in cases where information based on traditional knowledge is included, any information on consultations with indigenous peoples and local communities conducted with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with relevant national legislation, international instruments, including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, human rights law and, where appropriate, the Mo'otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines. The proponent may also use the following options with respect to the development of the submission:

(a) The proponent may request the Secretariat to issue a notification, for information purposes, regarding its intent to submit a description or modification before the submission is provided to the Secretariat;

(b) The proponent may also choose to develop or refine a draft submission at a workshop on ecologically or biologically significant marine areas held pursuant to paragraph 4 of the present decision before submitting it to the Secretariat.

14. Upon receipt, the Secretariat shall make the submission available to Parties and other Governments only and issue a notification to Parties and other Governments to provide information on its availability. Following a five-month period to allow for States to apply the provisions of paragraph 5 of the annex of the present decision, the submission is then included in the information-sharing mechanism. After inclusion, the proponent may request that the submission be open for comments by Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations for a period of six months, and the Secretariat shall transmit any comments received to the proponent.

15. Upon receipt of such comments, which will be posted in the information-sharing mechanism, the proponent may do one of the following:

¹⁵⁸ An inclusion under the present section does not entail consideration by the Conference of the Parties or the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and cannot apply to the descriptions of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas considered and endorsed by the Conference of the Parties held in the repository.

¹⁵⁹ To be included in the information-sharing mechanism, the submission must contain geographical coordinates and a map clearly indicating the area that is being modified or described.

- (a) Maintain the submission as provided to the Secretariat;
- (b) Address the comments and provide a revised submission to the Secretariat for inclusion in the information-sharing mechanism;
- (c) Request the Secretariat to remove its original submission from the information-sharing mechanism.

B. Modification of descriptions of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas or description of new areas meeting the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas beyond national jurisdiction

16. The submission¹⁶⁰ of a modification or a description of an area beyond national jurisdiction must be provided to the Secretariat together with information on the process by which the submission was developed, including any scientific peer-review process, and, in cases where information based on traditional knowledge is included, any information on consultations with indigenous peoples and local communities conducted with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with relevant national legislation, international instruments, including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, human rights law and, where appropriate, the Mo'otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines.

17. Before providing a submission, the proponent may request the Secretariat to issue, for information purposes, a notification regarding its intent to submit a description or modification.

18. The Secretariat shall include a record of the submission, as received, in the information-sharing mechanism of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas and disseminate information about the submission through a notification. The submission shall be open for comments by Parties, other Governments, competent intergovernmental bodies and relevant organizations for a period of six months.

19. The submission, as well as any comments received in response to the notification, shall be provided for discussion at a workshop on ecologically or biologically significant marine areas held pursuant to paragraph 4 of the present decision, the outputs of which shall be submitted to the Subsidiary Body and the Conference of the Parties for their consideration.

20. The Conference of the Parties shall decide whether to request the Executive Secretary to include the submission in the repository of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas. A record of the submission shall remain in the information-sharing mechanism, regardless of whether it is included in the repository or not.

IV. Correction of editorial errors

21. In the case of editorial errors in a description of an ecologically or biologically significant marine area, the Secretariat, after being informed by a State, shall issue a notification to provide information regarding the editorial error and the requested correction and shall implement the correction three months after the issuance of the notification.¹⁶¹ A footnote is to be added to the corrected description to indicate that an editorial correction was made, and when. A report on corrections made to address editorial errors shall be submitted by the Secretariat to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Conference of the Parties, for information.

¹⁶⁰ To be included in the repository, the submission must be prepared in the template for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas and include geographical coordinates and a map clearly indicating the area that is being modified or described.

¹⁶¹ In the case of corrections of editorial errors of descriptions within national jurisdiction, the Secretariat shall consult with the State within whose jurisdiction the correction is proposed.

16/17. Conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity and of island biodiversity

The Conference of the Parties,

Recognizing the importance of marine and coastal biodiversity and of island biodiversity as one of the key cross-cutting elements of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework¹⁶² and as critical to achieving the 2050 vision for biodiversity,

Recalling paragraph 8 of its decision [15/4](#) of 19 December 2022, in which it decided that the Framework should be used as a strategic plan for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity¹⁶³ and its Protocols, its bodies and its Secretariat over the period 2022–2030,

Recalling also its decisions [IX/20](#) of 30 May 2008, [X/29](#) and [X/33](#) of 29 October 2010, [XI/16](#), [XI/18](#) and [XI/20](#) of 19 October 2012, [XII/23](#) of 14 October 2014, [XIII/9](#) of 17 December 2016, [XIII/10](#) and [XIII/11](#) of 13 December 2016, [XIII/12](#) of 17 December 2016, [14/8](#) of 29 November 2018, [14/10](#) and [14/30](#) of 29 December 2018 and [15/24](#) of 19 December 2022 in relation to cooperation and collaboration with relevant global and regional organizations and initiatives,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 78/69 of 5 December 2023 on oceans and the law of the sea and its preambular paragraphs on the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,^{164,165,166,167,168}

Recalling United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 6/15 of 1 March 2024, entitled “Strengthening ocean efforts to tackle climate change, marine biodiversity loss and pollution”,^{165,166,167,168}

Recognizing the need to strengthen cooperation and collaboration with competent intergovernmental organizations, including on processes under regional seas conventions and action plans and regional fishery bodies, including through the Sustainable Ocean Initiative, as well as other organizations with competence in areas beyond national jurisdiction, in support of the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity and island biodiversity, applying the ecosystem approach and the precautionary approach,¹⁶⁹ and using the best available science and traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities, with their free, prior and informed consent,¹⁷⁰ in accordance with relevant national legislation, international instruments,

¹⁶² Decision [15/4](#), annex.

¹⁶³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

¹⁶⁵ Türkiye dissociates itself from the reference made to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, to which it is not a Party. The participation of Türkiye in the discussions held under agenda item 20 of the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity cannot be construed as a change in the well-known legal position of Türkiye with regard to said instrument.

¹⁶⁶ The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela considers that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea is not the only legal instrument that governs activities related to the seas and oceans. Therefore, it disassociates itself from the reference made to it, and its participation in the discussions under agenda item 20 cannot be considered as a change in its national position regarding that instrument.

¹⁶⁷ Colombia reaffirms that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea is not the only legal instrument governing all legal activities carried out in the oceans and seas. The participation of Colombia in the discussions under agenda item 20 of the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties does not affect its status or rights, nor can it be interpreted as a tacit or express acceptance of the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, an instrument to which Colombia is not a Party.

¹⁶⁸ El Salvador is not a State Party to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. It therefore reiterates, as it has done in other international forums, that its participation in addressing some issues raised during the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties does not, under any circumstances, affect in any way its legal status in relation to said international instrument or the rights or obligations that may arise from it. In the same sense, El Salvador avails itself of this opportunity to state that the aforementioned Convention does not have a universal character, as there are other international instruments that also govern the various activities that take place in the seas and oceans

¹⁶⁹ Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.

¹⁷⁰ “Free, prior and informed consent” refers to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” and “approval and involvement”.

including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,¹⁷¹ and human rights law,

Acknowledging the importance of best available science, information and technology for decision-making, as well as the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities, and welcoming the work undertaken under the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development and the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, as well as the work of the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects and of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services,

Considering that valuable guidance also emerges from the work of other competent intergovernmental organizations, which complements guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties,

Welcoming the capacity-building, experience-sharing and partnership activities facilitated by the Secretariat to support the implementation of the Framework, including through the Sustainable Ocean Initiative, at the national, regional and global levels, in collaboration with Parties, other Governments, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, economic sectors and relevant organizations, and expressing its gratitude to donor countries and many other partners for providing financial and technical support for the implementation of activities under the Initiative,

Welcoming also the collaborative efforts carried out under the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the United Nations Secretariat, the International Maritime Organization, the International Seabed Authority, regional seas conventions and action plans, regional fishery bodies, large marine ecosystem projects and programmes and other relevant United Nations bodies, international organizations and regional organizations and initiatives to strengthen cross-sectoral cooperation on a regional and global scale in order to accelerate progress towards the Framework and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹⁷² including through the Sustainable Ocean Initiative Global Dialogue with Regional Seas Organizations and Regional Fishery Bodies,

Acknowledging that, through the programmes of work on marine and coastal biodiversity¹⁷³ and on island biodiversity,¹⁷⁴ the Conference of the Parties has provided valuable guidance on a wide range of issues that is essential to the implementation of the Convention and the achievement of the 2050 vision for biodiversity and that the guidance should continue to be referred to in efforts to implement the Framework,

Deeply concerned about the increased frequency of mass coral bleaching and the increasing risk of the irreversible loss of coral reefs, reaffirming its decision [X/33](#) and recalling its decision [14/5](#) of 29 November 2018 on biodiversity and climate change, and stressing the urgent need to implement the targets of the Framework that pertain to marine and coastal biodiversity and to island biodiversity, in particular Target 8,

1. *Acknowledges* the adoption of 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,¹⁷⁵

2. *Encourages* Parties, and invites other Governments participating in the intergovernmental negotiating committee to develop an international legally binding instrument on

¹⁷¹ General Assembly resolution 61/295, annex.

¹⁷² General Assembly resolution 70/1.

¹⁷³ Decisions [IV/5](#), annex, and [VII/5](#), annex I.

¹⁷⁴ Decision [VIII/1](#), annex.

¹⁷⁵ A/CONF.232/2023/4.

plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, to take into consideration the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in its negotiations, as appropriate;

3. *Urges* Parties, and invites other Governments and relevant organizations and stakeholders, to accelerate the implementation of priority actions for coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems, as contained in the annex to decision [XII/23](#), in the context of the Framework;

4. *Recognizes* that the programmes of work on marine and coastal biodiversity and on island biodiversity, together with relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties, still correspond to global priorities and contain guidance that provide essential support for the implementation of the Framework;

5. *Notes* that there are certain elements of the targets of the Framework for which limited guidance or tools are available under the programmes of work on marine and coastal biodiversity and on island biodiversity and that those elements may require enhanced action and attention to implement the Framework, as listed in the annex to the present decision, and that such work may take the form of new guidance, where needed, in cooperation and collaboration with competent intergovernmental organizations, avoiding duplication and making use of existing tools and guidance developed by other organizations and frameworks, the synthesis of best practices and experiences, and capacity-building and development with regard to the areas concerned;

6. *Stresses* that there are many areas of the programmes of work on marine and coastal biodiversity and on island biodiversity that have not been fully implemented and for which the enhanced provision of financial resources, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and access to and transfer of technology, in particular for developing country Parties, especially the least developed countries and small island developing States, is needed;

7. *Also stresses* that a substantial and progressive increase in the level of financial resources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner and including national, international, public and private resources, is needed for the implementation of the Framework and of Sustainable Development Goals 14 and 15 with regard to marine, coastal and island ecosystems;

8. *Invites* relevant global and regional organizations and bodies, within the jurisdictional scope of their mandates, as well as initiatives and related networks, to enhance their work on the issues listed in the annex to the present decision, in support of the implementation of the Framework, recognizing that many other organizations are conducting work on issues relevant to the implementation of the Framework;

9. *Notes* the ongoing work conducted under the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments,¹⁷⁶ and encourages Parties, and invites other Governments, to ratify, approve, accept or accede to that Convention;

10. *Requests* that, subject to the availability of resources, the Executive Secretary enhance cooperation and collaboration with competent international organizations, including regional or subregional organizations, with regard to the issues listed in the annex to the present decision, in line with their respective mandates, for:

- (a) Implementing the United Nations System-wide Strategy for Water and Sanitation;
- (b) Strengthening efforts to prevent overfishing and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing to support the implementation of the Framework and Sustainable Development Goal 14, recognizing the critical role of marine, coastal and island ecosystems in maintaining marine biodiversity and food security;
- (c) Compiling and making available, including through the clearing-house mechanism, relevant experiences in relation to those issues from Parties, other Governments, competent

¹⁷⁶ International Maritime Organization, document BWM/CONF/36, annex.

intergovernmental organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, and other relevant organizations and stakeholders;

(d) Integrating those issues, as appropriate, into relevant capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation efforts undertaken under the Convention, including through the Sustainable Ocean Initiative;

11. *Also requests* that the Executive Secretary continue the cooperation with the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the United Nations Secretariat and organizations with competence in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction, as appropriate and subject to the availability of resources, convene an expert workshop on opportunities for specific areas, including cross-sectoral areas, of scientific and technical work conducted under the Convention to contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction, and make available information on such cooperation and the results of the workshop;

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

(a) Continue to facilitate capacity-building and partnership activities, including through the Sustainable Ocean Initiative, with the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, in order to support the implementation of the Framework, including its monitoring framework,¹⁷⁷ with regard to marine and coastal biodiversity and island biodiversity;

(b) Continue to collaborate on processes carried out under the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, the International Maritime Organization, the International Seabed Authority, regional seas conventions and action plans, regional fishery bodies, large marine ecosystem projects and programmes and other relevant United Nations bodies, international organizations and regional initiatives to strengthen cross-sectoral cooperation at the regional and global scales in support of the implementation of the Framework, including through the Sustainable Ocean Initiative Global Dialogue with Regional Seas Organizations and Regional Fishery Bodies, in line with their respective mandates;

(c) Enhance cooperation, collaboration or synergies, as appropriate, with other multilateral environmental agreements and global and regional organizations, within the jurisdictional scope of their mandates, as well as global and regional initiatives, indigenous peoples and local communities women and youth representatives and other relevant stakeholders, in accordance with relevant national legislation, international instruments, including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and human rights law with regard to various thematic issues related to marine and coastal biodiversity and island biodiversity in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Annex

Gaps and areas in need of additional focus under the Convention on Biological Diversity to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework with regard to marine and coastal biodiversity and to island biodiversity

1. With regard to marine and coastal biodiversity, further efforts are needed, within the jurisdictional scope of the Convention on Biological Diversity¹⁷⁸ and in accordance with national priorities, circumstances and capabilities:

(a) To enhance understanding of the scope and extent of degraded marine and coastal areas and the complexities of marine and coastal ecological restoration, and to enhance the use of active and passive restoration, including ecological restoration, in marine and coastal areas, building on

¹⁷⁷ Decision [15/5](#), annex I.

¹⁷⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

experiences across various ecosystems and sectors and on different scales (most relevant to Target 2 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework);¹⁷⁹

(b) To improve the understanding and promote the effective implementation of marine protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures in various sectors active in marine and coastal areas, in line with decision [14/8](#) of 29 November 2018, ensuring that such measures deliver tangible outcomes beneficial for biodiversity (most relevant to Target 3);

(c) To prevent, mitigate or minimize human-wildlife conflict in marine and coastal areas, in particular with regard to threatened, endangered and vulnerable species (most relevant to Target 4);

(d) To improve the understanding of the impacts of geoengineering activities on marine and coastal biodiversity, taking into account decision [X/33](#) of 29 October 2010, in line with the precautionary approach¹⁸⁰ (most relevant to Target 8);

(e) To assess, monitor and conserve the genetic diversity of marine and coastal species in support of conservation (most relevant to Target 4);

(f) To improve understanding of marine biodiversity across mesopelagic, deep-sea and benthic ecosystems, and linkages between them, in order to support the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity (most relevant to Targets 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9);

(g) To assess and prevent, mitigate or minimize the individual and cumulative impacts of all types of pollution, including transboundary pollution, when they co-occur in marine and coastal areas (most relevant to Target 7);

(h) To enhance the use of nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches across a variety of coastal and marine ecosystems;

(i) To map, monitor, restore and effectively manage marine and coastal ecosystems that contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, including mangroves and seagrasses (most relevant to Targets 8 and 11);

(j) To conserve and sustainably use biodiversity associated with sea ice, and to improve understanding of the impacts of rapidly decreasing sea ice on marine and coastal ecosystems (most relevant to Targets 3, 4 and 8);

(k) To manage aquaculture in marine and coastal areas sustainably, with a focus on preventing, mitigating or minimizing negative impacts on habitats and ecologically important species, while supporting the application of biodiversity friendly practices, creating local livelihoods and improving food security (most relevant to Target 10);

(l) To improve understanding of the contribution of marine and coastal blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas to healthy functioning ecosystems and to human health and well-being (most relevant to Target 12);

(m) To improve the integration of the multiple values of biodiversity across marine and coastal areas, in particular with regard to indigenous peoples and local communities, into planning and decision-making (most relevant to Targets 14 and 21);

(n) To take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures, at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of marine genetic resources, including digital sequence information, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments (most relevant to Target 13);

(o) To enhance measures to respect, preserve and maintain traditional knowledge associated with marine and coastal biodiversity and to ensure that traditional knowledge is only accessed and

¹⁷⁹ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

¹⁸⁰ Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.

used with the free, prior and informed consent¹⁸¹ of its holders, in accordance with national legislation (most relevant to Goal C and Targets 13 and 21);

(p) To mainstream marine and coastal biodiversity into economic activities and sectors that have not been referred to under previous decisions, while also promoting collaboration under relevant intergovernmental processes (most relevant to Target 14);

(q) To identify, understand and avoid the negative impacts of incentives in sectors harmful to biodiversity in marine and coastal ecosystems, and to eliminate, phase out or reform such incentives in line with relevant international obligations,¹⁸² while scaling up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity (most relevant to Target 18);

(r) To improve the robust engagement of a broad range of stakeholders in the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity, in particular by ensuring the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and persons with disabilities in decision-making and access to justice and information, as well as the full protection of environmental human rights defenders (most relevant to Target 22);

(s) To promote the mobilization of funds to improve knowledge of marine and coastal biodiversity and its diverse values, in particular in areas with significant knowledge gaps (most relevant to Target 19).

2. With regard to island biodiversity, further efforts are needed, in accordance with national circumstances, priorities and capabilities:

(a) To promote ecological restoration in island ecosystems, focusing on ecosystems that can contribute to disaster risk reduction and resilience to various pressures (most relevant to Targets 2 and 11);

(b) To identify and monitor islands and certain sites within island ecosystems as priority sites and areas for eradicating or controlling invasive alien species, in line with national circumstances and priorities (most relevant to Target 6);

(c) To improve understanding of pollution risks on islands and levels of pollution, including transboundary pollution, that are harmful to island biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, taking into account food security and livelihoods, and to prevent, mitigate or minimize the cumulative impacts of various types of pollution when they co-occur in island ecosystems (most relevant to Target 7);

(d) To continue to improve understanding of the impacts of ocean acidification and warming, in particular in combination with other stressors, on island ecosystems, especially coral reefs, seagrass, mangroves and rhodolith beds, and to enhance the resilience of ecosystems vulnerable to those impacts (most relevant to Target 8);

(e) To enhance the coordination and integrated implementation of action on inland water systems and groundwater and wastewater management, considering the impacts of climate change and its corresponding effects on island ecosystems and biodiversity;

(f) To enhance the use of ocean accounting and marine spatial planning to conserve and manage the marine and coastal biodiversity of islands;

(g) To improve the integration of multiple values of biodiversity across islands, in particular with regard to indigenous peoples and local communities, into planning and decision-making (most relevant to Targets 14 and 21);

(h) To improve the robust engagement of a broad range of stakeholders in the conservation and sustainable use of island biodiversity, in particular by ensuring the full and effective participation

¹⁸¹ “Free, prior and informed consent” refers to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” and “approval and involvement”.

¹⁸² Including agreements under the World Trade Organization, such as the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies.

of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and persons with disabilities in decision-making and access to justice and information, as well as the full protection of environmental human rights defenders (most relevant to Target 22);

(i) To promote the mobilization of funds to improve knowledge of island biodiversity and its diverse values in those parts of the world where it is still poorly understood (most relevant to Target 19).

16/18. Invasive alien species

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decisions [15/4](#), [15/19](#) and [15/27](#) of 19 December 2022, and recognizing the urgent need to implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,¹⁸³ in particular its Target 6,

1. Welcomes¹⁸⁴ *The Thematic Assessment Report on Invasive Alien Species and Their Control* of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, including its summary for policymakers and key messages, and notes its relevance to the work undertaken under the Convention on Biological Diversity¹⁸⁵ and to the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

2. Encourages Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders to make use, as appropriate, of the information contained in the assessment in the implementation of the Convention and the Framework, including when updating or revising and implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans and during the preparation of the seventh and subsequent national reports, and urges developed country Parties, other Parties in a position to do so and relevant organizations to provide support to developing countries in this regard, including through capacity-building, financing and technology transfer;

3. Recognizes that increasing the availability and accessibility of information and means of implementation and addressing major knowledge gaps on biological invasions, in particular in developing countries, would result in more robust and effective policy instruments and management actions and that additional efforts and cooperation are particularly needed to improve data collection in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Pacific region;

4. Highlights the fact that access to adequate and sustained financial and other resources, including international funding to support developing countries, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, underpins and improves the effectiveness of actions for the long-term management of biological invasions, including the eradication, control and ongoing monitoring of invasive alien species and their pathways of introduction;

5. Notes with appreciation the efforts of the Global Biodiversity Information Facility to improve access to data and information on invasive alien species;

6. Endorses the following elements of voluntary guidance developed on the basis of the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Invasive Alien Species and further complemented through a peer review process to support the implementation of the Framework:

(a) Cost-benefit, cost-effectiveness and multi-criteria analysis methodologies that best apply to the management of invasive alien species, as contained in annex I;

(b) Identification and minimization of additional risks associated with cross-border e-commerce in live organisms and the impacts thereof, as contained in annex II;

(c) Management of invasive alien species as it relates to the prevention of potential risks arising from climate change and other drivers of biodiversity loss, as contained in annex III;

(d) Risk analysis of the potential consequences of the introduction of invasive alien species on socioeconomic and cultural values, as contained in annex IV;

¹⁸³ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

¹⁸⁴ The Russian Federation expressed a reservation on the word “welcomes” in relation to the assessment report, as it refers to the Global Invasive Species Database, which was not accessible for any users on the territory of the Russian Federation owing to technical restrictions.

¹⁸⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

(e) Relevance of databases to support the management of invasive alien species, as contained in annex V;

(f) Additional advice and technical guidance on invasive alien species management, as contained in annex VI;

7. *Urges* Parties, within their capabilities and in line with their priorities, to make use of the elements of voluntary guidance endorsed in paragraph 6 for the updating and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and to inform national and subnational actions for the management of invasive alien species;

8. *Notes* with appreciation the work of the Secretariat of the Convention, in collaboration with the International Union for Conservation of Nature and the Inter-Agency Liaison Group on Invasive Alien Species, in updating the toolkit on invasive alien species;

9. *Urges* Parties, within their capabilities, and invites other Governments and relevant organizations, as appropriate, in line with national circumstances and priorities and in a manner consistent with relevant international obligations, in the light of the findings of the assessment on invasive alien species and their control:

(a) To make use of the information available in the assessment, including the status of and trends in invasive alien species, the role of direct and indirect drivers in the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species, and effective management options, such as cross-sectoral collaboration, for the implementation of Target 6 of the Framework;

(b) To support and/or develop policy instruments that seek synergies among relevant sectors to manage invasive alien species, and to consider the use of existing multisectoral approaches for achieving the necessary coordination, as appropriate;

(c) To develop or strengthen existing national regulatory instruments to reduce the movement and introduction of invasive alien species, which may be complemented, when appropriate, by the use of relevant voluntary guidance and codes of conduct, including for the regulation of online trade and areas that are not already covered by existing standards, in a manner consistent with relevant international obligations, and taking into account national circumstances and legislations;

(d) To develop or strengthen capacity for the early detection and rapid response to newly introduced alien species to prevent their establishment;

(e) To address knowledge and data gaps identified in the assessment by, among other things, promoting further scientific and socioeconomic research on areas relevant to the management of invasive alien species and supporting capacity-building, technology transfer and technical and scientific cooperation;

(f) To support, including through the provision of financial resources, the development, updating and long-term operation of open and interoperable information platforms systems, infrastructures and data-sharing to support the management of invasive alien species;

(g) To engage a wide range of stakeholders, including women, youth, indigenous peoples and local communities, academia and scientific and technical groups, in the management of invasive alien species;

(h) To promote public awareness of invasive alien species and their management;

(i) To seek opportunities to enhance coordination and collaboration among countries and international and regional mechanisms, and across sectors, to support the implementation of the One Health approach, among other holistic approaches, and to ensure that sustained strategic actions are taken to manage invasive alien species;

(j) To conduct knowledge-sharing and capacity-building activities to support Parties, in particular developing country Parties, with implementing Target 6 of the Framework, ensuring the

full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth in those activities;

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

(a) To further strengthen collaboration among relevant organizations through the Inter-agency Liaison Group on Invasive Alien Species, in line with their respective mandates, with a view to supporting the implementation of Target 6 of the Framework by:

- (i) Continuing the assessment of the existing capacity and scientific, technical and technological needs of Parties, especially developing countries, for their implementation of Target 6;
- (ii) Sharing experiences and lessons learned by the Group members that could be useful for work undertaken under the Convention in relation to invasive alien species;
- (iii) Developing capacity-building activities and guidance, as needed, to address gaps identified in the aforementioned needs assessment;
- (iv) Facilitating international collaboration towards the management of invasive alien species with the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities;
- (v) Strengthening collaboration with the relevant sectors, such as tourism and trade, and with the Global Biodiversity Information Facility to improve access to data and information on invasive alien species;

(b) To hold an open-ended online forum to facilitate the exchange of information and experiences on:

- (i) Work carried out by Parties and stakeholders, including on tools and mechanisms used, challenges and best practices with regard to the prevention, management, control and eradication of invasive alien species, towards the implementation of Target 6 of the Framework, in particular to facilitate international and regional cooperation;
- (ii) Approaches that can be taken to facilitate a collaborative response to biological invasions and the threats and impacts of invasive alien species, and how those individual approaches could be integrated into the One Health approach;

(c) To report on progress on the aforementioned activities to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its future meetings.

Annex I

Cost-benefit, cost-effectiveness and multi-criteria analysis methodologies that best apply to the management of invasive alien species

1. The present annex contains advice and voluntary guidance for Parties and stakeholders to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,¹⁸⁶ in particular its Target 6, on invasive alien species,¹⁸⁷ as well as other relevant targets.

2. Target 6, among other things, stresses the need to identify and manage invasive alien species and pathways and to prevent the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species. Given the multiple pathways for alien species introductions and the fact that multiple alien species and invasive alien species are already present in many countries, it will be necessary to prioritize efforts for managing those species, the most important pathways¹⁸⁸ and sites that may be relevant to

¹⁸⁶ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

¹⁸⁷ An invasive alien species is a species the introduction or spread of which threatens biological diversity. In its decision [VI/23](#), the Conference of the Parties determined that the term “invasive alien species” was deemed the same as “alien invasive species”.

¹⁸⁸ Pathways that are identified as posing the greatest risk to the environment and biodiversity or those with the greatest opportunities for preventing such risk (see Melodie A. Mc Geoch and others, “Prioritizing species, pathways, and sites to achieve conservation targets for biological invasion”, *Biol Invasions*, vol. 18, pp. 299–314 (November 2015)).

biodiversity or vulnerable to the impacts of invasion, taking into account feasibility, resource effectiveness and the diverse values of biodiversity for people.

3. To support the prioritization of efforts and eventual decisions for managing invasive alien species, a range of methods are available to analyse the costs, benefits and effectiveness of specific management actions, such as:¹⁸⁹

(a) Cost-benefit analysis, as appropriate, by which monetary values are used to assess both the costs and benefits of managing specific species or applying management actions;

(b) Cost-effectiveness analysis, by which the costs of implementing a programme are assessed against the benefits, as measured in non-economic terms, for example, the number of threatened species that are protected or the social, cultural and environmental impacts on indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth;

(c) Multi-criteria methods, by which a wide range of criteria, often measured in various ways, are assessed to prioritize a variety of intervention options;

(d) Risk assessment based on science, which is typically based on a combination of available evidence and expert opinion;

(e) Risk management, by which the risk reduction measures and actions to take are identified.

4. The following two sections present information on three of those methods (cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness analyses, and multi-criteria methods) that can contribute to the broader risk analysis process¹⁹⁰ by facilitating the analysis of information that may be different in nature from that used under other methods that rely on purely scientific data (e.g. risk assessment).¹⁹¹

I. Cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness analyses

5. Methods for cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness analyses are available to assist with the management of invasive alien species, including prioritization. Those methods can also be useful to provide information on the need for and importance of prevention actions, which are key for the achievement of Target 6 of the Framework. For example, cost-benefit considerations can be applied for prioritizing species or dispersal pathways (between and within countries), to determine best management options, and for assessing feasibility and cost-effectiveness.

6. Cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness analyses should be as comprehensive as possible and should ideally encompass multiple areas, such as biodiversity, potential impacts on other non-target species, animal welfare, public acceptability, potential impacts on indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, and human health issues, although some of those areas are often difficult to represent in simple financial terms. Similarly, for this type of analysis, case-by-case consideration should be given to when to proceed with an intervention, even in the absence of all the desirable information, and to weighing the time needed for planning a management strategy against the importance of taking prompt and early action.

7. The final decision to take actions to eradicate, contain or manage and control an invasive alien species carries significant costs and risks, including the cost of inaction; as a result, whenever possible, pilot studies and economic assessments are recommended before decisions are made. This,

¹⁸⁹ See [CBD/IAS/AHTEG/2019/1/INF/1](#), para. 10.

¹⁹⁰ In accordance with the annex to decision [VI/23](#), “risk analysis” refers to: (a) the assessment of the consequences of the introduction and of the likelihood of establishment of an alien species, using science-based information (i.e. risk assessment); and (b) the identification of measures that can be implemented to reduce or manage those risks (i.e. risk management), taking into account socioeconomic and cultural considerations. For further information, see, for example, Sabrina Kumschick, John R. U. Wilson and Llewellyn C. Foxcroft, “A framework to support alien species regulation: the Risk Analysis for Alien Taxa (RAAT)”, *NeoBiota*, vol. 62 (October 2020).

¹⁹¹ See Helen E. Roy and others, “Developing a framework of minimum standards for the risk assessment of alien species”, *Journal of Applied Ecology*, vol. 55, No. 2 (October 2017).

however, is not always feasible, and there exist rapid methods, such as quick assessments in non-monetary terms, that may assist in producing “shortlists” of priority species or sites that can be used to inform management actions.

8. In the case of island ecosystems, the call in Target 6 of the Framework for the prioritization of actions on priority sites should be considered, and island-specific prioritization tools adapted to the level of risk and magnitude of potential benefits to biodiversity should be used.

9. Last, cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness analyses should also take into account the importance of awareness-raising, including education and guidance, as well as data-sharing among Parties, organizations and stakeholders, as important tools to maximize the use of resources and reduce the cost of interventions.

II. Multi-criteria analysis

10. Multi-criteria methods for decision-making provide a structured process that can help to resolve issues involving several factors and identify the best solutions to complex problems that require different assessment criteria or data. Such methods enable the rapid assessment of options and are already widely used to support decision-making relating to invasive alien species, for example, through a risk assessment. They can be used with expert knowledge and opinion when information is limited or in circumstances where more detailed but data-intensive approaches, such as cost-benefit analysis, may be impractical. By breaking problems down into their individual components, multi-criteria methods can be used to assess options for decision-making in a transparent and rational manner.

11. Analytic methods and data requirements for the prioritization of species, sites and pathways are often quite different from one another. Multi-criteria methods can therefore help with making decisions on the management of invasive alien species, such as when to choose between prevention, eradication or long-term management objectives, how to produce the rapid assessments of large numbers of species or how to compare the feasibility of various management options. Multi-criteria decision-making approaches can also be used when applying risk, cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness analyses to support risk-based prioritization. Invasive alien species prioritized by actual or potential impacts using such rapid methods can then be considered in more detail to ensure that management is effective, cost-effective and feasible.

12. Because multi-criteria approaches often operate in the absence of published data, concerns may be raised over the use of experts’ opinions or unsubstantiated information. The source, relevance and limits of the information and data used and their respective uncertainties should therefore be integrated into the analysis and explicitly presented in the interpretation of the results. Multi-criteria analyses could benefit from existing risk analyses for some species and standardized methods for impact assessment, such as the environmental impact classification for alien taxa¹⁹² and the socioeconomic impact classification for alien taxa.¹⁹³ The way in which multiple criteria are combined to support an overall conclusion can also result in divergent views, as the conclusion is often based on pragmatism rather than a validated approach. Case-by-case assessments to consider the usefulness of those methods under specific circumstances are therefore advisable.

13. The application of multi-criteria methods can be improved through, inter alia, the review and harmonization of methods to develop best practices and common protocols; increased dialogue with experts from other fields, such as plant health, to develop best practices; the application of updated

¹⁹² See www.iucn.org/resources/conservation-tool/environmental-impact-classification-alien-taxa.

¹⁹³ Sven Bacher and others, “Socioeconomic impact classification of alien taxa (SEICAT)”, *Methods in Ecology and Evolution*, vol. 9, No. 1 (April 2017).

risk analysis tools, such as the aquatic species invasiveness screening kit¹⁹⁴ and long-term analysis,¹⁹⁵ when data are available; increasing published peer-reviewed and open-access quantitative data and research efforts to generate quantitative data; and the use of traditional indigenous knowledge, pending the free, prior and informed consent¹⁹⁶ of the indigenous peoples concerned, which may often be unpublished, to complement information from other published sources.

III. Additional actions for the management of invasive alien species

14. The following measures are suggested for Parties, local and subnational governments, organizations and stakeholders, as applicable:

(a) Developing coordinated strategies at various levels of government to minimize the incursions and impacts of invasive alien species. The strategies can be developed as part of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and/or national invasive species strategies and action plans, if possible using similar timescales and taking into consideration broader international cooperation. It could include strengthening and coordinating existing programmes, identifying and filling gaps with new initiatives and building on the strengths and capacities of partner organizations, including academia and scientific institutions, civil society organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth;

(b) Sharing information¹⁹⁷ on best practices for the prevention, management, control and eradication¹⁹⁸ of invasive alien species to support risk analysis and management prioritization. This can be done through inter-agency and cross-sectoral knowledge and information exchange at all levels of government¹⁹⁹ and can include the production of tools (e.g. prioritized lists for action²⁰⁰ and common data formats); the application of the best available identification and prioritization methods, including cost-benefit and multi-criteria methods; and training, capacity-building and technology-transfer efforts;

(c) Considering economic, social and cultural values, as well as possible positive and negative impacts on native biodiversity when assessing the costs, benefits and prioritization of intervention strategies for the prevention, management, control and eradication of invasive alien species. This could build on existing processes, such as the socioeconomic impact classification for alien taxa, and international best practices²⁰¹ relating to the engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and stakeholders in decision-making. It is suggested that guidelines be developed to include social and cultural values more explicitly when assessing the costs, benefits and prioritization of management;

(d) Considering, where possible, that the decisions and risk analyses should be based on scientific evidence, following international standards agreed under relevant international organizations or instruments, such as the International Plant Protection Convention and the World Organization for Animal Health, while at the same time considering, as far as possible, indigenous

¹⁹⁴ See Centre for Environment, Fisheries, and Aquaculture Science, “Decision support tools for the identification and management of invasive non-native aquatic species”, available at www.cefas.co.uk/expertise/research-advice-and-consultancy/non-native-species/decision-support-tools-for-the-identification-and-management-of-invasive-non-native-aquatic-species/.

¹⁹⁵ For example, a number of science-based international standards for pest risk analysis have been adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures of the International Plant Protection Convention (see www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/ispms/).

¹⁹⁶ “Free, prior and informed consent” refers to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” and “approval and involvement”.

¹⁹⁷ See paragraph 5 of decision [15/27](#), in which the Conference of the Parties encouraged Parties to facilitate data-sharing.

¹⁹⁸ This refers to the application of measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate invasive alien species ([CBD/IAS/AHTEG/2019/1/2](#), para. 13 (e)).

¹⁹⁹ See, for example, regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2016 on protective measures against pests of plants.

²⁰⁰ Such lists might be specific to an area or species.

²⁰¹ For example, the European Alien Species Information Network.

knowledge systems, including their social, cultural and ecological dimensions, which can contribute to a comprehensive assessment;

(e) Communicating risks associated with invasive alien species, including related uncertainties, in a holistic manner, and the potential consequences associated with their introduction, and considering impacts on biodiversity, the economy, the cultural and social values of indigenous peoples and local communities, public health, animal health and welfare, the quality of life and climate resilience;

(f) Applying early detection and rapid response measures to prevent new invasions from alien species, including through rapid risk assessments, potential scenario-driven distribution models, monitoring, citizen science programmes and alert systems and rapid response protocols, such as incident command systems;

(g) Using context-specific tools and interventions in terms of risk levels and biodiversity characteristics. This could be useful for the management of priority sites for prevention, eradication or control, such as islands where invasive alien species are a major driver of biodiversity loss, including through the use of island-specific prioritization tools, or in marine and connected water systems, where prevention is particularly critical;

(h) Using decision support tools, which enable management actions to proceed in line with the precautionary approach, despite knowledge and data gaps;

(i) Undertaking rapid assessments to support decision-making on measures to eradicate, contain or manage invasive alien species. Rapid methods in non-monetary terms may assist to produce “shortlists” of priority species to be considered for management. Detailed pilot studies and economic assessments are however needed to support decision-making on management actions. To support risk management, additional or supplementary methodologies may be required if large numbers of species need to be rapidly assessed, detailed information is lacking or non-monetary-based inputs on social and cultural values are required.

Annex II

Identification and minimization of additional risks associated with cross-border e-commerce in live organisms and the impacts thereof

1. The present annex contains advice and voluntary guidance for Parties and stakeholders to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,²⁰² in particular its Target 6, on invasive alien species, as well as other relevant targets.

I. Suggested actions for national and subnational authorities and border agencies

A. Legislation, policy and technical actions

2. The following actions are suggested for Parties, organizations and stakeholders, as applicable:

(a) Investigating and evaluating risks, including those from cross-border trade, posed by all forms of e-commerce²⁰³ in invasive and potentially invasive alien species, and developing and implementing appropriate risk management strategies;²⁰⁴

(b) Reviewing existing national, subnational and regional legislation regulations²⁰⁵ and policies, as appropriate, verifying whether e-commerce is adequately addressed and making any changes necessary to ensure that enforcement actions may be taken, where needed, to reduce the risk

²⁰² Decision [15/4](#), annex.

²⁰³ See decision [XII/17](#), para. 9 (d).

²⁰⁴ See, for example, Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats Standing Committee document T-PVS/Inf(2021)39.

²⁰⁵ See, for example, regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2016 on protective measures against pests of plants.

of biological invasions associated with e-commerce in wildlife²⁰⁶ (in line with decision [XIII/13](#) of 17 December 2016);

(c) Reducing the risk associated with trade in invasive alien species sold online (in line with decision [XIII/13](#), para. 7) by using the guidance on devising and implementing measures to address the risks associated with the introduction of alien species as pets, aquarium and terrarium species and as live bait and live food (in line with decision [XII/16](#) of 10 October 2014) and the supplementary voluntary guidance for avoiding the unintentional introductions of invasive alien species associated with trade in live organisms (in line with decision [14/11](#) of 29 November 2018);

(d) Enhancing international and regional cooperation initiatives and networks, with a view to exchanging good practices to enhance national and subnational policies and legislations, recognizing specific circumstances and priorities;

(e) In cooperation with relevant organizations, establishing and supporting mechanisms to identify the occurrence and spread of invasive alien species associated with e-commerce, with a focus on high-risk and potentially high-risk consignments, such as soils, growing media and living organisms (including their bedding, where applicable);

(f) Using, as appropriate, available tools, such as the Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species,²⁰⁷ that provide country-level checklists of alien and invasive alien species and can support actions for the identification of invasive alien species associated with e-commerce;

(g) Assessing invasion risks posed by alien species before permitting their entry. Such assessments might be used for establishing or updating lists of invasive and potentially invasive alien species in the interest of preventing their unintended introduction, especially in territories particularly vulnerable to invasive alien species, such as islands. Such considerations should be aligned with the guidance contained in decisions [XII/16](#) and [14/11](#) and other applicable international obligations and standards, including those linked to the General Agreement on Trade in Services,²⁰⁸ that are relevant to cross-border e-commerce;

(h) Revising and updating international agreements and import requirements, including for e-commerce, on invasive and potentially invasive alien species that do not fall under phytosanitary requirements or that have a potential to be hitchhikers or contaminants of other species.

B. Stakeholders' engagement

3. The following actions are suggested for Parties, organizations and stakeholders, as applicable:

(a) Developing mechanisms, in collaboration with e-commerce stakeholders, for identifying e-commerce traders, their locations and other stakeholders, with a view to facilitating inter-agency and multi-stakeholder participation and cooperation (in line with decision [XIII/13](#), para. 7);

(b) Engaging and collaborating with indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, as well as the wider community and general public, towards the prevention and detection of the early incursion, establishment or spread of invasive alien species from e-commerce;

(c) Helping to ensure compliance with sanitary, phytosanitary and veterinary import, animal welfare and wildlife trade requirements of importing countries between customers and e-commerce traders by providing updated and quality information on the risks to the customer's country (in terms of legal, environmental, health and sociocultural aspects) (in line with decision [14/11](#), para. 10);

(d) Strengthening coordination and communication with sellers and exporters of live organisms and e-commerce users and, when applicable, postal and courier services, to help to

²⁰⁶ Wildlife is defined as wild fauna and flora.

²⁰⁷ See www.griis.org.

²⁰⁸ See www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/serv_e/gatsintr_e.htm.

communicate relevant information on the risks and preventive measures, noting the limitations of postal and courier services when it comes to regulating the import of goods (in line with decision [XII/16](#), para. 24, and taking into consideration decision [14/11](#), annex I, paras. 7, 9–11, 13 and 29);

(e) Ensuring, in collaboration with national and regional trade authorities, that import and export requirements are up to date, clear and accessible to e-commerce traders, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders;

(f) Informing sellers and buyers about invasive and potentially invasive alien species, focusing on their legal responsibility. The involvement of social media and specialized media, such as pet magazines, journals and books, especially journals from pet or plant associations or societies and magazines and journals on biocontrol agents, can be sought, and multi-agency targeted publicity campaigns can be launched to disseminate correct information, with the aim of shifting consumer values (e.g. towards native and non-invasive species) and changing behaviours (e.g. to prevent the impulse purchase of invasive alien species) (in line with decision [XIII/13](#), para. 4);

(g) Encouraging partnerships and collaboration with e-commerce platforms, e-payment service providers and postal and express courier services to ensure adherence to national regulations, international standards and guidance on invasive alien species in their operations, consistent with other international obligations (in line with decision [XIII/13](#), para. 7 (b));

(h) Implementing the single-window approach, which allows the sharing of standardized information and documents with a single-entry point to fulfil all import-, export- and transit-related regulatory requirements.²⁰⁹ Its implementation at the national and subnational levels may facilitate reporting on regulated articles, including live alien organisms with phytosanitary and sanitary risks and risks to biodiversity (in line with decision [XIII/13](#), para. 7 (c), and decision [14/11](#), annex I, para. 32). The single-window approach can interoperate with relevant existing information systems (e.g. the European Alien Species Information Network)²¹⁰ for sharing relevant information (two-way data flow).

C. Monitoring and compliance

4. The following actions are suggested for Parties, organizations and stakeholders, as applicable:

(a) Gathering data in accordance with national legislation and circumstances (in line with decision [14/11](#), annex I, paras. 34–36), using all available means and tools, including citizen science, to monitor compliance and evaluate the efficacy of activities implemented to mitigate risks associated with e-commerce. The data collected can be used, together with other relevant information, including compliance history and information from indigenous peoples and local communities obtained with their free, prior and informed consent,²¹¹ to inform risk-based inspections and determine whether investigation or enforcement action is needed. Data analytics can be applied to discern any abnormal trends and patterns, including potentially invasive alien species incursions and impact risks;

(b) Disseminating good practices on risk-based interventions using best-practices in data analytics to facilitate legitimate e-commerce and, at the same time, identify and stop illegal trade. Wherever possible, prioritizing the use of non-intrusive inspection technologies and promoting the adequacy of existing technologies (e.g. scanners, sniffer dogs and other available tools) for the detection of invasive alien species and the further development of automated biosensors to improve the detection of prohibited and restricted articles moving through the express courier and postal systems;

²⁰⁹ See www.wcoomd.org/~media/wco/public/global/pdf/topics/facilitation/activities-and-programmes/tf-negotiations/wco-docs/info-sheets-on-tf-measures/single-window-concept.pdf.

²¹⁰ See <https://easin.jrc.ec.europa.eu/easin>.

²¹¹ “Free, prior and informed consent” refers to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” and “approval and involvement”.

(c) Developing and implementing training and illustrated tools to facilitate an appropriate level of monitoring and inspection of e-commerce markets, in particular considering the challenges related to labelling, which may make understanding what might need to be inspected more difficult. This may include developing guidance for monitoring e-commerce platforms and issuing warnings, notices and other enforcement actions when non-conformity is detected in e-commerce transactions and for the proper handling of restricted items seized in compliance with national and subnational laws and regulations.

II. Suggested actions for web marketplaces (sale platforms), e-payment service providers and postal and express courier services

5. Web marketplaces (sale platforms) can be classified into three categories, which can overlap, namely:

(a) Online marketplaces, which are larger online sites that sell a great variety of items and often provide individual retailers with access to international buyers (e.g. eBay and Amazon);

(b) Individual retailers who sell online across borders from their own sites and may have physical shops);

(c) Peer-to-peer trading platforms, such as Facebook groups, or other online platforms dedicated to, for example, certain types of pets, through which trading takes place between primarily non-commercial entities. These tend not to buy or sell across borders.

6. The following actions are suggested for web marketplaces (sale platforms), e-payment service providers and postal and express courier services, as applicable:

(a) Using the information available from relevant international bodies, national and subnational authorities and other sources regarding the risks (both legal and environmental) posed by invasive alien species to take steps accordingly to make their users aware of them (in line with decision [14/11](#), annex I, paras. 11–13);

(b) Monitoring e-commerce taking place on their platforms and, consistent with relevant national and subnational legislation, improving the ability to verify the cargo of postal parcels and alert relevant authorities where there is evidence of illegal or otherwise potentially damaging trade in invasive alien species;

(c) Developing and applying improved management measures to minimize the risks of introducing invasive and potentially invasive alien species through e-commerce, consistent with international and national obligations.

III. Suggested actions for relevant international organizations, bodies and agreements, including standard-setting organizations

7. The following actions are suggested for international organizations and bodies, as applicable:

(a) Sharing data, information, technology and expertise on e-commerce in invasive and potentially invasive alien species;

(b) Using guidance from relevant international bodies, including the ongoing work conducted by the World Customs Organization, the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, the International Plant Protection Convention²¹² and the World Organization for Animal Health;

²¹² The management of e-commerce and postal and courier pathways has been identified as one of eight development agenda items in the Strategic Framework 2020–2030 of the International Plant Protection Convention (see International Plant Protection Convention, Outline for the International Plant Protection Convention e-Commerce Guide for plants, plant products and other regulated articles (2017-039)).

(c) Monitoring e-commerce in invasive and potentially invasive alien species at the global and regional levels, with a view to identifying trends and risks in relation to trade in those species;

(d) Developing guidance and tools to assist national border agencies in responding to non-compliance, considering that both domestic and international actions may be required to respond effectively;²¹³

(e) Improving collaboration among national border agencies in order to enhance opportunities to link existing security initiatives with invasive alien species risk management and targeted (risk-based) inspections. This will also provide a mechanism for timely information-sharing among national border agencies and other relevant ministries and departments on issues related to cross-border e-commerce;

(f) Conducting joint capacity-building activities with relevant organizations, Parties and other Governments at all levels, providing technical assistance and resources for implementing existing international guidelines and standards and developing national or subnational regulatory frameworks or measures to address the risks associated with e-commerce for all relevant stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities;

(g) Exploring the possibility to expand the concept of “authorized economic operators”²¹⁴ to cross-border e-commerce, including for postal operators, express carriers and e-platforms, which would result in a lower frequency of inspections;

(h) Developing frameworks and resources that enable the advanced electronic exchange of data among all parties involved in the international supply chain and using the data to sort packages and determine the level of inspection needed (risk-based inspection);²¹⁵

(i) Raising awareness among international organizations, regional organizations, national organizations and e-commerce stakeholders about import and export requirements and actions that can be taken to prevent or minimize the risk of introduction and spread of invasive and potentially invasive alien species associated with e-commerce²¹⁶ (in line with decision [XIII/13](#), para. 7 (a));

(j) Building upon such frameworks as the environmental impact classification for alien taxa,²¹⁷ considering the development and implementation of an international invasive alien species risk-based labelling system to inform buyers and importers and to be used for all species sold online. With regard to consignments of live alien species, such labelling could include information enabling the identification of hazards for biodiversity and the identification of species or lower taxa (e.g. scientific name and taxonomic serial number or its equivalent) (in line with decision [XII/17](#), para. 6 (g), of 10 October 2014, and decision [14/11](#), annex I, para. 14), taking into account the ongoing work of the Economic and Social Council Subcommittee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, the World Trade Organization, the International Plant Protection Convention, the World Organization for Animal Health and other relevant organizations and instruments.

Annex III

Management of invasive alien species as it relates to the prevention of potential risks arising from climate change and other drivers of biodiversity loss

1. The present annex contains advice and voluntary guidance for Parties and stakeholders to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,²¹⁸ in particular its Target 6, on invasive alien species, as well as other relevant targets.

²¹³ Such a framework is provided in the World Customs Organization *SAFE Framework of Standards*.

²¹⁴ See World Customs Organization, *Compendium of Authorized Economic Operator Programmes* (2020).

²¹⁵ See the International Plant Protection Convention ePhyto Solution. Available at www.ippc.int/en/ephyto/.

²¹⁶ Including aquatic species, as many requirements are centred on terrestrial pests and diseases.

²¹⁷ International Union for Conservation of Nature, *IUCN EICAT Categories and Criteria: The Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa* (Gland, 2020).

²¹⁸ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

I. Linkages between invasive alien species, climate change and other drivers of biodiversity loss

2. Global drivers of biodiversity loss, such as land use and climate change, are known to lead to changes in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems that have profound consequences for biodiversity. Climate change and other drivers of biodiversity loss facilitate the spread and establishment of many alien species and create new opportunities for them to become invasive. Those interactions are considered in a report for the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Invasive Alien Species issued in 2019²¹⁹ and documented in *The Thematic Assessment Report on Invasive Alien Species and their Control: Summary for Policymakers* of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

3. Climate change can increase the rates and risks of introduction, establishment and spread of many invasive and potentially invasive alien species. Human adaptations to climate change may alter land use and increase disturbances in the ecosystems, which, in turn, facilitate the establishment of alien species. Climate change can also affect the range and expansion of and shifts in host species of, for example, invasive insects and pathogens, which could lead to the propagation of pests and diseases.

4. Climate change is associated with more frequent extreme weather events, such as drought, cyclones and flooding, as well as slow-onset events. Such events can contribute to the movement of invasive and potentially invasive alien species to new areas and cause disturbances in habitats that enable invasive alien species to establish themselves and spread. They can also lead to sudden human population movements, and displaced people can inadvertently transport invasive alien species with them.

5. Not all alien species incursions are successful, nor will all invasive alien species benefit from climate change, as some may become less abundant under changing climate conditions. However, while some invasive alien species will decline in importance, the currently low impact of others may become significant.

6. The prevention and management of invasive and potentially invasive alien species become an even greater challenge with climate change and other drivers of biodiversity loss, in particular for island ecosystems and island States. Adequate information, actions for prioritization and other tools that support the management of invasive alien species in the face of climate change will be required.²²⁰

7. Land- and sea-use changes interact with the various stages of biological invasions, including transport, introduction, establishment and spread. This applies to terrestrial, aquatic and marine biomes. Disturbances and land transformations offer new opportunities for new species to colonize and spread, and land- and sea-use changes can often bring about the use of introduced species (e.g. new forage species and plantation trees).²²¹

II. Prediction

8. Managing the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services, in particular in the context of climate change and other drivers of biodiversity loss, requires understanding how the actual and potential environmental, socioeconomic and cultural impacts may vary as a result of those changes, so that management priorities may be adapted accordingly. In this sense, modelling and foresight exercises under various climate change scenarios could be useful.

9. In view of the above, the following technical actions are suggested for Parties and stakeholders, as applicable (taking into account decision [14/5](#) of 29 November 2018, especially its annex):

²¹⁹ [CBD/IAS/AHTEG/IAS/2019/1/2](#).

²²⁰ See [CBD/IAS/AHTEG/2019/1/3](#).

²²¹ See Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats Standing Committee document T- PVS/Inf (2008) 5 rev.

- (a) Undertaking horizon scanning to forecast or predict future changes caused by climate change, in actual and potential risks and impacts of invasive alien species;
- (b) Identifying changes caused by climate change in the pathway of introduction of invasive and potentially invasive alien species. Climatically similar regions exposed to the greatest current risks today are likely to change in future, along with changes in vectors and pathways, including changes in trade and the movement of people to and from those regions;
- (c) Identifying the effects of climate change and other drivers of biodiversity loss on the introduction of new potentially invasive alien species or on their pathways of introduction and establishment in both pristine and already invaded communities;
- (d) Applying modelling (e.g. for climate, species distribution and time-space scales) to evaluate the potential for range expansion of invasive alien species under various climate change scenarios and their impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services, including by developing models for use on a broad scale by developing countries;
- (e) Improving methods to integrate climate change models, land-use scenarios and trends in trade with the help of invasive alien species data analyses to improve projection capability;
- (f) Defining scenarios to understand where invasive alien species may indirectly compound the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystem services by transforming ecosystems;
- (g) Refining the risk analysis of invasive alien species, including by identifying potentially invasive alien species (e.g. disease vectors) that, under current conditions, remain without significant impact but are likely to become established or invasive and to have an increased impact, owing to rapid population growth as a result of climate change (the so-called “sleeper alien species”). This can be done, inter alia, by using societal participation and digital technologies (e.g. in epizootic surveillance) and approaches, such as through the use of sentinel sites to monitor changes in the abundance, spread and impacts of such species, or by carrying out trait- and impact-based risk assessments;
- (h) Improving knowledge of invasive and potentially invasive alien species that are likely to benefit under increased CO₂ levels, eutrophication, the presence of nutrients and fertilizers, pesticides, rising temperatures, the increased frequency of extreme weather events, fire regimes of increased frequency and intensity, high saltwater incursions, changes in ocean currents and changes in precipitation patterns. Improved scientific information will help to prioritize management decisions to prevent their spread and impacts, including by resorting to measures for eradication, containment and control;²²²
- (i) Improving knowledge of the risks of invasive alien species adapting to new environmental conditions, including their potential for rapid evolution and their role in disease spillover and hybridization, as well as the understanding of the impact of land-use changes on niche availability;
- (j) Using indigenous biocultural indicators and traditional knowledge, with the free, prior and informed consent²²³ of the peoples concerned, of early identification and warning systems, in prediction of invasive and potentially invasive alien species caused by climate change and other drivers of biodiversity loss.

III. Planning and prevention

10. The following actions are suggested for Parties, organizations and stakeholders, as applicable:

²²² Where applicable, humane measures and guidelines should be considered when applying management measures. See Kevin Smith and others, *A Manual for the Management of Vertebrate Invasive Alien Species of Union Concern, Incorporating Animal Welfare* (European Union, 2022).

²²³ “Free, prior and informed consent” refers to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” and “approval and involvement”.

- (a) Prioritizing invasive alien species on the basis of potential direct and indirect impacts, such as their role in disease transmission, in the context of climate change;
- (b) Prioritizing protected areas, key biodiversity areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, taking into account nature contributions to people and ecosystem goods and services, as well as ecosystem functions on those priority sites;
- (c) Monitoring the spread and impact of all potential and established alien species, in particular in sites or regions where biodiversity and ecosystem services are likely to deteriorate rapidly as a result of climate change and other drivers of biodiversity loss. Evidence-based and best-practice approaches using, for example, remote sensing or sensor networks are recommended, as well as digital tools for participatory surveillance by local civil society groups;
- (d) Minimizing the potential impacts of biological invasions and developing spatial response planning for areas in which communities are threatened with a high risk of extreme weather events (e.g. by relocating zoos, botanical gardens and exotic aquaculture facilities from areas prone to such events);
- (e) Considering the movement of post-disaster debris as a potential pathway of introduction of alien and invasive alien species;
- (f) Adapting current pathway management to reduce risks arising from climate and other drivers of biodiversity loss, including by predicting associated changes in trade and the movement of people;
- (g) Engaging all sectors, including agriculture and public health agencies and industries, in planning activities relating to invasive alien species where risks from climate change and other drivers of biodiversity loss are cross-sectoral, in line with the whole-of-society and whole-of-government approach called for in the Framework;
- (h) Raising public awareness of threats from invasive alien species further aggravated by climate change and other drivers of biodiversity loss, and engaging the public and all relevant sectors in response planning;
- (i) Supporting best practices and traditional knowledge,²²⁴ innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with regard to the prevention, monitoring, controlling and mitigation of the impacts of invasive alien species caused by climate change and other drivers of biodiversity loss;
- (j) Engaging regional and local specialists, including animal welfare and zoonotic disease experts, when considering prevention, planning and mitigation measures;
- (k) Promoting early detection and rapid response.

IV. Management

11. The following management actions are suggested for Parties, organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders, where applicable:

- (a) Applying adaptive management approaches to prioritize management actions in the context of climate change and other drivers of biodiversity loss and sharing the information with other Parties and stakeholders to improve outcomes;
- (b) Taking steps to increase the long-term functional resilience of ecosystems and habitats threatened by climate change, extreme weather events, natural disasters and associated invasive alien species incursions, in particular in islands and coastal systems (in line with decision 14/5, paras. 3 (h) and 4 (b) and annex, and decision [X/33](#), para. 8 (n), of 29 October 2010);

²²⁴ Traditional knowledge is defined as the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (decision [14/13](#)).

(c) Undertaking focused management actions, including mitigation, monitoring, containment, eradication, when possible, or control of invasive and potentially invasive alien species, in areas that could act as non-native sources for spread into identified vulnerable areas or native communities;

(d) Collating existing data and information to enable the dissemination of information on the effectiveness of actions to mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species arising from climate change and other drivers of biodiversity loss;

(e) Taking into account the precautionary approach when contemplating ex situ conservation measures, such as relocation or assisted migration, to avoid unintended ecological consequences, such as the introduction and spread of invasive alien species (in line with decision [X/33](#), para. 8 (e));

(f) Collaborating with indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior and informed consent to document and support best practices and traditional knowledge, with regard to the monitoring, control and mitigation of the impacts of invasive alien species, diseases and shifting species distributions caused by climate change and other drivers of biodiversity loss;

(g) Providing tools²²⁵ and mechanisms for collecting and analysing data, for effective decision-making on addressing linkages between climate change and invasive alien species;

(h) Making use of the categorization of pathways of introduction of invasive alien species and considerations for their prioritization²²⁶ to have a common understanding of and nomenclature for pathway categorization (in line with decision [XII/17](#), para. 6 (d));

(i) Ensuring that national policies on climate change and other drivers of biodiversity loss recognize their linkage to the potential establishment and spread of invasive alien species, especially through climate change adaptation activities.

V. National, regional and international cooperation

12. The following areas can benefit from national, regional and international cooperation in addressing challenges related to invasive alien species:

(a) National and international climate mitigation and adaptation strategies, environmental impact assessments and response planning activities (in accordance with decision [X/33](#), para. 8 (p));

(b) Policy guidance developed under other relevant conventions (e.g. the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,²²⁷ the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals,²²⁸ the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture,²²⁹ the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora²³⁰ and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa);²³¹

(c) National and international commitments and actions under the Sustainable Development Goals;

(d) The One Health approach;

²²⁵ For example, the Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa can be used to look at the impacts of species in various climatic zones, which might help to predict the future impacts of species in areas that may become climatically similar.

²²⁶ See [UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/18/9/Add.1](#).

²²⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

²²⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 1651, No. 28395.

²²⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 2400, No. 43345.

²³⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

²³¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

(e) Programmes and other activities funded by multilateral agencies or forums, such as the Global Environment Facility, the Clean Development Mechanism, the Green Climate Fund, the Blue Fund, the Loss and Damage Fund and other donors;

(f) Training, capacity-building and knowledge transfer for governmental and non-governmental development assistance agencies and operatives engaged in disaster relief on the risks of introduction and spread of invasive and potentially invasive alien species through their activities.

Annex IV

Risk analysis of the potential consequences of the introduction of invasive alien species on socioeconomic and cultural values

1. The present annex contains advice and voluntary guidance for Parties and stakeholders to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,²³² in particular its Target 6, on invasive alien species, as well as other relevant targets.

2. Socioeconomic and cultural values are often context-dependent, as they may include such issues as security, material and non-material assets, health and social, spiritual and cultural relationships. The impacts of invasive alien species should therefore be determined on a case-by-case basis. Social impact assessments,²³³ which were developed alongside environmental impact assessments, offer a structured process for identifying, evaluating and addressing social costs and benefits.

3. Risk analyses allow for both scientific and technical information and socioeconomic and cultural information to be considered in the decision-making process. In this regard, inputs from cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness analyses (see annex I) can be useful during a risk analysis and facilitate the consideration of socioeconomic and cultural values.

4. In addition, in the context of a risk analysis, risk communication plays an important role in facilitating a common understanding of the risks posed by invasive alien species, developing credible risk management options and consistent regulations and promoting awareness.

Consideration of socioeconomic and cultural values

5. The following actions are suggested for Parties, organizations and stakeholders, as applicable:

(a) Recognizing and respecting the traditional knowledge,²³⁴ innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth that can contribute to the monitoring, early detection and control of invasive alien species, and integrating emerging technologies in a way that complements and respects indigenous knowledge systems;

(b) Promoting knowledge and information-sharing through culturally appropriate solutions and capacity-building among indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and stakeholders, thereby ensuring their active participation in decisions and practices concerning invasive alien species management, with their free, prior and informed consent,²³⁵ as appropriate;

(c) Developing guidelines to include socioeconomic and cultural values more explicitly when assessing the costs, benefits and prioritization of management measures for invasive alien species. This could build upon existing processes (e.g. the socioeconomic impact classification for

²³² Decision [15/4](#), annex.

²³³ Social impact assessments include the processes of analysing, monitoring and managing the intended and unintended social consequences, both positive and negative, of planned interventions (Frank Vanclay, "International principles for social impact assessment", *Impact Assessment and Project Appraisal*, vol. 21, No. 1 (March 2003)).

²³⁴ Traditional knowledge is defined as the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (decision [14/13](#)).

²³⁵ "Free, prior and informed consent" refers to the tripartite terminology of "prior and informed consent", "free, prior and informed consent" and "approval and involvement".

alien taxa)²³⁶ and international best practices with regard to the engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders in decision-making, as well as upon exiting guidelines of similar scope for other processes, as applicable;

(d) Gathering qualitative and quantitative data on the socioeconomic and cultural impacts of invasive alien species (e.g. how the impacts of invasive alien species on treasured, sacred, culturally and spiritually significant native species can be measured)²³⁷ and developing methods for the consideration of that information in the prioritization and management of invasive alien species;

(e) Considering public awareness, education campaigns for all ages, especially in schools, and for consumers and risk communication to support stakeholders' engagement in the consideration of the impact of invasive alien species on socioeconomic and cultural values;

(f) Using social impact assessments to assess the impacts on people and communities of an intervention for the management of alien and invasive alien species in a multistage manner. This will facilitate the analysis of information collected before, during and after an intervention.²³⁸

Enclosure

Examples of considerations of socioeconomic and cultural values

Nepal

1. Government agencies, in cooperation with various organizations and communities, have developed awareness-raising campaigns, research and on-the-ground management strategies to support the establishment of early warning systems to combat the spread and impact of invasive alien species and promote the restoration of native habitats affected by them. Addressing that challenge has required sustained collaboration among stakeholders, including government bodies, research institutions, local communities and indigenous organizations. Through cooperation, it is possible to mitigate the adverse effects of invasive species and protect the unique biodiversity of Nepal for future generations.

New Zealand

2. The Government of New Zealand is working on the incorporation of cultural knowledge, values and perspectives (*mātauranga*) in the management of invasive alien species. Māori are involved in the management of invasive alien species, especially when culturally and spiritually significant (*taonga*) species are at risk. The national invasive alien species system provides an example of working in partnership with indigenous peoples, under the unique constitutional context of the Treaty of Waitangi, to contribute to improving biodiversity outcomes.

South Africa

3. The Constitution of South Africa provides that everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to his or her health or well-being, thereby providing a basis for socioeconomic considerations. The National Environment Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004, Alien and Invasive Species Regulations provide that a risk assessment should include key economic, social and ecological considerations (without defined modalities) that will guide a decision on whether or not to issue an import permit for exotic species. Some studies suggest that environmental and socioeconomic impacts are significantly correlated, as is the case with the water hyacinth.

²³⁶ Sven Bacher and others, "Socioeconomic impact classification of alien taxa (SEICAT)", *Methods in Ecology and Evolution*, vol. 9, No. 1 (April 2017).

²³⁷ The eradication of invasive alien species can sometimes affect the interests of indigenous communities when the species has become an important resource over time. This should be a consideration in choosing the best management approach, where compatible with conservation outcomes.

²³⁸ Franck Vanclay and others, *Social Impact Assessment: Guidance for Assessing and Managing the Social Impacts of Projects*, (International Association for Impact Assessment, 2015).

Sweden

4. Certain invasive alien species, such as *Lupinus polyphyllus*, *Rosa rugosa*, *Heracleum mantegazzianum* and *Impatiens glandulifera*, have an impact on biologically and culturally important meadows and pastures characterized by a specific flora and fauna resulting from traditional agricultural practices that are increasingly being abandoned. Such meadows and pastures form the traditional Swedish countryside, which is homely and picturesque. Some socioeconomic impacts of biodiversity loss have been recognized, including the loss of quality and value of honey derived from modified pastures. Invasive plant species can form monocultures, replacing the diversity of endemic flora and completely changing the scenery. The cultural impact of a changing scenery on the average member of the population is difficult to measure.

Annex V

Relevance of databases to support the management of invasive alien species

1. The present annex contains advice and voluntary guidance for Parties and stakeholders to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,²³⁹ in particular its Target 6, on invasive alien species, as well as other relevant targets.

I. Importance of databases

2. Information on such issues as species distribution, characteristics and impacts is essential for applying analytical tools (e.g. risk analysis, cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness analyses, and establishment, spread and population modelling) and designing effective actions to minimize the impact of invasive alien species.

3. There are currently several databases²⁴⁰ that provide useful information on the prevention, control or eradication of invasive alien species. Well-maintained databases with agile systems that reduce the time lag between the detection of an alien species in the field and the availability of that information online can inform decision-making and support the achievement of and monitoring of progress towards Target 6 of the Framework.

4. The use of common, well-defined and accepted terminology is important to enable a more effective use of information from databases, including by ensuring a better flow of data and harmonization among the different platforms.

5. Since databases are key to the prioritization and management of actions regarding invasive alien species, long-term funding is needed to support their proper operation and maintenance to ensure continued data availability in support of decision-making. In addition, access to and the management of databases on invasive alien species require capacity-building, improved technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer. Similarly, permanent efforts are needed from the international community to maintain and update existing data systems.

II. Maintenance of efficient, timely and high-quality up-to-date standardized data and information for the management of invasive alien species

6. The following actions are suggested for Parties, organizations, stakeholders and database managers, as applicable:

(a) Performing an analysis of the focus and contents of all the international platforms that are currently available, to evaluate whether there is sufficient information and capacity to track progress towards Target 6 of the Framework, and identify and fill any gaps;

²³⁹ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

²⁴⁰ See appendix 3 to *The Thematic Assessment Report on Invasive Alien Species and their Control: Summary for Policymakers* of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

(b) Increasing collaboration among data providers to address data gaps, especially for regions, ecosystems and organism groups for which knowledge is poor (e.g. alien marine species, invertebrates, microorganisms and fungi) and to keep information on databases up to date;

(c) Maintaining a dynamic data flow of records of invasive alien species occurrences from a wide variety of sources, including field monitoring, citizen science and specimen collections, as brought together by the Global Biodiversity Information Facility,²⁴¹ on the one hand, and expert-derived checklists, including up-to-date literature reviews, as compiled in the Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species,²⁴² on the other hand;

(d) Ensuring the interoperability of data streams between data providers (e.g. national authorities and researchers) and aggregators (e.g. the Global Biodiversity Information Facility, the Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species, the CABI Compendium²⁴³ and the European Alien Species Information Network)²⁴⁴ to increase the data flows necessary for global and regional analyses and decision-making and to create opportunities for national capacity-building and financing;

(e) Considering the potential usefulness of supporting the development of an international database or repository, including by strengthening existing ones and avoiding duplication of work, where all the information needed for the implementation of Target 6 of the Framework could be accessed in multiple languages and following a standardized format for ease of submission and translation. Such an international database could be used as a one-stop shop for information on invasive and potentially invasive alien species;

(f) Establishing strategies for the long-term funding of and support for the maintenance of databases and information systems, including support for the maintenance and ongoing development of the Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species, and other expert networks focused on the collation and curation of new and existing data that can support the achievement of Target 6 of the Framework;

(g) Considering the need for knowledge and data-sharing to be free and open source and to overcome language and cultural barriers, while also taking into consideration the specific needs of developing Parties, which struggle with insufficient financial, technical and human resources. Establishing portals where case studies and best practices could be shared (e.g. an invasive alien species clearing house, such as the Global Invasive Alien Species Information Partnership)²⁴⁵ can be envisaged to facilitate that process;

(h) Including the training of agents in sectors where the control and prevention of invasive alien species can be enforced (e.g. customs agents, border and port police and cabotage managers);

(i) Obtaining the free, prior and informed consent²⁴⁶ of indigenous peoples and local communities when using their traditional knowledge;²⁴⁷

(j) Using the CABI Compendium, which is an encyclopedic resource of scientific information on invasive alien species, to inform decision-making;

²⁴¹ See www.gbif.org/.

²⁴² See <https://griis.org/>.

²⁴³ See www.cabidigitallibrary.org/journal/cabicompendium.

²⁴⁴ See <https://alien.jrc.ec.europa.eu/easin>.

²⁴⁵ See www.cbd.int/invasive/giasipartnership/.

²⁴⁶ This should recognize that indigenous interest extends beyond the use of traditional knowledge and includes interest in how data relating to culturally significant species and places are used and how and where they are stored (e.g. the concept of indigenous data sovereignty). “Free, prior and informed consent” refers to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” and “approval and involvement”.

²⁴⁷ Traditional knowledge is defined as the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (decision [14/13](#)).

(k) Using and developing, as appropriate, risk and impact assessment frameworks (e.g. the environmental impact classification of alien taxa²⁴⁸ and the socioeconomic impact classification of alien taxa)²⁴⁹ for developing science-based policies and prioritizing actions to manage invasive alien species.²⁵⁰

Annex VI

Additional advice and technical guidance on invasive alien species management

1. The present annex contains advice and voluntary guidance for Parties and stakeholders to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,²⁵¹ in particular its Target 6, on invasive alien species, as well as other relevant targets.

2. The present advice does not constitute an attempt to modify the existing rights and obligations of a Party under the Convention or any other international agreement.

I. Use of sanitary and phytosanitary measures

3. The following actions are suggested for Parties, organizations and stakeholders, as applicable:

(a) Improving collaboration among relevant ministries and departments (e.g. environmental, sanitary, phytosanitary and human health authorities) towards the application of sanitary and phytosanitary measures that can contribute to preventing the introduction and spread of invasive and potentially invasive alien species and disease spillover. The collaboration could include, for example, setting national and regional priorities, completing risk assessments, carrying out surveillance activities, developing response plans, sharing information and exchanging expertise;

(b) Broadening the application of sanitary and phytosanitary measures, not only in the context of agriculture, but also to protect the natural environment, biodiversity and human health, and considering the need for cross-sectoral collaboration and technology transfer, in line with the mandate of relevant conventions;

(c) Using, as appropriate, materials developed under the International Plant Protection Convention and the World Organisation for Animal Health to strengthen capacities and develop national regulatory frameworks and national biosecurity strategies to address the risks associated with invasive and potentially invasive alien species;

(d) Improving regional cooperation to support the achievement of Target 6 of the Framework, through regular coordination and communication, the identification of common priorities and the alignment of efforts. This could be supported through the International Plant Protection Convention by using the model of regional plant protection organizations to foster cooperation on invasive alien species;

(e) Addressing existing key gaps, such as the need for additional attention and guidance on the issues of pathogens affecting wildlife and invasive alien species that may be a vector or host of pathogens or parasites and of other organisms that do not meet the International Plant Protection Convention definition of quarantine pests or are not included in its list of pathogens causing diseases or listed by the World Organisation for Animal Health (e.g. invasive ants);

(f) Considering how various approaches to regulating invasive alien species²⁵² (e.g. lists of restricted, prohibited or permitted species or hybrids) can be implemented in compliance with the

²⁴⁸ See www.iucn.org/resources/conservation-tool/environmental-impact-classification-alien-taxa-eicat.

²⁴⁹ See Sven Bacher and others, "Socioeconomic impact classification of alien taxa (SEICAT)", *Methods in Ecology and Evolution*, vol. 9, No. 1 (April 2017).

²⁵⁰ For an example on how to use the Environmental Impact Classification of Alien Taxa standard and its applications, see CBD/AHTEG/IAS/2019/1/2, annex V, paras. 12–17.

²⁵¹ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

²⁵² For example, the regional approach to surveillance and regulation of the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control and of the European Food Safety Authority with regard to animal health (available at www.efsa.europa.eu/en/topics/topic/animal-health#efsas-role) and invasive alien species (available at www.efsa.europa.eu/en/topics/topic/invasive-alien-species).

World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, with a view to facilitating the development of better regulation and ensuring transparency;

(g) Developing guidance regarding invasive or potentially invasive alien species that do not fall under international agreements (e.g. those that are not regulated by sanitary and phytosanitary measures).

II. Management measures for specific pathways

4. The following advice refers to pathways²⁵³ that present specific gaps and inconsistencies that need to be addressed (in line with decision [VIII/27](#), paras. 16, 29–37, 40–44, 49–51, 58 and 59, of 31 March 2006).

A. Inter-basin water transfer and navigational canals

5. The following actions are suggested for Parties, organizations and stakeholders, as applicable:

(a) Supporting the ratification and implementation of relevant international maritime agreements and guidelines (e.g. the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments²⁵⁴ and the Guidelines for the Control and Management of Ships' Biofouling to Minimize the Transfer of Invasive Aquatic Species)²⁵⁵ for all marine traffic, to minimize the spread of invasive and potentially invasive alien species through shipping routes;

(b) Enhancing regional cooperation on planning, monitoring and data exchange on invasive and potentially invasive alien species specifically related to inter-basin water channels, with a view to establishing early warning and rapid response systems, and researching and employing methodologies to reduce new invasions through those channels;²⁵⁶

(c) Promoting measures to prevent the introduction, establishment and spread of invasive alien species in procedures for the planning, development and management of inland waterways and costal infrastructure, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities after obtaining their free, prior and informed consent,²⁵⁷ and other groups that are dependent on waterways (e.g. boaters and recreational boat users). Such measures could include training for port State authorities and relevant stakeholders to carry out controls and inspections;

(d) Requiring impact assessments, to ensure that invasive and potentially invasive alien species are considered in water transfer schemes and navigation canal projects, and developing technical advice on methods and mechanisms to prevent or minimize the introduction or spread of those species through canals and pipes.²⁵⁸

B. Sea containers and cargos

6. The following actions are suggested for Parties, organizations and stakeholders, as applicable:

(a) Raising awareness of the issue of sea containers and their role in carrying alien species or invasive alien species, regardless of the type of cargo that they contain;

(b) Increasing further collaboration among relevant organizations, including the International Plant Protection Convention, the World Organisation for Animal Health, the International Maritime Organization and the World Customs Organization, the business sector and relevant stakeholders to develop harmonized operational standards and guidance, as applicable, to

²⁵³ See [UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/18/9/Add.1](#).

²⁵⁴ International Maritime Organization, document BWM/CONF/36, annex.

²⁵⁵ International Maritime Organization Marine Environment Protection Committee resolution MEPC. 80/17/Add.1.

²⁵⁶ See, for example, regulation (EU) No. 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species, art. 22, para. 1 (d), as supplemented by Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2018/968 of 30 April 2018, and the European Alien Species Information Network Notification System (available at <https://easin.jrc.ec.europa.eu/notsys>).

²⁵⁷ “Free, prior and informed consent” refers to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” and “approval and involvement”.

²⁵⁸ See decision [VII/4](#), annex.

address existing and potential pathways of biological invasion (contaminants, stowaways or hitchhikers) by means of sea containers, taking into account the appropriate treatment of sea containers before loading cargos;²⁵⁹

(c) Avoiding the introduction and spread of invasive and potentially invasive alien species through the transport of sea containers (in line with decision [XIII/13](#), para. 11, decision [14/11](#), annex I, paras. 10 and 34–36, and other relevant international guidance)²⁶⁰ and ensuring that trade partners involved in sea container supply chains exercise due diligence when assuming their custodial responsibility to verify that containers are free of visible pest contamination before they are transferred into the custody of the next responsible party in the chain.

C. Marine biofouling

7. The following actions are suggested for Parties, organizations and stakeholders, as applicable:

(a) Developing and promoting new regulations to prevent and address biofouling of marine infrastructures, such as offshore wind farms, oil platforms, ports and shore defences;

(b) Informing and training shipping and boating stakeholders on preventing the introduction and spread of invasive alien species (e.g. by raising awareness of the recommendations contained in the publication *Biofouling Management for Recreational Boating*);²⁶¹

(c) Developing mitigation measures and programmes to prevent the introduction or spread of aquatic invasive and potentially invasive alien species. Such measures are particularly important, as it is almost impossible to eradicate those species once established.

D. International development assistance

8. The following actions are suggested for Parties, organizations and stakeholders, as applicable:

(a) Supporting, in association with international aid programmes, developing countries in capacity-building, resource mobilization and information-sharing for assessing and managing the risks of introducing invasive alien species. Developed countries can play a key role in facilitating this process;

(b) Helping to ensure that aid agencies take into consideration procedures or codes of practice to minimize or avoid the introduction and spread of invasive and potentially invasive alien species in their initiatives, projects, programmes and agreements.

E. Emergency relief, aid and response

9. The following actions are suggested for Parties, organizations and stakeholders, as applicable:

(a) Documenting any case of invasive alien species in aid-recipient countries across broad sectors;

(b) Including the risk of introduction and spread of invasive and potentially invasive alien species in emergency response strategies, protocols and codes of practice and encouraging relevant actors to follow the recommendations to prevent and minimize such introduction and spread into new areas (in line with decision [VIII/27](#), para. 42). To support those actions, emergency management approaches, such as incident command systems, can be linked to rapid response measures for invasive alien species;

²⁵⁹ See, for example, the guidance provided by the European Maritime Safety Agency on best practices for ballast water sampling.

²⁶⁰ See, for example, International Plant Protection Convention Secretariat, *Sea Container Supply Chains and Cleanliness: an IPPC Best Practice Guide on Measures to Minimize Pest Contamination* (Rome, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2020).

²⁶¹ See Global Environment Facility-United Nations Development Programme-International Maritime Organization, *Biofouling Management for Recreational Boating: Recommendations to Prevent the Introduction and Spread of Invasive Aquatic Species* (London, International Maritime Organization, 2022).

(c) Identifying the responsibilities of aid providers and aid recipients to avoid any invasive alien species introductions through contaminants in aid transport and transfer.²⁶²

F. Civil air transport

10. The following actions are suggested for Parties, organizations and stakeholders, as applicable:

(a) Engaging relevant sectors at all levels to develop standards to prevent hitchhiker or stowaway species arriving by air;²⁶³

(b) Strengthening collaboration among relevant organizations, including the International Plant Protection Convention, the World Organisation for Animal Health, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Customs Organization and the International Air Transport Association, to develop harmonized operating standards related to air cargo, in compliance with International Civil Aviation Organization Assembly resolution A36-21.

G. Tourism

11. The following actions are suggested for Parties, organizations and stakeholders, as applicable:

(a) Avoiding the introduction and spread of invasive alien species through the transport of living organisms (in line with the guidance in decision [XII/16](#), annex, para. 9, and decision [14/11](#), para. 11 (c));

(b) Collaborating with travel and tourism operators and tourism associations at all levels of government to develop: (i) awareness programmes and guidelines²⁶⁴ to inform tourists, tourism agencies, indigenous peoples and local communities, policymakers, managers of protected areas and customs authorities, among others, of the risk posed by invasive alien species; and (ii) strategies to minimize those risks,²⁶⁵ in particular on priority sites, such as island ecosystems.

III. Capacity-building activities

12. The following actions are suggested for Parties, organizations and stakeholders, as applicable:

(a) Including the prevention and management of invasive alien species in the capacity-building programme of the Secretariat of the Convention of Biological Diversity, in line with Target 6 of the Framework;

(b) Establishing regular training programmes at the global, regional, national or subnational level, with support from a range of actors, especially academics, scientific experts and indigenous peoples and local communities, after obtaining their free, prior and informed consent, to facilitate the timely achievement of Target 6 of the Framework;

(c) Considering using existing resources and developing technical manuals and training packages, as appropriate, on the following topics:

(i) Taxonomic identification of organisms, including identification keys based on morphology, link to databases with images, DNA barcoding, artificial intelligence-aided identification and citizen science;

²⁶² See International Plant Protection Convention Secretariat, *Safe Provision of Food and Other Humanitarian Aid to Prevent the Introduction of Plant Pests During an Emergency Situation* (Rome, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2021).

²⁶³ See, for example, the International Air Transport Association Environment Committee guidance on prohibited carriage of wildlife and related products by passengers (available at www.iata.org/contentassets/adfc0ea8044648fcbff13d79dceff7ae/encom-pax-wildlife-guidance-final-2003-nov-2015.pdf).

²⁶⁴ See, for example, Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats Standing Committee document T-PVS/Inf (2017) 1.

²⁶⁵ See decision [VII/14](#).

- (ii) Publication and use of data on invasive alien species based on international data standards to enable the cross-linking of subnational, national, regional and global thematic databases;
- (iii) Use of monitoring data to predict the spreading trends in invasive and potentially invasive alien species;
- (iv) Best practices for successful eradications and other useful information resources on technical advice;²⁶⁶
- (v) Use of shared information on invasive alien species for subnational and national policy-setting and implementation;
- (vi) Application of classical biological control²⁶⁷ agents against invasive alien species;²⁶⁸
- (vii) Application of an ecosystem-based approach to controlling invasive alien species;²⁶⁹
- (viii) Multi-criteria decision-support manual for policymakers;
- (ix) Model regulatory act on invasive alien species with responsibility shared among broad sectors;
- (x) Cost-effective methods for packaging biological samples collected in the field, to guarantee early detection in remote and restricted-access locations;
- (xi) How to implement Target 6 of the Framework.

²⁶⁶ See the International Union for Conservation of Nature guidelines on invasive alien species (available at www.iucn.org/search?key=invasive&f%5B0%5D=topic%3A1174), the Convention on Biological Diversity toolkit (available at www.cbd.int/invasive/cbdtoolkit/) and the Research Institute for Nature And Forest *Guidance for Drafting Best Management Practices for Invasive Alien Species* (available at https://purews.inbo.be/ws/portalfiles/portal/14941741/Adriaens_etal_2018_Gu%20idanceBestPractices.pdf).

²⁶⁷ The International Plant Protection Convention defines biological control as pest control strategy making use of living natural enemies, antagonists or competitors and other self-replicating biotic entities.

²⁶⁸ See [CBD Technical Series No. 91](#).

²⁶⁹ See CABI biological control of invasive plants, available at www.cabi.org/what-we-do/cabi-centres/biological-control-of-invasive-%20plants/.

16/19. Biodiversity and health

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decisions [XII/21](#) of 17 October 2014, [XIII/6](#) of 17 December 2016, [14/4](#) of 22 November 2018 and [15/29](#) of 19 December 2022,

Recalling also that the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework²⁷⁰ acknowledges the interlinkages between biodiversity and health and the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity,²⁷¹

Recalling further the framework for a cross-cutting initiative on biodiversity for food and nutrition, adopted by the Conference of the Parties in its decision [VIII/23](#) of 31 March 2006,

Recognizing that the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework will contribute to the improvement of health and well-being, including physical and mental health, by addressing drivers of biodiversity loss, which are often also drivers of ill health, and noting the information available in document [CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/3](#),

Noting that the term “health” is defined in the Constitution of the World Health Organization as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity,

Recognizing the important role of education and awareness-raising for mainstreaming biodiversity and health interlinkages through the One Health approach and a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach,

Welcoming the participation of the Quadripartite alliance on One Health in the preparation of the draft global action plan on biodiversity and health, while acknowledging the importance of maintaining consistency with existing mandates,

Noting the ongoing work of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services on the thematic assessment of the interlinkages among biodiversity, water, food and health,

Taking note of the options to integrate biodiversity into the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) stimulus and recovery measures, as contained in document [CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/3](#) and in the manifesto for a healthy recovery from COVID-19 of the World Health Organization,²⁷²

Noting the importance given to biodiversity and health interlinkages by other organizations and initiatives, including the United Nations Environment Assembly through its resolution 5.6 on biodiversity and health, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change²⁷³ and the Paris Agreement²⁷⁴ through relevant decisions, the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues²⁷⁵ and the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste,²⁷⁶ as well as the current negotiations held at the World Health Organization on a new accord on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response,

Considering the importance of cooperation with other multilateral environment agreements and relevant organizations and initiatives to support the mainstreaming of biodiversity and health interlinkages and the need to avoid the duplication of efforts,

²⁷⁰ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

²⁷¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

²⁷² World Health Organization, “WHO manifesto for a healthy recovery from COVID-19: prescriptions and actionables for a healthy and green recovery”, 2020.

²⁷³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

²⁷⁴ Adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (see FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex).

²⁷⁵ See [E/C.19/2023/5](#), para. 24.

²⁷⁶ International Conference on Chemicals Management resolution V/1.

1. *Adopts* the Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health, as contained in the annex to the present decision, as a voluntary plan for supporting the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, complementary to the guidance contained in decisions [XIII/6](#), [14/4](#) and [15/29](#);
2. *Takes note* of document [CBD/SBSTTA/26/8](#) on biodiversity and health, in particular enclosures I and II to its annex I and its annex II;²⁷⁷
3. *Encourages* Parties, in accordance with national circumstances and priorities and on a voluntary basis:
 - (a) To implement the Global Action Plan when mainstreaming biodiversity and health interlinkages and to provide information on their implementing activities and the result thereof, including in national reports, as appropriate;
 - (b) To enhance national coordination, knowledge exchange, implementation and the sharing of good practices and lessons learned among biodiversity and health actors, including those working in human, animal, plant and ecosystem health, the environmental sector and traditional medicine systems, and to work comprehensively with health and health-related agencies and professionals at the national level, including through the designation of a national focal point on biodiversity and health, as appropriate;
 - (c) To ensure the full and effective participation of youth in decision-making and action on biodiversity and health;
 - (d) To integrate biodiversity and health interlinkages into biodiversity-related policies and programmes, in line with decision [14/4](#), and, if appropriate, into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, taking the elements of the Global Action Plan into account, in line with section C of the Framework;
 - (e) To recognize the need to address the drivers of biodiversity loss urgently so as to reduce risks to health, while contributing to the implementation of the Framework, in particular paragraph 7 (r) of section C and Target 14;
4. *Invites* other Governments, the governing bodies and secretariats of relevant multilateral environment and health agreements and international organizations, including the members of the Quadripartite alliance on One Health, to raise awareness of the Global Action Plan, to contribute to mainstreaming biodiversity and health interlinkages across sectors, respecting self-determined national priorities, and to further support the development and implementation of measures, guidance and tools for promoting and supporting the mainstreaming of biodiversity and health linkages;
5. *Invites* indigenous peoples and local communities, relevant stakeholders, including the private sector and academia, women, children and youth to contribute to the implementation of the Global Action Plan;
6. *Invites* the World Health Organization to take synergies into account, as appropriate, in its work on biodiversity and health undertaken pursuant to its fourteenth General Global Programme of Work, 2025–2028, as well as resolutions of the World Health Assembly related to One Health and to environmental determinants of health, and the work undertaken under the Convention on Biological Diversity;
7. *Encourages* Parties, in accordance with Article [20](#) of the Convention, and invites other Governments, relevant multilateral environmental and health agreements, relevant organizations, donors and relevant financial institutions to provide financial and technical support, as appropriate, for capacity-building and development for the effective implementation of biodiversity and health interlinkages and of the Global Action Plan;

²⁷⁷ Enclosures I and II to annex I and annex II to document [CBD/SBSTTA/26/8](#) were prepared by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and were not discussed by Parties.

8. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, relevant multilateral environmental agreements and other organizations to share measures, guidance and tools, examples, best practices and lessons learned in the implementation of the Global Action Plan and the mainstreaming of biodiversity and health interlinkages at all levels;

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

(a) To complete the work conducted pursuant to paragraph 13 (a) of decision [14/4](#) on the development of integrated science-based indicators, metrics and progress measurement tools on biodiversity and health, taking account of section III, including its paragraph 14, of the annex to the present decision, among others;

(b) To facilitate, in collaboration with partners, capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer activities to support Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities and stakeholders, such as relevant organizations, academia, women, children, youth, the elderly and persons with disabilities, in the uptake and implementation of the Global Action Plan, including by convening regional workshops and facilitating dialogues, ensuring the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, in collaboration with, inter alia, members of the Quadripartite alliance on One Health and the secretariats of other multilateral environmental agreements;

(c) To continue to raise awareness at all levels, including through relevant processes of other multilateral environmental agreements and intergovernmental bodies, of the important interlinkages between biodiversity and health, including their relevance to the implementation of the Framework;

(d) To enhance and strengthen cooperation with international organizations and the secretariats of other multilateral environmental, health and human rights agreements with regard to biodiversity and health interlinkages, consistent with international obligations;

(e) To explore, in consultation with the World Health Organization and the other members of the Quadripartite alliance on One Health, the development of an online information platform to collate knowledge, tools and experiences on interlinked biodiversity and health policies and actions, including case studies, indicators, assessments and methodologies, in order to facilitate knowledge-sharing and capacity-building for integration of the One Health approach, thereby further supporting the implementation of the Global Action Plan;

(f) To report on the outcomes of that work to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at a meeting held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and to the World Health Assembly at its seventy-ninth meeting.

Annex

Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health

I. Purpose

1. In line with, and further to, decisions [XII/21](#) of 17 October 2014, [XIII/6](#) of 17 December 2016, [14/4](#) of 22 November 2018 and [15/29](#) of 19 December 2022 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,²⁷⁸ the objective of the Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health is to support Parties and other Governments at all levels, relevant organizations and initiatives, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, children, youth, the private sector and other stakeholders in mainstreaming biodiversity and health interlinkages into national policies, strategies, programmes and accounts, in line with national circumstances, priorities and legislation and in a manner consistent with relevant international obligations. The Plan is aimed in particular at enabling

²⁷⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

relevant government authorities to collaborate closely and coordinate their work on biodiversity and health interlinkages.

2. The Global Action Plan includes a set of voluntary actions that can be implemented at various levels and on different scales, from international to national and local and from multisectoral to sector-specific, with cross-sectoral collaboration at the governmental level, and that allow for the participation of civil society, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, children, youth, the elderly and people with disabilities, as well as academia and the private and financial sectors, among others. In view of the cross-cutting nature of biodiversity and health interlinkages, other multilateral instruments and processes should also be considered when implementing the Plan, in a consistent manner with relevant international obligations.

3. The Global Action Plan builds on previous work undertaken under the Convention,²⁷⁹ including work on biodiversity and health interlinkages conducted in collaboration with the World Health Organization from 2012 to 2021 through a joint work programme. It is intended to complement and support the implementation of previous decisions of the Conference of the Parties on biodiversity and health (decisions [XII/21](#), [XIII/6](#), [14/4](#) and [15/29](#)) and to facilitate the realization of biodiversity and health co-benefits from the implementation of the Convention and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.²⁸⁰

4. The Global Action Plan should be implemented recognizing the importance of the three objectives of the Convention, namely, the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, in a balanced manner, to further work on the interlinkages between biodiversity and health. It also serves as an acknowledgement that the provision of adequate means of implementation to developing countries, including adequate and predictable financial resources, capacity-building, scientific and technical cooperation, and technology transfer, is critical to enable the implementation of the Plan and ensure equity. The Plan stresses the urgent need to address inequities in global health and the need to strengthen health systems in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.

5. Nothing in the present Global Action Plan should be interpreted as modifying the rights and obligations of a Party under the Convention or any other international agreement.

6. The Global Action Plan also draws on the following:

(a) The findings of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, namely, that: (i) nature underpins all dimensions of human health and contributes to non-material aspects of the quality of life (inspiration and learning, physical and psychological experiences and supporting identities),²⁸¹ which are central to the quality of life and cultural integrity; (ii) nature's contributions to people²⁸² play an essential role in human health by regulating material and non-material contributions; (iii) worldwide, social groups have unequal access to nature's contributions to people; (iv) the decline in nature's contributions to people threatens the quality of life; (v) the deterioration of nature and consequent disruption of benefits to people have both direct and indirect implications for public health and can exacerbate existing

²⁷⁹ See [CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/3](#).

²⁸⁰ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

²⁸¹ Supporting identities refer to the basis for religious, spiritual and social cohesion experiences; sense of place, purpose, belonging, rootedness or connectedness, associated with different entities of the living world; narratives and myths, rituals and celebrations; satisfaction derived from knowing that a particular landscape, seascape, habitat or species exists (see Eduardo S. Brondizio and others, eds., *The Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* (Bonn, Germany, Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Secretariat, 2019)).

²⁸² Nature's contributions to people are defined by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services as all the contributions, both positive and negative, of living nature (i.e. diversity of organisms and ecosystems and their associated ecological and evolutionary processes) to people's quality of life.

inequalities in access to health care or healthy diets; and (vi) the global environment can be safeguarded through enhanced international cooperation and linked, locally relevant measures;

(b) The findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which indicate that climate change is a threat to human well-being;²⁸³

(c) The study on indigenous determinants of health in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²⁸⁴ which was welcomed by the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues;

(d) The lessons learned from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and other emerging zoonoses, which have further highlighted the importance of the relationship between health and well-being and biodiversity, the urgent need to conserve, restore and sustainably use biodiversity, the need to address inequities in global health, including with regard to equitable access to medicines, vaccines, diagnostics and medical equipment, and the need to enhance global collaboration and cooperation for a sustainable and inclusive recovery, thereby contributing to minimizing the risk of future diseases of zoonotic origin.

7. The following is recognized:

(a) Biodiversity loss, ecosystem degradation and negative health outcomes share many common drivers, including direct drivers of environmental change, which result from an array of underlying causes and are underpinned by social values and behaviours;

(b) Biodiversity is a key environmental determinant²⁸⁵ of human and animal health, and the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity benefit health by maintaining ecosystem services, thereby contributing to fulfilling the psychological needs for nature relatedness and realizing the vision of living in harmony with nature by 2050;

(c) The relationship between biodiversity loss, the emergence and spread of communicable and non-communicable diseases and increasing health inequalities is well known, as is the role of conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity in the prevention, reduction and proactive management of communicable and non-communicable disease risks;

(d) Emerging infectious diseases in wildlife, domestic animals, plants or people can be exacerbated by human activities, such as unsustainable land-use change practices and habitat fragmentation;

(e) Sustainable development, in its three dimensions (social, economic and environmental), and the protection of the environment, including ecosystems, contribute to and promote human well-being and the full enjoyment of all human rights, including the right to health and the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment,²⁸⁶ for present and future generations;

(f) Ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, including for Parties that provide genetic resources for health-related research and development, is critical to the achievement of more equitable health systems;

(g) Within the context of ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages (Sustainable Development Goal 3), children, youth, the elderly and those living with pre-existing medical conditions are more physically, mentally and emotionally vulnerable to environmental degradation and environmental change;

²⁸³ Hans-Otto Pörtner and others, eds., *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability: Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* (Geneva, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2022).

²⁸⁴ E/C.19/2023/5.

²⁸⁵ Environmental determinants of health are global, regional, national and local environmental factors that influence human health. They include physical, chemical and biological factors external to a person. Further information on environmental determinants of health is available on the Pan American Health Organization website, at www.paho.org.

²⁸⁶ See General Assembly resolution 76/300.

(h) Biodiversity loss and its direct drivers are a threat to animal, human and plant health;

(i) Environmental degradation and biodiversity loss contribute to health inequities, especially for people in vulnerable situations, including women, children, youth, the elderly and people with disabilities, and have severe adverse impacts, especially on the health of indigenous peoples and local communities and their unique interdependent relationship with local ecosystems, including their physical and mental health, livelihoods, foodways and traditional medicine systems;

(j) More effective and integrated policy coordination on biodiversity and health, including through enhanced communication, dialogue and collaboration across government ministries and all governments and sectors, is needed. This includes the need to strengthen the environmental dimension of the One Health approach and other holistic approaches, while acknowledging the need to enhance international cooperation, with a view to addressing the specific challenges faced by developing countries in implementing the One Health approach or other holistic approaches, including by strengthening capacity for health surveillance and promoting equitable responses, in line with national circumstances and priorities.

II. Considerations and tools for supporting the implementation of the Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health

8. Taking account of the cross-cutting nature of biodiversity and health interlinkages, the implementation of the Global Action Plan should be carried out in accordance with national circumstances and in a manner consistent with international obligations and agreements.

9. The Global Action Plan embodies the view that the health of the environment and the health of all species are interconnected and interdependent, and that a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach is required to mainstream that view into national policies, strategies, programmes and accounts. The concept of biodiversity and health interlinkages should take into consideration both individual and collective systemic levels, across and between species and ecosystems, and the multiple dimensions of health and well-being. Elements of the Plan should be actioned towards enabling improved stewardship of the environment, animals, plants and other taxa and the realization of the vision of living in harmony with nature by 2050.

10. The implementation of the Global Action Plan may be further supported by a compilation of resources, including a list of tools and resources that can assist with its implementation.²⁸⁷

III. Actions to mainstream biodiversity and health interlinkages into national policies, strategies, programmes and accounts

11. The following voluntary actions may be taken by Governments, at the appropriate level, in accordance with national circumstances and with relevant international obligations, and, where relevant, by other actors, to mainstream biodiversity and health interlinkages, thereby generating benefits for health and the environment. The proposed general actions (sect. A) can be complemented with actions to integrate biodiversity and health interlinkages into the implementation of the Framework (sect. B).

A. General actions

12. Proposed general actions include the following:

(a) Assessing biodiversity and health interlinkages, including nature's contributions to people that are related to health, the environmental determinants of health and the environmental burden of disease²⁸⁸ at the national level, taking account of biocultural diversity,²⁸⁹ diverse value systems and a comprehensive understanding of health and well-being, including physical, sexual,

²⁸⁷ See [CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/3](#), annex I.

²⁸⁸ The environmental burden of disease quantifies the amount of disease caused by environmental risks (see www.who.int/activities/environmental-health-impacts).

²⁸⁹ See also decision [15/22](#).

reproductive and mental health, cognitive development, learning, supporting identities and social determinants of health;

(b) Encouraging and facilitating national dialogues and knowledge-sharing platforms and events to strengthen capacities among all sectors and actors with regard to biodiversity and health interlinkages, with a view to developing communities of practice, noting the positive role of biodiversity in all aspects of health and well-being;

(c) Promoting, in consideration of the One Health approach and other holistic approaches, policy coordination and the mainstreaming of biodiversity and health interlinkages into: strategies related to sectors with significant impacts on biodiversity; national biodiversity strategies and action plans; plans for mental health, nutrition, farming, non-communicable and communicable disease control and childhood development; and economic and sustainable development policies, policies related to animal and plant health, disaster risk reduction, relief and recovery, pandemic prevention, preparedness and response action plans, and policies on sustainability in the health sector;

(d) Developing and, as necessary, strengthening national coordination mechanisms on biodiversity and health interlinkages that are interdisciplinary and interministerial, ensuring the participation of all actors, including indigenous peoples and local communities, women, children, youth and the elderly, and designating a national focal point for biodiversity and health to facilitate the process;

(e) Considering the designation of a national gender focal point on biodiversity and public health, who, among other tasks, can report on the contributions and needs of women and girls in relation to environmental stewardship and gender equality;

(f) Taking steps to ensure the full and effective participation of youth in decision-making and action on biodiversity and health, including by considering the designation of a national youth focal point on biodiversity and public health, who, among other tasks, can report on the contributions and needs of children and youth in relation to environmental stewardship, health and intergenerational equity;

(g) Incorporating biodiversity and health interlinkages into assessments related to sustainable development, including environmental impact assessments, strategic environmental assessments, health assessments, health impact assessments, socioeconomic assessments and other relevant assessments, in particular by:

- (i) Assessing the risks that biodiversity loss poses to health and well-being in the aforementioned assessments, as valuable tools to guide decision-making;
- (ii) Including diverse health stakeholders²⁹⁰ in the screening, scoping, review, decision-making and follow-up processes for the assessments and national reporting;
- (iii) Including comprehensive screening factors that reflect broad biodiversity and health interlinkages in the assessments;
- (iv) Ensuring that biodiversity loss and degradation are considered in the assessments, as well as national monitoring, reporting and review frameworks, in the context of intergenerational equity and gender equality and the health of future generations, specifically the ability of children to be born, grow and develop physically and mentally;

(h) Supporting research on biodiversity and health interlinkages to address knowledge gaps, improving access to scientific evidence and good practices, by enabling transformative and transdisciplinary education and research, and respecting the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities, with their free, prior and informed consent;²⁹¹

²⁹⁰ Health stakeholders include those related to human, animal and plant health and those with diverse knowledge of health.

²⁹¹ “Free, prior and informed consent” refers to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” and “approval and involvement”.

(i) Strengthening the understanding of the One Health approach and other holistic approaches and stressing the focus on biodiversity and health interlinkages by introducing them into the curricula of professionals in the fields of health care and medicine, public and global health, animal health, biodiversity and environment, urban spatial planning, including for green and blue spaces, and other relevant fields, as part of lifelong learning and skills development;

(j) Encouraging, where appropriate, in collaboration with health-related organizations, the integration of biodiversity-related metrics, indicators and tools into health strategies, plans and programmes and, conversely, the integration of health-related metrics, indicators and tools into biodiversity strategies, plans and programmes, in line with existing mandates;

(k) Encouraging the development of sector-specific information material, such as fact sheets, to mainstream biodiversity and health interlinkages into relevant sectors, as determined at the national level;²⁹²

(l) Enhancing international cooperation to support developing countries in addressing the specific environmental and health-related challenges that they face, including in implementing the One Health approach and other holistic approaches, in accordance with applicable international and national laws;

(m) Encouraging cooperation among national focal points from relevant multilateral environmental and health agreements on actions related to biodiversity and health interlinkages, including through participation through the whole-of-society approach in cross-sectoral events.

B. Actions to integrate biodiversity and health interlinkages into the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

13. The interlinkages between biodiversity and health are acknowledged in the Framework as one of the considerations for its implementation, as follows:

The Framework acknowledges the interlinkages between biodiversity and health and the three objectives of the Convention. The Framework is to be implemented with consideration of the One Health approach, among other holistic approaches that are based on science, mobilize multiple sectors, disciplines and communities to work together, and aim to sustainably balance and optimize the health of people, animals, plants and ecosystems, recognizing the need for equitable access to tools and technologies, including medicines, vaccines and other health products related to biodiversity, while highlighting the urgent need to reduce pressures on biodiversity and decrease environmental degradation to reduce risks to health, and, as appropriate, develop practical access and benefit-sharing arrangements.²⁹³

14. The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment is also acknowledged in the Framework.²⁹⁴

15. Since the health of the environment and the health and well-being of all species are interconnected, all actions towards the implementation of the Framework will have co-benefits for all species and for human health. Actions for mainstreaming biodiversity and health interlinkages into the implementation of the Framework are shown in the table below.

²⁹² These sectors may include agriculture, forestry, fisheries, aquaculture, tourism, health, infrastructure, energy and mining, manufacturing, processing and finance, in line with previous Conference of the Parties decisions on mainstreaming.

²⁹³ Decision [15/4](#), annex, para. 7 (r).

²⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 7 (g).

**Actions for mainstreaming biodiversity and health interlinkages
into the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**

<i>Framework targets²⁹⁵</i>	<i>Relevance to health²⁹⁶</i>	<i>Actions to ensure biodiversity and health co-benefits, to be implemented taking the One Health and other holistic approaches into consideration</i>
Land and sea use		
Targets 1, 2 and 3	Reducing the loss, degradation and fragmentation of wildlife habitats and the encroachment on biodiverse areas contributes to the continued provision of nature's contributions to people, which in turn support health and reduce disease emergence and transmission among wildlife, livestock and people.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage efforts to consider biodiversity and health interlinkages in land- and sea-use planning and policies, plans and actions for conservation and restoration to identify potential co-benefits and trade-offs for biodiversity and health, including by incorporating health impact assessments, so as to promote the multiple dimensions of health and reduce and mitigate disease risks to people, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, women, children, youth and the elderly; and livestock and wildlife, taking risks of disease spillover and spillback into account. 2. Encourage efforts to improve, in line with national capabilities, monitoring systems to include the evaluation of the impacts of land- and sea-use activities, including for conservation and restoration, on human beings, animals and ecosystems, including by establishing surveillance sites in high-risk areas where environmental conditions are quickly changing and becoming conducive to disease emergence. 3. Incorporate the consideration of biodiversity and health interlinkages into policies and programmes for water, sanitation and hygiene and measures to protect and sustainably manage ecosystems that supply water. 4. Consider the contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities and traditional practices to mitigate negative health impacts in land- and sea-use planning and actions for conservation and restoration.
Species management		
Targets 4, 5 and 9	The sustainable management of populations of wild species is important for the health of ecosystems and the provision of ecosystem services, such as food security, nutrition, biomedical discoveries and medicine, and will enable people to continue to draw benefits from those populations. Protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities and those particularly dependent on wild species is especially important. At the same time, improving the regulation and	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the customary sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem stewardship by indigenous peoples and local communities in protected areas, areas under other effective area-based conservation measures and indigenous and traditional territories, and related health benefits. 2. Consider the role of species and genetic diversity in the production of nutritious food, food security, nutrition, medicine and other goods to ensure that the medicinal use of wild species, including in traditional medicine, is sustainable, safe and legal; and, for threatened or protected species, encourage conservation actions, as well as alternative, sustainable sources for medicinal use, where possible. 3. Improve, in accordance with other international agreements and within national capabilities, the regulation, management and use of and trade in wild

²⁹⁵ For the text of the targets, see decision [15/4](#), annex, sect. H.

²⁹⁶ See [CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/3](#) for additional information on biodiversity and health interlinkages.

<i>Framework targets²⁹⁵</i>	<i>Relevance to health²⁹⁶</i>	<i>Actions to ensure biodiversity and health co-benefits, to be implemented taking the One Health and other holistic approaches into consideration</i>
	<p>management of the use of and trade in wild species and reducing human-wildlife conflict can reduce the transmission of infectious diseases. Maintaining, in partnership with indigenous peoples and local communities, the genetic diversity of wild species, domesticated species and their wild relatives increases resilience against future pathogens, food security and nutritional values for the benefit of environmental and human health. Infectious disease emergence can be reduced by conserving wild species and improving the management of interaction among humans, livestock and wildlife.</p>	<p>species, such that it is sustainable and safe for human and wildlife health, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Acknowledging and addressing the potential for health risks from use practices, such as the transport, marketing and commercialization of specimens of wild species; (b) Improving biosecurity measures and sanitation in markets and along the entire value chain; (c) Developing technologies and disease monitoring systems for improving the management of wildlife trade; (d) Encouraging the participatory monitoring of wildlife, including by wildlife hunters, farmers and traders, in emerging disease hotspots, as elements of strategies for disease prevention; (e) Including policies and actions aimed at limiting pathogen spillover and spillback in wildlife use and management programmes and activities, such as wildlife farming and commercialization. <p>4. Strengthen, when possible and in accordance with national capabilities, the capacity to understand and manage human-mediated factors with high potential to drive the transmission of zoonotic diseases, such as unregulated and unsustainable consumption of wild meat.</p> <p>5. Maintain the genetic diversity of wild and domestic species and their wild relatives to safeguard their resilience and adaptive potential, hence protecting the health benefits associated with their existence.</p> <p>6. Promote collaborations in line with the One Health approach by reinforcing planning and surveillance of biodiversity, including for wildlife habitats and zoonotic pathogen spillover risk, to better assess and address health and disease risks in order to manage wild species sustainably.</p>
Invasive alien species²⁹⁷		
<p>Target 6</p>	<p>Invasive alien species are a major driver of biodiversity loss²⁹⁸ and a major threat to nature, nature’s contributions to people and a good quality of life.²⁹⁹ Invasive alien species can be pathogens or pests and affect human, animal, plant and environmental health in various ways, including by causing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consider the adverse impacts of invasive alien species on human, animal, plant and ecosystem health in strategies, action plans and projects, and undertake assessments on that matter to support informed decision-making and actions aimed at preventing and minimizing such impacts, including through the use of multisectoral and transdisciplinary approaches. 2. Identify gaps in knowledge, monitoring and management of emerging infectious diseases affecting

²⁹⁷ An invasive alien species is a species the introduction or spread of which threatens biological diversity. See decision [VI/23](#) for further information.

²⁹⁸ Sandra Díaz and others, *The Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services: Summary for Policymakers* (Bonn, Germany, Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Secretariat, 2019).

²⁹⁹ Helen E. Roy and others, eds., *The Thematic Assessment Report on Invasive Alien Species and Their Control* (Bonn, Germany, Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Secretariat, 2023).

<i>Framework targets</i> ²⁹⁵	<i>Relevance to health</i> ²⁹⁶	<i>Actions to ensure biodiversity and health co-benefits, to be implemented taking the One Health and other holistic approaches into consideration</i>
	diseases, such as allergic diseases, because of their toxicity or as vectors of pathogen transmission. In addition, invasive alien species often reduce the quantity and quality of services provided by ecosystems and can affect livelihoods and food security.	biodiversity and human health that relate to or are facilitated by invasive alien species. ³⁰⁰ 3. Promote awareness of, and education on, the impacts of invasive alien species on human, animal, plant and ecosystem health. 4. Promote and strengthen collaboration with other sectors impacted by invasive alien species for enhancing prevention, control or eradication and management of invasive alien species, especially to address invasions of pathogenic agents, to reduce and prevent disease emergence.
Pollution		
Target 7	Pollution, in all its forms, is harmful to biodiversity, ecosystem functioning and the health of people, animals, plants and other organisms. It has an impact on the ability of biodiversity to contribute, for example, to the provision of clean air and water, soil fertility, pollination and pest control. Direct and indirect exposure to pollutants, in particular early-life exposure, can increase the risk of multiple non-communicable diseases over the life course. ^{301,302}	1. Raise awareness of the negative impact of pollution from all sources, including heavy metals, highly hazardous chemicals and plastic, including microplastics, ^{303,304} and air, light and noise pollution on biodiversity and human health. 2. Promote the implementation of voluntary joint guidelines for the environmentally sound management of public health, medical and veterinary operations and their waste, ³⁰⁵ including to avoid the inappropriate use and disposal of antimicrobials, pharmaceuticals, ³⁰⁶ medical products, ³⁰⁷ heavy metals and waste, on the basis of scientific evidence. ³⁰⁸ 3. Minimize pollution from waste and wastewater municipal systems and integrate biodiversity and health considerations into local and municipal waste and wastewater management plans; and incorporate national and subnational strategies for the management of municipal wastewater effluents into national biodiversity strategies and action plans. 4. Promote strategies to reduce light and noise pollution, ^{309,310} especially in urban environments, that is harmful to human health and the health of other organisms.

³⁰⁰ Decision [15/27](#), paras. 9 and 12 (a).

³⁰¹ World Health Organization, *Compendium of WHO and Other UN Guidance on Health and Environment*, (Geneva, 2024).

³⁰² Philip Landrigan and others, “Mindaroo-Monaco Commission on Plastics and Human Health”, *Annals of Global Health*, vol. 89, No. 1 (2023).

³⁰³ World Health Assembly resolution 76.17.

³⁰⁴ Landrigan, “Mindaroo-Monaco Commission on Plastics and Human Health”.

³⁰⁵ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Environment Programme World Health Organization and World Organisation for Animal Health, *One Health Joint Plan of Action (2022–2026): Working Together for the Health of Humans, Animals, Plants and the Environment* (Rome, 2022).

³⁰⁶ World Health Organization, *Compendium of UN and Other UN Guidance on Health and the Environment* (Geneva, 2024).

³⁰⁷ World Health Assembly resolution 76.17.

³⁰⁸ United Nations Environment Programme, *Bracing for Superbugs: Strengthening Environmental Action in the One Health Response to Antimicrobial Resistance* (Geneva, 2023).

³⁰⁹ World Health Organization, *Compendium of WHO and Other UN Guidance on Health and the Environment*.

³¹⁰ World Health Organization, *Report of the Seventh Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health*, annex 5 (Budapest declaration: accelerating action for healthier people, a thriving planet, a sustainable future).

<i>Framework targets²⁹⁵</i>	<i>Relevance to health²⁹⁶</i>	<i>Actions to ensure biodiversity and health co-benefits, to be implemented taking the One Health and other holistic approaches into consideration</i>
		<p>5. Make use of national systems on human biomonitoring³¹¹ to, among other objectives, mobilize resources to produce or enhance data to develop new strategies for strengthening pollution control measures.³¹²</p> <p>6. Develop monitoring and/or surveillance data, enhance information-sharing and promote understanding of the linkages between chemicals and waste and human health impacts to maximize the co-benefits for biodiversity and human health, including through the One Health approach.</p>
Climate change		
<p>Target 8</p>	<p>Climate change exacerbated by biodiversity loss is a driver of biodiversity loss and ill health.³¹³ It increases the risks of extreme weather events (e.g. heatwaves, forest fires, droughts and floods) and ocean acidification and has an adverse impact on water quality and quantity, food production from agriculture, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture, and infrastructure supporting cities and settlements, increasing risks of vector-borne, waterborne and food-borne diseases, malnutrition, heat illness, mental health and displacement. Risks from climate change affect human beings, animals, plants and ecosystems.^{314,315} Nature-based solutions³¹⁶ and/or ecosystem-based approaches can help to mitigate and adapt to and improve resilience to</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Integrate the consideration of climate change biodiversity and health interlinkages into relevant national policy and planning instruments, in line with national circumstances and priorities. 2. Strengthen capacity-building and development to address the interlinkages among biodiversity, climate change and health, including through research and education and by developing knowledge and communication tools, and enhance international cooperation through technology transfer. 3. Co-develop and implement early warning systems to predict disease outbreaks in terrestrial, inland water and marine ecosystems by incorporating interoperable³¹⁷ climate and environmental information and epidemiological information on appropriate spatial and temporal scales to support local decision-making.³¹⁸ 4. Promote research on potential climate change biodiversity and health interlinkages, for example, between vector-borne and waterborne diseases and mental health. 5. Raise awareness of potential co-benefits of nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for human health and consider integrating those co-benefits into relevant policies and planning instruments.

³¹¹ Human biomonitoring directly measures the concentration of chemicals pollutants or their metabolites in human fluids (e.g. blood, urine, breast milk and saliva) and tissues (e.g. hair, nails and teeth) (see World Health Organization, “Human biomonitoring: assessment of exposure to chemicals and their health risks: summary for decision makers”, technical document WHO/EURO:2023-7574-47341-69480 (Geneva, 2023)).

³¹² World Health Assembly resolution 76.17.

³¹³ Adapted from *The Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services: Summary for Policymakers*.

³¹⁴ Adapted from *The Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services: Summary for Policymakers*.

³¹⁵ Adapted from the “Summary for Policymakers” of the Sixth Assessment Report, Working Group II, Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2022. Available at www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/.

³¹⁶ Nature-based solutions are actions to protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use and manage natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems that address social, economic and environmental challenges effectively and adaptively, while simultaneously providing human well-being, ecosystem services, resilience and biodiversity benefits (see United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/5).

³¹⁷ Interoperable information generally refers to information that can be used across sectors and disciplines, in particular by Governments with limited human, financial and technical resources, to address concurrent issues separately.

³¹⁸ Recommendation [24/9](#) of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.

<i>Framework targets</i> ²⁹⁵	<i>Relevance to health</i> ²⁹⁶	<i>Actions to ensure biodiversity and health co-benefits, to be implemented taking the One Health and other holistic approaches into consideration</i>
	climate change, which is detrimental to health.	6. Explore the possibilities of developing indicators on linkages between climate, biodiversity and health.
Agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry		
Target 10	Biodiversity at every level (genetic, species and ecosystem levels) is a pillar of food security, nutrition and healthy diets. ³¹⁹ The quality and quantity of food and the way in which it is produced have implications for human health, as well as the health of livestock, wild animals and the environment. Dietary diversity, underpinned by diverse crops, livestock, healthy forests and marine and freshwater food, among others, provide a wide range of essential nutrients and non-nutrients, such as fibre. The cultivation of crops depends, among other things, on pollinators and the diversity of beneficial microorganisms in the soil. Sustainable intensification, integrated pest management, breeding of adapted crop varieties and agroecological approaches can reduce the need for nutrients and pesticides, including those harmful to people and pollinators.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raise awareness of the interlinkages between biodiversity and health for nutrition, food security, livelihoods and food system resilience.^{320,321,322,323} 2. Reduce the negative impacts on biodiversity and health of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry, among others, by leveraging sustainable practices, such as sustainable intensification, agrobiodiversity, agroecology, integrated landscape planning, the breeding of adapted crop varieties and the use of integrated pest management to reduce the need for and use of, pesticides, fertilizers and other chemical inputs, among other sustainable practices. 3. Promote improved standards of animal welfare for their health and well-being,³²⁴ including to reduce the risk of communicable disease in farm animals and aquaculture, by, inter alia, preventing antimicrobial resistance by avoiding the inappropriate use and disposal of antimicrobials, on the basis of scientific evidence. 4. Recognize the value of traditional food practices, the foodways of indigenous peoples³²⁵ and local communities in strategies for health, well-being and disease prevention. 5. Support initiatives to conserve genetic diversity for healthy ecosystems and food security, including from seeds, livestock, forestry, fisheries and pollinators.³²⁶
Nature's contributions to people		
Target 11	Biodiversity underpins nature's contributions to people. ³²⁷ Safeguarding those contributions benefits human health, including physical and	1. Consider the contributions of biodiversity in national policies, strategies and programmes, including across the life course and for different community groups, recognizing nature's positive contributions to all dimensions of human health and well-being.

³¹⁹ Adapted from World Health Organization, *Guidance on Mainstreaming Biodiversity for Nutrition and Health* (Geneva, 2020).

³²⁰ Ibid.

³²¹ Adapted from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, "Biodiversity and nutrition: a common path" (Rome).

³²² Adapted from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, *The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture* (Rome, 2019).

³²³ Adapted from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, *Framework for Action on Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture* (Rome, 2022).

³²⁴ World Organisation for Animal Health, *Global Animal Welfare Strategy* (Paris, 2017).

³²⁵ See E/C.19/2023/5.

³²⁶ Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, initiative on Environmental health and biodiversity. See www.cgiar.org/research/cgiar-portfolio/environmental-health-biodiversity/.

³²⁷ See *The Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*, table 231, p. 318.

<i>Framework targets²⁹⁵</i>	<i>Relevance to health²⁹⁶</i>	<i>Actions to ensure biodiversity and health co-benefits, to be implemented taking the One Health and other holistic approaches into consideration</i>
	<p>mental health, and reduces mortality and morbidity. The contributions include:³²⁸</p> <p>(a) The regulation of climate, ocean acidification and hydrological cycles;</p> <p>(b) The regulation and improvement of air and fresh and coastal water quality, and the regulation of water flows;</p> <p>(c) Soil biodiversity, quality and fertility and the degradation or storage of pollutants;</p> <p>(d) The regulation of natural hazards and extreme events;</p> <p>(e) Pollination and seed dispersal;</p> <p>(f) Food and feed production from wild, managed or domesticated land or sea organisms;</p> <p>(g) The regulation of pests, pathogens, predators, competitors, parasites and potentially harmful organisms;</p> <p>(h) Learning (education, knowledge acquisition and inspiration for art and technological design, such as biomimicry);</p> <p>(i) Healing, relaxation, recreation and leisure;</p> <p>(j) Intrinsic interconnection and supporting identities (i.e. the basis for, for example, religious, spiritual and social cohesion experiences, and the sense of place, purpose, belonging, rootedness or connectedness);</p> <p>(k) The provision of medicinal, biochemical and genetic resources.</p>	<p>2. Take steps to address the adverse impacts of biodiversity loss on health, including mental health, for example, by:</p> <p>(a) Supporting initiatives that assist individuals and communities suffering from those impacts;</p> <p>(b) Fostering positive narratives on the environment for the future, especially among children and youth;</p> <p>(c) Recognizing relevant public health tools, such as nature prescriptions and nature-based therapy, traditional medicine and phytotherapeutic products to engage the health sector in building capacity to minimize, prevent and treat adverse impacts.</p> <p>3. Use nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches and innovative approaches to achieve benefits for biodiversity, ecosystem integrity and natural systems while delivering benefits for human health, such as for disaster risk reduction.</p>
Urban areas		
Target 12	Green and blue spaces and urban planning that takes biodiversity into account can optimize ecosystem integrity	1. Consider benefits for human health, in all its dimensions, in biodiversity-inclusive urban planning policies and the provision of blue and green spaces.

³²⁸ The list of contributions is adapted from *The Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services: Summary for Policymakers*.

<i>Framework targets²⁹⁵</i>	<i>Relevance to health²⁹⁶</i>	<i>Actions to ensure biodiversity and health co-benefits, to be implemented taking the One Health and other holistic approaches into consideration</i>
	and connectivity and increase physical, mental, spiritual and emotional health through various mechanisms, including by improving air quality, reducing the heat island effect, enhancing flood resilience, providing beneficial microbiota, bringing cultural and psychological benefits and facilitating physical exercise, and for healing, relaxation, recreation and supporting identities, as well as community and social cohesion activities.	<p>2. Improve access to and accessibility of biodiversity-rich green and blue spaces for all, especially for those more vulnerable to the negative impacts of social or environmental determinants, such as children, youth, the elderly, people with disabilities, migrants, racial minorities and low-income populations.</p> <p>3. Develop communication tools in collaboration with the health sector on how enhancing biodiversity and ecological integrity and connectivity in urban areas is essential for the health and well-being of all species; and take steps to disseminate those tools across sectors, within all health sectors and to schools and community organizations.</p> <p>4. Improve green and blue infrastructure and connectivity to foster biodiversity and optimize ecosystem services, especially those of high relevance to health in urban areas, such as air pollution removal, acoustic pollution absorption, avoiding run-off, soil erosion and the use of allergenic plants, and spaces to be in contact with nature and to practice physical exercise, among others.</p> <p>5. Promote nature's contributions to people in relation to healing, relaxation, recreation and leisure, in particular in urban and densely populated areas.</p>
Access and benefit-sharing		
Target 13	Access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization are essential to health, health practices and effective health systems. Vaccine and therapeutic development rely on access to the diversity of organisms, molecules and genes found in nature. Many important therapeutics are derived from the traditional knowledge systems and traditional medicine practices of indigenous peoples and local communities.	<p>1. Recognize the role of genetic resources, digital sequence information on genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources in the research and development of health products and services, and the importance of the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization in this regard.³²⁹</p> <p>2. Recognize the role of traditional medicine practices in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.</p> <p>3. Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure that benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources; the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources; as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, related to biodiversity and health, are shared in a fair and equitable way, and promote compliance, when applicable, with the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization³³⁰ and other applicable international agreements with regard to access and benefit sharing.</p>
Biosafety and biotechnology		

³²⁹ Decision [15/29](#).

³³⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3008, No. 30619.

<i>Framework targets²⁹⁵</i>	<i>Relevance to health²⁹⁶</i>	<i>Actions to ensure biodiversity and health co-benefits, to be implemented taking the One Health and other holistic approaches into consideration</i>
Target 17	The safe use of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology, including through biosafety measures to regulate, manage and control potential adverse effects on biodiversity and human health, can play an important role in providing tools and solutions for biodiversity and health challenges.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that means are in place to evaluate, regulate, manage and control the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, also taking risks to human health into account. 2. Promote the sharing of benefits for health arising from biotechnological developments. 3. Take all practicable measures to promote the effective participation of developing countries in health-related biotechnological research activities, including Parties that are in a position to provide the genetic resources for such research, consistent with national circumstances. 4. Take all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis by developing countries to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based on genetic resources provided by those Parties, consistent with national circumstances.
Mainstreaming		
Targets 14, 15 and 18	The consideration of biodiversity and health interlinkages in decision-making across all sectors can improve awareness of the benefits of biodiversity to foster more equitable health systems.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take biodiversity and health interlinkages into account in business activities and corporate environmental social governance standards,³³¹ as appropriate, through active dialogues with the business community and in assessments of the values and beneficiaries of biodiversity. 2. Include biodiversity and health interlinkages in nature-related financial disclosures. 3. Promote private and public investment and incentives that safeguard a broad spectrum of biodiversity and health interlinkages. 4. Promote the consideration of the multiple values of nature for health on the basis of diverse knowledge and knowledge systems, in educational curricula and training programmes at all levels and across disciplines, ensuring the engagement of knowledge holders and communicators from indigenous peoples and local communities and the health sector, among others.^{332,333} 5. Develop sector-specific information material, such as fact sheets, to mainstream biodiversity and health interlinkages into relevant sectors, as determined at the national level.³³⁴
Consumption		

³³¹ Environmental, social governance considerations and standards for corporate sustainable investing.

³³² Adapted from Patricia Balvanera and others, eds., *The Methodological Assessment of the Diverse Values and Valuation of Nature* (Bonn, 2022, Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services).

³³³ Adapted from World Health Organization, *Global Strategy on Health, Environment, and Climate Change* (Geneva, 2020).

³³⁴ These may include agriculture, forestry, fisheries, aquaculture, tourism, health, infrastructure, energy and mining, manufacturing, processing and finance, in line with previous Conference of the Parties decisions on mainstreaming.

<i>Framework targets²⁹⁵</i>	<i>Relevance to health²⁹⁶</i>	<i>Actions to ensure biodiversity and health co-benefits, to be implemented taking the One Health and other holistic approaches into consideration</i>
Target 16	Overconsumption is an underlying driver of biodiversity loss and ill health. A more equitable and sustainable use of resources, including through a reduction of waste and overconsumption, allows all to live well and in harmony with nature.	Promote co-benefits from sustainable consumption choices by: (a) Identifying opportunities to promote healthy and sustainable lifestyles, sustainable consumption patterns, waste reduction and associated behavioural change that would benefit biodiversity and health; ³³⁵ (b) Developing knowledge tools and educational activities to raise consumers' awareness and understanding of the negative impacts of overconsumption and waste on biodiversity and health.
Means of implementation		
Target 19	Understanding the health co-benefits of investing in strategies and activities to halt biodiversity loss can help to mobilize necessary financial resources.	Increase funding from all sources, including official development assistance to developing countries, to support projects and programmes for integrating biodiversity and health interlinkages into relevant policies, strategies, programmes and accounts.
Target 20	Improving capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and access to and transfer of technology relevant to interlinkages between biodiversity and health, including through North-South, South-South and triangular partnerships, can support the mainstreaming of those interlinkages.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Incorporate biodiversity and health interlinkage into capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer activities by supporting programmes and training initiatives for diverse health professionals and health-care providers to enhance their understanding of the interlinkages between biodiversity and health, including in traditional medicine practices and traditional knowledge. 2. Provide and facilitate for Parties, in particular developing countries, access to and the transfer of technology, in line with the provisions of the Convention, that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and to the integration of biodiversity and health interlinkages into relevant policies and initiatives. 3. Take legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, aimed at ensuring that the private sector facilitate access to the joint development and transfer of technology, in line with the provisions of the Convention, relevant to the integration of biodiversity and health interlinkages into relevant policies and initiatives. 4. Facilitate the exchange of information, from all publicly available sources, relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and to the integration of biodiversity and health interlinkages into relevant policies and initiatives, taking the special needs of developing countries into account. 5. Promote technical and scientific cooperation with other Parties, in particular developing countries, in implementing the present Global Action Plan, inter alia, through the development and implementation of national

³³⁵ Decision [XIII/6](#).

<i>Framework targets²⁹⁵</i>	<i>Relevance to health²⁹⁶</i>	<i>Actions to ensure biodiversity and health co-benefits, to be implemented taking the One Health and other holistic approaches into consideration</i>
		<p>policies. In promoting such cooperation, special attention should be given to the development and strengthening of national capabilities by means of human resources development and institution-building.</p> <p>6. Support efforts to document traditional medicine practices, in particular those used by indigenous peoples and local communities, with their free, prior and informed consent, recognizing and respecting their rights over their traditional knowledge.</p>
Knowledge and engagement of people		
Targets 21, 22 and 23	Ensuring that knowledge is available to all and that all groups of people are engaged in decision-making related to biodiversity can help to ensure that biodiversity and health interlinkages of particular importance to certain groups are taken into consideration, thereby contributing to the protection of rights, gender responsiveness and intergenerational and health equity.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Facilitate the establishment or strengthening of knowledge-sharing platforms and learning networks on biodiversity and health interlinkages to facilitate the exchange of best practices, lessons learned and innovative solutions, taking into account the needs of groups in vulnerable situations and of indigenous peoples and local communities. 2. Promote and disseminate awareness-raising materials, advocacy tools, best practices and policies that maximize biodiversity and health co-benefits and highlight the relevant contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities, and vulnerable groups, such as women, children, youth and the elderly and persons with disabilities. 3. Incorporate the health benefits from biodiversity into formal education systems from primary to post-secondary schooling to further enhance the interlinkages of biodiversity and health. 4. Recognize traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities as an important knowledge system that contributes to scientific, technical, social and economic advancements for human well-being. 5. Promote and support the meaningful and active participation of all actors of civil society, including traditional knowledge holders, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, children, youth, the elderly and people with disabilities, also recognizing their unique contributions to and active roles in the mainstreaming of biodiversity and health interlinkages. 6. Invest in communication tools and strategies that raise awareness of the value of ecosystem functions and services in ensuring health, well-being and health equity for different stakeholders in languages and formats accessible to the diverse groups of actors. 7. Implement the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030) adopted by the Conference of the Parties³³⁶ to support a gender-responsive consideration of biodiversity and health interlinkages.

³³⁶ Decision [15/11](#), annex.

<i>Framework targets²⁹⁵</i>	<i>Relevance to health²⁹⁶</i>	<i>Actions to ensure biodiversity and health co-benefits, to be implemented taking the One Health and other holistic approaches into consideration</i>
		8. Communicate on the health risks arising from continued ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss and on the benefits of biodiversity to human health.

16/20. Plant conservation

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decisions [V/10](#) of 26 May 2000, [VI/9](#) of 19 April 2002, [VII/10](#) of 20 February 2004, [IX/3](#) of 30 May 2008 and [X/17](#) of 29 October 2010,

1. *Decides* to adopt the voluntary complementary actions related to plant conservation, as contained in the annex, as an update to the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation³³⁷ to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,³³⁸ noting that the voluntary complementary actions concern plants in terrestrial, inland water and marine and coastal ecosystems;

2. *Emphasizes* that the voluntary complementary actions related to plant conservation should be viewed as a flexible framework within which national and regional actions may be developed in accordance with national priorities and capacities, taking into account differences in plant diversity among countries and the challenges faced by developing countries;

3. *Invites* Parties and other Governments:

(a) To develop or update national and regional actions related to plant conservation and incorporate them into relevant plans, programmes and initiatives, including, where appropriate, national biodiversity strategies and action plans and sectoral plans, and align the implementation of the voluntary complementary actions related to plant conservation with national and regional efforts to implement the Framework, as appropriate and on a voluntary basis;

(b) To include progress towards the voluntary complementary actions related to plant conservation in their national reporting, as appropriate;

(c) Recalling paragraph 6 of decision [VII/10](#), to consider appointing national focal points for the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation where they have not been appointed, with a view to enhancing national coordination and implementation;

4. *Invites* relevant international, regional and national organizations to contribute, as appropriate, to the implementation of the voluntary complementary actions related to plant conservation, in line with their respective mandates;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation, including its secretariat provided by Botanic Gardens Conservation International, for supporting activities related to the development of the voluntary complementary actions related to plant conservation;

6. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, businesses and other relevant organizations to support botanical garden initiatives related to the conservation of plant diversity;

7. *Invites* the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation:

(a) To provide guidance on using the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework to monitor progress on the implementation of the voluntary complementary actions related to plant conservation, including by identifying its gaps;

(b) To develop specific indicators for each of the voluntary complementary actions related to plant conservation and ensure that they are aligned with the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and consistent, where appropriate, with indicators developed under other multilateral processes;

(c) To develop a template for voluntary reporting on progress in the implementation of the voluntary complementary actions related to plant conservation;

³³⁷ Decision [VI/9](#), annex, as updated in decision [X/17](#).

³³⁸ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

8. *Invites*, subject to the availability of resources, the flexible coordination mechanism for the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, as established in decision [VII/10](#), to pursue its mandate to support Parties in the implementation of the voluntary complementary actions related to plant conservation, recognizing the need for enhanced international cooperation, including by fostering scientific and technical cooperation, capacity-building and technology transfer, to enhance the capacity of countries, in particular developing countries;

9. *Invites* Parties, in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of the Convention on Biological Diversity,³³⁹ and relevant organizations to provide financial and technical support, as appropriate, for enabling the implementation of the voluntary complementary actions related to plant conservation and the submission of national reports on progress achieved by developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and Parties with economies in transition.

Annex

Voluntary complementary actions related to plant conservation to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

<i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i>	<i>Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2024–2030</i>
1. Reducing threats to biodiversity	
<p>Target 1 Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.</p>	<p>Plant conservation in spatial planning and management processes</p> <p>1. Identify and map, where possible, all plant species in terrestrial, inland water, marine and coastal ecosystems, including at the population level, as well as areas and ecosystems important for plant diversity, using diverse knowledge systems.</p>
<p>Target 2 Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.</p>	<p>Ecological restoration</p> <p>2. Implement or participate in programmes for the effective restoration of degraded ecosystems and habitats, including to prevent or mitigate the existing drivers of degradation, prioritizing the use of genetically appropriate material of native species, enhancing and conserving soils, considering ecological criteria, associated soil biota and pollinators and dispersers, and including species of conservation concern, as well as climate resilience, long-term commitment, innovative financing and adaptive management, ensuring that the programmes enhance biodiversity and human well-being and are informed, where possible, by traditional knowledge, with the free, prior and informed consent³⁴⁰ of the indigenous peoples concerned.</p>
<p>Target 3 Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and of marine and</p>	<p>Important areas for plant diversity</p> <p>3 (a) Ensure that important areas for the conservation of plant species and their genetic diversity are</p>

³³⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

³⁴⁰ All references to “free, prior and informed consent” refer to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” and “approval and involvement”.

<i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i>	<i>Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2024–2030</i>
<p>coastal areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.</p>	<p>identified, well connected and represented within protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, including in marine and coastal areas.</p> <p>3 (b) Develop integrated management plans for important areas for plant diversity and implement programmes to ensure that those areas are effectively documented, protected, monitored and sustainably managed, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.</p>
<p>Target 4 Ensure urgent management actions to halt human induced extinction of known threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species, to significantly reduce extinction risk, as well as to maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild and domesticated species to maintain their adaptive potential, including through in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for coexistence.</p>	<p>Plant species conservation</p> <p>4 (a) Ensure that extinction risk and conservation status are known, understood and maintained and that assessments are regularly updated, as far as possible, for known plant species.</p> <p>4 (b) Develop and implement recovery plans for all known threatened plant species, including management plans for pests, weeds and other known threats and drivers of loss, to significantly reduce extinction risk.</p> <p>4 (c) Promote programmes to ensure that threatened plant species are effectively conserved, managed, monitored and restored using in situ and ex situ methodologies, aiming to achieve adequate levels of genetic diversity and viable populations and, where appropriate, involving indigenous peoples and local communities.</p> <p>Conservation of genetic diversity</p> <p>4 (d) Undertake ex situ and in situ conservation programmes for genetic diversity in wild and domesticated plant species and populations, including crops and their wild relatives and other socioeconomically valuable plant species, considering the domestication gradient and the use of surrogates or proxies, ensuring that the genetic diversity within and among populations is effectively documented, managed and monitored, to maintain and restore genetic diversity and safeguard their adaptive potential, taking into account the relevant frameworks and plans of action developed under the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.</p> <p>4 (e) Establish programmes to ensure that domesticated, cultivated species and crop wild relatives are effectively protected, restored and managed using on-farm and in situ methodologies and by applying sustainable management</p>

<i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i>	<i>Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2024–2030</i>
	<p>practices using agroecology and other sustainable production practices involving the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities, with their free, prior and informed consent.</p> <p>4 (f) Encourage ex situ operations that artificially propagate threatened plant species to seek cooperative measures that would support in situ conservation, such as technical support, the contribution of funds, the exchange of specimens for reintroduction into the wild, capacity-building and training, technology transfer, investment and infrastructure.</p>
<p>Target 5 Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spillover, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.</p>	<p>Sustainable harvesting</p> <p>5 (a) Develop and implement strategies to ensure the sustainable and legal harvesting and use of wild plants, including by determining sustainable harvest levels, and for artificial propagation or assisted production, respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.</p> <p>Trade in plants</p> <p>5 (b) Identify wild plants that are currently or likely to be threatened by unsustainable or illegal trade, and support the implementation or development and adoption of national or international guidelines and other measures to ensure that the harvesting of and trade in plants are sustainable, safe and legal.</p>
<p>Target 6 Eliminate, minimize, reduce and or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services by identifying and managing pathways of the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species, reducing the rates of introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species by at least 50 per cent by 2030, and eradicating or controlling invasive alien species, especially in priority sites, such as islands.</p>	<p>Monitoring invasive species</p> <p>6 (a) Develop or strengthen early warning and monitoring and tracking systems, including public awareness programmes, at the national and international levels, to prevent, manage and eradicate potentially invasive alien species that affect or may affect native plants and their ecosystems, and put in place measures³⁴¹ to manage pathways of introduction.</p> <p>Controlling invasive species</p> <p>6 (b) Address the detrimental impact of invasive alien species on plant diversity and ecosystems by undertaking control or eradication measures, with a focus on areas important for plant diversity and considering the impacts of climate change.</p>
<p>Target 7 Reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects,</p>	<p>Impact of pollution on plants</p> <p>7. Gather information on, research, assess and provide evidence of pollution risks and their negative impacts, and take action to minimize</p>

³⁴¹ Any international measures should be implemented in compliance with the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organization and the International Plant Protection Convention.

<i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i>	<i>Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2024–2030</i>
<p>including: (a) by reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, including through more efficient nutrient cycling and use; (b) by reducing the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals by at least half, including through integrated pest management, based on science, taking into account food security and livelihoods; and (c) by preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution.</p>	<p>pollution pressures on plant species and their ecosystems.</p>
<p>Target 8 Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase 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.</p>	<p>Native plant use in climate mitigation and adaptation</p> <p>8 (a) Consider current and projected impacts of climate change on species, species distribution and ecosystems when implementing plant conservation activities, including those undertaken under Targets 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the Framework.</p> <p>8 (b) Encourage the use of genetically, biologically and ecologically appropriate native plant species, including species of conservation concern, in areas planted for carbon sequestration and in nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for climate mitigation and adaptation, ensuring that such areas are selected appropriately to avoid negative effects and foster positive impacts on biodiversity.</p>
<p>2. Meeting people’s needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing</p>	
<p>Target 9 Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.</p>	<p>Plants for peoples’ needs</p> <p>9. Co-develop and implement programmes with indigenous peoples, local communities and relevant stakeholders to maintain and manage sustainably wild plants that are of socioeconomic and cultural importance, as well as their ecosystems, and to enhance benefits for people.</p>
<p>Target 10 Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.</p>	<p>Sustainable management of production land</p> <p>10 (a) Support and put in place sustainable management programmes for existing areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry and increase the proportion of those areas that are managed sustainably to ensure the conservation and restoration of associated wild plant diversity, including crop wild relatives.</p> <p>10 (b) Include a special effort to conserve landraces, both in situ and ex situ, and promote the wider use of landraces to support the diversification of crops and cropping systems.</p> <p>10 (c) Promote and support actions relating to the conservation of wild relatives of edible species as a clear contribution towards food security.</p>

<i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i>	<i>Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2024–2030</i>
<p>Target 11 Restore, maintain and enhance 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.</p>	<p>Native plants and ecosystem functions and services</p> <p>11. Ensure that genetically, biologically and ecologically appropriate and adapted native plant species, including species of conservation concern, are used for the restoration of ecosystems or ecosystem services, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches.</p>
<p>Target 12 Significantly increase the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services.</p>	<p>Urban green infrastructure</p> <p>12 (a) Establish green infrastructure projects focused on plant diversity and connectivity, encouraging the use of native climate-resilient species and preventing the use of invasive alien species in plant diversity conservation programmes in urban areas, and developing and implementing new strategies for promoting the mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services into urban and territorial planning and management, taking into account coastal urban areas and coastal and marine ecosystems.</p> <p>Urban plant diversity</p> <p>12 (b) Develop, designate and protect biodiversity-rich accessible green and blue spaces in urban areas by establishing or strengthening, inter alia, parks, greenways, ponds, watercourses, wetlands, botanical gardens and arboretums in such areas, and ensure connectivity among those spaces, in order to support biodiversity conservation, environmental education and awareness, and human health and well-being effectively.</p>
<p>Target 13 Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030, facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments.</p>	<p>Access and benefit-sharing for plant conservation</p> <p>13. Support and encourage measures to facilitate appropriate access to plant genetic resources, ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of such resources and associated traditional knowledge, as well as from the use of digital sequence information on plant genetic resources, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments.</p>
<p>3. Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming</p>	
<p>Target 14 Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in</p>	<p>Tools for mainstreaming plant conservation</p> <p>14. Provide open and accessible data and develop tools to help to measure and integrate the importance of diverse knowledge systems and the value of plant diversity into policies, regulations, environmental assessments and planning processes, including rural and urban development,</p>

<i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i>	<i>Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2024–2030</i>
<p>particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.</p>	<p>poverty reduction strategies and national accounting and reporting mechanisms.</p>
<p>Target 15 Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, including with requirements for all large as well as transnational companies and financial institutions along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios; (b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns; (c) Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable; <p>in order to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.</p>	<p>Sustainable practices in plant use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 (a) Encourage and support the adoption by businesses, in particular large and transnational companies and other sectors that focus on plants of sustainable practices along supply chains for trade in wild plant species, and promote those practices in such sectors as finance, transport, e-commerce and tourism. 15 (b) Promote and support the development of best practices for the monitoring and evaluation of plant use in sustainable production, to support plant conservation and benefits to indigenous peoples and local communities. 15 (c) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption practices in plant use.
<p>Target 16 Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including through halving global food waste, significantly reducing overconsumption and substantially reducing waste generation, in order for all people to live well in harmony with Mother Earth.</p>	<p>Sustainable consumption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16 (a) Provide information and guidance, including in the form of trade statistics and data, and capacity-building to inform the development of policies and legislative and regulatory frameworks that recognize the importance of wild plants as a source of food, fibres, medicines, pharmaceuticals and construction material and as a resource for other sectors. 16 (b) Develop and support education programmes on the importance of plants and the impacts of the global footprint of consumption, global food waste and overconsumption on plant diversity.
<p>Target 17 Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement in all countries, biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 of the Convention.</p>	<p><i>No particular plant conservation action is required under Target 17.</i></p>
<p>Target 18 Identify by 2025, and eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, in a proportionate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them by at least 500 billion</p>	<p><i>No particular plant conservation action is required under Target 18, except to support its achievement.</i></p>

<i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i>	<i>Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2024–2030</i>
<p>United States dollars per year by 2030, starting with the most harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.</p>	
<p>Target 19 Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, mobilizing at least \$200 billion per year by 2030, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Increasing total biodiversity related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance, and from countries that voluntarily assume obligations of developed country Parties, to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to at least 20 billion dollars per year by 2025, and to at least 30 billion dollars per year by 2030; (b) Significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization, facilitated by the preparation and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments according to national needs, priorities and circumstances; (c) Leveraging private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies for raising new and additional resources, and encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments; (d) Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, and benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards; (e) Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises; (f) Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth-centric actions and non-market-based approaches including community-based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity; 	<p>Financial resources for plant conservation</p> <p>19. Support and mobilize resources from a wide range of appropriate sources to carry out plant conservation actions.</p>

<i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i>	<i>Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2024–2030</i>
(g) Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use.	
<p>Target 20 Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the Framework.</p>	<p>Capacity-building 20 (a) Establish or strengthen professional training and capacity-building initiatives related to plant conservation, scientific research and monitoring, taxonomy and information management, horticulture, botany, plant conservation biology research, biotechnology and ecological restoration. 20 (b) Establish mechanisms, partnerships and networks to support the accessibility of data, knowledge, technology and South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation for collaborative plant conservation.</p>
<p>Target 21 Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation.</p>	<p>Public awareness programmes 21 (a) Develop or implement programmes to raise public awareness of the value of plant diversity and the ecosystem services that they provide.</p> <p>Plant information systems 21 (b) Support the development and use of existing comprehensive, authoritative and accessible expertise and online information systems, documentation and inventories, as well as access to biological collections (e.g. through digitization) at the local, national and international levels, making available to all countries information on their floras and the status of known plant species and associated ecosystems, while ensuring the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples with regard to access to traditional knowledge and taking into consideration the ongoing work and processes carried out under relevant organizations, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. 21 (c) Explore ways to consider various knowledge systems, including traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies, to support plant conservation action. 21 (d) Promote the continuous updating of the World Flora Online, including its identification support tools, information on plant distribution and the updating of regional floras, as well as the development of other international and national plant databases.</p> <p>Citizen science 21 (e) Develop or support citizen science programmes for identifying, documenting, monitoring, conserving, restoring and sustainably using plant</p>

<i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i>	<i>Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2024–2030</i>
	diversity, in cooperation with scientific institutions.
<p>Target 22 Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.</p>	<p>Plant conservation and traditional knowledge 22. Ensure the full equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive participation of indigenous peoples and local communities at all relevant levels, with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation, to build respect for and safeguard traditional knowledge, innovations and practices related to the conservation and sustainable use of plant diversity.</p>
<p>Target 23 Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the Framework through a gender-responsive approach, where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.</p>	<p>Gender equality 23. Ensure gender equality in the implementation of plant conservation and restoration actions by proactively implementing a responsive approach, encompassing the recognition of women’s rights, equitable access to plant resources and inclusive participation at all levels in decision-making processes, while highlighting the important role of women, as essential knowledge holders, in plant conservation.</p>

16/21. Synthetic biology

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decisions [14/19](#) of 29 November 2018 and [15/4](#), [15/8](#) and [15/31](#) of 19 December 2022 and decision [BS-VII/12](#) of 3 October 2014 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,³⁴²

Re-emphasizing the application of a precautionary approach, in accordance with the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity,³⁴³ for the environmental release of the applications of synthetic biology,

Recognizing the inequity in the participation of developing countries in research and development and in assessment in the field of synthetic biology, and the importance of addressing impacts,

Noting the work of the multidisciplinary Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Synthetic Biology to Support the Process for Broad and Regular Horizon Scanning, Monitoring and Assessment and the outcomes of the broad and regular horizon scanning, monitoring and assessment of the most recent technological developments in synthetic biology,³⁴⁴

1. *Emphasizes* the urgent need for capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology and knowledge-sharing for synthetic biology, in particular for developing country Parties, to achieve the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;³⁴⁵

2. *Urges* Parties, and invites other Governments and relevant organizations, to provide financial and technical support for capacity-building and development and for technology transfer initiatives in developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and Parties with economies in transition, including for research and development and for assessment in the field of synthetic biology;

3. *Calls upon* Parties and other stakeholders to facilitate broad international cooperation, technology transfer, knowledge-sharing and capacity-building and development related to synthetic biology, taking the needs of Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth into account;

4. *Encourages* Parties to share their needs and priorities with regard to synthetic biology in the context of the Framework, including through the regional and subregional support centres of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism;

5. *Decides* to develop a thematic action plan to support capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology and knowledge-sharing in the context of synthetic biology, building on the needs and priorities of Parties, especially for developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and Parties with economies in transition, for the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Framework, in line with the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development,³⁴⁶ while avoiding duplication with existing plans and strategies under the Convention and its Protocols,³⁴⁷ taking into account:

³⁴² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2226, No. 30619.

³⁴³ *Ibid.*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

³⁴⁴ CBD/SBSTTA/26/4, annexes I, II, III and V.

³⁴⁵ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

³⁴⁶ Decision [15/8](#), annex I.

³⁴⁷ In particular the capacity-building action plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (decision [CP-10/4](#), annex).

(a) The specific needs of Parties and indigenous peoples and local communities that are complementary to the capacity-building action plan for the Cartagena Protocol, as identified in their submissions of information made further to the request in paragraph 7;

(b) The identification of areas where capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology and knowledge-sharing are needed for research and development and for assessment in the field of synthetic biology;

(c) Strategies to facilitate the equitable participation of developing country Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, academia, the business sector and relevant institutions in research and development in the field of synthetic biology;

(d) Strategies to promote the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from synthetic biology, in line with Articles [16](#) and [19](#) of the Convention and with the Framework;

(e) Mechanisms for technology transfer, knowledge-sharing and international technical and scientific cooperation to foster innovation, in line with Articles [16](#) and [18](#) of the Convention and with the Framework;

6. *Establishes* a new ad hoc technical expert group on synthetic biology, in accordance with the terms of reference contained in the annex to the present decision;

7. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, academia, research institutions, the business sector and relevant organizations to submit information on their experiences, needs and priorities with regard to: (a) synthetic biology, to support the preparation of the thematic action plan referred to in paragraph 5; and (b) other relevant processes and initiatives on capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology and knowledge-sharing related to synthetic biology;

8. *Also invites* Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, academia, research institutions, the business sector and relevant organizations to submit information on their priority areas in relation to synthetic biology, including the most recent technological developments, relevant to the three objectives of the Convention and the Framework, with a view to informing the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Synthetic Biology outlined in paragraph 3 of the annex to the present decision;

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

(a) To prepare a draft thematic action plan to support capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology and knowledge-sharing in the context of synthetic biology, as referred to in paragraph 5;

(b) To commission an independent scientific study compiling and summarizing existing scientific studies, public research and development funding needs and priorities, as well as research road maps on synthetic biology applications that are relevant to achieving the Framework, in particular its Targets 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13 and 17;

(c) To synthesize the information shared pursuant to paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 (f);

(d) To submit the draft thematic action plan for a peer review before the twenty-eighth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

(e) To create a dedicated section in the clearing-house mechanism to promote the thematic action plan and the outcomes of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Synthetic Biology and to facilitate knowledge-sharing in the context of synthetic biology;

(f) To convene online discussions of the Open-ended Online Forum on Synthetic Biology in order to support the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Synthetic Biology;

(g) To convene meetings of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Synthetic Biology, one of which is to be held in person;

(h) To support the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the work related to synthetic biology undertaken under the Convention, in accordance with decision [X/40](#) of 29 October 2010;

(i) To support further the participation of women, youth, academia and research institutions in the work related to synthetic biology undertaken under the Convention;

(j) To facilitate capacity-building activities on synthetic biology;

10. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to consider at its twenty-eighth meeting the draft thematic action plan and the outcomes of the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Synthetic Biology, and requests the Subsidiary Body on Implementation to review at one of its meeting the implementation aspects of the thematic action plan, with a view to submitting a draft decision for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting.

Annex

Terms of reference for the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Synthetic Biology

1. The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Synthetic Biology will be convened in compliance with section H of the consolidated modus operandi of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.³⁴⁸

2. The procedure for avoiding or managing conflicts of interest in expert groups set out in the annex to decision [14/33](#) of 29 November 2018 shall apply to the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Synthetic Biology.

3. The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Synthetic Biology is to:

(a) Review and synthesize the compilations referred to in subparagraph 9 (c) of the present decision and the scientific study referred to in subparagraph 9 (b), taking into account the draft thematic action plan and other existing relevant technical information;

(b) Build on previous relevant work undertaken under the Convention on Biological Diversity³⁴⁹ and its Protocols;

(c) Identify the current and potential benefits of synthetic biology in relation to the three objectives of the Convention and the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;³⁵⁰

(d) Identify the potential positive impacts of the most recent technological developments in synthetic biology in relation to the three objectives of the Convention and the implementation of the Framework;

(e) Identify the potential negative impacts of the most recent technological developments in synthetic biology in relation to the three objectives of the Convention and the implementation of the Framework;

(f) Provide advice on how capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology and knowledge-sharing in synthetic biology can be taken into account with respect to the draft thematic action plan, in the light of future developments of synthetic biology and the implementation of the objectives of the Conventions and the Framework;

(g) Prepare a report of its work for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-eighth meeting.

³⁴⁸ Decision [VIII/10](#), annex III.

³⁴⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

³⁵⁰ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

16/22. Biodiversity and climate change

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions [VII/15 of 20](#) February 2004, [IX/16 A to D](#) of 30 May 2008, [X/33](#) of 29 October 2010, [XI/19](#), [XI/20](#) and [XI/21](#) of 19 October 2012, [XII/20](#) of 17 October 2014, [XIII/4](#) of 13 December 2016, [14/5 of 29](#) November 2018 and [15/24](#) and [15/30](#) of 19 December 2022 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity³⁵¹ and, in particular, the critical threat to biodiversity posed by climate change and the role of biodiversity in adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction, while stressing the importance of considering climate change beyond Targets 8 and 11 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework³⁵² when implementing the Framework,

Recognizing that biodiversity loss, climate change, ocean acidification, desertification, land degradation, invasive alien species and pollution, among others, are interdependent and need to be addressed urgently and in a coherent and balanced manner to achieve the objectives of the Convention and the goals and targets of the Framework,

Acknowledging the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment,³⁵³

Recalling General Assembly resolution 78/155 of 19 December 2023, in which Parties to the Convention were urged to ensure the coherence and complementarity of the Framework with other existing or upcoming international processes, in particular with regard to the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development,³⁵⁴ the Paris Agreement³⁵⁵ and other related processes, frameworks and strategies,

Taking note of the Joint Statement on Climate, Nature and People issued on the margins of the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,³⁵⁶ which promoted accelerated and integrated action for climate, nature and sustainable development,

Recalling United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 6/4 of 1 March 2024, entitled “Promoting synergies, cooperation or collaboration for national implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant environmental instruments”,

Stressing that achieving the objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the goals of the Paris Agreement³⁵⁵ is highly critical to avoid further biodiversity loss and land and ocean degradation and to achieve the 2050 vision of living in harmony with nature, and will require transformative change,

Stressing also that the achievement of the Framework is highly related to urgent and effective action on climate change in line with the objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the goals of the Paris Agreement,³⁵⁵ and vice versa, and recognizing that keeping the temperature goals of the Paris Agreement⁵ within reach reduces the risks and impacts on biodiversity, and that they would be much lower at the temperature increase of 1.5 °C compared with 2 °C,

Recalling decision [15/13](#) of 19 December 2022, in which the Conference of the Parties took note of United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/5 of 2 March 2022 on nature-based solutions for supporting sustainable development, in which the Environment Assembly recognized that nature-based solutions might contribute significantly to climate action, while recognizing the

³⁵¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

³⁵² Decision 15/4, annex.

³⁵³ See General Assembly resolution 76/300.

³⁵⁴ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

³⁵⁵ Adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (see FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex).

³⁵⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

need for analysis of their effects, including in the long term, and acknowledging that they do not replace the need for rapid, deep and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, but could improve action for adaptation and resilience to and the mitigation of climate change and its impacts,

Emphasizing that biodiversity and ecosystem integrity play an important role in combating climate change and its impacts and that conserving and restoring biodiversity and ecosystems, inclusive of animal populations, are effective options for mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction and constitute actions towards minimizing the impacts of climate change, in particular when the knowledge, governance and stewardship practices of indigenous peoples and local communities are integrated,

Deeply concerned that the rapidly increasing impacts of climate change, which exacerbates biodiversity loss and weakens the delivery of crucial ecosystem functions and services, amplify existing threats to species and can push vulnerable populations beyond their survival limits, increasing the risk of extinction of such species,

Recognizing the essential functional role of biodiversity in underpinning the integrity of ecosystems and ecosystem services, and that protecting and restoring ecological integrity contribute to addressing both climate change and biodiversity loss,

Emphasizing that maintaining ecological corridors and promoting landscape connectivity are crucial for enabling species to either migrate to suitable climatic locations or adapt to new conditions, which is particularly urgent in the context of climate change and its impact on habitats,

Deeply concerned that the increasing anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide leading to increased carbon dioxide concentrations in the atmosphere are causing ocean acidification and elevated temperatures, including marine heatwaves and deoxygenation, with severe consequences for marine life, in particular coral reefs and other sensitive marine ecosystems, species and life histories,

Recognizing the crucial role and capacity of the ocean in regulating the climate, and noting the Ocean and Climate Change Dialogues 2023 and 2024 under the United Nations Framework Convention, in which reference is made to the need for strengthened institutional linkages across various mandates and processes, such as the Framework, to enhance global ambition and action for a climate-resilient ocean,

Recognizing also that biodiversity and ecosystem resilience to climate change are decreased by actions that may lead to increased risk of adverse climate-related outcomes, which can in turn have adverse impacts on biodiversity, ecosystem resilience, people in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including indigenous peoples and local communities, and undermine climate action,

Emphasizing the need for enhanced international cooperation and synergies between Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, relevant existing organizations, partnerships, initiatives and coalitions, including through capacity-building and development, technical and scientific transfer, cooperation, and access to and the transfer of technologies, on mutually agreed terms, to strengthen national capabilities to anticipate and monitor the impacts of climate change on biodiversity, ecosystems and biodiversity-dependent communities,

Recalling decision [15/8](#) of 19 December 2022, in which the Conference of the Parties recognized that many Parties, in particular developing country Parties, might not yet have the capacities necessary to fully implement the Framework, and highlighting the need for enhanced cooperation to address those capacity gaps,

1. Welcomes the *Sixth Assessment Report* of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change,³⁵⁷ and takes note of its findings;
2. Also welcomes decision 10/1 of 2 September 2023 of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Plenary, in which the Plenary decided to foster further collaboration between the Platform and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;
3. Urges Parties, when undertaking actions towards the achievement of Targets 8 and 11, as well as related targets, of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in line with national circumstances, priorities and capabilities and with their respective obligations under relevant multilateral environmental agreements to implement effective social and environmental safeguards:
 - (a) To be consistent with section C and Target 22 of the Framework;
 - (b) To identify and maximize potential synergies between biodiversity and climate actions, including by prioritizing the protection, restoration and management of ecosystems and species important for the full carbon cycle and contributing to climate change adaptation;
 - (c) To promote the positive, and avoid or, if not possible, minimize, the negative impacts of climate actions on biodiversity, ecosystem integrity, functions and services, including for vulnerable species, and ecosystems important for the full carbon cycle or to which damage is irreversible, in particular for indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders that directly depend on biodiversity;
 - (d) To consider integrating into their revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans and relevant national targets, as appropriate, and promoting, as appropriate, nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, non-market-based approaches and Mother Earth-centric actions, as recognized by some countries, to climate change adaptation and mitigation and disaster risk reduction, and to promote synergies with other national planning processes established under biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements, as well as under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement,³⁵⁵ in coordination with the focal points of other multilateral environmental agreements, as appropriate, including through national coordination, planning, review and reporting processes, as applicable, in a complementary and synergistic manner;
 - (e) To take into account the diversity of values, worldviews and knowledge systems, including the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as the intersectional approaches to ensure contextually relevant actions for respecting, protecting, promoting and fulfilling human rights and enhancing empowerment, agency and intergenerational equity and the protection of indigenous peoples and local communities rights over their lands, territories and resources, and that potential synergies between biodiversity and climate actions that have a direct or indirect impact on land rights or human rights, as well as the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, should only be pursued with their free, prior, and informed consent,³⁵⁸ subject to national legislation and consistent with international instruments;
4. Encourages Parties to use the tools and information available under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the Voluntary Guidelines for the Design and Effective Implementation of Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk

³⁵⁷ Hoesung Lee and others, eds., *Climate Change 2023: Synthesis Report – Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* (Geneva, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2023).

³⁵⁸ “Free, prior and informed consent” refers to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” and “approval and involvement”.

Reduction,³⁵⁹ or their updated versions, as decided by the Conference of the Parties, as well as relevant tools and guidance developed under other biodiversity-related conventions;³⁶⁰

5. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments at all levels and relevant organizations, with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, to take into account the existing and projected impacts of climate change and climate-related policies on biodiversity when implementing the Framework;

6. *Reaffirms* decision [IX/16 C](#) on ocean fertilization, paragraph 8 (w) of decision [X/33](#) on biodiversity and climate change and decisions [XI/20](#) and [XIII/14](#) of 9 December 2016 on climate-related geoengineering, and urges Parties, and encourages other Governments, to ensure their implementation;

7. *Urges* Parties, and invites other Governments and relevant stakeholders, when undertaking actions towards the achievement of Targets 8 and 11, as well as related targets, of the Framework, in line with national circumstances, priorities and capabilities, to act in accordance with Article 20 of Convention and consistent with Target 19 of the Framework, and in line with decision 16/34 of 27 February 2025 on resource mobilization, with a view to strengthening the tracking of various sources of finance to enhance understanding and transparency;

8. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to assess, manage and avoid or minimize the potential adverse impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem integrity that could arise from the economic and sectoral transitions undertaken as a response to climate change;

9. *Takes note* 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;

10. *Welcomes* decision 1/CMA.5 of 13 December 2023 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,³⁵⁵ in particular its paragraphs 33, 34, 55, 63 (d) and 163;

11. *Stresses* the importance of national focal points for the Convention on Biological Diversity engaging with their counterparts for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and biodiversity-relevant conventions and of enhancing collaboration among Parties to those conventions to raise awareness of relevant interlinkages between biodiversity and climate change so as to support relevant national planning processes, in line with national commitments, circumstances and priorities, as appropriate;

12. *Invites* the respective bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Parties to consider using the Voluntary Guidelines for the Design and Effective Implementation of Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction for Parties to integrate biodiversity and social safeguards in mitigation and adaptation measures;

13. *Calls upon* the President of the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention to engage the Presidents of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention, respectively, on opportunities for strengthened multilateral coordination on climate change and biodiversity loss;

14. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, including when supporting activities undertaken under the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, to promote synergies and closer cooperation with the biodiversity-relevant multilateral environmental agreements, organizations and processes, and integrated approaches to addressing biodiversity loss, climate change and land and ocean degradation;

³⁵⁹ Decision 14/5, annex; see also [CBD Technical Series No. 93](#) for complementary information.

³⁶⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 996, No. 14583.

15. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, avoiding the duplication of efforts and enhancing synergies, as appropriate, guided by the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development,³⁶¹ to facilitate collaboration among Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, relevant existing organizations, partnerships, initiatives and coalitions to implement capacity-building, especially for developing countries, in particular for least developed countries and small island developing States, and to increase awareness and understanding of the interlinkages between biodiversity and climate change, including the impacts of climate change and climate action on biodiversity, and the role of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services in climate change mitigation and adaptation;

16. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as the coordinator of the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development, and the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the United Nations Secretariat, to explore opportunities for addressing the ocean-climate-biodiversity nexus in an integrated manner in order to achieve the goals of the Framework;

17. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources and avoiding the duplication of efforts, to develop a supplement to the Voluntary Guidelines for the Design and Effective Implementation of Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction providing voluntary guidance and tools based on good practices for the design, effective implementation and scaling up, as appropriate, of nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches to climate change mitigation and adaptation to support the implementation of Targets 8 and 11, as well as other related targets, of the Framework, where appropriate, consistent with United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/5, noting Mother Earth-centric actions, as recognized by some countries, in line with different national circumstances, priorities and capabilities, including updating guidance for fit-for-purpose social and environmental safeguards, based on existing safeguards, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

18. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources and avoiding the duplication of efforts, to develop guidelines and tools for carrying out conservation and restoration in a changing climate;

19. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to invite Parties, observers and other stakeholders, to submit by May 2025 their views on options for enhanced policy coherence, including a potential joint work programme of the Rio conventions, to be compiled by the Executive Secretary for the attention of the Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Conventions, to submit its compilation for consideration the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at a meeting held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and to invite the executive secretaries of the other Rio conventions to collaborate on the organization of a technical information exchange in 2025 to further explore options to enhance cooperation and policy coherence to support the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement;³⁵⁵

20. *Invites*, in line with paragraph 9 of decision [XI/20](#), Parties, other Governments, observers and relevant organizations to provide information on measures undertaken at the national or other level, as appropriate, in relation to paragraph 8 (w) of decision [X/33](#) or decision [IX/16 C](#), and requests the Executive Secretary to compile the information submitted and to make it available through the clearing-house mechanism.

³⁶¹ Decision 15/8, annex I.

16/23. Liability and redress (Article 14, paragraph 2)

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decision [14/21](#) of 29 November 2018,

Recalling also the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,³⁶² in which it established the mission of the Framework as, among other things, being to take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss,

Noting that the compilation of submissions and information on recent developments in the area of liability and redress for damage to the environment in general, and biological diversity in particular, submitted at the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties³⁶³ revealed an increasing awareness among Parties of the need for adopting and implementing appropriate policy and legal or administrative measures to avoid or mitigate such damage,

1. *Invites* Parties to continue to take appropriate measures to address damage to biological diversity, including response measures, in accordance with relevant international obligations;

2. *Decides* to review the topic of liability and redress in the context of Article 14, paragraph 2, of the Convention on Biological Diversity³⁶⁴ at its eighteenth meeting, taking information on relevant developments into account, including progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

³⁶² Decision 15/4, annex.

³⁶³ See CBD/COP/16/INF/10 and CBD/COP/16/12, respectively.

³⁶⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

16/24. Procedures for convening online and hybrid meetings

The Conference of the Parties,

Reaffirms that all its meetings, as well as the meetings of the intergovernmental subsidiary bodies of the Convention on Biological Diversity,³⁶⁵ must follow their respective rules of procedure,

1. *Affirms* that its meetings, as well as the meetings of the intergovernmental subsidiary bodies of the Convention on Biological Diversity, should be held in person, unless extraordinary circumstances, as indicated in paragraph 2 below, render the holding of in-person meetings impractical for an extended period;

2. *Reaffirms* that, in the event of extraordinary circumstances that render the holding of in-person meetings impractical, sessions of the meetings referred to in paragraph 1 above could be held virtually through modalities that allow for online interactive participation, following consultations among Parties and a decision of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, as long as no substantive decisions are taken online, with the exception of decisions on budgetary and procedural matters to allow the Secretariat of the Convention to function;

3. *Notes* that, in the event of extraordinary circumstances that render the holding of in-person meetings impractical, urgent decisions, such as those on budgetary matters, may be taken by the Conference of the Parties under a silence procedure in line with United Nations practice³⁶⁶ and a decision of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, following consultations by the Bureau members with their respective regions, and applying the procedures set out in the rules of procedure for the convening of an extraordinary meeting;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to ensure that arrangements for meetings referred to in paragraph 1 above always include a provision for streaming the proceedings online to enable all duly registered delegates to follow the proceedings in real time;

5. *Notes* that expert groups, advisory groups and other groups with limited membership may meet in person, online or in a hybrid format, in line with their respective mandates and, as applicable, their respective rules of procedure;

6. *Also notes* that, during the intersessional period, the Bureaux can meet online to provide continued guidance to the Secretariat with regard to the preparation for, and conduct of, the meetings of the Conference of the Parties and relevant subsidiary bodies;

7. *Decides* that:

(a) The operational modalities of any meeting held online should be clearly set out in a scenario note prepared by the Secretariat in consultation with the relevant Bureau and made available to all Parties in advance of the meeting;

(b) When scheduling online sessions of meetings, the Secretariat shall take into consideration the significant burden on the health and well-being of participants arising from time differences across time zones and aim to enable equitable participation of Parties across all regions, including by rotating time zones;

(c) The duration of online sessions should preferably be limited to two consecutive hours per day;

(d) The Secretariat should implement measures to facilitate effective online participation by all participants in online and hybrid sessions of meetings, and in particular to support Parties in overcoming network and connectivity difficulties, including by providing opportunities for prior training and testing convenient for all time zones, facilitating the use of meeting facilities at the

³⁶⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

³⁶⁶ Silence procedures under the United Nations are written procedures.

relevant United Nations country office, where possible and by prior arrangement following a request from the Party concerned, and providing all reasonable measures to assist Parties that encounter difficulties with connectivity and the use of the interactive platform.

16/25. Options to further improve the effectiveness of processes under the Convention and its Protocols

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions [XII/29](#) of 17 October 2014 and [15/18](#) of 10 December 2022,

Recognizing the need to further improve the effectiveness of meetings under the Convention on Biological Diversity³⁶⁷ and its Protocols,

1. *Takes note* of the recent experience and further suggestions for improving the effectiveness of processes under the Convention and its Protocols summarized in document [CBD/SBI/4/11](#);

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary and the Bureaux to draw upon that experience when preparing the organization of work and scenario notes for future meetings and to make those notes available to all Parties in advance of the meetings;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, together with the Bureaux, to continue to explore and make use of, as appropriate, relevant ways and means to facilitate early preparations for meetings, such as options for streamlining agendas, peer-reviewing documents in advance and the early submission of statements;

4. *Recommends* that, during the meetings of the open-ended subsidiary bodies, the number of sessions of contact groups and friends of the Chair held in parallel be limited, as much as possible, to the number of delegates per developing country Party whose participation has been supported by the Secretariat;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to facilitate the identification of additional financial support to increase participation from developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and Parties with economies in transition;

6. *Decides* that, in the case of back-to-back intergovernmental meetings, a free day shall preferably be scheduled after every week, without prejudice to the support provided to eligible delegates;

7. *Recognizes* the need to limit evening negotiating sessions to reasonable hours to preserve the health of delegates attending intergovernmental meetings, in particular delegates of small delegations, and recommends, unless otherwise agreed, that preferably no session be scheduled beyond 13 hours from the start of the first open-ended meeting of the day;

8. *Requests* the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties and the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Technical and Technological Advice to identify a pool of representatives to serve as chairs of working and contact groups or facilitators of friends of the Chair groups on the basis of their skills in building trust and consensus among those with differing views and their demonstrated knowledge of the issues to be addressed by the groups, well in advance of intergovernmental meetings held under the Convention;

9. *Requests* that the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, facilitate an orientation or training session for the representatives identified in paragraph 8 above ahead of the meetings in order to familiarize them with the rules of procedure and established practices, techniques and skills in the areas of managing multilateral negotiations and facilitating consensus, with a view to ensuring ethical approaches and impartiality, in accordance with United Nations standards and principles, including through United Nations-based training modules;

10. *Also requests* that the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, facilitate the attendance of the representatives from developing country Parties identified in

³⁶⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

paragraph 8 above at intergovernmental meetings held under the Convention, without prejudice to the support provided for the participation of their delegations, where feasible;

11. *Recommends* that the organization of meetings include options to avoid protracted and unfruitful discussions, such as the appropriate use of strategic pauses to enable discussions by small groups and friends of the Chair groups to find possible solutions;

12. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to engage with indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and other national observer organizations and to solicit views from a wide range of relevant sectors in the process of preparations at the national level for meetings of the governing and subsidiary bodies, to inform the development of their national positions, as appropriate, and taking into account national circumstances;

13. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, under the guidance of the Bureau:

(a) To ensure that working documents are made available for meetings of the open-ended subsidiary bodies of the Convention in all official languages of the United Nations in accordance with their respective rules of procedure or modus operandi and at least six weeks before the opening of the respective meeting, and to ensure that the dates of issuance, included those of any updated versions, are clearly indicated on the web page for the meeting concerned, and assist the meeting chairs in asking Parties to reconsider the respective agendas for the meetings at the beginning of those meetings if the document posting procedures are not met;

(b) To develop a clear schedule for the preparations for each meeting in a timely manner, starting with subsidiary body meetings after the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(c) To provide national focal points at the end of each year, starting in 2024, with a calendar of activities and actions expected in the course of the following year, so as to rationalize intersessional activities and facilitate workflow management;

(d) To make efforts to limit the size of draft recommendations by subsidiary bodies or draft decisions by governing bodies, and to avoid duplication and redundancy with existing decisions, without prejudice to the ability of the Conference of the Parties to revisit previous decisions, in order to facilitate the subsequent implementation of decisions;

(e) To assist the chairs of intergovernmental meetings in limiting the number of items that are not assigned to contact groups, friends of chairs and small groups and directly result in conference room papers to those on which there is little disagreement;

(f) To review the structure of the website of the Convention to make it easier to use;

14. *Requests* the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties and the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to publish scenario notes for each of the intergovernmental meetings held under the Convention and to schedule Bureau meetings at strategic points of the process;

15. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to enable consultations with Parties, Bureau members, partners and stakeholders, with the support of qualified external experts in the field, as appropriate, to continue to develop options for further improving the effectiveness of meetings under the Convention, and to submit such proposals for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its sixth meeting, with a view to developing a draft decision for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting, taking into account recommendation [4/12](#) of 29 May 2024 of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, including the compilation of submissions contained in annex II to the recommendation.

16/26. Procedure for avoiding or managing conflicts of interest in expert groups

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decision [14/33](#) of 29 November 2018,

Having reviewed the report of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity³⁶⁸ on the implementation of the procedure for avoiding or managing conflicts of interest in expert groups,³⁶⁹

Taking into account the effective use of the procedure for avoiding or managing conflicts of interest³⁷⁰ in the selection of experts to serve in technical expert groups convened in processes under the Convention and its Protocols,

1. *Approves* the following amendments to the interest disclosure form contained in the appendix to the procedure:

(a) In the declaration sentence, at the end of the form, the following text is inserted: “If selected as a member of the expert group, I undertake to carry out my duties and responsibilities with all objectivity and, in the event that a conflict of interest is established, I undertake to recuse myself from relevant discussions or decision-making, as appropriate”;

(b) A “Name or description of the expert group” field is added at the beginning of the interest disclosure form, above the “Name” field, and a “Job title” field is added after the “Current employer” field;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to integrate the amendments referred to in paragraph 1 above into the interest disclosure form and replace the original form with the amended version;

3. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to take measures, as appropriate, to enhance the application of the procedure, in consultation with the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice or of the Conference of the Parties, including by:

(a) Without prejudice to item (b) of paragraph 4.4 of the procedure, disclosing to other members of the expert group and at the beginning of any meeting of an expert group significant interests that have been declared by a particular member;

(b) Publishing a summary of all declarations made and actions taken to manage any actual or potential conflicts of interest in the report on a meeting and any other outcome of work or product of an expert group;

4. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare a report on the implementation of the procedure and, if necessary, to propose updates and amendments to the procedure for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at a meeting held before the nineteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

5. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Implementation to consider the report and any proposed amendments referred to in paragraph 4 above and to submit a recommendation for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth meeting.

³⁶⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

³⁶⁹ [CBD/SBI/4/11/Add.1](#).

³⁷⁰ Decision [14/33](#), annex.

16/27. Date and venue of future meetings of the Conference of the Parties

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decision [XIII/33](#) of 17 December 2016, in which the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity³⁷¹ set, in line with rule 21, paragraph 1, of the rules of procedure for its meetings,³⁷² the rotation of the office of the President among the five United Nations regional groups, starting from its seventeenth meeting,

Taking note with appreciation of the offers made by the Government of Armenia and the Government of Azerbaijan to host the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety³⁷³ and the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization,³⁷⁴

1. *Decides* that the seventeenth meeting of Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization will be held in Yerevan, Armenia, in the last quarter of 2026;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to consult with the Government of Armenia, with a view to negotiating a hosting arrangement in conformity with the applicable resolutions of the United Nations and in compliance with the guidelines for the preparation of host government agreements falling under General Assembly resolution 40/243³⁷⁵ in order to conclude and sign a host country agreement at least six months before the date of the meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

3. *Invites* interested Parties from the Latin American and Caribbean States to notify the Executive Secretary in a timely manner of their offers to host the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol.

³⁷¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

³⁷² Decision I/1, as amended in decision V/20.

³⁷³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2226, No. 30619.

³⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 3008, No. 30619.

³⁷⁵ ST/AI/342.

16/28. Administration of the Convention and budget for the trust funds

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decision [15/34](#) of 19 December 2022,

Recognizing the cumulative increase in the magnitude of the programme of work of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity³⁷⁶ over many bienniums, and noting that the budget of the Convention has not kept pace with the increase,

Recognizing also, in particular, the recent increase in the number, frequency and size of intersessional meetings and the increased pressure placed on secretariat services, including the provision of conference facilities, registration, travel and other administrative work, editorial work and translation, as well as oversight and management functions,

Recognizing the changed scope of work represented by the adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,³⁷⁷ which has led to increased demands from Parties on the Secretariat,

Having considered the information contained in the documents prepared by the Secretariat related to the agenda item on the administration of the Convention and the budget for the trust fund,³⁷⁸

Noting with concern that the external in-depth functional review of the structure of the Secretariat, as requested in decision [15/34](#), planned and budgeted for 2023, has not been undertaken,

Welcoming with appreciation the financial contributions from developed country Parties to the voluntary trust funds of the Convention and its Protocols to facilitate the participation of developing country Parties and indigenous peoples and local communities in the processes of the Convention and its Protocols,

Recognizing the fiscal constraints on Parties,

Noting with concern that the participation of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and Parties with economies in transition in meetings held under the Convention and its Protocols has been adversely affected by the lack of predictable and sustainable funding,

1. *Decides* to adopt an integrated programme of work and budget for the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety³⁷⁹ and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization;³⁸⁰

2. *Also decides* to share all costs for secretariat services among the Convention, the Cartagena Protocol and the Nagoya Protocol on a ratio of 72 to 15 to 13 for the biennium 2025–2026;

3. *Approves* a core (General Trust Fund for the Convention) programme budget for the Convention of 15,611,078 United States dollars for 2025 and 16,382,433 dollars for 2026, representing 72 per cent of the integrated budget of 21,682,052 dollars for 2025 and 22,753,379 dollars for 2026 for the Convention and its Protocols, for the purposes listed in tables 1 and 2 below;

4. *Also approves*, in the circumstance that no availability at International Civil Aviation Organization headquarters can be identified to convene the meetings of the subsidiary bodies during the biennium 2025–2026, an additional programme budget not exceeding 139,081 dollars for 2025 and 139,081 dollars for 2026, representing 72 per cent of the additional integrated budget of 193,168 dollars for 2025 and 193,168 dollars for 2026 for the Convention and its Protocols, with the

³⁷⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

³⁷⁷ Decision 15/4, annex.

³⁷⁸ [CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1](#), [CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1/Add.1](#), [CBD/COP/16/4](#), [CBD/COP/16/4/Add.1](#) and [CBD/COP/16/4/Add.2](#).

³⁷⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2226, No. 30619.

³⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 3008, No. 30619.

additional programme budget being drawn from the unspent balance of the General Trust Fund for the Convention;

5. *Further approves* the use of the unspent balance of the General Trust Fund for the Convention, the General Trust Fund for the Core Programme Budget for the Cartagena Protocol and the General Trust Fund for the Core Programme Budget for the Nagoya Protocol (the core trust funds) for the biennium 2023–2024 of 668,836 dollars to offset contributions from the Parties to the Convention, the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol for the biennium 2025–2026;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to Canada as the host country of the Secretariat of the Convention for its renewed support for the Secretariat, and welcomes the contribution of 2,234,451 Canadian dollars for 2025 and 2,255,959 Canadian dollars for 2026 from the host country and the Province of Quebec to the rental and associated costs of the Secretariat, which will be allocated on a ratio of 72 to 15 to 13 to offset contributions from the Parties to the Convention, the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, respectively, for the biennium 2025–2026;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to minimize conference expenses by reserving conference facilities for all meetings of the subsidiary bodies held in Montreal, Canada, during the biennium 2025–2026 and onward, through the preferential arrangement for the use of space with the International Civil Aviation Organization, or in Nairobi, or in any other available United Nations facility available on the basis of their capacity to hold such meetings, and also taking into consideration the budgetary implications and savings of travelling and subsistence allowance for Party participation, and any other services at any available dates that are suitable to the Parties, and authorizes the use of unspent balances for the additional conference rental and associated expenses of the most economical alternative conference space option for an amount not exceeding 386,336 United States dollars in the exceptional circumstance that no availability at the aforementioned venues can be identified;

8. *Adopts* the scale of assessments for the apportionment of expenses for 2025 and 2026, in accordance with the scale of assessments of the United Nations,³⁸¹ as contained in the annex to the present decision;

9. *Also adopts* the staffing table of the Secretariat for the biennium 2025–2026, as contained in table 3 below, used for costing purposes to set the overall budget;

10. *Recalls* that the staffing arrangement of the Secretariat should ensure that the legal obligations under the Convention and its Protocols are met;

11. *Urges* the Executive Secretary to complete the functional review requested in decision [15/34](#), taking into consideration the scoping report contained in document CBD/COP/16/4/Add.2-CBD/CP/MOP/11/5/Add.2-CBD/NP/MOP/5/5/Add.2, and submit the results for review at the sixth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and consideration at the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, noting that the functional review should be focused on assessing whether the Secretariat is properly structured and well resourced to undertake its functions effectively,³⁸² in particular for servicing meetings held under the Convention and its Protocols and supporting the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and, if not, what changes are needed to do so;

³⁸¹ As contained in General Assembly resolution 76/238. Once adopted by the General Assembly, the revised scale of assessments for the triennium 2025–2027 will be applied to calculate assessed contributions for the biennium 2025–2026.

³⁸² As provided in Article [24](#) of the Convention.

12. *Authorizes* the Executive Secretary, on an exceptional basis, to draw upon available unspent balances of the general trust funds from prior financial periods to complete the functional review requested in decision [15/34](#), for an amount not exceeding 250,000 dollars;

13. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to finalize the implementation of the outstanding audit recommendations expeditiously and to submit a report thereon at the sixth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and at the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

14. *Reiterates* its request to the Executive Secretary, as a means to further enhance transparency and accountability, to maintain the section on the website of the Convention that provides links to up-to-date information relevant to the governance of the Convention, including completed and accepted audit reports, audit recommendations and audit responses, applicable financial regulations and rules and any other relevant budgetary and financial information, to facilitate due diligence and financing decisions by Parties and other potential donors;

15. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to report to the Bureau and provide it with all necessary information, including with regard to the application of the administrative arrangements between the United Nations Environment Programme and the Secretariat, in order to ensure that the Bureau may play a guiding role with regard to preparations for and the conduct of meetings of the Conference of the Parties and of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Protocols;

16. *Authorizes* the Executive Secretary to enter into commitments up to the level of the approved budget, drawing upon available cash resources, including reserves within authorized or permissible thresholds, being contributions from previous financial periods and miscellaneous income, in accordance with the decisions of the Conference of the Parties and with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations,³⁸³ and requests the Executive Secretary to disclose those commitments in a timely manner;

17. *Also authorizes* the Executive Secretary to transfer resources among the programmes between each of the main appropriation lines set out in table 2 below, up to an aggregate of 15 per cent of the total programme budget, provided that a further limitation of up to a maximum of 25 per cent of each such appropriation line is applied;

18. *Urges* the Executive Secretary to further reduce the environmental impact of the operations of the Secretariat and to report on the actions taken in that regard to the Conference of the Parties;

19. *Reminds* all Parties to the Convention and its Protocols that contributions to the core trust funds are due on 1 January of the year for which those contributions have been budgeted, urges all Parties to pay them promptly, and requests that the Executive Secretary notify Parties of the amount of their contributions as early as possible in the year preceding the year in which the contributions are due;

20. *Recognizes with concern* that some Parties are unable to pay their contributions to the Convention and its Protocols easily, owing to technical challenges, including information technology issues related to the submission of invoices, despite their intention to do so, and requests the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the United Nations Environment Programme, to work with those Parties that have brought up such technical challenges to explore other options to pay their contributions;

21. *Notes with concern* that a number of Parties to the Convention and its Protocols have not paid their contributions to the core trust funds for 2023 and prior years, that some Parties have never paid their contributions and that, in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting

³⁸³ ST/SGB/2013/4 and ST/SGB/2013/4/Amend.1.

Standards adopted by the United Nations,³⁸⁴ credit loss allowances of 2,741,256 dollars for the Convention, 583,172 dollars for the Cartagena Protocol and 337,966 dollars for the Nagoya Protocol were estimated at the end of 2023 and deducted from the fund balance, and can therefore not be used for the benefit of all the respective Parties, and requests the United Nations Environment Programme to accept contributions from all Parties to the Convention and its Protocols in a timely manner;

22. *Urges* Parties to the Convention and its Protocols that have still not paid their contributions to the core trust funds for 2023 and previous years to do so without delay or conditionalities, and requests the Executive Secretary to publish and keep up to date the information on the status of contributions to the trust funds of the Convention and its Protocols (the three core trust funds, the Special Voluntary Trust Fund for Additional Approved Activities under the Convention and its Protocols, the Special Voluntary Trust Fund for Facilitating the Participation of Parties in the Convention Process and the Special Voluntary Trust Fund for Facilitating the Participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities) and to keep the members of the Bureaux of the Convention and its Protocols regularly apprised of the situation so that they may provide information on unpaid contributions and their consequences to the respective regions, as indicated in paragraph 24;

23. *Requests* the United Nations Environment Programme, in its capacity as trustee, to use all available diplomatic channels to communicate to the relevant Parties the arrears in their contributions to the core trust funds from 2024 and previous years, with a view to the payment of such arrears in full for the benefit of all Parties to the Convention and its Protocols, and requests the Executive Secretary to report to the Bureau and the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting on the status of those arrears;

24. *Confirms* that, with regard to contributions due from 1 January 2005 onward, Parties that have been in arrears with their contributions for two or more years are not eligible to become a member of the Bureaux of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to its Protocols or the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice or to nominate a member of a compliance committee, and decides that this limitation only applies to Parties that are not least developed countries or small island developing States;

25. *Authorizes* the Executive Secretary to enter into arrangements with any Party that has been in arrears with its contributions for two or more years, whereby the Party agrees to a schedule of payments to clear all outstanding arrears within six years, depending on its financial circumstances, and pay future contributions by the due date, and to report on the implementation of any such arrangement to the Bureau concerned at its following meeting and to the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting;

26. *Decides* that a Party that has entered into an agreed arrangement in accordance with paragraph 25 above and that is fully respecting the provisions thereof will not be subject to the provisions of paragraph 24 above;

27. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, and invites the President of the Conference of the Parties, through a jointly signed letter, to notify Parties with outstanding contributions that they are in arrears and invite them to take timely action to remedy the situation, and to thank those Parties that have responded in a positive manner by paying their outstanding contributions;

28. *Notes* that the extension of trust funds is an administrative matter that falls under the delegation of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, that they will, as of the seventh session of the United Nations Environment Assembly, no longer require a decision by member States and that, to facilitate the transition between the sixth and seventh sessions of the Environment Assembly, all existing trust funds under the United Nations Environment Programme,

³⁸⁴ See General Assembly resolution 60/283, sect. IV.

including those managed by the Secretariat for the Convention and its Protocols, have been extended to 31 December 2030, unless the Conference of the Parties requests otherwise;

29. *Acknowledges* the funding estimates for:

(a) The Special Voluntary Trust Fund for Additional Approved Activities under the Convention and its Protocols for the period 2025–2026 (see tables 4 and 5);

(b) The Special Voluntary Trust Fund for Facilitating the Participation of Parties in the Convention Process for the period 2025–2026 (see table 6);

(c) The Special Voluntary Trust Fund for Facilitating the Participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities for the period 2025–2026 (see table 7);

30. *Recalls* rule 30 of the rules of procedure for meetings of the Conference of the Parties,³⁸⁵ and stresses the need for a wide range of Parties to attend meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Protocols, in particular to reach the level of two thirds of Parties present needed to provide a quorum for the meeting that allows decisions to be taken;

31. *Reaffirms* the importance of the full and effective participation of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and Parties with economies in transition in the meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Protocols, and in this regard requests the Executive Secretary to take into consideration the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Protocols on holding meetings concurrently and on improving the efficiencies of the structures and processes of the Convention and its Protocols;

32. *Authorizes* the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the United Nations Environment Programme and in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, to use interests accrued in the Special Voluntary Trust Fund for Facilitating the Participation of Parties in the Convention Process and the Special Voluntary Trust Fund for Facilitating the Participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in the event of funding shortfalls and of delays in receiving contributions from donors;

33. *Reaffirms* the importance of the full and effective participation of at least two delegates from developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and Parties with economies in transition in the meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Protocols, as well as the subsidiary bodies, to be funded from the Special Voluntary Trust Fund for Facilitating the Participation of Parties in the Convention Process, invites developed country Parties and other Parties in a position to do so, including in the context of South-South cooperation, to make contributions to that Fund in a timely manner and at a level that will allow for full and effective participation, and in exceptional circumstances and in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, and authorizes the Executive Secretary, to draw, in consultation with the Bureau, a total amount of up to 500,000 dollars across the biennium from the available reserves in the three core trust funds, to be used in respect of temporary shortfalls in the Special Voluntary Trust Fund for Facilitating the Participation of Parties in the Convention Process, for which written pledges have been made but resources have not yet been received, to support the participation of delegates from developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and Parties with economies in transition in the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the sixth meeting of the Conference of

³⁸⁵ Decision [I/1](#), annex, as amended in decision [V/20](#).

the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, providing that reimbursements are made to the three core trust funds as soon as pledges materialize;

34. *Recalls* paragraph 31 of decision [IX/34](#) of 23 May 2008, and requests the Executive Secretary, when allocating funding from the Special Voluntary Trust Fund for Facilitating the Participation of Parties in the Convention Process, to continue to accord first priority to least developed countries and small island developing States;

35. *Encourages* developed country Parties and other Parties in a position to do so to facilitate engagement by the Secretariat with potential alternative donors to the Special Voluntary Trust Fund for Facilitating the Participation of Parties in the Convention Process, including private and philanthropic bodies, to assist in funding the participation of eligible countries in meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Protocols and the subsidiary bodies;

36. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to remind Parties in January of each year of the need to contribute to the Special Voluntary Trust Fund for Facilitating the Participation of Parties in the Convention Process at least six months before the ordinary meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Protocols, to issue requests in December of each year for covering the needs of all relevant meetings in the subsequent year and to issue early invitations to other donors to make contributions;

37. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Bureau, to continue to monitor the availability of voluntary contributions to the Special Voluntary Trust Fund for Facilitating the Participation of Parties in the Convention Process, with a view to allowing members of the Bureau to bring any shortfalls in contributions to the attention of Parties and, as appropriate, of potential donors in their regions;

38. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary, in preparation for the meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Protocols, to compile and distribute to the Parties a list of the work requested of the Executive Secretary, including the administrative and financial implications of each draft decision, as applicable, requiring funding from the core or voluntary budgets, as outlined in draft recommendations and decisions, in order to inform Parties, without prejudice to decisions of the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Protocols, and to provide information on the administrative and financial implications for each draft decision, as relevant, under the respective agenda items;

39. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare and submit an updated, detailed and integrated programme of work for the period 2027–2028 that sets out objectives, tasks to be completed by the Secretariat and results expected with regard to each budget item, for the Convention and its Protocols, for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation ahead of the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol, and the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, and a corresponding programme budget following the format of the proposed programme budget for the United Nations Environment Programme, including the supplementary information statement, for the biennium with the three following scenarios, taking the list mentioned in paragraph 38 into account:

(a) The programme budget (three core trust funds) required to deliver the programme of work of the Convention and its Protocols, in the light of the functional review, minus the amount of the unspent balances used for the biennium 2025–2026;

(b) The programme budget (three core trust funds) set at the total 2025–2026 level in real terms, minus the amount of the unspent balances used for the biennium 2025–2026;

(c) The programme budget (three core trust funds) set at the total 2025–2026 level in nominal terms, minus the amount of the unspent balances used for the biennium 2025–2026;

40. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to introduce all possible measures to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the Secretariat, taking into account decision 16/25 of 1 November 2024 on options to further improve the effectiveness of processes under the Convention and its Protocols and its ensuing intersessional work ahead of the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and to reflect those measures in the three scenarios above;

41. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to report to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation ahead of the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, on income and budget performance, unspent balances and the status of surplus and carry-overs, as well as any adjustments made to the budget for the biennium 2025–2026;

42. *Notes with concern* the late delivery of budget documents in advance of the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, and urges the Executive Secretary to take the measures necessary to ensure that budget documents for the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol are circulated in full respect of the 90-day deadline set in paragraph 7 (a) of annex I to decision [I/6](#) of 9 December 1994, and to keep the Bureau informed of progress on budget preparation;

43. *Notes* the information provided by the Executive Secretary on the administration of the Convention and its Protocols for the biennium 2023–2024,³⁸⁶ in particular the 2023–2024 integrated budget performance, and requests the Executive Secretary to submit at all future meetings of the Conference of the Parties information on the performance of both the core and the voluntary trust fund budgets, so that Parties have a complete report on expenditure incurred under the Convention.

³⁸⁶ [CBD/COP/16/3](#).

Table 1
Integrated biennial budget for the core trust funds of the Convention and its Protocols, 2025–2026 (by object of expenditure)

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Object of expenditure</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>2026</i>	<i>2025–2026</i>
Staff costs	13 301.0	13 862.7	27 163.7
General temporary assistance	100.0	100.0	200.0
Meetings of the Bureaux	161.5	176.8	338.3
Expert meetings	175.0	205.0	380.0
Meetings of intergovernmental bodies ^a	2 274.6	2 700.9	4 975.5
Consultants	75.0	75.0	150.0
Functional review	250.0	–	250.0
Official travel	400.0	450.0	850.0
Rent and associated costs	1 462.6	1 476.6	2 939.2
Training	5.0	5.0	10.0
Information technology	65.0	65.0	130.0
General operating expenses	726.6	726.6	1 453.2
Public awareness material	100.0	100.0	200.0
Translation of the clearing-house websites	65.0	65.0	130.0
Subtotal	19 161.3	20 008.6	39 169.9
Programme support costs (13 per cent)	2 491.0	2 601.1	5 092.1
Subtotal	21 652.3	22 609.8	44 262.1
Working capital reserve	29.8	143.6	173.4
Total	21 682.1	22 753.4	44 435.5
Convention share of the integrated budget (72 per cent)	15 611.1	16 382.4	31 993.5
Contributions from host country	(1 189.9)	(1 201.4)	(2 391.3)
Use of reserves	(342.5)	(139.1)	(481.6)
Net total to be shared by Parties	14 078.7	15 042.0	29 120.6

^a First meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities; twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice; sixth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation; and, held concurrently, seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol.

Table 2
Integrated biennial budget for the core trust funds of the Convention and its Protocols, 2025–2026 (by component)

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Component</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>2026</i>	<i>2025–2026</i>
A. Governing and subsidiary bodies	2 611.2	3 082.7	5 693.9
B. Executive direction and management	2 946.8	3 098.4	6 045.1
C. Programme of work	10 013.3	10 384.3	20 397.6
D. Administrative support	3 590.2	3 443.2	7 033.4
Subtotal	19 161.3	20 008.6	39 170.0
Programme support costs (13 per cent)	2 491.0	2 601.1	5 092.1
Working capital reserve	29.8	143.6	173.4
Total requirements	21 682.1	22 753.4	44 435.5
Convention share of the integrated budget (72 per cent)	15 611.1	16 382.4	31 993.5
Contributions from the host country	(1 189.9)	(1 201.4)	(2 391.3)
Reserve	(342.5)	(139.1)	(481.6)
Net total (to be shared by Parties)	14 078.7	15 042.0	29 120.6

Table 3
Secretariat staffing requirements from the core budgets of the Convention and its Protocols, 2025–2026

<i>Category and level</i>	<i>Approved for 2023–2024</i>	<i>Approved for 2025–2026^a</i>
Professional and higher		
ASG	1	1
D-1	3	3
P-5	10	10
P-4	14	16
P-3	15	16
P-2/1	10	10
Subtotal	53	56
General Service	29	31
Total	82	87

Abbreviations: ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; D, Director; P, Professional.

^a New posts approved by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting: one Programme Management Officer – Digital Sequence Information (P-4); one Programme Management Officer – Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and Traditional Knowledge (P-4); one Editor (P-3); and two Meetings Assistants (G-6).

Table 4
Resource requirements for the Special Voluntary Trust Fund for Additional Approved Activities under the Convention and its Protocols, 2025–2026: funding requirements by thematic area and expenditure component
 (United States dollars)

<i>Thematic area</i>	<i>Meeting costs</i>	<i>Staff travel</i>	<i>Consultants</i>	<i>Total</i>
A. Convention on Biological Diversity				
Digital sequence information on genetic resources	317 600	66 500	450 000	834 100
Capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer	608 050	185 750	486 000	1 279 800
Programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity related to indigenous peoples and local communities to 2030	431 950	149 000	216 000	796 950
Clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management	1 778 950	210 500	1 296 000	3 285 450
Communication, education and public awareness	311 300	59 750	522 500	893 550
Matters related to the work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services	23 300	27 250	–	50 550
Scientific and technical needs to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	449 400	49 000	234 000	732 400
Mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors	–	28 500	31 500	60 000
Sustainable wildlife management	616 250	98 500	220 500	935 250
Further work on ecologically or biologically significant marine areas	536 000	63 000	270 000	869 000
Conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity and of island biodiversity	674 000	150 250	306 000	1 130 250
Invasive alien species	131 200	55 000	315 000	501 200
Biodiversity and health	316 800	103 000	162 000	581 800
Synthetic biology	267 000	30 500	108 000	405 500
Biodiversity and climate change	1 399 000	118 750	18 000	1 535 750
Options to further improve the effectiveness of processes under the Convention and its Protocols	159 100	42 500	36 000	237 600
Procedure for avoiding or managing conflicts of interest in expert groups	226 600	25 500	9 000	261 100
Monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	699 500	68 500	198 000	966 000
Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review, including the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework to be conducted at the seventeenth and nineteenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties	1 101 800	269 750	129 000	1 500 550
Financial mechanism	240 000	86 000	54 000	380 000
Resource mobilization	68 300	36 000	181 500	285 800
Cooperation with other conventions and international organizations	20 000	80 000	–	100 000
Subtotal	10 376 100	2 003 500	5 243 000	17 622 600
Programme support costs (13 per cent)	1 348 893	260 455	681 590	2 290 938
Total	11 724 993	2 263 955	5 924 590	19 913 538

<i>Thematic area</i>	<i>Meeting costs</i>	<i>Staff travel</i>	<i>Consultants</i>	<i>Total</i>
B. Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety				
Matters related to the financial mechanism and resources	–	–	31 500	31 500
Operation and activities of the Biosafety Clearing-House	186 400	20 000	432 000	638 400
Risk assessment and risk management	200 450	31 500	54 000	285 950
Detection and identification of living modified organisms	69 000	10 500	–	79 500
Socioeconomic considerations	–	–	31 500	31 500
Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress	–	–	31 500	31 500
Subtotal	455 850	62 000	580 500	1 098 350
Programme support costs (13 per cent)	59 261	8 060	75 465	142 786
Total	515 111	70 060	655 965	1 241 136
C. Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing				
Capacity-building and development and awareness-raising	270 400	15 000	27 000	312 400
Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House and information-sharing	45 150	77 750	216 000	338 900
Methodology for the second assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Nagoya Protocol	–	–	45 000	45 000
Subtotal	315 550	92 750	288 000	696 300
Programme support costs (13 per cent)	41 022	12 058	37 440	90 519
Total	356 572	104 808	325 440	786 819
Grand total for the Convention and its Protocols (including programme support costs)	12 596 675	2 438 823	6 905 995	21 941 493

Table 5

Resource requirements for the Special Voluntary Trust Fund for Additional Approved Activities under the Convention and its Protocols, 2025–2026: staff resource requirements

<i>Thematic area</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Cost (US dollars)</i>
Digital sequence information on genetic resources		
Programme Officer	P-3	318 000
Associate Programme Officer	P-2	261 000
Programme Assistant (2 posts)	GS	231 000
Capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management		
Programme Officer	P-5	421 500
Programme Officer	P-3	318 000
Programme Assistant	GS	115 500
Communications, education and public awareness		
Programme Officer	P-2	261 000
Mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors		
Programme Officer	P-4	375 000
Sustainable wildlife management		
Programme Officer	P-3	318 000

<i>Thematic area</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Cost (US dollars)</i>
Invasive alien species		
Programme Assistant	GS	115 500
Biodiversity and health		
Programme Officer	P-3	318 000
Synthetic biology		
Programme Officer	P-2	261 000
Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review, including the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework to be conducted at the seventeenth and nineteenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties		
Programme Officer	P-4	375 000
Programme Officer	P-3	318 000
Associate Programme Officer	P-2	261 000
Programme Assistant	GS	115 500
Cooperation with other conventions and international organizations		
Programme Officer	P-3	318 000
Multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties		
Programme Officer (4 posts)	P-3	1 272 000
Subtotal		5 973 000
Programme support costs (13 per cent)		776 490
Total		6 749 490

Abbreviations: GS, General Service; P, Professional.

Table 6
Resource requirements for the Special Voluntary Trust Fund for Facilitating the Participation of Parties in the Convention Process, 2025–2026

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Meetings</i>	<i>2025–2026</i>
Seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol ^a	2 925.9
Twenty-seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities ^b	1 811.1
Twenty-eighth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and sixth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation ^b	2 249.1
Subtotal	6 986.1
Programme support costs (13 per cent)	908.2
Total	7 894.3

^a Three delegates funded from each eligible Party.

^b Two delegates funded from each eligible Party (meetings to be held back-to-back).

Table 7
**Resource requirements for the Special Voluntary Trust Fund for Facilitating the
 Participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, 2025–2026**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Description</i>	<i>2025–2026</i>
Meetings	
Seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol ^a	91.0
Twenty-seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities ^a	84.5
Twenty-eighth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and sixth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation ^a	105.0
Subtotal	280.5
Programme support costs (13 per cent)	36.5
Total costs	317.0

^a Two participants funded from each region.

Annex

Contribution table for the General Trust Fund for the Convention, 2025–2026

Party	Scale of assessments (percentage)		Contributions (United States dollars)		
	2022–2024	Scale with a 22 per cent ceiling and no least developed countries paying more than 0.01 per cent	2025	2026	2025–2026
Afghanistan	0.006	0.008	1 056	1 128	2 184
Albania	0.008	0.010	1 408	1 504	2 912
Algeria	0.109	0.136	19 183	20 496	39 679
Andorra	0.005	0.006	880	940	1 820
Angola	0.010	0.010	1 408	1 504	2 912
Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	0.003	352	376	728
Argentina	0.719	0.899	126 540	135 198	261 738
Armenia	0.007	0.009	1 232	1 316	2 548
Australia	2.111	2.639	371 524	396 945	768 469
Austria	0.679	0.849	119 500	127 677	247 177
Azerbaijan	0.030	0.038	5 280	5 641	10 921
Bahamas	0.019	0.024	3 344	3 573	6 917
Bahrain	0.054	0.068	9 504	10 154	19 658
Bangladesh	0.010	0.010	1 408	1 504	2 912
Barbados	0.008	0.010	1 408	1 504	2 912
Belarus	0.041	0.051	7 216	7 709	14 925
Belgium	0.828	1.035	145 723	155 694	301 418
Belize	0.001	0.001	176	188	364
Benin	0.005	0.006	880	940	1 820
Bhutan	0.001	0.001	176	188	364
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.019	0.024	3 344	3 573	6 917
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.012	0.015	2 112	2 256	4 368
Botswana	0.015	0.019	2 640	2 821	5 460
Brazil	2.013	2.516	354 277	378 517	732 794
Brunei Darussalam	0.021	0.026	3 696	3 949	7 645
Bulgaria	0.056	0.070	9 856	10 530	20 386
Burkina Faso	0.004	0.005	704	752	1 456
Burundi	0.001	0.001	176	188	364
Cabo Verde	0.001	0.001	176	188	364
Cambodia	0.007	0.009	1 232	1 316	2 548
Cameroon	0.013	0.016	2 288	2 444	4 732
Canada	2.628	3.285	462 513	494 160	956 673
Central African Republic	0.001	0.001	176	188	364
Chad	0.003	0.004	528	564	1 092
Chile	0.420	0.525	73 918	78 975	152 893
China	15.254	19.069	2 684 619	2 868 309	5 552 928
Colombia	0.246	0.308	43 295	46 257	89 552
Comoros	0.001	0.001	176	188	364
Congo	0.005	0.006	880	940	1 820
Cook Islands	0.001	0.001	176	188	364
Costa Rica	0.069	0.086	12 144	12 975	25 118
Côte d'Ivoire	0.022	0.028	3 872	4 137	8 009
Croatia	0.091	0.114	16 015	17 111	33 127
Cuba	0.095	0.119	16 719	17 863	34 583
Cyprus	0.036	0.045	6 336	6 769	13 105
Czechia	0.340	0.425	59 838	63 932	123 771
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.005	0.006	880	940	1 820

Party	Scale of assessments (percentage)		Contributions (United States dollars)		
	2022–2024	Scale with a 22 per cent ceiling and no least developed countries paying more than 0.01 per cent	2025	2026	2025–2026
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.010	0.010	1 408	1 504	2 912
Denmark	0.553	0.691	97 325	103 984	201 309
Djibouti	0.001	0.001	176	188	364
Dominica	0.001	0.001	176	188	364
Dominican Republic	0.067	0.084	11 792	12 598	24 390
Ecuador	0.077	0.096	13 552	14 479	28 030
Egypt	0.139	0.174	24 463	26 137	50 600
El Salvador	0.013	0.016	2 288	2 444	4 732
Equatorial Guinea	0.012	0.015	2 112	2 256	4 368
Eritrea	0.001	0.001	176	188	364
Estonia	0.044	0.055	7 744	8 274	16 017
Eswatini	0.002	0.003	352	376	728
Ethiopia	0.010	0.010	1 408	1 504	2 912
European Union	–	2.500	351 966	376 049	728 015
Fiji	0.004	0.005	704	752	1 456
Finland	0.417	0.521	73 390	78 411	151 801
France	4.318	5.398	759 944	811 942	1 571 886
Gabon	0.013	0.016	2 288	2 444	4 732
Gambia	0.001	0.001	176	188	364
Georgia	0.008	0.010	1 408	1 504	2 912
Germany	6.111	7.639	1 075 502	1 149 091	2 224 593
Ghana	0.024	0.030	4 224	4 513	8 737
Greece	0.325	0.406	57 198	61 112	118 310
Grenada	0.001	0.001	176	188	364
Guatemala	0.041	0.051	7 216	7 709	14 925
Guinea	0.003	0.004	528	564	1 092
Guinea-Bissau	0.001	0.001	176	188	364
Guyana	0.004	0.005	704	752	1 456
Haiti	0.006	0.008	1 056	1 128	2 184
Honduras	0.009	0.011	1 584	1 692	3 276
Hungary	0.228	0.285	40 127	42 872	82 999
Iceland	0.036	0.045	6 336	6 769	13 105
India	1.044	1.305	183 738	196 310	380 048
Indonesia	0.549	0.686	96 621	103 232	199 853
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.371	0.464	65 294	69 762	135 055
Iraq	0.128	0.160	22 527	24 069	46 596
Ireland	0.439	0.549	77 262	82 548	159 810
Israel	0.561	0.701	98 733	105 488	204 221
Italy	3.189	3.987	561 246	599 648	1 160 895
Jamaica	0.008	0.010	1 408	1 504	2 912
Japan	8.033	10.042	1 413 763	1 510 497	2 924 260
Jordan	0.022	0.028	3 872	4 137	8 009
Kazakhstan	0.133	0.166	23 407	25 009	48 416
Kenya	0.030	0.038	5 280	5 641	10 921
Kiribati	0.001	0.001	176	188	364
Kuwait	0.234	0.293	41 183	44 001	85 183
Kyrgyzstan	0.002	0.003	352	376	728
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.007	0.009	1 232	1 316	2 548
Latvia	0.050	0.063	8 800	9 402	18 202
Lebanon	0.036	0.045	6 336	6 769	13 105
Lesotho	0.001	0.001	176	188	364
Liberia	0.001	0.001	176	188	364

Party	Scale of assessments (percentage)		Contributions (United States dollars)		
	2022–2024	Scale with a 22 per cent ceiling and no least developed countries paying more than 0.01 per cent	2025	2026	2025–2026
Libya	0.018	0.023	3 168	3 385	6 553
Liechtenstein	0.010	0.013	1 760	1 880	3 640
Lithuania	0.077	0.096	13 552	14 479	28 030
Luxembourg	0.068	0.085	11 968	12 786	24 754
Madagascar	0.004	0.005	704	752	1 456
Malawi	0.002	0.003	352	376	728
Malaysia	0.348	0.435	61 246	65 437	126 683
Maldives	0.004	0.005	704	752	1 456
Mali	0.005	0.006	880	940	1 820
Malta	0.019	0.024	3 344	3 573	6 917
Marshall Islands	0.001	0.001	176	188	364
Mauritania	0.002	0.003	352	376	728
Mauritius	0.019	0.024	3 344	3 573	6 917
Mexico	1.221	1.526	214 889	229 593	444 482
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.001	0.001	176	188	364
Monaco	0.011	0.014	1 936	2 068	4 004
Mongolia	0.004	0.005	704	752	1 456
Montenegro	0.004	0.005	704	752	1 456
Morocco	0.055	0.069	9 680	10 342	20 022
Mozambique	0.004	0.005	704	752	1 456
Myanmar	0.010	0.010	1 408	1 504	2 912
Namibia	0.009	0.011	1 584	1 692	3 276
Nauru	0.001	0.001	176	188	364
Nepal	0.010	0.010	1 408	1 504	2 912
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	1.377	1.721	242 344	258 926	501 271
New Zealand	0.309	0.386	54 382	58 103	112 486
Nicaragua	0.005	0.006	880	940	1 820
Niger	0.003	0.004	528	564	1 092
Nigeria	0.182	0.228	32 031	34 223	66 254
Niue	0.001	0.001	176	188	364
North Macedonia	0.007	0.009	1 232	1 316	2 548
Norway	0.679	0.849	119 500	127 677	247 177
Oman	0.111	0.139	19 535	20 872	40 407
Pakistan	0.114	0.143	20 063	21 436	41 500
Palau	0.001	0.001	176	188	364
Panama	0.090	0.113	15 839	16 923	32 763
Papua New Guinea	0.010	0.013	1 760	1 880	3 640
Paraguay	0.026	0.033	4 576	4 889	9 465
Peru	0.163	0.204	28 687	30 650	59 337
Philippines	0.212	0.265	37 311	39 864	77 175
Poland	0.837	1.046	147 307	157 387	304 694
Portugal	0.353	0.441	62 126	66 377	128 503
Qatar	0.269	0.336	47 343	50 582	97 924
Republic of Korea	2.574	3.218	453 010	484 006	937 016
Republic of Moldova	0.005	0.006	880	940	1 820
Romania	0.312	0.390	54 910	58 667	113 578
Russian Federation	1.866	2.333	328 406	350 876	679 282
Rwanda	0.003	0.004	528	564	1 092
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.002	0.003	352	376	728
Saint Lucia	0.002	0.003	352	376	728
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	0.001	176	188	364
Samoa	0.001	0.001	176	188	364
San Marino	0.002	0.003	352	376	728

Party	Scale of assessments (percentage)		Contributions (United States dollars)		
	2022–2024	Scale with a 22 per cent ceiling and no least developed countries paying more than 0.01 per cent	2025	2026	2025–2026
Sao Tome and Principe	0.001	0.001	176	188	364
Saudi Arabia	1.184	1.480	208 377	222 635	431 013
Senegal	0.007	0.009	1 232	1 316	2 548
Serbia	0.032	0.040	5 632	6 017	11 649
Seychelles	0.002	0.003	352	376	728
Sierra Leone	0.001	0.001	176	188	364
Singapore	0.504	0.630	88 701	94 770	183 472
Slovakia	0.155	0.194	27 279	29 146	56 425
Slovenia	0.079	0.099	13 904	14 855	28 758
Solomon Islands	0.001	0.001	176	188	364
Somalia	0.001	0.001	176	188	364
South Africa	0.244	0.305	42 943	45 881	88 824
South Sudan	0.002	0.003	352	376	728
Spain	2.134	2.668	375 572	401 270	776 842
Sri Lanka	0.045	0.056	7 920	8 462	16 381
State of Palestine	0.011	0.014	1 936	2 068	4 004
Sudan	0.010	0.010	1 408	1 504	2 912
Suriname	0.003	0.004	528	564	1 092
Sweden	0.871	1.089	153 291	163 780	317 071
Switzerland	1.134	1.418	199 578	213 233	412 811
Syrian Arab Republic	0.009	0.011	1 584	1 692	3 276
Tajikistan	0.003	0.004	528	564	1 092
Thailand	0.368	0.460	64 766	69 197	133 963
Timor-Leste	0.001	0.001	176	188	364
Togo	0.002	0.003	352	376	728
Tonga	0.001	0.001	176	188	364
Trinidad and Tobago	0.037	0.046	6 512	6 957	13 469
Tunisia	0.019	0.024	3 344	3 573	6 917
Türkiye	0.845	1.056	148 715	158 891	307 606
Turkmenistan	0.034	0.043	5 984	6 393	12 377
Tuvalu	0.001	0.001	176	188	364
Uganda	0.010	0.010	1 408	1 504	2 912
Ukraine	0.056	0.070	9 856	10 530	20 386
United Arab Emirates	0.635	0.794	111 756	119 403	231 160
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4.375	5.469	769 976	822 660	1 592 635
United Republic of Tanzania	0.010	0.010	1 408	1 504	2 912
Uruguay	0.092	0.115	16 191	17 299	33 491
Uzbekistan	0.027	0.034	4 752	5 077	9 829
Vanuatu	0.001	0.001	176	188	364
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.175	0.219	30 799	32 906	63 705
Viet Nam	0.093	0.116	16 367	17 487	33 855
Yemen	0.008	0.010	1 408	1 504	2 912
Zambia	0.008	0.010	1 408	1 504	2 912
Zimbabwe	0.007	0.009	1 232	1 316	2 548
Total	78.013	100	14 078 652	15 041 954	29 120 606

16/29. Cost of convening an in-person resumed session of the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decision [16/24](#) of 1 November 2024, in which it noted that, in the event of extraordinary circumstances that rendered the holding of in-person meetings impractical, urgent decisions, such as those on budgetary matters, might be taken under silence procedure,

Recalling also that the closing plenary session of its sixteenth meeting, held in Cali, Colombia, was suspended on 2 November 2024 without completing the consideration of a number of agenda items,

Recognizing the need to convene in the first quarter of 2025 an in-person resumed session of its sixteenth meeting to complete discussion of the agenda items still pending and to close the meeting,

Recognizing also that convening said in-person resumed session will generate expenditure to cover the costs of the venue, as well as travel costs and subsistence allowances for Secretariat staff and delegates from eligible Parties,

Reaffirming the importance of the full and effective participation of delegates from developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and Parties with economies in transition in the meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,³⁸⁷ the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety³⁸⁸ and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity,³⁸⁹

Noting that the resumed session of its sixteenth meeting will be held in Rome from 25 to 27 February 2025,

1. *Authorizes* the Executive Secretary to draw down an amount not exceeding 288,000 United States dollars from the unspent balance of the General Trust Fund for the Convention on Biological Diversity, representing 72 per cent of a total amount of 400,000 dollars required to convene the in-person resumed sessions of the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity;

2. *Strongly encourages* developed country Parties and other Parties in a position to do so, including in the context of South-South cooperation, to provide the necessary financial resources to the Special Voluntary Trust Fund for Facilitating the Participation of Parties in the Convention Process in order to enable the full and effective participation of representatives of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and Parties with economies in transition in the resumed sessions;

3. *Authorizes* the Executive Secretary, on an exceptional basis and without creating a precedent, and in consultation with the Bureau, to draw down a total amount not exceeding 500,000 dollars from the unspent balances of the General Trust Fund for the Convention, the General Trust Fund for the Core Programme Budget for the Cartagena Protocol and the General Trust Fund

³⁸⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

³⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 2226, No. 30619.

³⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 3008, No. 30619.

for the Core Programme Budget for the Nagoya Protocol, to be used in respect of a shortfall in the Special Trust Fund for Facilitating the Participation of Parties in the Convention Process, to support the participation of delegates from developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and Parties with economies in transition in the resumed sessions of the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol.

16/30. Matters related to the appointment of executive secretaries of the Convention on Biological Diversity

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions [IV/17](#) of 15 May 1998, [VII/33](#) and [VII/34](#) of 20 February 2004, [VIII/10](#) of 31 March 2006 and [X/45](#) of 29 October 2010, including the revised administrative arrangements between the United Nations Environment Programme and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity³⁹⁰ contained in annex I to decision [X/45](#),

Noting that the recruitment process for the position of Executive Secretary of the Convention is also subject to the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules, including provisional Staff Rules, of the United Nations³⁹¹ and the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations,³⁹² including those that relate to human resources,

Emphasizing the need for inclusive, transparent and objective processes in the appointment of future executive secretaries, in line with section II of the revised administrative arrangements between the United Nations Environment Programme and the Secretariat, and the need to clarify the procedure and relevant guidelines to ensure that the Parties, through the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, are able to fulfil their consultative role, in particular concerning the terms of reference for the position and the review of the recommended candidate,

Recalling that, in the revised administrative arrangements between the United Nations Environment Programme and the Secretariat, it is stipulated that the Executive Secretary is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations as recommended by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme in consultation with the Conference of the Parties through its Bureau,

Recalling also the call in its decision [VIII/10](#) for a transparent and objective process for the appointment of the Executive Secretary and its endorsement in its decision [X/45](#) of the revised administrative arrangements between the United Nations Environment Programme and the Secretariat, in which it was stipulated that the process for the appointment of the Executive Secretary would be transparent and objective,

1. *Welcomes* the appointment of Astrid Schomaker effective from 1 July 2024;
2. *Clarifies* that, for the purposes of interpreting paragraph 2 of the revised administrative arrangements between the United Nations Environment Programme and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Conference of the Parties will consider itself properly consulted in the process for the appointment of the Executive Secretary of the Convention, through its Bureau, if all the following actions have been undertaken:
 - (a) The Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme submits to the Bureau the proposed terms of reference for the selection of a new executive secretary, containing the criteria to guide the recruitment process;
 - (b) The Bureau, within one month, considers the proposed terms of reference and convey its views to the Executive Director through the President of the Conference of the Parties;
 - (c) The Executive Director informs the Bureau in writing of the final terms of reference and justifies the reasons for the acceptance, or otherwise, of the views of the Bureau;
 - (d) Following the establishment of a transparent process for recruitment, open to nominations by all Parties, and a selection process resulting in the selection of a potential candidate, the Executive Director reports to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the discussions in

³⁹⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

³⁹¹ ST/SGB/2023/1/Rev.1.

³⁹² ST/SGB/2013/4 and ST/SGB/2013/4/Amend.1.

the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, be they consensual or expressing different views, and the Bureau is given one month to consider the information provided to it, in a manner that is consistent with the rules that apply to recruitment processes;

(e) If the consultation by the Executive Director with the Bureau relates to the reappointment of the Executive Secretary, the Bureau formulates its opinion, by consensus or expressing different views, with the Bureau members engaging with their constituencies, within one month, in relation to the performance of the Executive Secretary with regard to programme delivery and policy-related issues, having taken into consideration the allocation of financial and human resources that was placed at the disposal of the Executive Secretary to facilitate the successful implementation of the programme of work, which is communicated by the President to the Executive Director, for inclusion in the recommendation that is sent by the Executive Director to the Secretary-General;

3. *Decides* that the term of office for all executive secretaries shall be two years, with the possibility of reappointment for one additional term, on the basis on performance.

16/31. Monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decision [15/5](#) of 19 December 2022, by which it adopted a monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and established the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,

Recalling also its decisions [15/4](#), [15/6](#), [15/7](#), [15/8](#) of 19 December 2022, [15/10](#) of 10 December 2022, [15/11](#), [15/13](#) of 19 December 2022 and [15/22](#) of 10 December 2022,

Noting with appreciation the work conducted by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators and the inputs from or work of the Technical Expert Group on Financial Reporting,³⁹³ the Informal Advisory Group on Technical and Scientific Cooperation,³⁹⁴ the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity,^{395,396} the Ad Hoc Open-Ended Working Group on Benefit-sharing from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources³⁹⁷ and the Liaison Group on the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,³⁹⁸

Noting with appreciation also the contributions of international organizations and initiatives to the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators, as well as the work of Parties and national institutions to maintain national databases and data collection relevant to the monitoring of the Framework,³⁹⁹

Noting with appreciation further the work under the Bern process⁴⁰⁰ to improve collaboration on the development of indicators related to biodiversity,

Recalling the previous work on indicators in relation to indigenous peoples and local communities, decision [XIII/28](#) of 17 December 2016 on indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and decision [15/5](#) on the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,

Underscoring the critical importance of engaging indigenous peoples and local communities and taking into consideration their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices in the review of progress in the implementation of the Framework,

Recognizing the contributions of community-based monitoring and information systems to improving global biodiversity knowledge, data and information, while acknowledging the need to engage indigenous peoples and local communities in the development and management of those information systems, as well as the need for enhanced international cooperation to address technical and financial gaps in developing countries,

Noting the development of biodiversity and health-related indicators further to paragraph 2 (c) of decision [15/29](#) of 19 December 2022 and of indicators for the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation further to decisions [15/5](#) and [15/13](#),⁴⁰¹

Noting with appreciation the financial contributions from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the European Union, which enabled the work of

³⁹³ See [CBD/FM/TEG/2024/1/2](#).

³⁹⁴ See [CBD/TSC/IAG/2024/1/2](#).

³⁹⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

³⁹⁶ See [CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/11](#).

³⁹⁷ See recommendation [2/1](#) of the Ad Hoc Open-Ended Working Group on Benefit-sharing from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources.

³⁹⁸ See [CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/13](#).

³⁹⁹ Decision 15/4, annex.

⁴⁰⁰ See www.unep.org/events/conference/bern-iii-conference-cooperation-among-biodiversity-related-conventions.

⁴⁰¹ See also decisions 16/20 and 16/19, respectively.

the expert groups, the contribution from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for hosting an expert meeting on indicator 7.2, the financial contributions from the Government of the United Kingdom for the indicator studies on access and benefit-sharing and private sector finance, and the financial contribution from the Government of Canada for the development of the explanatory guidance and gap analysis, as well as the in-kind support from the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre in support of the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators,

Recalling paragraph 13 of decision [15/6](#), in which the Conference of the Parties requested all Parties to use headline indicators and to provide responses on binary questions, as set out in the monitoring framework, in their national reports, and supplemented, as appropriate, by optional component and complementary indicators also included therein and other national indicators providing flexibility in the progressive implementation of the provision in that paragraph to countries, in particular developing countries, in the light of the fact that not all indicators were ready at the time and of the need for capacity-building and development on the headline indicators,

Recognizing that an indicator for the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030)⁴⁰² was developed in response to the adoption of the Framework,⁴⁰³

Recognizing also that the capacities for the collection and generation of data, maintenance of databases and processing of biodiversity-relevant data are uneven and that developing countries require support in terms of means of implementation in that regard, including through international cooperation, resource mobilization, information infrastructure, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer,

Recognizing further the importance of strengthening national monitoring, reporting, review and information systems and that those systems are the primary source of information for monitoring the implementation of the Framework, including monitoring at the ecosystem level, in line with national circumstances and priorities,

1. *Endorses* the technical updates to the headline and binary indicators in the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, as contained in annex I to the present decision;
2. *Takes note* of the optional disaggregations of the headline indicators and voluntary component and complementary indicators in the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, as contained in annex II to the present decision, noting that their use is optional and subject to national circumstances and priorities;
3. *Adopts* the list of binary indicator questions contained in annex III to the present decision;
4. *Welcomes* the guidance on the monitoring framework provided by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,⁴⁰⁴ and invites Parties to make use of the guidance, as appropriate, in accordance with national circumstances and relevant international obligations, including the metadata for the headline and binary indicators, the approaches to taking section C of the Framework into consideration when implementing the monitoring framework, and the overarching guidance on the implementation of the monitoring framework and on gaps and opportunities;
5. *Takes note* of the current status of development of the headline indicators and the current status of guidance related to the consideration of section C of the Framework contained in tables 1

⁴⁰² Decision 15/11, annex.

⁴⁰³ Women4Biodiversity and the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre have collaborated in supporting the co-development of a methodology (see www.gbif-indicators.org/metadata/other/23-1-C).

⁴⁰⁴ [CBD/COP/16/INF/3/Rev.1](#) and [CBD/COP/16/INF/4](#).

and 2 of annex II to document [CBD/SBSTTA/26/2](#), as prepared by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators;

6. *Notes with appreciation* that the monitoring framework provides good coverage of the overall scope of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;⁴⁰⁵

7. *Decides* that the reporting burden and the technical and financial constraints faced by Parties, in particular developing countries, in the implementation of the monitoring framework need to be considered in the further development of the headline, component and complementary indicators;

8. *Also decides* that further work is needed to develop component indicators and their methodology on subsidies harmful to biodiversity, taking into account the optional sectorial disaggregation of headline indicator 18.2, as well as positive incentives to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

9. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, at a meeting held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to review updated metadata for headline indicators, as well as the list of component and complementary indicators in decision [15/5](#) that have met the criteria for inclusion in the monitoring framework since the adoption of that decision, for use by Parties in their eighth national reports;

10. *Invites* international and other relevant organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth to support Parties in the implementation of the monitoring framework at the national level;

11. *Recalls* that the validation of global data by each Party is included in the reporting template for the national reports submitted under the Convention on Biological Diversity;

12. *Welcomes* the ongoing work on monitoring conducted under multilateral environmental agreements and relevant initiatives, and invites the secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements and relevant initiatives to share information on relevant monitoring initiatives with the Executive Secretary of the Convention;

13. *Highlights* the importance of mainstreaming the indicators across relevant processes, while stressing the need to ensure consistency with existing mandates, and invites the secretariats and governing bodies of multilateral environmental and biodiversity-related agreements, financial institutions and other processes to consider the indicators contained in annexes I and II to the present decision, as appropriate;

14. *Urges* Parties and other Governments, including local and subnational governments, to take section C of the Framework into consideration when implementing the monitoring framework, including by disaggregating the headline indicators by indigenous peoples and local communities, sex, age, persons with disabilities and other relevant groups and by ecosystem type, where appropriate, using relevant component, complementary and national and local indicators relevant to section C and traditional knowledge indicators, including by strengthening community-based monitoring systems, where relevant and applicable;

15. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments, subnational governments, local authorities and relevant organizations to provide support, including resources, for community-based monitoring and information systems, including in the use of data from those systems in the implementation of the monitoring framework, in accordance with national circumstances and priorities;

16. *Invites* private philanthropic and other relevant organizations to share data on biodiversity-related finance, in alignment with the monitoring framework, where possible;

⁴⁰⁵ Many of the monitoring gaps correspond to a need for scientific and technical tools and guidance to support the achievement of the targets of the Framework, as described in document [CBD/SBSTTA/26/3](#) and the associated information documents [CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/15](#) and [CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/16/Rev.1](#).

17. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments, including local and subnational governments, to take a consistent approach at the national level to monitoring ecosystems and reporting data across the goals and targets of the Framework, based on national ecosystem classifications;

18. *Invites* Parties to make use of the Global Ecosystem Typology, or an equivalent methodology, and cross-reference their national ecosystem data with levels 2 and 3 of that typology, subject to national circumstances and capabilities;

19. *Urges* Parties and other Governments, and invites local and subnational governments, to strengthen their monitoring systems, subject to the availability of the necessary means of implementation, involving all relevant institutions, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and relevant stakeholders in a participatory manner, with support, where appropriate, from international organizations and initiatives, in particular to facilitate the reporting against indicators in the seventh national report, due in February 2026;

20. *Urges* developed country Parties, and invites other Parties in a position to do so, to enhance international cooperation, including by providing adequate, timely and predictable financial resources, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, to address the technical and financial challenges faced by developing country Parties in the implementation of the monitoring framework;

21. *Invites* other Governments to enhance international cooperation, including by providing adequate, timely and predictable financial resources, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, to address the technical and financial challenges faced by developing country Parties in the implementation of the monitoring framework;

22. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to provide adequate, timely and predictable financial resources to contribute to the development and implementation of national biodiversity monitoring systems to support the reporting efforts of Parties, in response to requests by all eligible Parties, and according to its mandate;

23. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to make use of the Sustainable Development Goal indicators and other globally available data, where relevant and where national data are not available, taking into account regular updating of national data and their validation by Parties to complement data in national monitoring systems;

24. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, at a meeting held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to review the needs of Parties in the implementation of the monitoring framework and consider how to address any technical or capacity gaps;

25. *Encourages* Parties and relevant organizations, including the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, to exchange knowledge and build capacity related to the headline, component and complementary indicators and to the consideration of section C of the Framework when implementing the monitoring framework;

26. *Requests* the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres and the global coordination entity⁴⁰⁶ to provide support for capacity-building and development for the implementation of the monitoring framework, on a demand-driven basis;

27. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to support inclusive and participatory processes to facilitate the operationalization of the monitoring framework, including by using, where relevant, the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres and the Global Knowledge Support Service for Biodiversity, by:

⁴⁰⁶ See decision 16/3.

(a) Sharing updates with Parties on the implementation of the monitoring framework on an ongoing basis, including information shared by multilateral environment organizations, members of the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and other relevant organizations;

(b) Identifying options and potential collaborators to address gaps identified by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators, including for the development of headline indicators 1.1 and 9.1;

(c) Facilitating capacity-building and development activities related to the implementation of the monitoring framework at the national level;

28. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to ensure that the guidance on the monitoring framework is easily accessible alongside the reporting template to support Parties in their national reporting processes;

29. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare an analysis of the usage of the headline, binary, component and complementary indicators and of national indicators in national reports and to share information with the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group for the Preparation of the Global Report on Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

30. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To work with relevant organizations to further develop the metadata for headline indicators 1.1, 7.2 (as identified in annex I)⁴⁰⁷ and 9.1 and with organizations identified in table 1 of annex II to document [CBD/SBSTTA/26/2](#) and other relevant organizations to update the metadata of other headline indicators, especially for those indicators at a lower level of development, as necessary;

(b) To compile submissions from Parties, the secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements, relevant academia and research institutions, other relevant organizations, including the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth for the inclusion of additional headline, component and complementary indicators that meet the criteria for inclusion in the monitoring framework in order to help to address the gaps in the monitoring framework;

(c) To further compile submissions from Parties of inputs and relevant information to support the development of a methodology for additional component indicators for headline indicators 18.1 and 18.2, as referenced in paragraph 8;

(d) To compile submissions from Parties and indigenous people and local communities on inputs and relevant information to support the development of a methodology for headline indicator 22.1;

31. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to make the information compiled further to the requests in paragraph 30 available to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice for its consideration at a meeting held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and to consider paragraph 7 of the present decision when undertaking that work;

32. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to make any information received in response to paragraph 12 available to Parties through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention.

⁴⁰⁷ It is acknowledged that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, which is identified as the responsible organization for headline indicator 7.2 in table 1 of annex II to document [CBD/SBSTTA/26/2](#), is currently facilitating further development and testing of the aggregated total applied toxicity headline indicator.

Annex I
Technical updates to the headline and binary indicators in the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

<i>Goal/target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>
A	A.1 Red List of Ecosystems A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems A.3 Red List Index A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500
B	B.1 Services provided by ecosystems B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services
C	C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments 13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources
D	D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
1	A.1 Red List of Ecosystems A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems 1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans 1.b Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030
2	2.1 Area under restoration
3	3.1 Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures
4	A.3 Red List Index A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500
5	5.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels 5.b Number of countries with legal instruments or other policy frameworks for regulating trade in wild species
6	6.1 Rate of invasive alien species establishment 6.b Number of countries adopting relevant regulations, processes and measures to reduce the impact of invasive alien species
7	7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication 7.2 Pesticide environment concentration and/or aggregated total applied toxicity ⁴⁰⁸
8	8.b Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity
9	9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species 9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations

⁴⁰⁸ Parties may choose to report on pesticide environment concentration and/or aggregated total applied toxicity headline indicator, depending on the availability of methodology and in accordance with their national circumstances and technical capacities.

<i>Goal/target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>
	9.b Number of countries with policies to manage the use of wild species sustainably, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities
10	10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture 10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management
11	B.1 Services provided by ecosystems
12	12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use for all 12.b Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces
13	C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments 13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources
14	14.b Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework
15	15.1 Number of companies disclosing their biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and impacts 15.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy measures aimed at encouraging and enabling business and financial institutions, and in particular for large and transnational companies and financial institutions, to progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity, increase their positive impacts, reduce their biodiversity-related risks and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production
16	16.b Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices
17	17.b Number of countries that have taken action to implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention and measures for the handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19
18	18.1 Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use 18.2 Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity
19	See Goal D indicators
20	20.b Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building and development and access to and transfer of technology, and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation
21	21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
22	22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities 22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders
23	23.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, inter alia, to implement the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030), to ensure that all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by ensuring women’s equal rights and access to land and natural resources

Annex II**Optional disaggregations of the headline indicators and voluntary component and complementary indicators in the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework***

<i>Goal/target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
A	A.1 Red List of Ecosystems	For indicator A.1: By realm, biome and ecosystem functional group (Global Ecosystem Typology levels 2 and 3 or equivalent) By indigenous and traditional territories By protected areas or other effective area-based conservation measures By drivers (matched to the International Union for Conservation of Nature Threats Classification Scheme)	A.CT.1 Ecosystem Intactness Index A.CT.2 Ecosystem Integrity Index A.CT.3 Species Habitat Index A.CT.4 Biodiversity Habitat Index A.CT.5 Biodiversity Intactness Index A.CT.6 Protected Connected Index A.CT.7 Protected Area Representativeness and Connectedness Indices A.CT.8 Number of extinctions averted	A.CY.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area A.CY.2 Rate of tree cover loss A.CY.3 Mountain Green Cover Index A.CY.4 Continuous global mangrove forest cover A.CY.5 Mangrove forest fragmentation A.CY.6 Mangrove extent A.CY.7 Global salt marsh extent A.CY.8 Wetland Extent Trends Index A.CY.9 Forest Fragmentation Index A.CY.10 Forest Landscape Integrity Index A.CY.11 Global Vegetation Health Products 8.CT.2 Bioclimatic Ecosystem Resilience Index A.CY.12 Relative magnitude of fragmentation A.CY.13 Ocean Health Index A.CY.14 Extent of physical damage to predominant seafloor habitats A.CY.15 River Fragmentation Index A.CY.16 Mean species abundance 3.CT.2 Species Protection Index A.CY.17 Changes in plankton biomass and abundance A.CY.18 Comprehensiveness of conservation of socioeconomically and culturally valuable species
	A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems	For indicator A.2: By realm, biome and ecosystem functional group (Global Ecosystem Typology levels 2 and 3 or equivalent) By indigenous and traditional territories By natural and seminatural ecosystem, if feasible	A.CT.9 Evolutionarily Distinct and Globally Endangered Index A.CT.10 Living Planet Index A.CT.11 Wild Bird Index	4.CT.1 Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities 4.CT.4 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction
	A.3 Red List Index	For indicator A.3: ⁴⁰⁹ By realm, biome and ecosystem functional group (Global Ecosystem Typology levels 2 and 3 or equivalent) By migratory species		

* In line with paragraphs 2 (a) and (b) of annex I to decision [15/5](#), the relevant data and the methodology for indicators must be publicly available and accessible for all.

⁴⁰⁹ Specific Red List Index disaggregations are also included in the relevant targets as complementary indicators.

<i>Goal/target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
	A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500	By drivers (matched to the International Union for Conservation of Nature Threats Classification Scheme) For indicator A.4: Species Taxonomic groups		A.CY.19 Red List Index (wild relatives of domesticated animals) A.CY.20 Species Status Information Index A.CY.21 Expected loss of phylogenetic diversity A.CY.22 Proportion of populations maintained within species
B	B.1 Services provided by ecosystems B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services	For indicator B.1: By type of ecosystem service By realm, biome and ecosystem functional group (Global Ecosystem Typology levels 2 and 3 or equivalent) By indigenous and traditional territories n/a	B.CT.1 Red List Index for utilized species B.CT.2 Living Planet Index for utilized species B.CT.3 Total value of ecosystems services in monetary units	16.CT.3 Ecological footprint B.CY.1 Red List Index (pollinating species) 4.CT.2 Green Status of Species 11.CT.3 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources 11.CT.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality B.CY.2 Forestry production and trade (wood fuel) 21.CT.3 Index of Linguistic Diversity B.CY.3 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization culture 2030 indicators
C	C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments	For indicator C.1: By monetary benefits received by indigenous peoples and local communities By relevant access and benefit-sharing instrument	..	C.CY.1 Number of users that have provided information relevant to the utilization of genetic resources to designated checkpoints 13.CT.1 Total number of internationally recognized certificates published on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House

<i>Goal/target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
	C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments 13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources	For indicator C.2: By type of non-monetary benefits By non-monetary benefits received by indigenous peoples and local communities By relevant access and benefit-sharing instrument		C.CY.2 Number of checkpoint communiqués published on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House C.CY.3 Total number of internationally recognized certificates of compliance for non-commercial purposes in the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House
D	D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of	For indicators D1 and D2: No specific disaggregations listed For indicator D3: By funding source (including international private philanthropic organization for development, private biodiversity finance	..	D.CY.1 Number of researchers per population D.CY.2 Number of joint scientific papers published in the Ocean Biodiversity Information System by sector D.CY.3 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology D.CY.4 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study D.CY.5 Global imports of information and communications technology goods by category 20.CT.1 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies

<i>Goal/target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
	biodiversity and ecosystems	mobilized by official development finance (separate bilateral and multilateral indicators), biodiversity offsets, payment for ecosystem services, domestic private donations, private benefit-sharing schemes and other instruments, including biodiversity-relevant bonds (impact investing, credit markets, insurance products)		<p>D.CY.6 International funding targeted at indigenous peoples and local communities within biodiversity-related activities</p> <p>D.CY.7 International funding targeted at youth within biodiversity-related activities</p> <p>D.CY.8 International funding targeted at gender equality and women’s rights policy objectives within biodiversity-related activities</p> <p>D.CY.9 Monetary value of the annual budget for biodiversity from total national budget</p> <p>D.CY.10 Percentage of annual biodiversity expenditure in total national government budgets</p> <p>D.CY.11 Domestic funding targeted at indigenous peoples and local communities within biodiversity-related activities</p> <p>D.CY.12 Domestic funding targeted at youth within biodiversity-related activities</p> <p>D.CY.13 Domestic funding targeted at gender equality and women’s rights policy objectives within biodiversity-related activities</p> <p>D.CY.14 Private funding targeted at indigenous peoples and local communities within biodiversity-related activities</p> <p>D.CY.15 Private funding targeted at youth within biodiversity-related activities</p> <p>D.CY.16 Private funding targeted at gender equality and women’s rights policy objectives within biodiversity-related activities</p> <p>D.CY.17 Private funding mobilized for indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth</p>
1	<p>A.1 Red List of Ecosystems</p> <p>A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems</p> <p>1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by</p>	<p>For indicators A.1 and A.2: Described in Goal A (some disaggregations may be more relevant to the specific target)</p> <p>For indicator 1.1: No metadata currently proposed</p>	..	1.CY.1 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

<i>Goal/target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
	biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans 1.b Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030			
2	2.1 Area under restoration	By ecosystem functional group (Global Ecosystem Typology levels 2 and 3 or equivalent) By indigenous and traditional territories By protected areas or other effective area-based conservation measures By type of restoration activity	2.CT.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	2.CY.1 Global Ecosystem Restoration Index 2.CY.2 Proportion of key biodiversity areas in favourable condition
3	3.1 Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures	By protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures; By realm, biome and ecosystem functional group (Global Ecosystem Typology levels 2 and 3 or equivalent) By areas of importance for biodiversity By effectiveness (protected area management effectiveness) By governance type	A.CT.6 Protected Connected Index 3.CT.1 Protected Area Connectedness Index 3.CT.2 Species Protection Index	3.CY.1 Rate of protected area downgrading, downsizing and degazettement events 3.CY.2 International Union for Conservation of Nature Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas Standard 2.CY.2 Proportion of key biodiversity areas in favourable condition 3.CY.3 Protected Area Isolation Index 3.CY.4 Protected Areas Network metric 3.CY.5 Number of protected areas that have completed a site-level assessment of governance and equity

<i>Goal/target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
		By indigenous and traditional territories		
4	A.3 Red List Index A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500	For indicators A.3 and A.4: Described in Goal A (some disaggregations may be more relevant to the specific target)	A.CT.10 Living Planet Index 4.CT.1 Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities 4.CT.2 Green status of species 4.CT.3 Human-wildlife conflict indicator 4.CT.4 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction	4.CY.1 Species Threat Abatement and Restoration metric A.CY.19 Red List Index (wild relatives of domesticated animals) 4.CY.2 Number of island invasive alien species eradications
5	5.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels 5.b. Number of countries with legal instruments or other policy frameworks for regulating trade in wild species	By the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations major marine fishing areas	5.CT.1 Red List Index (impacts of utilization) for utilized species B.CT.2 Living Planet Index for utilized species 5.CT.2 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	5.CY.1 Inland fisheries threat indicator 5.CY.2 Red List Index (for internationally traded species) 5.CY.3 Red List Index (impacts of fisheries) 5.CY.4 Marine Stewardship Council Fish Certified Catch 5.CY.5 Total catch of cetaceans under the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling 5.CY.6 By-catch of vulnerable and non-target species 5.CY.7 Number of Marine Stewardship Council chain of custody certification holders by distribution country 5.CY.8 Biodiversity-based trade, growth rates
6	6.1 Rate of invasive alien species establishment 6.b Number of countries adopting relevant regulations, processes and measures to reduce the impact of invasive alien species	For indicator 6.1: By taxonomic group By pathway	..	6.CY.1 Red List Index (impacts of invasive alien species)

<i>Goal/target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
7	7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication 7.2 Pesticide environment concentration and/or aggregated total applied toxicity ⁴¹⁰	For indicator 7.1: By type of nutrient By subbasin For indicator 7.2: By pesticide type By use of pesticide products in each sector	7.CT.1 Cropland nutrient budget 7.CT.2 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated 7.CT.3 Plastic debris density 7.CT.4 Red List Index (impact of pollution)	7.CY.1 Trends in loss of reactive nitrogen to the environment. 7.CY.2 Trends in nitrogen deposition 7.CY.3 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities 7.CY.4 Hazardous waste generation per capita 7.CY.5 Trends in the amount of litter, including microplastics, in the water column and on the seafloor 7.CY.6 Pesticide use per area of cropland
8	8.b Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity	B.1 disaggregation: Total climate regulation services provided by ecosystems and by ecosystem type	8.CT.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 8.CT.2 Bioclimatic Ecosystem Resilience Index	8.CY.1 Above-ground biomass stock in forest (tons/ha) 8.CY.2 National greenhouse gas inventories from land use, land-use change and forestry 8.CY.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies 7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication 8.CY.4 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations
9	9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species 9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations 9.b Number or countries with policies to manage the use of wild species sustainably, providing	For indicator 9.1: No metadata currently proposed. Described under Goal B For indicator 9.2: By type of occupations By indigenous peoples and local communities By gender By age category	9.CT.1 Red List Index (species used for food and medicine) B.CT.2 Living Planet Index for utilized species	5.CT.2 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing 5.CY.7 Number of Marine Stewardship Council chain of custody certification holders by distribution country 9.CY.1 Spawning stock biomass (related to commercially exploited species) 4.CT.1 Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities

⁴¹⁰ Parties may choose to report on pesticide environment concentration and/or aggregated total applied toxicity headline indicator, depending on the availability of methodology and in accordance with their national circumstances and technical capacities.

<i>Goal/target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
	social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities	By rural versus urban category		9.CY.2 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size 5.CY.3 Red List Index (impacts of fisheries) 9.CY.3 Red List Index (impact of utilization)
10	10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture 10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management	For indicator 10.1: By household and non-household sector farms By crops and livestock For indicator 10.2: By indigenous and traditional territories	10.CT.1 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	10.CY.1 Agrobiodiversity Index 10.CY.2 Soil organic carbon stocks A.CY.19 Red List Index (wild relatives of domesticated animals) B.CY.1 Red List Index (pollinating species) 10.CY.3 Red List Index (forest specialist species) 5.CY.3 Red List Index (impacts of fisheries) 4.CT.4 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction 2.CT.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area 10.CY.4 Area of forest under sustainable management: total forest management certification by the Forest Stewardship Council and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification
11	B.1 Services provided by ecosystems	Described under Goal B	11.CT.1 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM _{2.5} and PM ₁₀) in cities 11.CT.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality 11.CT.3 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	11.CY.1 Air emission accounts 11.CY.2 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management 11.CY.3 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services 11.CY.4 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) 11.CY.5 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

<i>Goal/target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
12	12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use for all 12.b Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces	By space type: by realm, biome and ecosystem functional group (Global Ecosystem Typology levels 2 and 3 or equivalent)	12.CT.1 Singapore Index on Cities' Biodiversity	..
13	C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments 13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources	Described in Goal C	13.CT.1 Total number of internationally recognized certificates published on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House	13.CY.1 Total number of transfers of crop material from the Multilateral System of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture received in a country C.CY.1 Number of users that have provided information relevant to the utilization of genetic resources to designated checkpoints C.CY.2 Number of checkpoint communiqués published on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House C.CY.3 Total number of internationally recognized certificates of compliance for non-commercial purposes in the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House
14	14.b Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values	..	14.CT.1 Integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting	..

<i>Goal/target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
	into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework		systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting	
15	15.1 Number of companies disclosing their biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and impacts 15.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy measures aimed at encouraging and enabling business and financial institutions, and in particular for large and transnational companies and financial institutions, to progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity, increase their positive impacts, reduce their biodiversity-related risks and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production	By sector	15.CT.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	15.CY.1 Number of organizations within the country that have signalled an intent to start adopting the recommendations of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures
16	16.b Number of countries developing, adopting or	..	16.CT.1 Food Waste Index	16.CY.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable

<i>Goal/target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
	implementing policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices		16.CT.2 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP 16.CT.3 Ecological footprint	development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment 16.CY.2 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled 16.CY.3 Human appropriation of net primary production 16.CY.4 CO ₂ emission per unit of value added 16.CY.5 Change in water-use efficiency over time 16.CY.6 Indicators from the Life Cycle Impact Assessment Programme 16.CY.7 Poverty level
17	17.b Number of countries that have taken action to implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention and measures for the handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19	17.CY.1 Indicators related to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
18	18.1 Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use 18.2 Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity	For indicator 18.1: By type of incentive (taxes, fees and charges, subsidies, tradable permits, payment for ecosystem services programmes and offset schemes) ⁴¹¹ For indicator 18.2: By sector (agricultural, fisheries, fossil fuels and other sectors)	18.CT.1 Revenue generated by biodiversity-relevant tradable permits (if auctioned) 18.CT.2 Monetary value of payments for ecosystem services 18.CT.3 Monetary value of biodiversity offsets	..
19	See Goal D indicators	Described in Goal D	..	See Goal D indicators

⁴¹¹ The monitoring framework acknowledges that nothing in this framework should be understood as modifying the rights and obligations of Parties under the World Trade Organization.

<i>Goal/target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
20	20.b Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building and development and access to and transfer of technology, and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation	..	20.CT.1 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	20.CY.1 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants D.CY.2 Number of joint scientific papers published in the Ocean Biodiversity Information System by sector D.CY.3 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology D.CY.4 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study 20.CY.2 Global imports of information and communications technology goods as presented by bilateral trade flows by information and communications technology goods category 20.CT.1 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies
21	21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	By type of information	21.CT.1 Species Information Index 21.CT.2 Participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in decision-making related to the implementation of the Convention at all levels 21.CT.3 Index of Linguistic Diversity	21.CY.1 Growth in number of records and species in the Living Planet Index database 21.CY.2 Growth in species occurrence records accessible through the Global Biodiversity Information Facility 21.CY.3 Growth in marine species occurrence records accessible through the Ocean Biodiversity Information System 21.CY.4 Proportion of known species assessed through the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List of Threatened Species 21.CY.5 Number of assessments on the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List of Threatened Species 21.CY.6 World Association of Zoos and Aquariums bioliteracy survey (biodiversity literacy in global zoo and aquarium visitors)

<i>Goal/target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
22	<p>22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities</p> <p>22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders</p>	Disaggregations by indigenous and traditional territories and governance of all indicators are relevant to Target 22	<p>21.CT.2 Participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in decision-making related to the implementation of the Convention at all levels</p> <p>21.CT.3 Index of Linguistic Diversity</p> <p>22.CT.1 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure</p> <p>22.CT.2 Number of verified cases of killings and other attacks against environmental human rights defenders in the previous 12 months</p>	<p>22.CY.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups</p> <p>22.CY.2 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <p>22.CY.3 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure</p> <p>22.CY.4 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control</p> <p>22.CY.5 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group</p> <p>22.CY.6 Area covered by the reported territories and areas governed, managed and conserved by custodian indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs—territories of life)</p>
23	23.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, inter alia, to implement the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030), to ensure that all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including	Disaggregations by gender, age and governance for other indicators are relevant	<p>23.CT.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments</p> <p>23.CT.2 Indicator on national implementation of the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030)</p> <p>22.CT.1 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and</p>	<p>22.CY.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups</p> <p>22.CY.3 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure</p>

<i>Goal/target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
	by ensuring women's equal rights and access to land and natural resources		(b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	22.CY.5 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group 22.CY.4 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control

Annex III

List of binary indicator questions

Goal B: Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed and nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, are valued, maintained and enhanced, with those currently in decline being restored, supporting the achievement of sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations by 2050.	
Indicator: Number of countries with policies or action plans for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.	
B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
Target 1: Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.	
Indicator: Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030.	
1.1 Are all areas of your country under integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning or effective management processes that:	
(a) Address land-use (terrestrial) change?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
(b) Address land-use (inland water) change?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
(c) Address sea-use (coastal and marine) change? (Will be considered not applicable to landlocked States)	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
1.2 If the answer to any of the questions in 1.1 is not "No", were the plans created using a participatory process? (Select all that apply, noting that, if your country is a landlocked State, marine spatial planning will be considered as not relevant)	(a) For terrestrial spatial planning (b) For inland water planning (c) For coastal and marine spatial planning

	(d) None of the above
Target 5: Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems and reducing the risk of pathogen spillover, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.	
Indicator: Number of countries with legal instruments or other policy frameworks for regulating trade in wild species	
5.1 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to regulate trade in wild species? (Select all that apply)	(a) For terrestrial species (b) For freshwater species (c) For marine species (d) For international trade (e) None of the above
Target 6: Eliminate, minimize, reduce and/or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services by identifying and managing pathways of the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species, reducing the rates of introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species by at least 50 per cent by 2030, and eradicating or controlling invasive alien species, especially in priority sites, such as islands.	
Indicator: Number of countries adopting relevant regulations, processes and measures to reduce the impact of invasive alien species.	
6.1 Does your country have regulations and processes empowering relevant institutions to implement the measures necessary for a reduction in the introduction and impact of invasive alien species?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
6.2 Does your country have measures in place for preventing the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
6.3 Does your country have measures in place for eradicating or controlling invasive alien species?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
Target 8: Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase 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.	
Indicator: Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.	
8.1 Does your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan include actions to prevent or minimize the impacts of the following (select all that apply):	(a) Climate change (b) Ocean acidification (c) None of the above
8.2 Do your country's climate change policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
8.3 Do your country's other policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
8.4 Do your country's other policies address the impacts of ocean acidification on biodiversity?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially

	(d) Fully
8.5 Are the impacts of climate change on biodiversity monitored and reported on?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
8.6 Are the impact of ocean acidification on biodiversity monitored and reported on?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
8.7 Do your country's policies or action plans on the impact of climate change and ocean acidification contain the following types of actions designed to increase biodiversity resilience or reduce impacts (select all that apply):	(a) Mitigation (b) Adaptation (c) Disaster risk reduction (d) Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches (e) Policies to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity (f) Other (g) None of the above
8.8 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to minimize the negative impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
8.9 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to foster positive impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
Target 9: Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.	
Indicator: Number of countries with policies to manage the use in wild species sustainably, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.	
9.1 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks or administrative measures for the sustainable management and use of wild species?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
9.2 Does your country monitor the sustainable management and use of wild species?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
9.3 Does your country monitor the social, economic and environmental benefits derived from the use of wild species for people, in particular those in vulnerable situations and most dependent on biodiversity? (Select all that apply)	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully If the answer is "fully" or "partially", disaggregate

	<p>by all relevant groups of people, as determined at the national level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Women and girls (b) Children and youth (c) People with disabilities (d) Indigenous peoples and local communities
<p>9.4 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to protect and encourage the customary sustainable use of biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, for example, the plan of action on customary sustainable use of biological diversity or other relevant initiatives?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (e) Not applicable
<p>Target 12: Significantly increase the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services.</p>	
<p>Indicator: Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces.</p>	
<p>12.1 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning that incorporates the management of green or blue spaces for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
<p>12.2 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning incorporating the management of green or blue spaces for ecosystem services and nature’s contributions to people?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
<p>Target 13: Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030, facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments.</p>	
<p>Indicator: Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.</p>	
<p>13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (e) Not applicable
<p>13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (e) Not applicable
<p>13.3. Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully

<p>13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Yes (c) Not applicable</p>
<p>13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (e) Not applicable</p>
<p>13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (e) Not applicable</p>
<p>13.7. Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (e) Not applicable</p>
<p>Target 14: Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.</p>	
<p>Indicator: Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework.</p>	
<p>14.1 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes and poverty eradication strategies at all levels of government?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>14.2 Does your country use environmental economic accounting to quantify the monetary and non-monetary values of biodiversity?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>14.3 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, plans and strategies across all sectors to ensure their mainstreaming?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p> <p>If fully or partially, list all sectors concerned, as determined at the national level (optional):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture - Fisheries - Forestry - Aquaculture - Finance - Tourism - Health - Infrastructure - Energy - Mining

	- Manufacturing and processing - Other
14.4 Does your country have policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align all relevant public and private activities with the goals and targets of the Framework?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
14.5 Are policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
<p>Target 15: Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions:</p> <p>(a) Regularly monitor, assess and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, including with requirements for all large, as well as transnational, companies and financial institutions along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios;</p> <p>(b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns;</p> <p>(c) Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable; in order to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.</p>	
<p>Indicator: Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy measures aimed at encouraging and enabling business and financial institutions, and in particular for large and transnational companies and financial institutions, to progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity, increase their positive impacts, reduce their biodiversity-related risks and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.</p>	
15.1 Has your country put in place legal, administrative or policy measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions monitor, assess and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
15.2 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions provide relevant information to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
15.3 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
15.4 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity and increase their positive impacts?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
15.5 Does your country monitor whether negative impacts from business on biodiversity have progressively decreased?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
<p>Target 16: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including through halving global food waste, significantly reducing overconsumption and substantially reducing waste generation, in order for all people to live well in harmony with Mother Earth.</p>	

Indicator: Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices.	
16.1 Has your country established mechanisms, policy or legislative or regulatory frameworks aimed at supporting sustainable consumption?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
16.2 Has your country adopted mechanisms to improve awareness or education with regard to the impacts of consumption on biodiversity and access to relevant and accurate information or alternatives supporting sustainable consumption?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
16.3 Has your country adopted or implemented policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices, including by reducing food waste, overconsumption and waste generation?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
Target 17: Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement in all countries, biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 of the Convention.	
Indicator: Number of countries that have taken action to implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention and measures for the handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19.	
17.1 Has your country established biosafety-related policy, legal, administrative and other measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
17.2 Does your country implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
17.3 Has your country taken legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Parties, especially developing countries, that provide the genetic resources for such research, as set out in paragraph 1 of Article 19 of the Convention?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
17.4 Has your country taken practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis by Parties, especially developing countries, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based on genetic resources provided by those Parties, as set out in paragraph 2 of Article 19 of the Convention?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
17.5 Does your country carry out scientifically sound risk assessments on the use and release of living modified organisms?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
17.6 Does your country provide access to biosafety-related information for the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully

<p>Target 20: Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the Framework.</p>	
<p>Indicator: Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building and development and access to and transfer of technology, and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation.</p>	
<p>20.1 Does your country have plans, policies or instruments for addressing capacity-building and development needs for biodiversity?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>20.2 Does your country have measures to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities in capacity-building and development for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)</p>	<p>(a) Women and girls (b) Children and youth (c) People with disabilities (d) Indigenous peoples and local communities (e) Others</p>
<p>20.3 Has your country undertaken a national capacity self-assessment or other processes for assessing the capacity needs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>20.4 Has your country undertaken a national assessment of the capacity-building and development needs of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)</p>	<p>(a) Women and girls (b) Children and youth (c) People with disabilities (d) Indigenous peoples and local communities (e) Others</p>
<p>20.5 Has your country established partnerships to foster joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capabilities, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (Specify for each type of partnership (optional))</p>
<p>Target 22: Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.</p>	
<p>Indicator: Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.</p>	
<p>22.1 Does your country have policy, legislative and administrative frameworks at the national and subnational levels that:</p>	
<p>(a) Ensure full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making related to biodiversity of the following (select all that apply):</p>	<p>(a) Indigenous peoples and local communities (b) Women and girls</p>

	(c) Children and youth (d) Persons with disabilities (e) Others
(b) Respect the following rights and cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):	(a) Culture and practices (b) Rights over lands and territories (c) Rights over resources (d) Rights over traditional knowledge (e) Not applicable
(c) Ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders?	(a) No (b) Yes
(d) Ensure public access to information related to biodiversity for the following (select all that apply):	(a) Indigenous peoples and local communities (b) Women and girls (c) Children and youth (d) Persons with disabilities (e) Others
(e) Provide access to justice for one or more of the following categories (select all that apply):	(a) Indigenous peoples and local communities (b) Women and girls (c) Children and youth (d) Persons with disabilities (e) Others
22.2 Does your country have operational frameworks and mechanisms related to the policy, legislative and administrative frameworks listed under question 22.1?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
22.3 Does your country monitor the following:	
(a) The full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making of the following (select all that apply):	(a) Indigenous peoples and local communities (b) Women and girls (c) Children and youth (d) Persons with disabilities (e) Others
(b) The following culture and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):	(a) Culture and practices (b) Rights over lands and territories (c) Rights over natural resources (d) Rights over traditional knowledge (e) Not applicable
(c) The full protection of environmental human rights defenders?	(a) No (b) Yes

<p>Target 23: Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the Framework through a gender-responsive approach, where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.</p>	
<p>Indicator: Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, inter alia, to implement the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030), to ensure that all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by ensuring women’s equal rights and access to land and natural resources.</p>	
<p>23.1 Does your country have mechanisms for facilitating the full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership of all women and girls at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>23.2 Has your country adopted legal, administrative or policy measures that explicitly recognize and protect the rights and access of all women and girls to land and natural resources?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>23.3 Does your country explicitly apply a gender-responsive approach and recognize the contributions and roles of women and girls in its implementation of the Framework through its national reports or its national biodiversity strategy and action plan?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>23.4 Does your country conduct sex-disaggregated data collection and analyses to assess the differential impacts of biodiversity policies and programmes?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>

16/32. Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review, including the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework to be conducted at the seventeenth and nineteenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling Articles [6](#), [23](#) and [26](#) of the Convention on Biological Diversity,⁴¹²

Recalling also its decisions [VI/25](#) of 19 April 2002, [VIII/7](#) of 31 March 2006, [X/4](#) of 29 October 2010, [XII/2](#) of 17 October 2014 and [15/3](#), [15/5](#), [15/6](#) and [15/11](#) of 10 December 2022 concerning the findings of the five editions of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* and the two editions of the *Local Biodiversity Outlook*,

Recalling further its decisions [XIII/25](#) of 9 December 2016 and [14/29](#) of 29 November 2018,

Recalling that, in accordance with decision [15/6](#), the enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review will be undertaken in a facilitative, non-intrusive and non-punitive manner, respecting national sovereignty and avoiding placing undue burden on Parties, in particular developing countries,

Recalling also that, pursuant to paragraph 2 of decision [15/6](#), the Conference of the Parties will consider and provide any recommendations, as necessary, at its meetings, with a view to achieving the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,⁴¹³

Recalling further that, pursuant to paragraph 20 of decision [15/6](#), Parties may take the outcome of the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Framework into account in future revisions and in the implementation of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including the provision of means of implementation to developing country Parties, with a view to improving actions and efforts, as appropriate,

Noting that the implementation by Parties of the enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review will contribute to the effective implementation of the Convention and its Protocols and the Framework,

Noting with appreciation the work conducted by the Executive Secretary to further develop the online reporting tool with functionalities for the submission of national targets aligned with the Framework and the submission of national reports,

Underscoring the critical importance of scientific, technical and technological inputs, including from traditional knowledge, for all elements of the global review,

Recognizing the contributions of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, as well as the role of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice in reviewing their findings, and noting the role of the *Global Environment Outlook* and other major international scientific assessments in improving global biodiversity knowledge and information,

Recognizing also the role of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice in providing advice on relevant scientific, technical and technological matters, including traditional knowledge, for the global review,

Recalling its request to Parties in paragraph 13 of decision [15/6](#) that they use headline indicators and, as appropriate, other indicators in their national reports,

Welcoming the decision of the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services at its tenth session to undertake a fast-track methodological

⁴¹² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

⁴¹³ Decision 15/4, annex.

assessment on monitoring biodiversity and nature's contributions to people by 2026, a fast-track methodological assessment of integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and ecological connectivity by 2027 and a scoping process for a second global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services by 2024, with a view to producing the second global assessment in 2028, as part of its rolling work programme up to 2030,⁴¹⁴

Stressing the importance of the aforementioned rolling work programme for the global review, in particular the importance of the second global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services for the review to be conducted by the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth meeting,

Recalling that Parties are requested to submit their seventh national reports by 28 February 2026 and their eighth national reports by 30 June 2029,

1. *Endorses* the revisions to the national reporting template for the seventh and eighth national reports, as contained in annex I to the present decision;

2. *Encourages* Parties to collaborate, where appropriate, with other reporting processes, such as those under the Sustainable Development Goals and relevant multilateral environmental agreements, including by using, on a voluntary basis, the Data Reporting Tool for Multilateral Environmental Agreements or other modular data reporting tools;

Commitments by actors other than national Governments

3. *Adopts* the core reporting elements for commitments by actors other than national Governments⁴¹⁵ contained in annex II to the present decision;

4. *Recalls* its invitation to actors other than national Governments, in paragraph 26 of decision [15/6](#), to develop and share, on a voluntary basis, commitments contributing to national biodiversity strategies and action plans and to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and invites those actors to be guided by the general principles and the core reporting elements of the template contained in annex II to the present decision;⁴¹⁶

Open-ended forum or regional or interregional dialogue

5. *Takes note* of the views shared by Parties and the summary by the Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation of the pilot open-ended forum for voluntary country review of implementation conducted at the fifth meeting of the Subsidiary Body;⁴¹⁷

Global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

6. *Reiterates* its decision in paragraph 16 of decision [15/6](#) to conduct a global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Framework at its seventeenth and nineteenth meetings;

7. *Decides* that the global review will culminate in a decision or decisions by the Conference of the Parties, including, as necessary, any recommendations to identify and address challenges in collective progress in implementation, including on the means of implementation, in particular for developing country Parties, with a view to achieving the goals and targets of the Framework;

8. *Also decides* that the global review should be focused on assessing collective progress and that it will be undertaken in a facilitative, non-intrusive and non-punitive manner, respecting

⁴¹⁴ Decision IPBES-10/1.

⁴¹⁵ See paragraph 26 of decision [15/6](#) for the full list of actors other than national Governments.

⁴¹⁶ No data, information, projects or reports published by the Secretariat of the Convention shall be relied on as a basis for asserting or denying any claims with regard to sovereignty, sovereign rights or jurisdiction, including in respect of any disputes relating thereto.

⁴¹⁷ [CBD/SBI/5/4](#), sect. II, annex.

national sovereignty and avoiding placing an undue burden on Parties, in particular developing countries, with no focus on individual Parties and respecting their policy space;

9. *Further decides* that the global review is a Party-driven process conducted in a comprehensive, facilitative, efficient, inclusive and transparent manner, avoiding duplication of work, at all its stages, including when preparing the global report;

10. *Decides* that, in order to support the effective and equitable participation of Parties, all inputs should be made fully accessible, including online;

Design of the global review

11. *Decides* that the global review, including of the means of implementation, will be primarily based on:

- (a) National reports;
- (b) A global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Framework;

12. *Also decides* that the global review will also draw upon relevant recommendations of the subsidiary bodies and working groups⁴¹⁸ and, as relevant, the outcomes of the informal technical dialogue referred to in subparagraph 24 (h) below, the outcomes of the subregional or regional dialogues and the possible interregional dialogue referred to in subparagraph 24 (e) below, and the global analysis of information in national biodiversity strategies and action plans described in subparagraph 1 (c) of decision [15/6](#);

Global report

13. *Decides* that the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity will be considered in the global report in a balanced manner, as reflected in the Framework;

14. *Also decides* that specific challenges to the implementation of the Framework, especially for developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, will be considered throughout the global report;

15. *Emphasizes* that the global report should draw upon data and information provided by Parties and the best available peer-reviewed scientific, technical and technological information, as well as traditional knowledge given access to with the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous people and local communities;

16. *Also emphasizes* the need to ensure balance, transparency and inclusivity in the preparation of the global report at all its stages;

17. *Decides* that the global report will be focused primarily on assessing progress in the implementation of the Framework and contain the following structural elements:

- (a) An introduction to the report and the Framework;
- (b) A concise scientific and technical synthesis of the status of, and trends in, biodiversity;
- (c) A review of collective progress in the implementation of the Framework, including a target-by-target assessment of progress towards the 23 targets, the 2030 mission and other elements of the Framework, including its sections C, I, J and K;
- (d) A dedicated section on the provision of means of implementation consistent with the Framework;
- (e) An analysis of progress towards the goals of the Framework and the 2050 vision;

⁴¹⁸ As established by the Conference of the Parties.

(f) A concise compilation of examples of contributions of relevant multilateral environmental agreements towards the implementation of the Framework, in line with their respective mandates;

(g) A conclusion that summarizes the relevant key messages and content of the report;

18. *Also decides* that the following sources of information should be drawn upon when preparing the global report:

(a) As the primary source, national reports submitted in compliance with Article 26 of the Convention and in line with decision 15/6;

(b) The analysis of the usage of the headline, binary, component and complementary indicators and of national indicators in national reports;⁴¹⁹

(c) The global analysis of information in national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national targets provided pursuant to paragraph 15 of decision 15/6;

(d) The five editions of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* and the two editions of the *Local Biodiversity Outlook* to date;

(e) Assessments, reports and deliverables of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and other relevant intergovernmentally reviewed scientific assessments and reports, including those of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and other science-policy platforms of the United Nations;

(f) Relevant national, regional and international scientific and technical assessments, including subregional and regional assessments;

(g) Reports on means of implementation, including those of the Council of the Global Environment Facility on progress in the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund and the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund;

(h) Other relevant scientific and technical peer-reviewed literature;

(i) Reports of the regional and subregional dialogues, as referred to in subparagraph 24 (e);

(j) Information on commitments by actors other than national Governments towards the Framework, including disaggregated information on contributions from indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth;

(k) Relevant information from the secretariats of biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, international organizations and processes, including reports submitted under related conventions and on the Sustainable Development Goals;

(l) Relevant traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technology of indigenous peoples and local communities that are given access to with their free, prior and informed consent;

Governance for the global review

19. *Decides* that the global review, in particular with regard to paragraphs 6 to 12 above, will be a Party-led process guided by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, with support from its Bureau, informed by Party submissions and a peer review, as needed, followed by consideration by the Conference of the Parties;

20. *Takes note* of the indicative timeline for the global review, including for the preparation of the global report, contained in annex IV to the present decision;

⁴¹⁹ Conducted pursuant to paragraph 29 of decision 16/31.

Governance for the global report

21. *Decides* to establish an ad hoc scientific and technical advisory group for the preparation of the global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, with a time-bound mandate until the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the terms of reference contained in annex III to the present decision, to provide scientific, technical and technological recommendations, including on traditional knowledge, for the preparation of the global report on the basis of the sources noted in paragraph 18;

22. *Also decides* that the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group for the Preparation of the Global Report on Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework will report to and support the work of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice in providing scientific, technical and technological advice to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, which will guide the global review;

23. *Further decides* that the global report will be made available for peer review and review by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation before its submission to the Conference of the Parties;

Requests to the Executive Secretary

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

(a) To continue to support the implementation of guidance for national biodiversity strategies and action plans and for the seventh and eighth national reports, as adopted in decision [15/6](#), taking into account the reporting template contained in annex I to the present decision;

(b) To continue to facilitate the voluntary use of modular tools for data reporting, such as the Data Reporting Tool for Multilateral Environmental Agreements;

(c) To continue to support capacity-building and the development of Parties in the use of the online reporting tool for both national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national reports;

(d) To further develop a mechanism for tracking the commitments of actors other than national Governments using the template contained in annex II to the present decision;

(e) To convene, under the guidance of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, subregional and/or regional dialogues, taking into account the experiences and lessons learned from the previous regional dialogues,⁴²⁰ as well as a possible interregional dialogue, subject to the availability of resources, taking into account the experiences of the pilot open-ended forum convened at the fifth meeting of the Subsidiary Body;

(f) To support indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth in sharing information that they have developed to inform the global review;

(g) To continue to coordinate actions and collaborate with relevant partners in support of the implementation of the enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review, including in relation to the voluntary peer review;

(h) To facilitate, with the support of the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group, an informal technical dialogue among Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth representatives, academia, the private and financial sectors, experts and other stakeholders on the scientific, technical and technological aspects of the global report and other relevant inputs to the global review, including the sharing of best practices, challenges, gaps and solutions;

⁴²⁰ See www.cbd.int/nbsap.

25. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, under the guidance of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, to facilitate the global review and provide to Parties regular updates on the preparation of the global report, including at meetings of the subsidiary bodies;

26. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and multilateral and bilateral agencies to support the enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review, including the strengthening of national-level monitoring, in order to ensure the effective implementation of the Framework;

27. *Invites* the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to contribute to the global review, and in particular to the work of the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group, in a manner fully respectful of their respective mandates.

Annex I

Template for the seventh and eighth national reports*

I. Brief overview of the process of preparation of the report

Country name	
National authorities responsible for the preparation and submission of the report	
Contact person	
Contact details	
<p>Briefly describe the process followed for the preparation of the present report. Responses may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination mechanisms and methodology for data collection and validation employed, if applicable, as well as key challenges encountered. • Consultations undertaken at various levels for preparing the present report, involving and engaging various stakeholders and taking into account national circumstances, including by using a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach. 	

II. Status of the revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan in alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

1.	<p>Has your country revised or updated its national biodiversity strategy and action plan in alignment with the Framework?</p>	<p> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> In progress If the answer is “no” or “in progress”, please indicate the expected date of completion of the revision or updating of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan: _____ </p>
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* The guidance and the template for the eighth national report may be adjusted, as necessary, building on the experiences gained and lessons learned in the preparation of the seventh national report.

2.	Did your country involve and engage stakeholders in revising or updating its national biodiversity strategy and action plan?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If the answer is “yes”, please select among the following (drop-down menu): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Indigenous peoples and local communities <input type="radio"/> Women <input type="radio"/> Youth <input type="radio"/> Local and/or subnational government <input type="radio"/> Private sector <input type="radio"/> Other stakeholders
3.	Has your country’s revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan been adopted as a policy or a legal instrument, and/or integrated into other strategies? _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> In progress <input type="checkbox"/> Other <p>If the answer is “no” or “other”, please specify and indicate the expected date of adoption:</p> <p>_____</p>
4.	If the answer to question 3 is “yes”, indicate how your country’s revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan has been adopted.	<input type="checkbox"/> Adopted through legislation or otherwise by parliament <input type="checkbox"/> Adopted by the Council of Ministers, the Office of the President or of the Prime Minister, or an equivalent body <input type="checkbox"/> Adopted by the Ministry of the Environment or another sectoral ministry <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated into the poverty reduction strategy, sustainable development strategy, national development plan or another related strategy or plan <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) _____
5.	Briefly describe the national biodiversity monitoring system and how it tracks progress in the implementation of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.	

III. Assessment of progress towards national targets

Please use the following template to report on progress in the implementation of your country’s national targets and revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan in alignment with the Framework. In cases where no national target is linked with one or more related global targets, it is suggested that countries report directly on progress contributing to the global targets.

National target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets or from the text of the global target when a national target does not exist for that global target)		
1.	Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target	
2.	Indicate the current level of progress towards the target	<input type="checkbox"/> On track to achieve target <input type="checkbox"/> Progress made but at an insufficient rate <input type="checkbox"/> No significant progress <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown

		<input type="checkbox"/> Achieved
3.	Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation	
4.	Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets) ⁴²¹ <i>This section can be completed for targets with a headline indicator.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Use national data sets <input type="checkbox"/> Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided <input type="checkbox"/> No data available. Please explain why: <hr/> <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant. Please explain why: <hr/> <p><i>Parties that choose to use national data sets are requested to submit them in a tabular format and to specify the sources of data. Parties will submit data for each indicator once, even if the indicator is used for multiple goals and targets.</i></p> <p><i>Parties that choose to use globally or regionally available data sets will be provided with a tabular view of the data for the indicator.</i></p> <p><i>Parties that answer “no data available” are requested to briefly describe efforts under way to develop relevant indicators and data sets.</i></p> <p>Comments (optional): <hr/></p>
5.	Respond to the questions for the binary indicator ⁴²² <i>This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only</i>	<p><i>The binary indicators and questions will be included on the basis of the list adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting.</i></p> <p><i>Parties will submit data for each binary indicator only once, even if the indicator is used for multiple goals and targets.</i></p> <p>Comments (optional): <hr/></p>
6.	Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target (optional) (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	<p><i>Parties may wish to provide data and sources of information in a tabular format.</i></p> <p>Comments (optional): <hr/></p>
7.	Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.	
8.	Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related	

⁴²¹ See the online reporting tool for an example of how the submission of data has been included in the tool.

⁴²² See annexes I and III to decision 16/31 for the list of binary indicators.

	Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements (optional)	
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IV. Assessment of national progress contributing to the goals of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

<i>2050 goals</i>	<i>Summary of national progress contributing to the global goals</i>	<i>Headline and binary indicators (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)</i>	<i>Component, complementary or other national indicators (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)</i>	<i>Source of data for indicators</i>
Goal ____		<i>(Relevant indicators will be provided for selection, as described in section III above)</i>	<i>(Relevant indicators will be provided for selection, as described in section III above) For national indicators, countries may need to submit relevant national indicators in a tabular format.</i>	

V. Conclusions on the national implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

In the present section, Parties are encouraged to provide a summary of the national implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Framework, including their main achievements and the major challenges encountered, in particular those related to capacity, technical, technological, institutional and financial gaps and constraints, and support provided for implementation. Parties may refer to cross-cutting challenges affecting the implementation of the Convention and the Framework or specific obstacles that have hindered progress. The challenges and obstacles may include lack of adequate financial, human and technical resources; difficulties regarding interministerial or inter-agency cooperation and coordination; lack of timely and reliable access to knowledge, information and data; lack of the scientific expertise needed to support project development and management; and lack of access to relevant technology for implementation. Parties should try to avoid duplication if such information is covered in the sections above.

Provide a summary assessment of the implementation of the Convention and the Framework, including all its sections, and the main achievements and the major challenges encountered and, where applicable, resolved, in particular those related to capacity, technical, technological, institutional and financial gaps and constraints, and support provided for implementation.

Annex II

Communication of commitments by actors other than national Governments*

I. General principles for including commitments from actors other than national Governments in the enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review

1. The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework⁴²³ embraces a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, and its success relies on the action and cooperation of all actors in society. Actors other than national Governments are encouraged to communicate commitments, on a voluntary basis, towards the implementation of the Framework, with a particular focus on national targets, national biodiversity strategies and action plans, contributing, where appropriate, to global targets or to any other aspect of the Framework. The contributions of actors other than national Governments can have a positive effect on implementation and strengthen collaboration across all sectors of society. The submission of information on commitments from actors other than national Governments can make a valuable contribution to the enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review and should be guided by the following considerations:

(a) Standardized guidelines and templates for communicating the commitments of actors other than national Governments may improve information-sharing and national reporting, as appropriate, and a global review. Communicating commitments for actors other than national Governments should be as simple as possible, while allowing them to demonstrate their contribution to the implementation of the Framework, with a particular focus on national targets, national biodiversity strategies and action plans, or both;

(b) The use of established and available metrics, including relevant indicators from the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,⁴²⁴ national targets and national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as appropriate, is highly recommended, whenever possible, as such metrics may provide information that can improve the monitoring of the Framework implementation, in particular when baselines are being established in relation to impacts on biodiversity and to demonstrate progress over time;

(c) In recognizing the diverse circumstances of actors other than national Governments, the proposed template will allow for some flexibility, while ensuring that relevant information about commitments is captured;

(d) The template is designed in such a way as to recognize that countries may have specific modalities to engage with actors other than national Governments in the revision or update of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including national targets, and to include their contributions in those strategies and plans and in national reports.

2. Actors other than national Governments may communicate their commitments by using the standard template, or national focal points of the Convention on Biological Diversity who wish to do so could communicate the commitments on their behalf by uploading them to the online reporting tool of the clearing-house mechanism.⁴²⁵ Information will be shared with the relevant national focal points through an automated notification sent to Parties that wish to be informed of information shared on the portal.

* The list of actors other than national Governments is provided in paragraph 26 of decision [15/6](#) and comprises indigenous peoples and local communities, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, other multilateral environmental agreements, non-governmental organizations, women, youth, research organizations, the business and finance community and representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity.

⁴²³ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

⁴²⁴ Decision [15/5](#), annex I, and decision 16/31.

⁴²⁵ A designated section of the online reporting tool will be developed for that purpose.

3. National focal points who wish to do so will be able to view the commitments submitted by actors other than national Governments before publication, on a non-objection basis.⁴²⁶

4. Actors other than national Governments that submitted commitments or national focal points who communicated them on their behalf are encouraged to communicate progress towards achieving those commitments and upload them to the portal mentioned in paragraph 2, on a voluntary basis. They are also invited, when possible, to send them before the relevant deadlines set out in decision [15/6](#).

5. The commitments communicated by actors other than national Governments are made exclusively for the contributions to the objectives of the Convention and the implementation of the Framework, including its goals and targets, and they do not imply the recognition of the territorial sovereignty or the legal status of a State, a territory, an area or their authorities, where applicable.

II. Core reporting elements for commitments by actors other than national Governments

1. General information

6. Name of the organization or coalition (official name of the organization responsible for a single commitment or, if the commitment is collective, name of the coalition).

7. Website (web address of the lead organization or coalition, if available) (optional).

8. Contact person (full name, job title and email address of person responsible for the commitment, or the submission, within the organization or coalition).

9. Address (full address of lead organization, including city; state, province or territory; and country).

10. Geographical scope of organization or coalition (indicate whether the organization or coalition operates at the local, subnational, national, regional or multinational level and provide a list of locations whenever possible).

11. Type of organization (select all that apply): (a) academic and research; (b) business or industry; (c) financial institution; (d) indigenous peoples and local communities; (e) non-governmental organization; (f) philanthropic organization; (g) subnational or local government or authority; (h) women's organization; (i) youth organization; (j) other (please specify).

2. Commitment

12. Title of commitment.

13. Description of commitment, including:

(a) An overview of scope, and the actions proposed;

(b) Which direct and indirect drivers or enabling conditions of biodiversity loss the commitment will seek to address (optional).

14. Timeline of commitment (start and completion dates). Alternatively, indicate whether the commitment is open-ended and share information on plans for next steps.

15. Key performance indicators or other relevant indicators of measurable success (such as percentages, figures or other quantitative pieces of information, noting links with the indicators from the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and national targets, when applicable) (optional).

⁴²⁶ The phrase "non-objection basis" means that all submissions from actors other than national Governments would be available for national focal points to review. After a period of four weeks, the submitted commitment would be published if the relevant national focal point has not objected, with the understanding that the commitment could be withdrawn from publication at any time if there is an objection.

16. Endorsements (for example, in the case of a collective commitment by a coalition of organizations, if the commitment has been endorsed by the chief executive officers or governing bodies of the constituent organizations, including traditional authorities) (optional).
17. Goals and targets of the Framework, as well as national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and national targets, that the commitment is meant to contribute to, and any relevant headline indicators:
 - (a) Primary national or global target (selection of the single most relevant target or goal) and indicator;
 - (b) Other relevant targets and goals (multiple targets and goals are possible) and elements of the Framework (e.g. its section C) and indicator (optional).
18. Geographical coverage of the commitment (specific region, country or group of countries and biome or ecosystem, as relevant).
19. Funding to be used towards meeting the commitment (optional).
20. Is the funding sufficient for achieving the commitment? (Yes/no).
21. Sustainable Development Goals and multilateral environmental agreements and instruments to which the commitment contributes (optional).
22. Partners (name and location of other organizations involved in the commitment).
23. Is the commitment explicitly mentioned in any national biodiversity strategy and action plan? If yes, indicate in which country or countries.

3. Progress tracking

24. Will you report or provide information on Target 15 of the Framework? If yes, what and how?
25. Is progress towards the commitment tracked? If yes:
 - (a) What is the format (e.g. online or in a printed publication), frequency and public availability of progress tracking against the commitment;
 - (b) Provide a web address, if available (optional).
26. Potential ways to address challenges and opportunities in achieving effective implementation of the commitment and its contribution to the Framework, including its section C and its targets and goals, and other decisions (e.g. the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030)).⁴²⁷ (optional)

Annex III

Terms of reference for the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group for the Preparation of the Global Report on Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

1. The Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group for the Preparation of the Global Report on Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework shall support the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice in the provision of scientific, technical and technological inputs for the preparation by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation of global reports on collective progress in the implementation of the Framework, including on means of implementation.
2. The Advisory Group shall oversee and guide the compilation, analysis and synthesis of relevant scientific, technical and technological information for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice in preparing the scientific and technical aspects

⁴²⁷ Decision [15/11](#), annex.

of the global report, on the basis of the sources listed in paragraph 18 of the present decision. The Group is specifically tasked to:

(a) Provide advice on the scientific, technical and technological contributions to the draft report;

(b) Provide advice on the use in the global report of the indicators of the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;⁴²⁸

(c) Ensure the scientific and technical soundness of the draft global report and its associated products.

3. The Advisory Group shall:

(a) Prepare and present to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice an outline of content and key questions that will structure the scientific and technical aspects of the global report, on the basis of the present decision;

(b) Support the preparation of content for relevant sections of the draft global report, as described in the present decision.

4. The Advisory Group shall also contribute to the informal technical dialogue referred to in the present decision.

5. The Advisory Group shall be composed of 15 experts nominated by Parties, who may include experts from relevant academic and research institutions, and 10 representatives nominated by observers, including 5 from indigenous peoples and local communities and women and youth groups, with due regard to equitable regional representation, gender balance and representation of various areas of technical expertise, ensuring balance in expertise in all aspects of the goals and targets of the Framework. The Bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, with the support of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, shall select experts from the nominations submitted by Parties and observers

6. Experts may be selected from nominees with, inter alia:

(a) A record of scientific, technical and technological publications or expertise related to the analysis of biodiversity status and trends, biodiversity indicators and social and cultural aspects of biodiversity;

(b) Expertise and experience in a field related to the goals and targets of the Framework;

(c) Demonstrated knowledge of the Convention and other international scientific and technical assessment processes related to biodiversity;

(d) Knowledge of and perspectives on the three objectives of the Convention and traditional knowledge, such as those held by indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth.

7. The Advisory Group will elect two co-chairs from among the selected experts, one from a developed country and one from a developing country.

8. The Chairs of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities may participate, in an ex officio capacity, in the meetings of the Advisory Group, when appropriate. The Advisory Group may invite other experts, as appropriate, with due regard to equitable regional representation, including that of developing countries, and gender balance, to contribute their expertise and experiences on specific issues related to its terms of reference.

⁴²⁸ Decision [15/5](#), annex I.

9. The Advisory Group shall conduct its work primarily by electronic means and, subject to the availability of resources, shall also meet in person, if possible, at least twice during the intersessional period.

10. Once established, the Advisory Group shall inform the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties of its work.

11. The timeline for the workplan of the Advisory Group shall be guided by the procedures developed by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation for the global review, noting that the global reports should be finalized in time for consideration at the seventeenth and nineteenth meetings, respectively, of the Conference of the Parties.

12. The Advisory Group shall report on its work to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its meetings held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Annex IV

Indicative timeline of the global review on collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework at the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties

<i>Steps and elements</i>	<i>Estimated dates</i>
<i>Step 1: development of an annotated outline for the global report (preparation phase)</i>	
Establishment of an ad hoc scientific and technical advisory group for the preparation of the global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	April 2025
Provision of guidance on the scientific, technical and technological aspects of the annotated outline of the global report by the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group for the Preparation of the Global Report on Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (online meetings)	May–June 2025
Annotated outline of the global report made available for peer review and consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice	August 2025
Holding of subregional and/or regional dialogues, as well as a possible interregional dialogue, subject to the availability of resources	May–December 2025
Provision of advice on scientific inputs to the global report, including on its annotated outline, by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice	October 2025
Provision of advice on traditional knowledge inputs to the report by the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities	October 2025
<i>Step 2: production of a first draft of the global report</i>	
Preparation of an extended outline of all sections of the report and of a draft of an introduction to the report (sect. I) and a concise scientific and technical synthesis of the status of, and trends in, biodiversity (sect. II)	January–February 2026

<i>Steps and elements</i>	<i>Estimated dates</i>
Deadline for submission of the seventh national reports ⁴²⁹	28 February 2026
Review of a zero draft and provision of guidance for the preparation of the extended outline and workplan of the global report by the Advisory Group	February–March 2026
Preparation of a first draft of all sections of the global report	February–May 2026
Review of the scientific, technical and technological aspects of the first draft of the global report by the Advisory Group	May 2026
Second draft of the global report made available for peer review and consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice	June 2026
Review of the technical aspects of the second draft by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice	End of July 2026
Holding of an informal technical dialogue, subject to the availability of resources	July/August 2026
Review of the second draft by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation	Early August 2026
Provision of guidance on the preparation of the scientific, technical and technological aspects of the final report by the Advisory Group	August 2026
<i>Step 3: finalization of the report and informing the global review</i>	
Finalization of the report and submission for translation and layout	3–28 August 2026
Conclusions made available to Parties and observers	7 September 2026
Full report made available to Parties and observers	21 September 2026
Publication of the report	19 October 2026
Global review by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting	19–31 October 2026

⁴²⁹ The submission deadline for the national reports was agreed in decision [15/6](#).

16/33. Financial mechanism

The Conference of the Parties,

Reaffirming the importance of the full application of the provisions of Article [20](#), in particular paragraphs 2 and 3, and Article [21](#), in particular paragraphs 1 and 3, of the Convention on Biological Diversity⁴³⁰ and of access for all eligible Parties to the financial mechanism for the full implementation of the Convention,

Welcoming the valuable role of the Global Environment Facility as the institutional structure operating the financial mechanism of the Convention on an interim and ongoing basis,

Reaffirming the commitment of the Conference of the Parties to reviewing periodically the effectiveness of the financial mechanism, as reflected in its memorandum of understanding with the Council of the Global Environment Facility,⁴³¹

Reaffirming also the importance of the review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism in the context of the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, strategies and programmes,

Noting with concern the lack of financial voluntary contributions to finance the implementation of the terms of reference for a full assessment of the amount of funds needed for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols for the ninth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund,⁴³² resulting in limited activities reported for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting,

Recognizing the integrated and indivisible nature of the components of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,⁴³³ which include considerations for its implementation (sect. C of the Framework), implementation and support mechanism and enabling conditions (sect. I) and responsibility and transparency (sect. J),

Noting with concern that, in the first half of the eighth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, no project proposals were submitted from eligible Parties to support the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety⁴³⁴ and that only three project proposals were submitted by eligible Parties to support the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization,⁴³⁵ and recognizing also the need to improve the understanding of possible causes thereof,

Welcoming the actions taken by the Global Environment Facility through the funding of its biodiversity focal area to support eligible Parties, while emphasizing the need to further scale up the mobilization of resources to respond to the challenges and needs of developing country Parties, in contributing to the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols and of the Framework,

Noting that a number of eligible Parties have not yet accessed support from the Global Environment Facility, in particular for the revision and updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national biodiversity finance plans to align them with the Framework,

Noting also the contributions of the integrated programmes of the Global Environment Facility towards achieving the targets of the Framework and that all those programmes contribute towards achieving Targets 8, 10, 11 and 20 to 23,

Welcoming the significant portion of other focal area resources under the Global Environment Facility that contribute to the implementation of the Framework,

⁴³⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

⁴³¹ Decision [III/8](#), annex.

⁴³² Decision [15/15](#), annex III.

⁴³³ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

⁴³⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2226, No. 30619.

⁴³⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 3008, No. 30619.

Welcoming also the efforts by the Global Environment Facility to harness synergies among other biodiversity-related conventions and to address multiple environmental challenges in a holistic manner,

Highlighting the contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities to the implementation of the Convention, and welcoming the support that the Global Environment Facility currently provides to them,

Noting with appreciation the enhanced support provided by the Global Environment Facility to indigenous peoples and local communities for the implementation of the Framework, including through the aspirational programming share of 20 per cent at the portfolio level by 2030 in the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund,

Underlining the continued efforts to improve the strategic guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties to the Global Environment Facility as the institutional structure operating the financial mechanism of the Convention on an interim and ongoing basis,

Recognizing that the resources of the Global Environment Facility are allocated in a predictable manner through its Trust Fund as a result of the implementation of the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources, that improvements have been made in terms of the timely disbursements of funds to eligible Parties and that the streamlining of the Global Environment Facility project cycle is also likely to have a positive impact on the timely disbursements of funds,

Welcoming the efforts by the Global Environment Facility to support policy coherence and streamlining measures,

Recognizing the importance of strengthening country leadership, ownership and accountability with regard to activities supported by the Global Environment Facility,

Recognizing also that, over the years, the Global Environment Facility has taken steps to enhance the quality of its reports,

Recognizing further and considering the importance of living in harmony with nature and living well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth to achieve human well-being, a healthy planet and economic prosperity for all people,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Council of the Global Environment Facility for the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties,⁴³⁶ and takes note of the report on the sixth review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism;⁴³⁷

I

Global Environment Facility Trust Fund

2. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility, in collaboration with the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, to encourage eligible Parties to submit project proposals in support of the implementation of Target 17 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the implementation plan⁴³⁸ and the capacity-building action plan⁴³⁹ for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;

3. *Invites* relevant Parties to the Cartagena Protocol to access proactively the notional allocation available for the Protocol from the eighth replenishment programming directions;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary and the Global Environment Facility to promote the sharing of experience and knowledge in project development and implementation in support of the implementation of Target 13 of the Framework;

⁴³⁶ [CBD/COP/16/8/Rev.1](#).

⁴³⁷ [CBD/COP/16/7](#). See also [CBD/COP/16/INF/25](#).

⁴³⁸ Decision [CP-10/3](#), annex.

⁴³⁹ Decision [CP-10/4](#), annex.

5. *Invites* relevant Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization to access proactively the notional allocation available for the Protocol from the eighth replenishment programming directions;

6. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to identify, in collaboration with eligible Parties, the causes for the underuse of the notional allocation available for the Protocols and to propose adequate measures to address those causes in order to increase its use and to include related information in the next report of its Council to the Conference of the Parties;

7. *Encourages* the Global Environment Facility to continue to explore potential opportunities for maximizing the contribution of its integrated programmes to the implementation of the Framework, including through dedicated support to indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth;

8. *Encourages* the Global Environment Facility and eligible Parties to maintain the contribution of the international waters focal area to the implementation of the Framework and to extend that practice to other focal areas, including climate change, land degradation, and chemicals and waste, in line with national circumstances and priorities;

9. *Invites* developed country Parties, other Parties that voluntarily assume the obligations of developed country Parties and other governments to participate in the ninth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund to support eligible developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and Parties with economies in transition;

10. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility and its Council to consider how to integrate Mother Earth-centric actions into the programming directions of the Facility and the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund;

11. *Underscores* the importance of providing adequate and predictable support to developing country Parties for preparing and updating national reports, national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments;

II

Global Biodiversity Framework Fund

12. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Global Environment Facility for the establishment and operationalization of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund;

13. *Notes with appreciation* the contributions made to the capitalization of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund by donor countries and other governments, namely, Austria, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the government of Quebec, which amounted to about 382 million United States dollars at the time of adoption of the present decision;⁴⁴⁰

14. *Underscores* the need to significantly scale up the mobilization of adequate and predictable resources made available to the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund to contribute to the timely implementation of the Framework, in particular its Target 19;

15. *Invites* developed country Parties, other Parties that voluntarily assume the obligations of developed country Parties and other countries, as well as the private and financial sectors, philanthropic organizations, non-governmental organizations, non-sovereign entities and other stakeholders, to make or increase their contributions to the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund in order for it to continue its rapid capitalization to support the implementation of the Framework; complement existing support; and scale up financing to ensure the timely implementation of the

⁴⁴⁰ See the contributions at <https://fiftrustee.worldbank.org/en/about/unit/dfi/fiftrustee/fund-detail/gbff>.

Framework, taking into account the need for adequacy, predictability and the timely flow of funds to contribute to the quantitative ambition set in Target 19 of the Framework;

16. *Regrets* the lack of contributions from the private and financial sectors, philanthropic organizations, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders to the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund, and requests the Global Environment Facility and the Council of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund to explore ways to enhance resource mobilization and report on progress to the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting;

17. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility and the Council of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund to explore ways to enhance and strengthen predictability in financing the timely implementation of the Framework, including through multi-annual pledges and consideration of the opportunities of voluntary indicative scales of contributions, and report thereon for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting;

18. *Welcomes* the aspirational programming share of 20 per cent by 2030 from the total amount of resources allocated under the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund to support actions by indigenous peoples and local communities, and urges the Global Environment Facility to ensure that country-driven projects contributing to that target are designed and implemented in consultation and partnership with indigenous peoples and local communities;

19. *Also welcomes* the fact that 25 per cent of the resources of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund is to be programmed through international financial institutions that are agencies of the Global Environment Facility;

III

Four-year outcome-oriented framework of biodiversity programme priorities of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols

20. *Adopts* the four-year outcome-oriented framework of biodiversity programme priorities of the Convention and its Protocols, as contained in annex I to the present decision, as the main guidance for the ninth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund (July 2026–June 2030), aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

21. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to include in its report to the Conference of the Parties information on its responses to the four-year outcome-oriented framework and how those responses contribute to the achievement of each target of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, as well as considerations for its implementation (sect. C of the Framework), and the achievement of the objectives of the Convention and its Protocols;

22. *Encourages* the governing bodies of the various biodiversity-related conventions to include a standing item in the agenda of their meetings for the provision of strategic advice, as appropriate, concerning national actions that may support collaboration, cooperation and synergies, as appropriate, to achieve the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols and the goals and targets of the Framework, which may be referred to the Global Environment Facility through the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, and to request their respective secretariats to communicate such advice to the Executive Secretary of the Convention;

23. *Invites* the secretariats of the biodiversity-related conventions to participate in and provide input under the inter-secretariat consultations to be convened by the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity when developing the inputs of the Secretariat of the Convention to draft programming directions and policy recommendations for the negotiations for the ninth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, in which the Facility will participate, in line with paragraph 7 of the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility;

IV

Funding needs assessment

24. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to compile and transmit, as soon as practical, the information on funding needs received from all eligible developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and Parties with economies in transition to the Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility and the participants in the negotiations of the ninth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund;

25. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to draw upon the experience gained and lessons learned in implementing the terms of reference for the assessment of needs for funding from the Global Environment Facility for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols and to prepare draft terms of reference for conducting the fifth determination of funding needs for the tenth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund (July 2030–June 2034), for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at a meeting held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting;

V

Further guidance to the Global Environment Facility

26. *Takes note* of the consolidated previous guidance to the Global Environment Facility contained in the annex to document [CBD/COP/16/6/Add.1](#);

27. *Adopts* the additional guidance to the Global Environment Facility contained in annex II to the present decision, and requests the Council of the Global Environment Facility to include information regarding the implementation of the additional guidance in its reports to the Conference of the Parties;

28. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Implementation to consider at a meeting held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties draft elements for further guidance developed in response to its recommendation [4/4](#), as contained in the annex to document [CBD/COP/16/6/Rev.1](#) as well as additional text proposals submitted at the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;⁴⁴¹

29. *Recalls* paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of its decision [XII/30](#) of 17 October 2014, and requests the Executive Secretary to continue to liaise with the various biodiversity-related conventions and the Global Environment Facility to explore opportunities to enhance support from the Facility for countries with regard to activities relevant to the implementation of the various biodiversity-related conventions;

30. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to continue to support partnerships with indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth and to recognize and promote their contributions to the implementation of the targets of the Framework;

31. *Also requests* the Global Environment Facility to inform the Conference of the Parties on how it is taking into account the voluntary guidelines on safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms developed under the Convention, recalling in that regard paragraph 6 of decision [14/15](#) of 29 November 2018;

32. *Further requests* the Global Environment Facility to explore ways to further improve, facilitate access to and increase direct funding for indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, ensuring that those resources support their rights and knowledge systems;

⁴⁴¹ See the submission from the Plurinational State of Bolivia, available at www.cbd.int/doc/interventions/6717c9819a0ecc27c502d552/GEF%20Financial%20Mechanism.docx.

VI

Review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism

33. *Requests* that the Global Environment Facility continue to strengthen its efforts to mobilize resources to support the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols and, in particular, the Framework, including by mobilizing voluntary contributions from developed country Parties, other Parties that voluntarily assume the obligations of developed country Parties, other countries and other sources, such as multilateral development banks, the private sector and philanthropic organizations, as well as through sustainable finance instruments, in order to improve the predictability, adequacy and timely flow of funds and to contribute to closing the biodiversity financing gap;

34. *Also requests* that the Global Environment Facility:

(a) Further increase flexibility in project cycles for all eligible Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, also taking into consideration the most environmentally vulnerable countries in the context of the provisions of paragraph 7 of Article [20](#) of the Convention;

(b) Consider increasing support for sustained programmatic approaches and capacity-building;

(c) Continue to enhance country and local ownership, including by addressing the capacity support available to operational focal points and reviewing the role of its implementing agencies, while considering broadening their base, with a view to promoting more direct engagement of national entities in developing countries;

(d) Further explore modalities to enhance the effectiveness of processes for funding activities under the Cartagena Protocol and the Nagoya Protocol and to encourage take-up by countries;

(e) Further promote support for indigenous peoples and local communities, including by promoting their leadership of and partnership in projects, recognizing indigenous knowledge as a basis for activities supported by the Global Environment Facility and using targeted indicators to monitor projects, and consider establishing a funding target to support the priorities of indigenous peoples and local communities across the biodiversity programme of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund as whole;

(f) Contribute to the implementation of the whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach for the Framework by continuing to enhance effective engagement with civil society organizations, women and youth, indigenous peoples and local communities, the private sector, philanthropic and conservation organizations and other major stakeholder groups;

35. *Further requests* that the Global Environment Facility:

(a) Consider linking implementation outcomes in the Results Measurement Framework of the ninth replenishment of its Trust Fund, annual performance reviews and strategic country cluster evaluations to the objectives of multilateral environment agreements, such as those of the Convention;

(b) Enhance efforts to meet all its current reporting requirements, and in that regard include information on projects on biological diversity that it funds outside the Convention and on its response to the needs assessments made by the Conference of the Parties under the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility, so as to enable the Conference of the Parties to improve the quality of its guidance;

(c) Ensure that reports to the Conference of the Parties include data related to indigenous peoples and local communities, in particular disaggregated data, where available;

(d) Explore alternative programming modalities, procedures and processes for facilitating and expediting access to increased financial resources for enabling activities;

36. *Requests* the Council of the Global Environment Facility to explore ways to enhance equitable geographical representation within and among its constituencies, including by giving due consideration to the elements outlined in the report on the sixth review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism;

37. *Also requests* the Council of the Global Environment Facility to ensure the effective engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth in decision-making, given their contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

38. *Invites* the Assembly of the Global Environment Facility, in the context of the ninth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, to consider reforms to its governance on the basis of the recommendations by its Council with respect to paragraphs 36 and 37 above;

39. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to continue to liaise with the Secretariat of the Green Climate Fund, in line with their respective mandates, with a view to enhancing collaboration and support for the Convention, including through the Long-Term Vision on Complementarity, Coherence, and Collaboration between the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility;

40. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare draft terms of reference for the seventh quadrennial review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism, taking into account the compilation of views referred to in annex III to the present decision, and also ensuring that the review includes the views of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, as well as possible impacts on their rights, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at a meeting held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting;

41. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to commission a study benchmarking the Global Environment Facility against those financial mechanisms or similar instruments of other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, including with regard to funding modalities and financial performance, criteria and process for funding, access and disbursement modalities, monitoring and evaluation, governance, cost-effectiveness of operations, and legal nature, to inform the discussions of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation before the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Annex I

Four-year outcome-oriented framework of biodiversity programme priorities of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols for the ninth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund (2026–2030)

I. Objective

1. The present four-year outcome-oriented framework of biodiversity programme priorities serves as guidance related to the Convention on Biological Diversity⁴⁴² and its Protocols for the Global Environment Facility for the ninth replenishment period of its Trust Fund (2026–2030).

2. The framework is provided by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention with the expectation that it will be used by the Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility and the participants in the replenishment negotiations in determining the programming directions and policy recommendations for the ninth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund.

3. The framework is also provided within the context of the mandate of the Global Environment Facility to provide resources for achieving global environmental benefits and the mandate provided

⁴⁴² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

to the Facility by the Conference of the Parties in its memorandum of understanding with the Council of the Global Environment Facility.⁴⁴³

4. The framework uses the Convention and its Protocols and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework⁴⁴⁴ to set the strategic priorities for the financial mechanism of the Convention, which are expected to be operationalized by the Global Environment Facility through its programming directions for the ninth replenishment period.

5. It is recognized that, in the present framework of programme priorities, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework should be used as a strategic plan for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols over the period up to 2030.

6. In particular, the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework provide the direction for the outcomes of the present four-year framework, bearing in mind that the ninth replenishment period coincides with the four-year period leading up to the 2030 deadline for achieving the targets, while recognizing that each of the three objectives of the Convention should be addressed by the Global Environment Facility in a balanced manner when designing and implementing its programming directions and policy recommendations for the ninth replenishment.

7. The integrated and indivisible nature of the components of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, which include considerations for its implementation (sect. C of the Framework), implementation and support mechanism and enabling conditions (sect. I) and responsibility and transparency (sect. J), are recognized in the present framework, as is the operationalization of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund and its complementary support for the Global Environment Facility in facilitating the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

8. Recognizing that the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is relevant to all biodiversity-related conventions and other multilateral environmental agreements, the present framework seeks to promote the implementation of complementary measures that may enhance programmatic synergies and efficiencies among the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols and other biodiversity-related conventions, multilateral environmental agreements and frameworks, relevant to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the mandate of the Global Environment Facility, while recognizing the need to enhance significantly the transparency and reporting thereof.

II. Elements

9. The four-year outcome-oriented framework of biodiversity programme priorities for the period 2026–2030 includes the following elements under the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols for which effective implementation support is to be provided:

- (a) The balanced implementation of the three objectives of the Convention;
- (b) The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including each of its goals and targets, which define the outcomes being sought;
- (c) National biodiversity strategies and action plans, including national targets on biodiversity;
- (d) National biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments;
- (e) The mechanisms and strategies adopted under the Convention to strengthen the means of implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in particular eligible activities under the following mechanisms:

⁴⁴³ Decision [III/8](#), annex.

⁴⁴⁴ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

- (i) The strategy for resource mobilization for the period 2025–2030;⁴⁴⁵
 - (ii) The long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development;⁴⁴⁶
 - (iii) The knowledge management strategy to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;⁴⁴⁷
- (f) Eligible activities under the plans of action adopted under the Convention to support the effective and inclusive implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including:
- (i) The plan of action on subnational governments, cities and other local authorities for biodiversity (2023–2030);⁴⁴⁸
 - (ii) The gender plan of action (2023–2030);⁴⁴⁹
 - (iii) The global action plan on biodiversity and health;⁴⁵⁰
- (g) The monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework⁴⁵¹ and the enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review;⁴⁵²
- (h) The implementation plan⁴⁵³ and the capacity-building action plan⁴⁵⁴ for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;⁴⁵⁵
- (i) The Capacity-building and Development Action Plan⁴⁵⁶ for the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization;⁴⁵⁷
- (j) The guidance on programme priorities to support the implementation of the Protocols, adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol at its eleventh meeting and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol at its fifth meeting, contained in enclosures I and II, respectively.

III. Strategic considerations

10. The programming directions and the policy recommendations for the ninth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, as they relate to the Convention and its Protocols and their financial mechanism established under Article [21](#) of the Convention, operated by the Facility on an interim and ongoing basis, in accordance with Article [39](#) of the Convention, should:

(a) Be developed in a fully transparent and inclusive manner, with a view to ensuring that the projects funded by the Global Environment Facility during the ninth replenishment period of its Trust Fund to support biodiversity objectives are developed on a context-specific and country-driven basis and address the priority needs identified by the eligible Parties;

(b) Support the rapid and effective implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including by contributing to a significantly enhanced mobilization of resources, including Global Environment Facility funding that is adequate, predictable, sustainable,

⁴⁴⁵ Decision 16/34, annex I.

⁴⁴⁶ Decision [15/8](#), annex I.

⁴⁴⁷ Decision [16/9 B](#), annex.

⁴⁴⁸ Decision [15/12](#), annex.

⁴⁴⁹ Decision [15/11](#), annex.

⁴⁵⁰ Decision [16/19](#), annex I.

⁴⁵¹ Decisions [15/5](#) and 16/31.

⁴⁵² See decision [15/6](#).

⁴⁵³ Decision [CP-10/3](#), annex.

⁴⁵⁴ Decision [CP-10/4](#), annex.

⁴⁵⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2226, No. 30619.

⁴⁵⁶ Decision [NP-5/3](#), annex.

⁴⁵⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3008, No. 30619.

timely and accessible to all developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and Parties with economies in transition eligible to receive support through the financial mechanism of the Convention and its Protocols, as determined under the Convention itself and by the Conference of the Parties. While such funding may be provided to eligible Parties by the Global Environment Facility primarily through allocations under programming directions dedicated to the biodiversity focal area, there can be co-benefits for biodiversity arising from other focal areas and global programmes and through the integrated programmes, heightening the need for streamlined programming and an approval process that enables the timely disbursement of resources;

(c) Build upon support being provided under the eighth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund and the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund;

(d) Take into account coherence with, and synergies among, country-driven programmes and priorities set out in national biodiversity strategies and action plans to support the implementation of the Framework;

(e) Promote engagement with eligible Parties to support national resource mobilization and the development, implementation and update of national biodiversity finance plans;

(f) Promote the achievement of global environmental benefits and sustainable development pathways that ensure the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and are carbon-neutral and pollution-free, including by encouraging coherence and complementarity among the Global Environment Facility focal areas of biodiversity, land degradation, international waters, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and chemicals and waste and its integrated programmes, within the context of country-driven priorities and programmes;

(g) Reflect the fact that the implementation of biodiversity-related conventions and multilateral environmental agreements, in the context of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, may contribute to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols and the goals and targets of the Framework;

(h) Promote cooperation and complementarity in the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the related objectives of the other conventions served by the Global Environment Facility, as well as those of other biodiversity-related conventions and multilateral environmental agreements, while considering synergies and recognizing the potential contributions of those instruments to the objectives of the Convention and its Protocols and to the Framework, and the reciprocated contributions to their own objectives;

(i) Reinforce the efforts of the Global Environment Facility to mobilize and engage with all stakeholders, including the private sector, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth;

(j) Take into account the important contribution that can be made by transboundary, multi-country, regional and global projects to the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols and the Framework, including towards the implementation of global initiatives adopted under the Convention and its Protocols, and transboundary, multi-country, regional and global initiatives that leverage contributions from biodiversity-related conventions and multilateral agreements;

(k) Promote and implement, as appropriate, nature-based solutions and or ecosystem-based approaches.⁴⁵⁸

11. The outcome and indicators for the ninth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund and associated monitoring processes should be effective in their ability to assess the

⁴⁵⁸ As defined in United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/5.

contribution of programming to the attainment of the three objectives of the Convention, the implementation of its Protocols and the implementation of the Framework, including by measuring the co-benefits for biodiversity across all relevant activities of the Facility.

12. Over the ninth replenishment period of its Trust Fund, the Global Environment Facility should:

(a) Ensure that the level of funding to be made available to eligible Parties is commensurate with the ambition of the Framework and the needs and challenges faced by those Parties;

(b) Explore ways to continue to improve access to funding for eligible Parties;

(c) Explore ways to further support capacity-building and to improve direct access to funding by indigenous peoples and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles and holding traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components, and to support activities and initiatives of women and youth that enhance biodiversity;

(d) Provide capacity-building and support for eligible Parties to enhance the full and effective representation and participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth in the implementation of the Framework;

(e) Further interact and cooperate with multilateral development banks and other public and private financial institutions with the aim of facilitating the integration of the objectives of the Convention and its Protocols, the goals and targets of the Framework and the contributions of other biodiversity-related conventions and multilateral environmental agreements into their activities, and encourage those institutions to report on funding contributing to the implementation of those objectives;

(f) Continue to enhance its policies regarding governance and the standards that its implementing partners are held to in order to improve its efficiency and effectiveness in delivering sustainable results.

IV. Reporting

13. Following the conclusion of the ninth replenishment of its Trust Fund, the Council of the Global Environment Facility will include in its reports to the Conference of the Parties a description of how the ninth replenishment has responded to the four-year outcome-oriented framework of biodiversity programme priorities and, through the elements of its programming directions, is contributing to the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols and each goal and target of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and its monitoring framework.⁴⁵⁹

Enclosure I

Additional elements for the four-year outcome-oriented framework of biodiversity programme priorities of the Convention on Biological Diversity for the ninth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund (2026–2030) to support the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

Elements for the four-year outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities for the ninth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund (2026–2030) to support the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,⁴⁶⁰ as adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol at its eleventh meeting, comprise:

⁴⁵⁹ Decision [15/5](#), annex I.

⁴⁶⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2226, No. 30619.

(a) Strengthening its funding dedicated to the Cartagena Protocol to support eligible Parties in implementing the Protocol, including its implementation plan⁴⁶¹ and its capacity-building action plan;⁴⁶²

(b) Continuing to provide support to eligible Parties for undertaking activities in the following areas, on the basis of their expressed requirements:

- (i) Development and implementation of legal, administrative and other measures to implement the Cartagena Protocol;
- (ii) Risk assessment and risk management;
- (iii) Detection and identification of living modified organisms;
- (iv) Public awareness, education and participation;
- (v) Socioeconomic considerations;
- (vi) Liability and redress;
- (vii) National reporting, information-sharing and the Biosafety Clearing-House;
- (viii) Knowledge-sharing and technology transfer;
- (ix) Implementation of action plans to achieve compliance with the Cartagena Protocol.

Enclosure II

Additional elements for the four-year outcome-oriented framework of biodiversity programme priorities of the Convention on Biological Diversity for the ninth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund (2026–2030) to support the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization

Elements for the four-year outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities for the ninth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund (2026–2030) to support the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization,⁴⁶³ as adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol at its fifth meeting, comprise:

(a) Supporting eligible Parties with and providing adequate financial resources for the implementation of the Capacity-building and Development Action Plan for the Nagoya Protocol;⁴⁶⁴

(b) Continuing to provide support to eligible Parties for undertaking activities in the following areas:

- (i) Specific priorities for continued capacity-building and development to support the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol;
- (ii) Integration and mainstreaming of access to and benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources into policies and activities related to biodiversity and sustainable development;
- (iii) Development of long-term institutional capacities for managing, monitoring and evaluating national access and benefit-sharing frameworks.

⁴⁶¹ Decision [CP-10/3](#), annex.

⁴⁶² Decision [CP-10/4](#), annex.

⁴⁶³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3008, No. 30619.

⁴⁶⁴ Decision [NP-5/3](#), annex.

Annex II

Additional guidance to the Global Environment Facility

The Conference of the Parties:

Biodiversity and health

1. Requests the Global Environment Facility to provide financial assistance, upon request, to all eligible Parties, including for eligible capacity-building and development activities, for subnational, national and regional projects to implement the Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health;⁴⁶⁵

National biodiversity strategies and action plans

2. Requests the Global Environment Facility and its implementing agencies to provide timely support to all eligible Parties, aligned with national circumstances and needs, upon request, to enable them to revise or update their national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

Clearing-house mechanism

3. Requests the Global Environment Facility, in accordance with its mandate, to consider funding requests from developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and Parties with economies in transition, to enable them to implement the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism for the period 2024–2030;

Knowledge management

4. Requests the Global Environment Facility, in accordance with its mandate, to provide support for knowledge management in country-driven projects;

Capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer

5. Requests the Global Environment Facility, including through the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund, in accordance with their mandates, to continue to support in all eligible Parties country-driven projects that include technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and capacity-building for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;⁴⁶⁶

6. Also requests the Global Environment Facility, including through the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund, and in accordance with their mandates, and the Kunming Biodiversity Fund and other funds are invited, to support, as appropriate, the operationalization and eligible activities of the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres in developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and Parties with economies in transition as part of country-driven projects;

Monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

7. Requests the Global Environment Facility to provide adequate, timely and predictable financial resources to contribute to the development and implementation of national biodiversity monitoring systems, including through capacity-building and development, to support the reporting efforts of Parties, in response to requests by all eligible Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and according to its mandate;

Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

8. Requests the Global Environment Facility, and invites other relevant funds, to continue to make funds available to Parties in support of activities related to the Biosafety Clearing-House and national biosafety websites;

⁴⁶⁵ Decision [16/19](#), annex I.

⁴⁶⁶ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

9. Also requests the Global Environment Facility to assist eligible Parties by providing timely access to the means of implementation at the scale required to cover the scope and speed of the assistance needed, including for strengthening the infrastructure for the detection and identification of living modified organisms, establishing regional networks of laboratories, undertaking capacity-building activities and developing or acquiring certified reference materials, and urges Parties to submit appropriate proposals in that context to the Global Environment Facility to enable support for such activities;

10. Further requests the Global Environment Facility:⁴⁶⁷

(a) To make funds available in a timely manner to support eligible Parties in preparing and submitting their fifth national reports under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;⁴⁶⁸

(b) To further explore modalities to reform its operations, including by considering how to increase funds dedicated to the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol and the use of global and regional projects, in such a manner as to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities effectively in operating the financial mechanism for the Protocol on an interim and ongoing basis, and report on those matters to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its seventeenth meeting;

(c) To consider the relevance of creating a stand-alone finance window for biosafety, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol at its twelfth meeting;

(d) To simplify the process for the submission of biosafety project proposals;

(e) To facilitate capacity-building activities, including through webinars, on designing biosafety projects;

*Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization*⁴⁶⁹

11. Requests the Global Environment Facility to strengthen its funding dedicated to supporting eligible Parties in implementing the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization;⁴⁷⁰

12. Also requests the Global Environment Facility and its implementing agencies to facilitate in a timely manner the relevant processes to ensure that support for the preparation of the first national reports is provided to Parties that submit their letters of endorsement;

13. Further requests the Global Environment Facility to examine options to support the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in order for the Global Environment Facility to be able to fulfil its responsibilities in operating the financial mechanism for the Protocol on an interim and ongoing basis in the most effective manner, and to report on this matter to the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting.

⁴⁶⁷ The requests in subparagraphs 1 (b) and (c) of decision CP-11/2 have been included in enclosure I of annex I to the present decision, as recommended by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol.

⁴⁶⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2226, No. 30619.

⁴⁶⁹ The requests recommended in subparagraphs 3 (a), (b) and (e) of decision [NP-5/2](#) are reflected in paragraphs 12, 11 and 13 of annex II, respectively. The requests recommended in subparagraphs 3 (c) and (d) of the same decision have been included in subparagraphs (a) and (b), respectively, of enclosure II to annex I to the present decision, as recommended by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol. The invitation recommended in paragraph 8 of decision [NP-5/3](#) has also been included in subparagraph (a) of enclosure II to annex I to the present decision.

⁴⁷⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3008, No. 30619.

Annex III**Assessment of the effectiveness of the Global Environment Facility and possible elements for its reform**

Note: The points below were compiled by the Advisory Committee on Resource Mobilization and, subsequently, by the contact group of resource mobilization during the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, with a view to capturing the full range of views among Parties, in order to inform the referenced work. They were not negotiated.

1. Sources of information may include:

(a) The reviews of effectiveness of the financial mechanism in implementing the Convention undertaken pursuant to the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the Council of the Global Environment Facility, contained in the annex to decision III/8 of 15 November 1996;

(b) The reports submitted by the Council of the Global Environment Facility at meetings of the Conference of the Parties;

(c) Experience with, and lessons learned from, relevant international financial mechanisms;

Scope

2. The assessment would include a comparison of the Global Environment Facility with the financial mechanisms of other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, including the Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Fund and the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage,

3. Elements for consideration are as follows:

(a) Contributor base;

(b) Legal nature;

(c) Funding modalities and financial performance;

(d) Criteria and process for funding, including project cycle considerations;

(e) Access and disbursement modalities (e.g. direct allocation or project-based disbursement), including for indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth;

(f) Governance, including board composition and trustee arrangements;

(g) Relationship between the governing body of the fund and the Conference of the Parties of the respective multilateral environmental agreement;

(h) Transparency, monitoring, reporting and evaluation;

(i) Accreditation process and the role of implementing agencies;

(j) Cost-effectiveness of operations;

(k) Cost of setting up and running the financial instrument.

16/34. Resource mobilization

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling Article [20](#) of the Convention on Biological Diversity⁴⁷¹ as the basis for providing and mobilizing resources from all sources and the relevance of Articles [11](#) and [21](#) in this regard,

Recalling also the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,⁴⁷² including its section C, Goal D and Target 19, as well as Goal C and Targets 13 to 16, 18 and 20, and emphasizing the importance of biodiversity mainstreaming for strengthening resource mobilization and the effective and efficient use of resources to support the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity,

Alarmed by the continued loss of biodiversity and the threat that such loss poses to nature and human well-being, and emphasizing the importance of urgently increasing the mobilization of financial resources from all sources, domestic and international, and public and private, with a view to closing the biodiversity financing gap and making adequate and predictable resources available in a timely manner for the effective implementation of the Framework,

Recognizing an increase in development finance for biodiversity, while also acknowledging that a significant gap remains for achieving Target 19 (a) of the Framework,

Recalling its decision [15/7](#) of 19 December 2022 and the adoption of a strategy for resource mobilization for the period 2023–2024,

Welcoming the establishment of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund by the Global Environment Facility and the contributions made to date to the Fund, while acknowledging the urgent need to scale them up to contribute towards reaching Target 19 (a) of the Framework,

Considering its decision [16/2](#) of 1 November 2024, by which it operationalized the Cali Fund for the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources to serve as the global fund for digital sequence information on genetic resources, in line with decision [15/9](#) of 19 December 2022,

Noting the ongoing efforts to accelerate the reform of the international financial architecture, and stressing the importance of ensuring that the reform contributes to closing the biodiversity finance gap,

Stressing the importance of evidence-based dialogues and the need to assess lessons learned and experiences from existing financing mechanisms to inform policy decisions related to biodiversity finance,

Noting the benefits of optimizing the co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crisis, while recognizing the need to enhance the transparency, reporting and accountability thereof in line with the mandates of the respective multilateral environmental agreements,

Acknowledging the benefits of timely deliberations in the design of effective, comprehensive and long-lasting solutions to close the biodiversity finance gap,

Recognizing that the complexity and fragmentation of the biodiversity financing landscape requires a comprehensive approach to enhance the complementarity, effectiveness and predictable scaling-up of finance from all sources,

Recognizing also that, despite the important role that they play in the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols and in the achievement of the Framework, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth often lack adequate access to biodiversity finance,

⁴⁷¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

⁴⁷² Decision [15/4](#), annex.

Reiterating that the provision and mobilization of resources from all sources for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, as well as the achievement of the goals and targets of the Framework, should follow a human rights-based and gender-responsive approach,

Recalling paragraphs 40 to 43 of and annex II to decision [15/7](#), noting with appreciation the work of the Advisory Committee on Resource Mobilization, and noting that the voluntary actions identified in annex II to recommendation [4/3](#) of 29 May 2024 of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and the concluding remarks contained in the exploration of the biodiversity finance landscape⁴⁷³ could improve the biodiversity finance landscape,

Expressing its appreciation to the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and of Colombia for hosting the second and third meetings, respectively, of the Advisory Committee, as well as to the European Union and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the financial support provided,

1. *Urges* Parties to continue and enhance their efforts to substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic and international, and public and private resources, in accordance with Article [20](#) of the Convention on Biological Diversity, in order to reach Target 19 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework to mobilize at least 200 billion United States dollars per year by 2030;

2. *Urges* developed country Parties, and Parties that voluntarily assume the obligations of developed country Parties to continue and enhance their efforts to increase total biodiversity-related international financial resources, including official development assistance, to developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and Parties with economies in transition, to reach Target 19 (a) of the Framework by mobilizing at least 20 billion dollars per year by 2025 and at least 30 billion dollars per year by 2030;

3. *Urges* Parties to continue and enhance their efforts towards achieving Target 18 of the Framework by eliminating, phasing out or reforming incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, in a proportionate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them by at least 500 billion dollars per year by 2030, starting with the most harmful incentives, and scaling up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

4. *Adopts* the strategy for resource mobilization for the period 2025–2030, as contained in annex I to the present decision;

5. *Encourages* all Parties, other Governments, organizations, multilateral development banks, the private sector and other stakeholders to use the strategy for resource mobilization as flexible guidance for mobilizing new and additional resources from all sources and aligning financial flows to implement the Convention and its Protocols and to achieve the goals and targets of the Framework, commensurate with their ambition;

6. *Emphasizes* that the strategy for resource mobilization is to be implemented consistent with the considerations for implementation provided in section C of the Framework, taking into account national circumstances and priorities, while clarifying that the purpose of the strategy is to encourage action without affecting existing obligations and mandates;

7. *Recalls* its decision to keep the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization under review at each of its meetings, starting at the seventeenth meeting, through the global stocktake,⁴⁷⁴ establishing an iterative process to facilitate any further adaptation of the strategy and

⁴⁷³ [CBD/SBI/4/INF/10](#), sect. 8.

⁴⁷⁴ See decision [16/32](#).

associated institutional arrangements to allow for the timely mobilization of resources in support of the implementation of the Framework by 2030;⁴⁷⁵

8. *Invites* Parties, as well as indigenous peoples and local communities, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, other multilateral environmental agreements, non-governmental organizations, women and youth representatives, research organizations, the business and finance community and representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, to provide relevant information, including on good practices, innovations, challenges and lessons learned, in line with decision [15/6](#) of 19 December 2022, in order to support the aforementioned review;

9. *Urges* Parties, the private sector, financial institutions and multilateral development banks to put in place and enforce social and environmental safeguards and apply a human rights-based approach in developing or scaling up biodiversity and finance instruments, in particular for innovative schemes, in line with the voluntary guidelines for safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms contained in annex III to decision [XII/3](#) of 17 October 2014 and with decision [14/15](#) of 29 November 2018;

10. *Encourages* Parties to develop, update and implement national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments, on the basis of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and of an assessment of biodiversity expenditure and finance needs, to support the adequate and timely mobilization of domestic and international, and public and private financial resources for the effective implementation of the Framework;

11. *Encourages* developed country Parties to reflect in their national finance plans or similar instruments their financial contribution to the implementation of the Convention in developing country Parties;

12. *Encourages* developing country Parties, as appropriate, to provide in their national biodiversity finance plans information on financial and technology development and transfer and on the capacity-building support needed, received and used to implement their national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

13. *Encourages* all Parties, and invites other Governments, to take the strategy for resource mobilization into consideration when developing, updating or implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national targets, as well national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments;

14. *Recognizes* the ongoing work by all actors to strengthen, simplify, reform and leverage synergies among existing instruments for biodiversity finance, with a view to closing the biodiversity finance gap;

15. *Acknowledges* that strategies for resource mobilization have also been adopted under the other Rio conventions and other global biodiversity-related conventions and multilateral agreements, and encourages increased cooperation and synergies in their implementation, convinced of the need to enhance significantly transparency in accounting and reporting of financial contributions as part of the efforts to optimize co-benefits and synergies, in line with the mandates of the respective multilateral environmental agreements;

16. *Calls upon* developed country Parties and Parties that voluntarily assume the obligations of developed country Parties, and invites other Governments and non-sovereign contributors, such as the private sector and philanthropic organizations, to make or increase their contributions to the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund;

⁴⁷⁵ Decision [15/7](#), para. 46.

17. *Calls upon* Parties and other relevant actors to improve access to and increase financial resources for indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth for the implementation of the Framework;

18. *Notes* that no Party responded to the notifications⁴⁷⁶ issued by the Executive Secretary further to the request in subparagraph 47 (b) of decision [15/7](#), in accordance with Article 20, and in that regard requests the Executive Secretary to consider the best periodicity for the issuance of the new round of notifications, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its sixth meeting;

19. *Decides* to implement Articles [21](#) and [39](#) of the Convention and to address the global biodiversity finance gap by 2030, by:

(a) Establishing the permanent arrangement for the financial mechanism envisioned under Article [21](#) of the Convention;

(b) Assessing and improving the mobilization of finance from all sources;

20. *Recognizes* that, in addition to and in support of the strategy for resource mobilization, the actions outlined below can further contribute to addressing the global biodiversity finance gap:

(a) Enhancing the coordination among, complementarity of and enabling conditions for the instruments across the global biodiversity finance landscape, so as to harness synergies with, for example, multilateral development banks;

(b) Creating and enhancing capacities to mobilize financial resources from all sources, in line with the Framework;

(c) Enhancing the effectiveness, monitoring and transparency of and accountability for the resources mobilized in the global biodiversity finance landscape;

(d) Enhancing the provision of timely and accessible financial support to developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and Parties with economies in transition, for the implementation of the Convention and, as applicable, its Protocols, in accordance with identified needs and priorities;

(e) Enhancing the provision of timely and accessible financial support to indigenous peoples and local communities, in line with national legislation and regulatory frameworks, for the implementation of the Convention and, as applicable, its Protocols;

21. *Also recognizes* that the operation of the financial mechanism envisaged under Article [21](#) of the Convention can be entrusted to one or more entities, be they new, reformed or existing, which would form an institutional structure fulfilling at least the following criteria:

(a) It functions for the purpose of implementing the Convention and its Protocols;

(b) It is under the authority and guidance of, and accountable to, the Conference of the Parties;

(c) It operates within a democratic and transparent system of governance, ensuring a structure that is fair, equitable, inclusive, efficient and representative;

(d) It is accessible by all eligible Parties to the Convention in a fair, timely, simplified, equitable, inclusive and non-discriminatory manner;

22. *Decides* to establish an intersessional process to deliver the mandate set out in subparagraph 19 (a) on the basis of the following initial road map:

⁴⁷⁶ Notifications Nos. [2023/063](#) and [2023/132](#).

(a) By the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the criteria for the institutional structure to operate the financial mechanism are further developed, taking into consideration the compilation of views contained in annex II to the present decision;

(b) By or at the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties:

(i) If appropriate, a review is conducted of progress in the reform of relevant existing financial entities to fit the criteria identified in subparagraph (a) above;⁴⁷⁷

(ii) A decision is made either to establish a new entity to operate the financial mechanism, whether by itself or alongside an existing entity or entities, or to confirm an existing entity or entities in that role;

(iii) If appropriate, an intersessional process is established to develop the terms of reference and modalities of a new entity on the basis of criteria developed in subparagraph (a) above;

(iv) The stocktake review on the operations and performance of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund is acted upon, as already mandated in decisions [15/7](#) and [15/15](#) of 19 December 2022;

(c) Should a decision to establish a new entity be taken at the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, its operations should start by the nineteenth meeting;

(d) Considering subparagraphs (b) and (c) above, the Conference of the Parties shall determine the institutional structure permanently operating the financial mechanism by its nineteenth meeting at the latest;

23. *Also decides* to establish an intersessional process to deliver the mandate set out in subparagraph 19 (b) above, with concrete deliverables at each stage to ensure timely implementation, on the basis of the following initial road map:

(a) By the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, impediments to the effectiveness of global biodiversity finance are identified and, on that basis, elements for its further enhancement are recommended;

(b) By or at the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties:

(i) Measures are identified and implemented to enhance the global biodiversity finance in order to mobilize new and additional resources from all sources;

(ii) The performance of existing relevant financial instruments and entities is assessed with respect to the implementation of the Framework, in particular Target 19 (a);⁴⁷⁸

(c) At the nineteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the set of measures required to enhance global biodiversity finance are integrated into the strategy for resource mobilization;

24. *Requests* that, before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the Subsidiary Body on Implementation consider the elements referred to in subparagraphs 22 (a) and 23 (a) above, further discuss opportunities for broadening the contributor base and develop a draft decision, and that it report on progress at the seventeenth meeting;

25. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to support the work of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, as set out in paragraph 24 above, and in particular to:

(a) Prepare documentation to facilitate the review of the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization, including elements of a draft recommendation addressing opportunities for

⁴⁷⁷ Following the review of effectiveness mandated in decision 16/33, para. 40.

⁴⁷⁸ Following the reviews referred to in decisions [16/2](#) and [16/33](#) and the global review referred to in decision [16/32](#).

any further adaptation of the strategy and associated institutional arrangements, in line with paragraph 7 above;

(b) Commission a study to identify opportunities to strengthen tracking of the various sources of biodiversity finance;⁴⁷⁹

26. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources:

(a) To facilitate an international dialogue with ministers of environment and finance from developed and developing countries to accelerate the achievement of Target 19 of the Framework;

(b) Commission or undertake, alongside relevant international institutions, studies on:

(i) The relationship between debt sustainability and the implementation of the Convention;

(ii) How the guidance on safeguards in biodiversity finance mechanisms adopted in decisions [XII/3](#) and [14/15](#) has been implemented, identifying good practices and lessons learned, as well as opportunities for improving implementation of the guidance;

(iii) The relationship between biodiversity and climate finance;

(c) To integrate a platform in the clearing-house mechanism, in line with the knowledge management strategy to support the implementation of the Framework,⁴⁸⁰ for the purpose of exchanging information on best practices and lessons learned on the implementation of the Framework, in particular for Goal D and Targets 14, 15, 18 and 19, and of the strategy for resource mobilization.

Annex I

Strategy for resource mobilization for the period 2025–2030

I. Aim

1. The present strategy is aimed at facilitating the mobilization of resources for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity⁴⁸¹ and its Protocols, addressing its three objectives in a balanced manner by increasing substantially and progressively the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic and international, and public and private resources, in accordance with Article [20](#) of the Convention, so as to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, mobilizing at least 200 billion United States dollars per year by 2030. It is also aimed at facilitating the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,⁴⁸² including by aligning fiscal and financial flows with its goals and targets and by encouraging the private sector to reduce its negative impacts and increase its positive impacts on biodiversity progressively.

2. The present strategy will thus provide a solid basis to Parties and other actors, at all levels, for mobilizing adequate resources, commensurate with the ambition of the Framework. It builds on the first phase (2023–2024), as contained in annex I to decision [15/7](#) of 19 December 2022, which was developed to enable a quick-start resource mobilization and to scale up and align resources for the implementation of the Framework. The strategy provides a flexible framework that countries may wish to adapt in the light of different levels of development and specific national circumstances. Nothing in the present strategy should be interpreted as modifying the rights and obligations of a Party under the Convention or its Protocols or any other international agreement.

3. The strategy is guided by:

(a) Articles [20](#), [21](#), and [11](#) of the Convention;

⁴⁷⁹ See decision [16/31](#).

⁴⁸⁰ Decision [16/9 B](#), annex.

⁴⁸¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

⁴⁸² Decision [15/4](#), annex.

(b) The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including its section C, Goal D and Target 19, as well as Goal C and Targets 13 to 16, 18 and 20;

(c) The need to increase substantially and progressively the level of financial resources from all sources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, and from a broad range of financial instruments and mechanisms;

(d) The need to mobilize resources effectively and immediately while preserving a long-term vision of financial resource needs;

(e) The need for comprehensive, fair, timely, inclusive, simplified and equitable access to all financing sources, including through non-market-based approaches, by all Parties, as well as indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and other stakeholders.

II. Enabling actions

4. The strategy can be enabled by, inter alia, the following actions:

(a) Updating and implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and national targets, including through the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership and similar initiatives;

(b) Developing, updating and implementing national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments, according to national needs, priorities and circumstances, with a view to facilitating a significant increase in resource mobilization from all sources and improving the information base for funding needs, gaps and priorities;

(c) Increasing cooperation and synergies with the other Rio conventions and other global biodiversity-related conventions and multilateral environmental agreements, in line with their respective mandates;

(d) Increasing financial support for the Biodiversity Finance Initiative of the United Nations Development Programme and other related initiatives to facilitate resource mobilization, including through the implementation of national biodiversity finance plans;

(e) Optimizing inclusive multi-stakeholder partnerships;

(f) Undertaking capacity-building and development, scientific and technological cooperation and technology transfer, in line with Article 16 of the Convention, to support the priorities determined by Parties in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans for the implementation of the Framework;

(g) Ensuring equitable, affordable and timely access to financial resources and capacity-building for all Parties, especially developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition;

(h) Ensuring timely access to financial resources and capacity-building for indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and other stakeholders;

(i) Encouraging multilateral development banks and, as applicable, other national and international financial institutions that are working on environmental and social safeguards and on developing and refining common methodologies, principles and guidelines for tracking, disclosing and reporting on, in a harmonized way, their biodiversity investments and impacts, to continue and intensify, to the extent possible, that work, in line with their respective mandates and in a manner supportive of the achievement of sustainable development and poverty eradication;

(j) Encouraging, as applicable, national and international financial institutions, including national central banks and other regulatory authorities, to identify and assess biodiversity-related opportunities, challenges, financial risks and impacts, in line with their respective mandates and in a manner supportive of the achievement of sustainable development and poverty eradication;

(k) Considering, as appropriate, developing and applying finance-related biodiversity taxonomies;

(l) Ensuring the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth.

III. Objectives and actions

A. Increase in international biodiversity-related financial flows and financial resources from all sources

1. New and additional resources

5. New and additional resources are mobilized with a view to achieving Target 19 (a) of the Framework, through, inter alia:

(a) The fulfilment by developed country Parties of their obligations to provide new and additional financial resources, in line with Article [20](#) of the Convention;

(b) The consideration given by other Parties to voluntarily assuming the obligations of the developed country Parties, in line with Article [20](#) of the Convention;

(c) The consideration given by other Governments to increasing their international biodiversity funding, including, as appropriate, through the Global Environment Facility;

(d) Increased investments by multilateral development banks and other relevant international financial institutions in their portfolios that contribute to achieving the objectives of the Convention and its Protocols, as well as the goals and targets of the Framework, in line with their respective mandates and in a manner supportive of the achievement of sustainable development and poverty eradication;

(e) The continuous, rapid and robust capitalization of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund under the Global Environment Facility, in accordance with decision [15/7](#).

6. New and additional resources are further mobilized from all sources with a view to achieving Target 19 through, inter alia:

(a) Further stimulating and increasing innovative schemes,⁴⁸³ with environmental and social safeguards, including by developing guidelines and sharing good practices;

(b) Using the multilateral mechanism for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources,⁴⁸⁴

(c) Leveraging international private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies for raising new and additional resources and encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments, in line with Target 19 (c) of the Framework, with environmental and social safeguards;

(d) Improving market access for sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

(e) Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth-centric actions⁴⁸⁵ and non-market-based approaches, including community-based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in line with Target 19 (f) of the Framework,

⁴⁸³ Such as those included in the national biodiversity finance plans or available in the catalogue of finance solutions of the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (available at www.biofin.org/finance-solutions).

⁴⁸⁴ See decisions [15/9](#) and [16/2](#).

⁴⁸⁵ Ecocentric and rights-based approach enabling the implementation of actions towards harmonious and complementary relationships between peoples and nature, promoting the continuity of all living beings and their communities and ensuring the non-commodification of the environmental functions of Mother Earth.

by considering the provision or scaling-up of international financial support for such actions and approaches;

(f) Enhancing the implementation of agreements related to access to genetic resources and to the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization, including through, as appropriate, multilateral approaches, noting their distinctive objectives.

2. Identification and elimination, phasing out or reform of financial resource flows causing harm to biodiversity and their progressive alignment with the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

8. Public and private financial resource flows causing harm to biodiversity can be identified and eliminated, phased out or reformed and progressively aligned with the goals and targets of the Framework by:

(a) Mainstreaming biodiversity into development cooperation by encouraging, to the extent possible, and in line with their respective mandates, the adjustment of the portfolios and practices of development cooperation agencies and banks, multilateral development banks, international financial institutions and philanthropic organizations, with a view to progressively aligning their financial flows, in line with Target 14 of the Framework, in a manner supportive of the achievement of sustainable development, including poverty eradication efforts;

(b) Encouraging and enabling international businesses, in particular large and transnational companies and financial institutions, to regularly monitor, assess and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, in a proportionate and flexible manner, in line with Target 15 of the Framework, including through nature-related disclosure frameworks and reporting standards;⁴⁸⁶

(c) Taking effective action at the international level with regard to incentives, including subsidies harmful to biodiversity, in line with Target 18 of the Framework.

3. Enhancement of uptake, accessibility, effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and accountability in resource provision and use

9. The uptake, accessibility, effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and accountability in resource provision and use can be enhanced by:

(a) Continuing action by the Global Environment Facility to improve its operations and access modalities;

(b) Simplifying access modalities for biodiversity funding by international financial institutions, including multilateral development banks, and philanthropic organizations, in particular for indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth;

(c) Increasing transparency and accountability, monitoring, assessment and transparent disclosure in biodiversity-related public and private international financing at all levels;

(d) Harnessing and scaling up synergies and complementarities in project development and financing, including finance targeting the Sustainable Development Goals and, in particular, the biodiversity and climate crises, while enhancing the transparency of reporting, with a view to optimizing biodiversity co-benefits and synergies among international funding sources, in line with Target 19 (e) of the Framework;

(e) Directing more rapidly accessible international resources to key implementation partners, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, at the regional, national and local levels, and facilitating partnerships to improve public awareness and gender

⁴⁸⁶ For example, by considering using such frameworks as the one developed by the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures and encouraging such cooperation initiatives as the one between the Taskforce and the International Sustainability Standards Board.

responsiveness, ensuring community engagement and results on the ground, including, as appropriate, for collective actions, Mother Earth-centric approaches and non-market-based approaches;

(f) Strengthening ownership and the capacity to gain access to funding for Parties, as well as indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and other stakeholders;

(g) Encouraging the United Nations development system to further strengthen, as needed, the capacity of United Nations country teams to support programme countries, upon request, with integrating their priorities, as identified in national biodiversity strategies and action plans and other national biodiversity planning instruments, into United Nations sustainable development cooperation frameworks;

(h) Using, as appropriate, international finance to leverage public and private domestic biodiversity finance, including to support the implementation of national biodiversity finance plans.

B. Significant increase in domestic resource mobilization from all sources

1. New and additional resources

10. New and additional resources are mobilized with a view to achieving a significant increase in domestic resource mobilization, in line with Target 19 (b) of the Framework, through:

(a) The undertaking by each Party to provide, in accordance with its capabilities, financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities that are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention, in accordance with its national plans, priorities and programmes, in line with Article 20 of the Convention;

(b) Consideration given by other Governments to increasing their domestic biodiversity funding;

(c) Consideration given by private finance actors, including philanthropic organizations, to increasing their domestic biodiversity funding.

11. New and additional resources may be further mobilized by:

(a) Optimizing the co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises, in line with Target 19 (e) of the Framework;

(b) Scaling up positive incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in line with Target 18 of the Framework;

(c) Significantly increasing domestic private finance for biodiversity, including from philanthropic organizations, by leveraging private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies for raising new and additional resources and encouraging the private sector, including the philanthropic sector, to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments, in line with Target 19 (c) of the Framework, with environmental and social safeguards, through partnerships, as appropriate;

(d) Stimulating innovative schemes, with environmental and social safeguards, in line with Target 19 (d) of the Framework;

(e) Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, as well as Mother Earth-centric actions and non-market-based approaches, in line with Target 19 (f) of the Framework, by considering, as appropriate and in accordance with national legislation and circumstances, undertaking the following activities:

(i) Developing and implementing policy instruments for the conservation, sustainable use and restoration of biodiversity that are based on those actions and approaches;

- (ii) Integrating those actions and approaches into measures and frameworks that promote sustainable patterns of production and consumption, thereby contributing to Sustainable Development Goal 12;
- (iii) Enhancing different value systems, including for living well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth;
- (iv) Enhancing the rights of nature and the rights of Mother Earth for those countries that recognize them;
- (f) Significantly increasing the use of nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches at the national and subnational levels, with their environmental and social safeguards.⁴⁸⁷

2. Identification and elimination, phasing out or reform of financial resource flows causing harm to biodiversity and their progressive alignment with the goals and target of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

12. Financial resource flows causing harm to biodiversity can be identified and eliminated, phased out or reformed and progressively aligned with the goals and targets of the Framework by:

- (a) Mainstreaming biodiversity into public budgets by progressively aligning all relevant public activities and fiscal and financial flows with the objectives of the Convention and the goals and targets of the Framework;
- (b) Mainstreaming biodiversity into the private sector by progressively aligning all relevant private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the objectives of the Convention and the goals and targets of the Framework;
- (c) Mainstreaming biodiversity, as appropriate, into the policies of national central banks and other regulatory authorities, taking relevant distinct mandates into account;
- (d) Taking effective domestic action on incentives, including subsidies harmful to biodiversity, in line with Target 18 of the Framework, taking the guidance adopted in decision [XII/3](#) of 17 October 2014 into account;
- (e) Encouraging and enabling domestic businesses to, and in particular ensuring that large companies and financial institutions, regularly monitor, assess and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, in line with Target 15 of the Framework, including through nature-related disclosure frameworks and reporting standards.⁴⁸⁸

3. Enhancement of uptake, accessibility, effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and accountability in resource provision and use

13. The uptake, accessibility, effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and accountability in resource provision and use may be enhanced through:

- (a) National and subnational ownership, by aligning biodiversity policies with national development plans;
- (b) Capacity-building and development, technical assistance and technological cooperation for financial planning and effective resource use and management;
- (c) National monitoring systems that enhance transparency and accountability in resource provision and use;

⁴⁸⁷ See United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/5.

⁴⁸⁸ For example, by considering using such frameworks as the one developed by the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures and encouraging such cooperation initiatives as the one between the Taskforce and the International Sustainability Standards Board.

(d) Optimized co-benefits and synergies among domestic funding sources, including finance targeting other sustainable development goals and, in particular, the biodiversity and climate crises.

Annex II

Note: The points below were compiled by the Advisory Committee on Resource Mobilization and, subsequently, by the contact group of resource mobilization during the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, with a view to capturing the full range of views among Parties, in order to inform the referenced work. They were not negotiated.

Working towards enhancing global biodiversity finance: possible criteria for the development of an instrument on biodiversity finance

1. Added value and complementarity vis-à-vis the current biodiversity finance landscape.
2. Access to new, additional, predictable, adequate and timely financing.
3. Contributor base aimed at the mobilization of resources from all sources.
4. Any considerations resulting from decision [16/2](#) on digital sequence information on genetic resources of 1 November 2024.
5. Consistency with the objectives, principles and provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity⁴⁸⁹ and its Protocols.
6. Consistency with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.⁴⁹⁰
7. Under the authority of, and accountable to, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention.
8. Fairness, transparency, inclusiveness and participatory approach.
9. Equitable, efficient and representative governance structure, including by ensuring the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities.
10. Provision of financial resources to developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition, responding to their needs and priorities.
11. Direct allocation and/or project-based disbursement.
12. Reliance on national executing agencies.
13. Participation and involvement of relevant recipient-country authorities in all steps of the funding allocation process, including project development and execution.
14. Recognition of the value of the role of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, including by providing direct access to finance.
15. Existence of a grievance and redress mechanism.
16. Relationship with the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund vis-à-vis its sunset clause.
17. Accountability of trustee and compliance with decisions of the governing body.
18. Ability to capitalize on synergies between support for biodiversity action and support for actions to address other related environmental challenges.
19. Provision of financial resources for collective action, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth-centric actions and non-market-based approaches.

⁴⁸⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

⁴⁹⁰ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

16/35. Cooperation with other conventions and international organizations

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,⁴⁹¹

Recalling also its decisions [XIII/24](#) of 17 December 2016, [14/30](#) of 29 November 2018 and [15/4](#) and [15/13](#) of 19 December 2022,

Taking note of the outcomes of the sixth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme and the inclusion of an item on cooperation with multilateral environmental agreements in its agenda,

Noting the work of the United Nations Environment Management Group in promoting a United Nations system-wide contribution to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,⁴⁹²

Noting also the work undertaken by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the World Organisation for Animal Health and the United Nations Environment Programme to support the implementation and monitoring of the Framework at all levels, including in the context of the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and the One Health approach,

Noting further the relevance of the Programme on Man and the Biosphere of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the biosphere reserves nominated under that programme to the implementation of the Framework and to the enhancement, on a scientific basis, of the relationship between people and the environment,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 77/334 of 1 September 2023, and welcoming the development of the United Nations System-wide Strategy for Water and Sanitation by the Secretary-General to enhance system-wide coordination and policy coherence between water action and sectors that are dependent on water resources and water-related ecosystems,

Encouraging further collaboration between the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Science-Policy Interface of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,⁴⁹³

Welcoming the outcomes of the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁴⁹⁴ and the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,⁴⁹⁵ including decision 1/CMA.5 on the outcome of the first global stocktake, in particular the importance of conserving, protecting and restoring nature and ecosystems towards achieving the Paris Agreement,

Recognizing the contribution of regional strategies, frameworks, plans and initiatives to the implementation of the Framework,

Stressing the importance of enhancing cooperation and synergies among all relevant conventions, organizations and initiatives, in a manner respectful of their respective mandates and with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, of contributing to and monitoring progress on the implementation of the Framework, in line

⁴⁹¹ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

⁴⁹² Decision [15/4](#), annex.

⁴⁹³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

⁴⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

⁴⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 3156, No. 54113.

with its 2030 mission, and the Convention on Biological Diversity⁴⁹⁶ and its Protocols, and of identifying common challenges and solutions for achieving global biodiversity objectives,

Taking note of the important work of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the Permanent Forum on People of African Descent on topics related to biodiversity and traditional knowledge,

Emphasizing the goals and targets of the Framework, its mission to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030 and its vision of living in harmony with nature by 2050, which support the conservation, protection and restoration of nature and the integrity of all ecosystems, including ecosystems acting as sinks and reservoirs for greenhouse gases,

Noting with appreciation the support provided by the Government of Switzerland and the leadership provided by the United Nations Environment Programme in the Bern process, the organization of the Bern III Conference on cooperation among the biodiversity-related conventions for the implementation of the Framework and follow-up activities,

Noting with appreciation also the work of the Co-Chairs of the Bern III Conference and the active participation of representatives of Parties to the conventions, the secretariats of various multilateral environmental agreements, relevant organizations and stakeholders who participated in the Conference,

1. *Welcomes* the decisions of the governing bodies of other conventions and organizations in which they recognized, welcomed or endorsed the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework⁴⁹⁷ and the coordination of their strategies and action plans with the Framework, in line with paragraph 4 of decision [15/13](#) of the Conference of the Parties, and encourages the governing bodies of other conventions and organizations to do the same;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the contribution of United Nations entities, other intergovernmental agreements and processes and international organizations to the development of tools and guidance on biodiversity and the Framework;

3. *Takes note* of the outcomes of the Bern III Conference as an important contribution to effective implementation of the Framework;

4. *Notes* the work of the Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Conventions and the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions for enhancing cooperation and synergies among the conventions;

5. *Invites* the Parties to the Rio Conventions to strengthen synergies and cooperation in the implementation of each convention, in accordance with national circumstances and priorities;

6. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Environment Programme, in collaboration with the Rio conventions and other relevant partners, to continue to implement the Framework, including through the road map for Target 2,⁴⁹⁸ in consultation with Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth groups, people living with disabilities and other relevant stakeholders;

7. *Invites* Parties that are members of the United Nations Forum on Forests to consider, as appropriate, the alignment of forest-related commitments and actions in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and voluntary national contributions with the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030;⁴⁹⁹

8. *Invites* Parties to consider, as appropriate, the alignment of water-related voluntary commitments and actions set out in the Water Action Agenda, launched at the United Nations

⁴⁹⁶ Ibid., vol. 1760, No. 30619.

⁴⁹⁷ See [CBD/COP/16/10/Rev.1](#), annex I.

⁴⁹⁸ See www.fao.org/ecosystem-restoration-monitoring/en.

⁴⁹⁹ See General Assembly resolution 71/285.

Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028, with their national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

9. *Welcomes* the sixth joint work plan (2024–2030)⁵⁰⁰ of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat;⁵⁰¹

10. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme to continue to support cooperation and collaboration among biodiversity-related conventions and relevant multilateral environmental agreements, with a view to contributing to the effective and efficient implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols and the Framework;

11. *Also invites* the United Nations Environment Programme to continue its work on the environmental rule of law, while taking fully into consideration the different value systems, as covered in section C of the Framework, which include, for those countries that recognize them, the rights of nature and the rights of Mother Earth in the context of living well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth;⁵⁰²

12. *Further invites* the United Nations Environment Programme to facilitate the exchange of information on initiatives and experiences with the secretariats of other conventions and the United Nations Environment Programme in support of the enhancement of the visibility and dissemination of different value systems, other knowledge systems, living in harmony with nature and, for those countries that recognize them, living well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth, the rights of nature and the rights of Mother Earth, and promoting the development of a joint interactive dialogue on those topics at the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

13. *Invites* Parties to consider the report of the Bern III Conference;⁵⁰³

14. *Encourages* Parties, in line with national priorities and circumstances, to raise awareness of their ongoing process for the update or revision of national biodiversity strategies and action plans across various national policy and planning processes, sustainable development strategies, including for poverty eradication, and policy instruments relevant to the implementation of other multilateral environmental agreements;

15. *Also encourages* Parties to enhance knowledge and understanding of the potential benefits of synergies, cooperation and collaboration when implementing the Convention and its Protocols, including by increasing efforts to use, collect and share good practices, and to foster information exchange, as appropriate;

16. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to continue to enhance synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions, in line with options for action at the national level provided in decision [XIII/24](#), in accordance with their national circumstances and priorities;

17. *Calls upon* Parties, in line with national priorities and circumstances, to establish effective national, regional and subregional coordination processes, mechanisms or approaches to support close collaboration among the national focal points of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols and the national focal points of other conventions and international processes relevant to the delivery of the Framework, without prejudice to the specific objectives and mandates of the various conventions and observing their independent and autonomous nature;

18. *Encourages* Parties to strengthen cooperation through a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, including by promoting the active engagement and strengthening the

⁵⁰⁰ [CBD/COP/16/INF/19](#).

⁵⁰¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 996, No. 14583.

⁵⁰² The provision in paragraph 11 refers to the work conducted by the United Nations Environment Programme in response to the request in paragraph 4 of United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 6/8.

⁵⁰³ [CBD/SBI/4/INF/15](#).

capacity of subnational and local governments to contribute to the effective and efficient implementation of the Convention, other multilateral environmental agreements and the Framework at the national level;

19. *Invites* the governing bodies of the chemicals and waste conventions,⁵⁰⁴ the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other relevant conventions and organizations, including the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste, to collaborate with the three Rio conventions on Target 7 of the Framework on the reduction of pollution to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity, in consultation with Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders;

20. *Invites* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to develop tools and guidance on a human rights-based approach to the implementation of the Framework and to convey the results to the Secretariat;

21. *Invites* Parties to promote synergies through information exchange among existing programmes, projects and activities of other United Nations agencies to jointly further enhance and streamline their contribution under the programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity⁵⁰⁵ of the Convention, in line with the targets of the Framework;

22. *Also invites* Parties to implement the international initiative on biodiversity for food and nutrition⁵⁰⁶ in line with the Framework and to collaborate with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in the preparation of an action plan for implementing the initiative;

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

(a) To continue to collaborate with the secretariats of other conventions and the United Nations Environment Programme in supporting the implementation of specific targets of the Framework, as appropriate;

(b) To continue collaboration with the Secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa through such modalities as the Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Conventions, in line with its terms of references and modus operandi, to identify opportunities for cooperation, including by exploring the potential for a joint programme of work of the Rio conventions to be considered pursuant to decision [16/22](#) of 1 November 2024 by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at a meeting held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting;

(c) To continue its cooperation with the biodiversity-related conventions, the chemicals and waste conventions, multilateral environmental agreements, other conventions and relevant science-policy bodies, including through joint activities and respecting their specific mandates;

(d) To strengthen collaboration with the United Nations Forum on Forests and other relevant organizations, such as the International Tropical Timber Organization, and within the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, to support the coherent implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030, the Convention and the Framework;

(e) To report to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, at a meeting held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, on the aforementioned cooperation activities in support of the implementation of the Convention and the Framework.

⁵⁰⁴ Including the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

⁵⁰⁵ Decisions [IV/5](#), annex, and [VII/5](#), annex I.

⁵⁰⁶ Decision [VIII/23](#).

16/36. Multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties*The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity,⁵⁰⁷ under the guidance of its Bureau, to prepare the list of issues for consideration at its seventeenth meeting;
2. *Decides* to review and update the multi-year programme of work up to 2030 at its seventeenth meeting.

⁵⁰⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

II. Proceedings of the meeting

Background

1. The sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity was held concurrently with the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization. The sixteenth meeting commenced in Cali, Colombia, on 21 October 2024 and had to be suspended on the morning of 2 November 2024, for lack of a quorum, before all items could be considered in plenary. As a result, a first resumed meeting was held online, under silence procedure, from 3 to 6 December 2024 to consider the budget-related decisions (see item 7 below), and a second resumed meeting was held in person in Rome from 25 to 27 February 2025 to consider all remaining items (see items 1–3, 7, 10, 11, 13 and 28–31 below).

2. The sixteenth meeting was preceded by a ceremonial opening, on 20 October 2024, consisting of a cultural presentation and statements⁵⁰⁸ by the President of Colombia, Gustavo Petro Urrego; the Secretary-General of the United Nations, António Guterres; the Minister of Ecology and Environment of China and President of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, Runqiu Huang; the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development of Colombia, María Susana Muhamad González; the Governor of the Department of Valle del Cauca, Dilian Francisca Toro Torres; and the Mayor of Cali, Álvaro Alejandro Eder Garcés.

Attendance

3. The meeting was attended by 180 Parties and two non-Parties.⁵⁰⁹

Item 1

Opening of the meeting

4. The 1st plenary session was held jointly with those of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, on 21 October 2024.

5. The President of the fifteenth meeting declared the meetings open at 9.30 a.m. In his remarks, he characterized the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework as a new milestone for global biodiversity conservation. Its value lay not only in its ambitious goals and pragmatic solutions, but also in the strength and effectiveness of its implementation. Translating its commitments into practice would require stronger cooperation, rational allocation and effective use of resources, formulation and implementation of stringent laws and recommendations, the promotion of innovative measures and enhanced mainstreaming of biodiversity in all sectors. The sixteenth meeting offered an opportunity to review progress in implementation, diagnose challenges and propose solutions, in particular for such difficult issues as digital sequence information on genetic resources, implementation monitoring and resource mobilization. He called upon Parties to demonstrate the unity and flexibility needed to reach consensus on key issues, mobilize the needed resources and take practical action.

6. Opening remarks were delivered by the Executive Secretary of the Convention, Astrid Schomaker, and the incoming President of the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development of Colombia.

⁵⁰⁸ Statements made during the meeting and submitted in writing by participants are available at www.cbd.int/meetings/COP-16.

⁵⁰⁹ See [CBD/COP/16/INF/1](http://www.cbd.int/inf/1) for the list of participants.

7. The Executive Secretary welcomed participants and thanked the many donors that had enabled representatives of developing country Parties and of indigenous peoples and local communities to participate in the meeting, which should build on the success of the previous meeting in delivering the Framework. The present meeting was the largest yet, reflecting a greater acknowledgement that reversing biodiversity loss required urgent attention, and the high-level segment would carry an unprecedented amount of political capital, thanks in large part to extensive diplomatic outreach by the Government of Colombia.

8. The present planetary crisis, including biodiversity loss, was contributing to human crises, such as conflict, displacement and deteriorating health, and action by Parties was thus critical for the future of humankind. Among the important steps to be taken at the meeting, four stood out: the alignment of national planning with the Framework, and the yardsticks that would be used to measure progress against its 23 targets; the recognition of the role of indigenous peoples and local communities in the institutional functioning of the Convention; resource mobilization and the pressing need for progress on means of implementation; and the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources, including a global fund. It was urgent to resolve outstanding issues and adopt measures that would make unified action on biodiversity possible.

9. In her remarks, the incoming President underscored that the implementation of the Framework would require a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to protecting, conserving and restoring nature. Revolutionizing how humanity connected with nature and ecosystems was just as important as the energy transition and other global initiatives for creating a sense of common purpose, building peace and security and promoting multilateralism. In organizing the present meeting, the Government of Colombia had strived to create a political environment in which all stakeholders could foster the growing understanding that there was a new possibility for global governance built on transparency, a willingness to compromise, the recognition of common responsibility and the fulfilling of commitments. Given the urgency of the agenda for planetary recovery, Parties should focus on substantive issues, seek solutions and avoid becoming unduly preoccupied with negotiation methodology. The success of the meeting hinged on reaching agreement on the following key items: a programme of work for indigenous peoples and local communities that recognized the value of their knowledge, experience and role at the front line of the biodiversity crisis; a decision on digital sequence information on genetic resources, which not only was important for the Convention but also would serve as an example in such related arenas as climate change; the mobilization of the financing and resources needed to achieve the targets of the Framework; a monitoring system based on agreed parameters; and a review of the effectiveness of processes under the Convention and its Protocols, which would help to elevate the profile the Convention and the Framework and ensure that action was taken in a responsible and accountable manner.

Resumed meeting

10. The President opened the second resumed meeting at 10.10 a.m. on 25 February 2025, at the 7th plenary session.⁵¹⁰

11. Opening remarks were made by the President, the Executive Secretary and the Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Elizabeth Mrema, on behalf of the Secretary-General.

12. The President began her remarks by thanking delegates for reconvening for the second resumed meeting. She stressed the importance of the international public policy approved at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the subsequent work, both in Cali and since then, on what she characterized as humanity's most important purpose in the twenty-first century, namely, its collective capacity to sustain life on Earth. She called upon delegates to send stakeholders

⁵¹⁰ The first resumed meeting, representing the 6th plenary session, was held online under silence procedure from 3 to 6 December 2024 (see item 7).

a message that, despite global tensions, limited fiscal space and armed conflict, it was possible to work collaboratively to honour life and nature, a value shared by all peoples of the world. Beyond the technical decisions, political decisions were required, to create the capacity needed, transcend outdated institutional structures and spark the creative capacity to imagine building something better. She acknowledged the high-level political engagement seen since the meeting in Cali, including in ministerial consultations, and urged delegates to seize the opportunity to shape a future where the means matched the ends, thereby demonstrating that multilateralism could deliver the solutions needed to address the crisis. Recalling the Inirida flower, which was the symbol of the sixteenth meeting and served as a reminder of resiliency and the potential to overcome obstacles, she invited delegates to muster their best efforts over the ensuing three days to achieve the meeting's goal of peace with nature.

13. The UNEP Deputy Executive Director said that, with biodiversity on the brink, the foundations of life were unravelling, but that the Framework was a plan to rescue humanity from a crisis of its own making. In Cali, delegates had made important strides towards making the Framework a reality, but much work remained to ensure that it could be implemented in full. With the world approaching dangerous tipping points, it was now imperative to agree on how biodiversity finance commitments would be honoured and how progress in implementing the Framework would be monitored. Success required accountability, and action demanded finance, and all Parties were urged to recognize that no one would win if the talks failed. No country was immune to the crisis, nor could any country address it on its own. Multilateralism was the only hope, and all Parties were called upon to do everything that they could to find common ground and seek solutions, as nature could not wait.

14. The Executive Secretary welcomed delegates to Rome and thanked them for adopting the budget under silence procedure, thus enabling the Secretariat to push forward with its many assigned tasks. She thanked the many donors that supported full participation in meetings, and in particular Austria, Finland, Germany and Japan for their additional contributions in 2025. The meeting in Cali had seen an unprecedented whole-of-society mobilization for biodiversity, and stakeholders were now looking to Parties to take decisions that mattered for their future. Among other things, Parties needed to finalize their national biodiversity strategies and action plans aligned with the Framework; 46 Parties had submitted their updated strategies and action plans to date, and she urged the others to accelerate their efforts. The work of the sixteenth meeting also had to be completed, which, she underscored, did not involve new commitments but rather agreeing on how commitments already made would be implemented. Since the meeting in Cali, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services had adopted two groundbreaking assessments that underscored the urgency of acting to halt and reverse biodiversity loss and spur transformative change while generating significant business opportunities. She therefore appealed to Parties to give the Framework a chance to reach its aims and, while acknowledging differing perspectives, responsibilities and capacities, to act in solidarity and send a clear message that multilateralism was the only way forward.

Item 2

Organizational matters

15. The Conference of the Parties considered agenda item 2 at its 1st plenary session. It had before it a provisional agenda,⁵¹¹ an annotated provisional agenda⁵¹² and a proposed organization of work.⁵¹³ An information document on procedures for elections to fill the positions of vice-presidents of the Conference of the Parties and chairs of the intergovernmental subsidiary bodies had also been issued in relation to item 2.⁵¹⁴

⁵¹¹ [CBD/COP/16/1](#).

⁵¹² [CBD/COP/16/1/Add.1](#).

⁵¹³ [CBD/COP/16/1/Add.2](#).

⁵¹⁴ [CBD/COP/16/INF/2](#).

Election of the President

16. In accordance with rule 21 of the rules of procedure for its meetings, the Conference of the Parties elected, by acclamation, the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development of Colombia as President of its sixteenth meeting.

Election of the Vice-Presidents

17. In accordance with rule 21 of the rules of procedure, 10 vice-presidents had been elected by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting to serve until the closure of the sixteenth meeting. Subsequently, one member of the Bureau had been replaced by the Party concerned. The following representatives served as Vice-Presidents of the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties:

Khangeziwe Mabuza (Eswatini)⁵¹⁵
 Abderahmane Zino Izourar (Algeria)
 Krishneel Nand (Fiji)
 Somaly Chan (Cambodia)
 Teona Karchava (Georgia)
 Angela Lozan (Republic of Moldova)
 Gillian Guthrie (Jamaica)
 María Teresa Becerra Ramírez (Colombia)
 Eric Schauls (Luxembourg)
 Norbert Bärlocher (Switzerland)

18. The Conference of the Parties agreed that Ms. Chan would act as Rapporteur for the meeting, as proposed by the Bureau.

19. At its 3rd plenary session, on 30 October 2024, in accordance with rule 21 of its rules of procedure, the Conference of the Parties elected the following representatives to serve as members of the Bureau for a term of office commencing upon the closure of the sixteenth meeting:

Joséphine Thérèse Babette Beyala Epse Eloundou (Cameroon)
 Jonas Komi Anthé (Togo)
 Bilal Qteshat (Jordan)
 Illam Atho Mohamed (Maldives)
 Adla Kahrić (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
 Jakhongir Talipov (Uzbekistan)
 Corina Sarli (Argentina)
 Gillian Guthrie (Jamaica)
 Gaute Hanssen (Norway)
 Eric Schauls (Luxembourg)

Election of officers of subsidiary bodies and other meetings

20. At its 2nd plenary session, on 25 October 2024, the Conference of the Parties elected Jean Bruno Mikissa (Gabon) as Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, by acclamation, for a term of office extending until the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

⁵¹⁵ Replacing Hlobisile Sikhosana (Eswatini), who had been elected by the Conference of the Parties at the resumed second part of its fifteenth meeting.

21. At the same session, the Conference of the Parties elected Clarissa Souza Della Nina (Brazil) as Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, by acclamation, for a term of office extending until the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Adoption of the agenda

22. At its 1st plenary session, the Conference of the Parties adopted the following agenda on the basis of the provisional agenda prepared by the Secretariat in consultation with the Bureau:

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Organizational matters.
3. Report on the credentials of representatives to the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
4. Pending issues.
5. Date and venue of future meetings of the Conference of the Parties.
6. Reports of intersessional and regional preparatory meetings.
7. Administration of the Convention and budget for the trust funds.
8. Progress on the preparation of targets and updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans by Parties in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.
9. Digital sequence information on genetic resources.
10. Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review.
11. Resource mobilization and financial mechanism.
12. Capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management.
13. Cooperation with international organizations and bodies established under other conventions.
14. Implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions.
15. Communication, education and public awareness.
16. Scientific and technical needs to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including implications for the programmes of work of the Convention.
17. Mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors.
18. Diverse values of biodiversity.
19. Sustainable wildlife management.
20. Marine and coastal biodiversity, and island biodiversity.
21. Invasive alien species.
22. Biodiversity and health.
23. Plant conservation.
24. Synthetic biology.
25. Biodiversity and climate change.
26. Liability and redress (Article 14, paragraph 2).

27. Review of the effectiveness of processes under the Convention and its Protocols.
28. Multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties.
29. Other matters.
30. Adoption of the report.
31. Closure of the meeting.

Organization of work

23. At its 1st plenary session, the Conference of the Parties agreed to organize its work as set out in annex III to the proposed organization of work. The Conference of the Parties consequently agreed to establish two working groups. Working Group I would be chaired by Charlotta Sörqvist (Sweden) and Working Group II by Hesiquio Benítez Díaz (Mexico).

Work of sessional working groups

24. Working Group I held six sessions between 21 October and 1 November 2024 and adopted its report⁵¹⁶ on 1 November 2024.

25. Working Group II held 12 sessions between 21 October and 1 November 2024 and adopted its report⁵¹⁷ on 1 November 2024.

First stocktake session

26. The 2nd plenary session of the Conference of the Parties served in part as a stocktake session held jointly with the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol. During the stocktake session, the Chairs of Working Group I, Working Group II and the contact group on budgetary matters reported on the progress made to date.

27. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Fiji (on behalf of the Pacific small island developing States represented at the meeting), Lao People's Democratic Republic (on behalf of the States members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations represented at the meeting) and Russian Federation (also on behalf of Brazil, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), South Africa and the United Arab Emirates).

Second stocktake session

28. The 3rd plenary session of the Conference of the Parties served in part as a second stocktake session held jointly with the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol. During the stocktake session, representatives heard a report from the President on the outcomes of the high-level segment, as well as reports by the Chairs of Working Group I, Working Group II and the contact group on budgetary matters on the progress made to date.

29. A statement was made by a representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (also on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, Brazil, the Cook Islands, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kiribati, Malaysia, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Palau, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and the African States).

Heads of delegation session

30. On 1 November, following the posting of a number of draft decisions as non-papers, the President convened a closed session to hear the input of heads of delegation. The draft decisions in question were subsequently revised, taking into account the views that had been expressed.

⁵¹⁶ [CBD/COP/16/WG.I/L.1](#).

⁵¹⁷ [CBD/COP/16/WG.II/L.1](#).

First resumed meeting

31. Ahead of the first resumed meeting, the Secretariat issued an opening communication from the President⁵¹⁸ and a scenario note⁵¹⁹ for the adoption under silence procedure of two budget-related draft decisions.⁵²⁰ The result of the silence procedures is described under item 7 below.

Second resumed meeting

32. At its 7th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties had before it an annotated provisional agenda for all outstanding agenda items⁵²¹ (items 10, 11, 13 and 28–31) and a proposed organization of work and scenario note,⁵²² both of which had been prepared by the Secretariat in consultation with the Bureau.

33. The Conference of the Parties approved the proposed scenario note, as set out in section II of document [CBD/COP/16/1/Add.5](#), and the proposed organization of work, as set out in the annex to the same document.

34. At its 13th plenary session, on 27 February 2025, the Conference of the Parties agreed, pursuant to its decision [16/25](#), to extend its session beyond the recommended limit of 13 hours from the start of the first open-ended meeting of the day.

Item 3**Report on the credentials of representatives to the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties**

35. At its 1st plenary session, the Conference of the Parties noted that, in accordance with the relevant rules of its rules of procedure, the Bureau had reviewed the list of observers admitted to the meeting⁵²³ and would examine the credentials of delegations and report thereon at a later session. It also noted that the Bureau had designated Ms. Mabuza as its representative for the review of credentials.

36. At the 2nd plenary session, Ms. Mabuza reported that 173 Parties to the Convention were registered as attending the meeting. Representatives of 150 registered Parties had submitted credentials in full compliance with rule 18 of the rules of procedure, while representatives of 1 registered Party had submitted credentials that were not fully compliant. Representatives of 22 registered Parties had not yet submitted credentials.

37. At the 3rd plenary session, Ms. Mabuza reported that 180 Parties to the Convention were registered as attending the meeting. Representatives of 160 registered Parties had submitted credentials in full compliance with rule 18 of the rules of procedure, while representatives of 1 registered Party had submitted credentials that were not fully compliant. Representatives of 19 registered Parties had not yet submitted credentials.

38. At the 4th plenary session, on 31 October 2024, the President said that the report on credentials had been issued as information document CBD/COP/16/INF/41. In addition, the representatives of Tajikistan had submitted fully compliant credentials, bringing the number of Parties that had submitted credentials in full compliance with rule 18 of the rules of procedure to 161 for the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

39. The Conference of the Parties took note of, and approved, the report on credentials.⁵²⁴

⁵¹⁸ Available at www.cbd.int/documents/674de2301cbd9b9b1ed6a93c.

⁵¹⁹ [CBD/COP/16/1/Add.3](#).

⁵²⁰ [CBD/COP/16/L.35/Part.A](#) and [CBD/COP/16/L.36](#).

⁵²¹ [CBD/COP/16/1/Add.4](#).

⁵²² [CBD/COP/16/1/Add.5](#).

⁵²³ [CBD/COP/16/INF/39](#).

⁵²⁴ Belize, Tajikistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) submitted credentials after the report on credentials had been issued, and a revised report ([CBD/COP/16/INF/41/Rev.1](#)) was subsequently issued with updated data.

Second resumed meeting

40. At the 9th plenary session, on 26 February 2025, Ms. Mabuza informed the Conference of the Parties that 153 Parties were registered as attending the second resumed meeting. Representatives of 139 registered Parties had submitted credentials in full compliance with rule 18 of the rules of procedure, while representatives of 14 registered Parties had not yet submitted credentials. The report on credentials for the second resumed meeting had been issued as information document [CBD/COP/16/INF/44](#).

41. The Conference of the Parties took note of, and approved, the report on credentials.⁵²⁵

Item 4**Pending issues**

42. The Conference of the Parties considered agenda item 4 at its 2nd plenary session. The only pending issue related to paragraph 1 of rule 40 of the rules of procedure and paragraphs 4 and 16 of the financial rules for the administration of the Trust Fund for the Convention, which remained bracketed owing to a lack of consensus among Parties concerning the majority required for decision-making on matters of substance.

43. The Conference of the Parties agreed to defer discussion of the issue to its seventeenth meeting.

Item 5**Date and venue of future meetings of the Conference of the Parties**

44. The Conference of the Parties considered agenda item 5 at its 1st plenary session. It had before it a draft decision.⁵²⁶

45. The Conference of the Parties noted that the seventeenth meeting was expected to be hosted by a Party from the Eastern European States and that the Secretariat had received two offers to host the meeting, both from Parties in that region. It was agreed that that regional group would hold consultations, with a view to reaching agreement on the matter.

46. At its 3rd plenary session, the Conference of the Parties heard presentations by the delegations of Armenia and Azerbaijan.

47. The Conference of the Parties agreed to hold a secret ballot on the matter.

48. At the 4th plenary session, a representative of the Secretariat outlined the balloting procedure, as stipulated in rule 46 of the rules of procedure, and drew attention to information document [CBD/COP/16/INF/42](#), which contained information on the procedure for taking a decision on the venue of the seventeenth meeting.

49. At the invitation of the Chair, Ms. Eloundou (Cameroon), Nenenteiti Teariki-Ruatu (Kiribati) and Jeremiah Edmund (Saint Lucia) acted as tellers.

50. A vote was taken by secret ballot, with the following results:

Number of ballot papers: 131

Number of invalid ballots: 1

Number of valid ballots: 130

Abstentions: 7

⁵²⁵ Argentina, Barbados, Botswana, the United Republic of Tanzania and Vanuatu submitted credentials after the report on credentials for the second resumed meeting had been issued, and a revised report ([CBD/COP/16/INF/44/Rev.1](#)) was subsequently issued with updated data.

⁵²⁶ CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1, item 5.

Number of members present and voting: 123

Required majority: 62

Number of votes obtained:

Armenia: 65

Azerbaijan: 58

51. Having obtained the required majority, Armenia was selected to host the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
52. The Conference of the Parties agreed that the President would prepare a revised draft decision on the matter for its consideration.
53. At its 5th plenary session, on 1 November 2024, the Conference of the Parties considered draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.28, submitted by the President, and adopted it as decision [16/27](#).

Item 6

Reports of intersessional and regional preparatory meetings

54. The Conference of the Parties considered agenda item 6 at its 1st plenary session. It had before it the following reports on intersessional work undertaken by various bodies since its fifteenth meeting: the reports of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice on its twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth meetings,⁵²⁷ the reports of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation on its fourth and fifth meetings,⁵²⁸ the report of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on its twelfth meeting⁵²⁹ and the reports of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Benefit-sharing from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources on its first and second meetings.⁵³⁰
55. The Conference of the Parties heard oral reports from the Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, the Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and the representative of the Chair of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and of the Chair of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Benefit-sharing.
56. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Democratic Republic of the Congo and Egypt (speaking in his capacity as Rapporteur of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fifth meeting).
57. The Conference of the Parties took note of the information provided and agreed to consider the recommendations of the subsidiary bodies in the working groups, under the relevant agenda items.

⁵²⁷ [CBD/SBSTTA/25/13](#) and [CBD/SBSTTA/26/9](#), respectively.

⁵²⁸ [CBD/SBI/4/17](#) and [CBD/SBI/5/4](#), respectively.

⁵²⁹ [CBD/WG8J/12/8](#).

⁵³⁰ [CBD/WGDSI/1/3](#) and [CBD/WGDSI/2/3](#), respectively.

Item 7**Administration of the Convention and budget for the trust funds**

58. The Conference of the Parties considered agenda item 7 at its 1st plenary session. It had before it two draft decisions⁵³¹ and notes by the Secretariat on the administration of the Convention and its Protocols for the biennium 2023–2024,⁵³² the proposed budget for the programmes of work of the Convention and its Protocols for the biennium 2025–2026,⁵³³ the requirements for the trust fund for additional voluntary contributions in support of approved activities⁵³⁴ and the functional review of the Secretariat.⁵³⁵

59. The Executive Secretary reported on the activities of the Secretariat and presented the proposed budget for the programmes of work of the Convention and its Protocols for the biennium 2025–2026.

60. The Conference of the Parties to the Convention, also serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Protocols, established a contact group on budgetary matters, chaired by Charles Gbedemah (Ghana), with the mandate to consider the proposed budget for the biennium 2025–2026 in detail.

61. In addition, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, also serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Protocols, established a group of friends of the President, facilitated by Mr. Gbedemah, to address the matters discussed by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation in relation to the process for appointing future executive secretaries.

62. At its 5th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties heard a report from the Chair of the contact group on budgetary matters, also in his capacity of facilitator of the group of friends of the President.

63. Owing to the loss of a quorum, however, discussions had to be suspended before they could be completed (see item 31 below).

64. From 3 to 6 December 2024, the Conference of the Parties held its 6th plenary session by means of an online resumed meeting to consider the adoption under silence procedure of draft decisions [CBD/COP/16/L.35/Part.A](#)⁵³⁶ and [CBD/COP/16/L.36](#), submitted by the President.⁵³⁷

65. The silence procedures having concluded on 6 December without the Parties raising any objections during the period specified for breaking silence, the President issued a closing communication informing the Parties that the two draft decisions were considered as adopted, as decisions [16/28](#) and [16/29](#), respectively.

66. At its 12th plenary session, on 27 February 2025, the Conference of the Parties considered draft decision [CBD/COP/16/L.35/Part.B](#), submitted by the President.

67. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, European Union and its member States, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Norway, Panama, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

68. It was agreed that interested Parties would hold informal discussions to resolve the outstanding issues.

⁵³¹ [CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1](#), item 7, and [CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1/Add.1](#), item 7.

⁵³² [CBD/COP/16/3-CBD/CP/MOP/11/4-CBD/NP/MOP/5/4](#).

⁵³³ [CBD/COP/16/4-CBD/CP/MOP/11/5-CBD/NP/MOP/5/5](#).

⁵³⁴ [CBD/COP/16/4/Add.1-CBD/CP/MOP/11/5/Add.1-CBD/NP/MOP/5/5/Add.1](#).

⁵³⁵ [CBD/COP/16/4/Add.2-CBD/CP/MOP/11/5/Add.2-CBD/NP/MOP/5/5/Add.2](#).

⁵³⁶ Document [CBD/COP/16/L.35](#), issued on 1 November, was split into [CBD/COP/16/L.35/Part.A](#) and [CBD/COP/16/L.35/Part.B](#) to allow for the consideration and adoption of the former at the first resumed meeting, before the end of the budget year.

⁵³⁷ All documents pertaining to the online resumed meeting are available at www.cbd.int/meetings/COP-16-R1.

69. At its 13th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties resumed its consideration of the draft decision and heard a report on the outcome of the informal discussions, including a proposed amendment to the text.
70. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Bahrain, Brazil, Egypt, European Union and its member States, Kenya and Togo.
71. The Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision, as orally amended, as decision [16/30](#).

Item 8

Progress on the preparation of targets and updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans by Parties in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

72. The Conference of the Parties considered agenda item 8 at its 1st plenary session. It had before it a draft decision⁵³⁸ based on recommendation [5/1](#) of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and a summary of the discussions held during the pilot open-ended forum for voluntary country review of implementation at the fifth meeting of the Subsidiary Body, prepared by the Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.⁵³⁹
73. A representative of the Secretariat provided updated information on the number of Parties that had submitted national targets.
74. The Conference of the Parties agreed that the President would conduct informal consultations aimed at finding a solution for the bracketed text and prepare a revised draft decision for consideration at a later session.
75. At its 2nd plenary session, the Conference of the Parties considered a revised draft decision submitted by the President. It approved a portion of the text, as orally amended by the President, and agreed that the Secretariat would prepare a further revised version of the draft decision for consideration at a later session.
76. At its 5th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties considered draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.25, submitted by the President.
77. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina and European Union and its member States.
78. The Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision, as orally amended, as decision [16/1](#).

Item 9

Digital sequence information on genetic resources

79. Working Group I considered agenda item 9 at its 1st session, on 21 October, in conjunction with item 14 of the agenda for the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol. It had before it a draft decision⁵⁴⁰ and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Resource Mobilization regarding the adequate entity to receive and disburse the revenue generated by the mechanism established under decision [15/9](#).⁵⁴¹ The reports of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Benefit-sharing from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources on its first and second meetings⁵⁴² and the report of the Advisory Committee on Resource Mobilization on its third meeting⁵⁴³ had also been made available as reference documents.

⁵³⁸ [CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1/Add.1](#), item 8.

⁵³⁹ [CBD/SBI/5/4](#), annex.

⁵⁴⁰ [CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1](#), item 9.

⁵⁴¹ [CBD/COP/16/5](#).

⁵⁴² [CBD/WGDSI/1/3](#) and [CBD/WGDSI/2/3](#), respectively.

⁵⁴³ [CBD/RM/AC/2024/2/2](#).

80. Working Group I agreed to establish a contact group, co-chaired by Lacticia Tshitwamulomoni (South Africa) and William Lockhart (United Kingdom), to prepare a revised draft decision on modalities for operationalizing the multilateral mechanism, using the draft decision contained in document [CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1](#) as the basis for its work and taking into account the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Resource Mobilization.

81. At its 5th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties considered revised draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.32/Rev.1,⁵⁴⁴ submitted by the President.

82. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, European Union and its member States, Japan, India, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Peru, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

83. The Conference of the Parties adopted the revised draft decision, as orally amended, as decision [16/2](#).

84. Following the adoption of the decision, statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Panama and Peru.

85. In her statement, a representative of Argentina expressed a reservation with respect to companies utilizing digital sequence information on genetic resources under the purview of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture rather than that of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

86. A representative of Panama, supported by Peru, made a statement regarding the technical limitations faced by small delegations.

Item 10

Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review

87. Working Group I considered agenda item 10 at its 1st session. It had before it two draft decisions, one on the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the other on mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review,⁵⁴⁵ as well as elements of a draft decision on the pilot open-ended forum for voluntary country review of implementation conducted at the fifth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation,⁵⁴⁶ to be taken into account when considering the second component of the agenda item. The following information documents had also been issued in relation to item 10: revised guidance on using the indicators of the monitoring framework;⁵⁴⁷ revised guidance on needs related to implementing the monitoring framework;⁵⁴⁸ a summary of proposed changes to the list of component and complimentary indicators of the monitoring framework;⁵⁴⁹ and a report on indicator D.3 on private funding.⁵⁵⁰

88. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Democratic Republic of the Congo and Russian Federation.

89. Working Group I agreed to establish a single contact group, co-chaired by Gillian Guthrie (Jamaica) and Carolina Caceres (Canada), to address both components of agenda item 10 and arrive at a compromise text for the outstanding important elements and the bracketed text. Working Group I

⁵⁴⁴ Document CBD/COP/16/L.32 was issued on 1 November but was revised before being considered in plenary session following informal consultations.

⁵⁴⁵ [CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1](#), item 10.

⁵⁴⁶ [CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1/Add.1](#), item 10.

⁵⁴⁷ [CBD/COP/16/INF/3](#).

⁵⁴⁸ [CBD/COP/16/INF/4](#).

⁵⁴⁹ [CBD/COP/16/INF/5](#).

⁵⁵⁰ [CBD/COP/16/INF/31](#).

also agreed that the Co-Chairs could establish a group of friends of the Co-Chairs to provide them with support on particular issues, as needed.

Monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

90. At its 6th session, on 1 November, Working Group I considered a revised draft decision submitted by the Chair following discussions in the contact group.

91. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Democratic Republic of the Congo, European Union and its member States, Fiji, India, Japan, Mexico, Namibia (on behalf of the African States), New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Russian Federation, South Africa, Switzerland, Uganda, United Kingdom, Vanuatu and Zimbabwe.

92. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the revised draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary session as draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.26.

93. At its 8th plenary session, on 25 February 2025, the Conference of the Parties considered draft decision [CBD/COP/16/L.26](#), submitted by the Chair of Working Group I.

94. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, European Union and its member States, Japan, Jordan, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Zimbabwe (on behalf of the African States).

95. A statement was also made by a representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

96. The Conference of the Parties agreed that a small group of interested Parties, composed of representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, the European Union and its member States, Jordan, Mexico, Namibia, Norway, the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom, would convene to resolve the outstanding issues.

97. At its 9th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties heard an oral report by a representative of the small group, including a text proposal agreed by the group.

98. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Bahrain, Brazil, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, European Union and its member States, India, Indonesia, Japan, Namibia, Panama, Russian Federation, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

99. The Conference of the Parties agreed that the President would prepare a revised draft decision for consideration at a later session.

100. At its 13th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties considered revised draft decision [CBD/COP/16/L.26/Rev.1](#) and adopted it as decision [16/31](#).

101. Subsequently, the representative of Argentina expressed a reservation with respect to the adopted decision, stating that her country wished to dissociate itself from the references to the Sustainable Development Goals in paragraph 23. Regarding references to climate change in the decision, she specified that measurement of progress should be based on scientific evidence, avoiding a dogmatic approach. Last, she said that Argentina understood the term “gender” to be used as defined in article 7, paragraph 3, of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review

102. Working Group I, at its 6th session, agreed to that the outcome of the contact group would be incorporated into a text prepared by the President for transmission to the plenary session, as draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.33.

103. At its 8th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties considered draft decision [CBD/COP/16/L.33](#), submitted by the President.

104. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, European Union and its member States, Gabon, Georgia, Japan, Mexico, Namibia, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, South Africa (on behalf of the African States), Vanuatu (also on behalf of the Cook Islands, Fiji, Micronesia (Federated States of), Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea and Samoa), United Kingdom and Zimbabwe.

105. The Conference of the Parties agreed that the President would consult with interested Parties to resolve the outstanding issues.

106. At its 9th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties heard a report from the President on the consultations held.

107. Statements were made by the representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Brazil, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, European Union and its member States, Fiji, Ghana, Indonesia, Mexico, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Vanuatu and Zimbabwe.

108. At its 12th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties resumed its consideration of draft decision [CBD/COP/16/L.33](#) and approved it, as orally amended by the representative of the Secretariat, for adoption at a later session.

109. During the discussion, the representative of the Russian Federation requested that the present report reflect the understanding that the experts selected to serve on the advisory group envisaged in the draft decision would be selected on an equal basis from each of the five regions of the United Nations.

110. At its 13th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties considered the revised version of the draft decision⁵⁵¹ and adopted it as decision [16/32](#).

111. Subsequently, statements were made by the representative of the following Parties: Argentina and Spain.

112. In her statement, the representative of Argentina expressed a reservation with respect to the adopted decision, stating that her country wished to dissociate itself from the references to the Sustainable Development Goals in the adopted decision. She specified that informed consent by other actors that were not national Governments applied only as far as supporting biodiversity was concerned and had no implications regarding respect for a nation's sovereignty or territory or recognition of its authorities.

Item 11

Resource mobilization and financial mechanism

113. Working Group I considered agenda item 11 at its 1st session. It had before it two draft decisions, one on resource mobilization and the other on the financial mechanism.⁵⁵² It also had before it notes by the Secretariat on the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Resource Mobilization regarding the adequate entity to receive and disburse the revenue generated by the mechanism established under decision [15/9](#),⁵⁵³ the financial mechanism,⁵⁵⁴ consolidated previous guidance to the Global Environment Facility (GEF),⁵⁵⁵ elements of advice on priorities of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals for consideration in the development of the four-year outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities for the ninth replenishment period of the GEF Trust Fund⁵⁵⁶ and the report on the sixth review of the effectiveness

⁵⁵¹ [CBD/COP/16/L.33/Rev.1](#).

⁵⁵² [CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1](#), item 11.

⁵⁵³ [CBD/COP/16/5](#).

⁵⁵⁴ [CBD/COP/16/6/Rev.1](#).

⁵⁵⁵ [CBD/COP/16/6/Add.1](#).

⁵⁵⁶ [CBD/COP/16/6/Add.2](#).

of the financial mechanism,⁵⁵⁷ as well as the report of the GEF Council for the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention.⁵⁵⁸ The following information documents had also been issued in relation to item 11: a submission from the Plurinational State of Bolivia regarding Target 19, paragraph (f), of the Framework;⁵⁵⁹ the sixth quadrennial review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism;⁵⁶⁰ a resolution of the Standing Committee of the Convention on Migratory Species with regard to elements of advice concerning the funding of national priorities for the Convention on Migratory Species for the development of the four-year outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities for the ninth replenishment period of the GEF Trust Fund;⁵⁶¹ and a note on the exploration of the biodiversity finance landscape.⁵⁶²

Resource mobilization

114. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, European Union and its member States, Jordan, Malawi, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Uganda and Zimbabwe (on behalf of the African States).

115. Working Group I agreed to establish a contact group, co-chaired by Patrick Luna (Brazil) and Ines Verleye (Belgium), to prepare a revised draft decision, using the draft decision on resource mobilization contained in document [CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1](#) as a basis for its work and taking into consideration the submission by the Plurinational State of Bolivia regarding Target 19, paragraph (f), of the Framework.

116. Working Group I, at its 6th session, agreed that the outcome of the contact group would be incorporated into a text prepared by the President for transmission to the plenary session, as draft decision [CBD/COP/16/L.34](#).

117. At its 5th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties commenced its consideration of draft decision [CBD/COP/16/L.34](#), submitted by the President.

118. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Egypt, European Union and its member States, Fiji, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, South Africa (on behalf of the African States), Switzerland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

119. Owing to the loss of a quorum, however, discussions had to be suspended before they could be completed (see item 31 below).

120. At its 7th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties resumed consideration of draft decision [CBD/COP/16/L.34](#).

121. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil (one statement also on behalf of China, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Russian Federation, South Africa and the United Arab Emirates, and another statement on behalf of the Group of Like-minded Megadiverse Countries), Burkina Faso, Canada, Cameroon, Chad, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, European Union and its member States, Fiji (on behalf of the Pacific small island developing States), Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Switzerland, Togo, Uganda, United Kingdom,

⁵⁵⁷ [CBD/COP/16/7](#).

⁵⁵⁸ [CBD/COP/16/8/Rev.1](#).

⁵⁵⁹ [CBD/COP/16/INF/8](#).

⁵⁶⁰ [CBD/COP/16/INF/25](#).

⁵⁶¹ [CBD/COP/16/INF/26](#).

⁵⁶² [CBD/COP/16/INF/32](#).

United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe (on behalf of the African States).

122. The Conference of the Parties agreed that the President would conduct informal consultations aimed at reaching a political understanding on how to move forward with paragraphs 19 to 25 of and annex II to the draft decision.

123. At its 10th plenary session, on 26 February 2025, the Conference of the Parties considered the revised draft decision [CBD/COP/16/L.34/Rev.1](#), submitted by the President.

124. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Bahrain, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt (on behalf of the African States), European Union and its member States, Fiji (on behalf of the Pacific small island developing States), Ghana, Grenada, Haiti, India, Japan, Jordan, Maldives, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, United Arab Emirates and United Kingdom.

125. At its 11th plenary session, on 27 February 2025, the Conference of the Parties resumed its consideration of the revised draft decision.

126. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Australia, Brazil (on behalf of China, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Russian Federation, South Africa and the United Arab Emirates), Cambodia (on behalf of the Asia-Pacific States), Cameroon, Canada (also on behalf of Australia, Iceland, Japan, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom), Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, European Union and its member States, Fiji (on behalf of the Pacific small island developing States), France, Guatemala, Iran (Islamic Republic of) (on behalf of the Group of Like-minded Megadiverse Countries), Jamaica (one statement on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean States, and another statement on its own behalf), Malawi, Peru, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe (on behalf of the African States).

127. The representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo requested that it be put on record that draft decision [CBD/COP/16/L.34/Rev.1](#) was only available in English when it started to be discussed.

128. The Conference of the Parties agreed that a small group composed of the representatives of up to five groups or regions would convene to refine the text.

129. At its 12th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties heard a report by a representative of the Presidency on the outcome of the discussion in the small group and considered the proposed text as set out in a non-paper.

130. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Brazil, China, Egypt, European Union and its member States, Fiji (on behalf of the Pacific small island developing States) and Russian Federation.

131. The Conference of the Parties agreed that the President would produce a second revised version of the draft decision.

132. At its 13th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties considered revised draft decision [CBD/COP/16/L.34/Rev.2](#), submitted by the President, and adopted it as decision [16/34](#).

133. Subsequently, a representative of Argentina expressed a reservation with respect to the adopted decision, stating that her country wished to dissociate itself from the references to the Sustainable Development Goals in paragraphs 9 (d) and 11 (e) (ii) of annex I.

Financial mechanism

134. At the 1st session of Working Group I, a representative of GEF presented the report of the GEF Council for the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

135. The independent evaluator presented his report on the sixth quadrennial review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism.
136. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Brazil, Democratic Republic of the Congo, European Union and its member States, Guatemala, Japan and Seychelles.
137. Working Group I resumed its consideration of the matter at its 2nd session, on 22 October 2024.
138. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Australia, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Fiji, India, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, South Africa, Switzerland, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Viet Nam.
139. Statements were also made by representatives of the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development and the Global Youth Biodiversity Network.
140. Working Group I established a contact group, co-chaired by Laura Bermúdez (Colombia) and Ladislav Miko (Czechia), to consider the draft decision on the financial mechanism contained in document [CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1](#) and new elements arising from the comments made during the session by Parties and observers. The contact group was also requested to coordinate its discussions with those of the contact group on resource mobilization, given the interlinkages between them.
141. At its 6th session, Working Group I considered a revised draft decision submitted by the Chair following discussions in the contact group.
142. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, China, Czechia, European Union and its member States, Fiji, Georgia, Japan, Norway, Peru, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Zimbabwe.
143. Working Group I approved the revised draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary session as draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.31.
144. At its 8th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties considered draft decision [CBD/COP/16/L.31](#), submitted by the Chair of Working Group I.
145. The Conference of the Parties agreed that the penultimate preambular paragraph, paragraphs 17 and 36 to 38 of the draft decision and paragraph 9 (e) of annex I to the draft decision would be considered by the informal group discussing resource mobilization.
146. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Brazil, China, Cuba, Guatemala, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Maldives, Peru and Russian Federation.
147. At its 9th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties resumed its consideration of the draft decision.
148. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Bangladesh and Russian Federation.
149. The representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo raised a point of order, pursuant to rule 33 of the rules of procedure.
150. The President did not grant the point of order.
151. The Conference of the Parties resumed its consideration of the draft decision.
152. A statement was made by the representative of China.
153. The representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo appealed the ruling of the President.

154. The President called for a vote by a show of hands, in accordance with rules 33 and 46 of the rules of procedure.
155. The representative of Ghana requested a roll-call vote, in accordance with rule 46 of the rules of procedure.
156. A statement was made by the representative of Brazil.
157. The President suspended the session at 10.53 a.m. to allow for informal consultations.
158. The session resumed at 12.04 p.m.
159. The representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo withdrew his appeal.
160. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Brazil, Egypt and Russian Federation.
161. The Conference of the Parties approved the draft decision, as orally amended, for adoption at a later session.
162. At its 13th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties considered a revised version of the draft decision,⁵⁶³ submitted by the President, which contained amendments to reflect the interlinkages with the revised draft decision on resource mobilization.
163. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Brazil, Canada, European Union and its member States and Japan.
164. The Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision, as orally amended, as decision [16/33](#).

Item 12

Capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management

165. Working Group I considered agenda item 12 at its 2nd session. It had before it two draft decisions, one on capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer and the other on the clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management,⁵⁶⁴ as well as a note by the Secretariat on further information relevant to the operationalization of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism.⁵⁶⁵ The following information documents had also been issued in relation to item 12: guidance relevant to the subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres in the development of their workplans,⁵⁶⁶ a progress report on the clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management, in response to decision [15/16](#)⁵⁶⁷ and a progress report on technical and scientific cooperation.⁵⁶⁸

Capacity-building and development, and technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer

166. Working Group I agreed to establish a contact group, co-chaired by Mukondi Matshusa (South Africa) and Holly Kelley-Weil (United Kingdom), with the mandate to clean the draft decision, including its annex II, focusing on finding a solution for the bracketed text.

167. At its 5th session, on 31 October, Working Group I considered a revised draft decision submitted by the Chair following discussions in the contact group.

⁵⁶³ [CBD/COP/16/L.31/Rev.1](#).

⁵⁶⁴ [CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1](#), item 12.

⁵⁶⁵ [CBD/COP/16/9](#).

⁵⁶⁶ [CBD/COP/16/INF/24](#).

⁵⁶⁷ [CBD/COP/16/INF/33](#).

⁵⁶⁸ [CBD/COP/16/INF/38](#).

168. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, European Union and its member States, Norway, Russian Federation, South Africa, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

169. Working Group I approved the revised draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary session as draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.13.

170. At its 5th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties considered draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.13, submitted by the Chair of Working Group I.

171. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, European Union and its member States, Norway, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and Switzerland.

172. The Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision, as orally amended, as decision [16/3](#).

Clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management

173. Working Group I agreed that the contact group established to address capacity-building and development, and technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer would also address the draft decision on the clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management, with the objective of submitting to the Working Group a clean text of the draft decision, agreed by consensus.

174. At its 5th session, Working Group I considered a revised draft decision submitted by the Chair following discussions in the contact group.

175. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, European Union and its member States, Gabon, Guatemala, Japan, Norway, Peru, Russian Federation, South Africa, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

176. A statement was also made by a representative of GEF.

177. Working Group I approved the revised draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary session as draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.16.

178. At its 5th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties considered draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.16, submitted by the Chair of Working Group I.

179. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, European Union and its member States, Gabon, Japan, Peru, Russian Federation, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Zambia.

180. The Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision, as orally amended, as decision [16/9](#).

Item 13

Cooperation with international organizations and bodies established under other conventions

181. Working Group I considered agenda item 13 at its 2nd session. It had before it a draft decision⁵⁶⁹ and a note by the Secretariat on cooperation with other conventions and international organizations.⁵⁷⁰ The following information documents had also been issued in relation to item 13: a report of FAO;⁵⁷¹ a progress report on the implementation of the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021–2030;⁵⁷² a progress report on the implementation of the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators;⁵⁷³ the progress report of the

⁵⁶⁹ [CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1](#), item 13.

⁵⁷⁰ [CBD/COP/16/10/Rev.1](#).

⁵⁷¹ [CBD/COP/16/INF/12](#).

⁵⁷² [CBD/COP/16/INF/13](#).

⁵⁷³ [CBD/COP/16/INF/14](#).

Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management for the period 2023–2024;⁵⁷⁴ a report of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) on its activities to support the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols;⁵⁷⁵ a progress report on the roll-out of the Data Reporting Tool for Multilateral Environmental Agreements;⁵⁷⁶ a report by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat);⁵⁷⁷ the sixth joint workplan (2024–2030) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention);⁵⁷⁸ a report on recent developments under the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture of relevance to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Nagoya Protocol;⁵⁷⁹ a report on mercury pollution and biodiversity and the contribution of the Minamata Convention on Mercury to the Framework;⁵⁸⁰ and a report on the Carpathian Biodiversity Framework by the Secretariat of the Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians.⁵⁸¹

182. Presentations were made by representatives of FAO, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention, the Secretariat of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Zoo and Aquarium Association Australasia (also on behalf of the Association of Zoos and Aquariums, the Association française des parcs zoologiques, San Diego Zoo Wildlife Alliance, the Wilder Institute/Calgary Zoo Foundation, the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums and the Zoological Society of London).

183. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Canada, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, European Union and its member States, Guatemala, India, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Tonga, Uganda, United Arab Emirates and United Kingdom.

184. Working Group I resumed its consideration of agenda item 13 at its 3rd session, on 28 October.

185. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Brazil, Cameroon, Guatemala, Kenya (on behalf of the African States), Kyrgyzstan, South Africa, Uganda and United Kingdom.

186. Statements were also made by representatives of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the United Nations Secretariat, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, UNEP and the World Intellectual Property Organization.

187. Further statements were made by representatives of Alliance Bioversity International and the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture, the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, the International Whaling Commission, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and the Nordic Genetic Resource Centre.

188. Working Group I agreed that the Chair would prepare a revised draft decision for consideration at a later session.

189. At its 6th session, Working Group I considered a revised draft decision submitted by the Chair.

190. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo,

⁵⁷⁴ [CBD/COP/16/INF/15](#).

⁵⁷⁵ [CBD/COP/16/INF/16](#).

⁵⁷⁶ [CBD/COP/16/INF/17](#).

⁵⁷⁷ [CBD/COP/16/INF/18](#).

⁵⁷⁸ [CBD/COP/16/INF/19](#).

⁵⁷⁹ [CBD/COP/16/INF/20](#).

⁵⁸⁰ [CBD/COP/16/INF/21](#).

⁵⁸¹ [CBD/COP/16/INF/23](#).

European Union and its member States, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Togo and United Kingdom.

191. A statement was also made by a representative of FAO.

192. Working Group I approved the revised draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary session as draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.30.

193. At its 12th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties considered draft decision [CBD/COP/16/L.30](#), submitted by the Chair of Working Group I.

194. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Bahrain, Cameroon, Cuba, Egypt, Gabon, India, Kenya (on behalf of the African States), Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

195. At its 13th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties considered revised draft decision [CBD/COP/16/L.30/Rev.1](#), submitted by the President.

196. Statements were made by representative of the following Parties: Argentina, Bahrain, Brazil, Cook Islands, Democratic Republic of the Congo, European Union and its member States, Fiji, Georgia, Iceland, India, Japan, Namibia, Norway, Russian Federation, Switzerland and Zimbabwe.

197. The Conference of the Parties adopted the revised draft decision, as orally amended, as decision [16/35](#).

198. Subsequently, a statement was made by the representative of Fiji (on behalf of the Pacific small island developing States).

Item 14

Implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions

199. Working Group I considered agenda item 14 at its 1st session. It had before it four draft decisions: one on the in-depth dialogue on Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention; two on the development of a new programme of work and institutional arrangements on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention; and a fourth on recommendations from the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues pertaining to the Convention.⁵⁸² The following information documents had also been issued in relation to item 14: a summary report on the informal dialogue on the new programme of work and institutional arrangements on Article 8(j) and other provisions;⁵⁸³ a submission from Brazil and Colombia in relation to item 14, on the role of people of African descent;⁵⁸⁴ budget estimates for possible scenarios concerning institutional arrangements on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities;⁵⁸⁵ and a note by the Secretariat on preparatory events of relevance to the proposed new programme of work and institutional arrangements for Article 8(j) and other provisions.⁵⁸⁶

In-depth dialogue on Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention

200. At its 1st session, Working Group I agreed to consider the draft decision at a later session.

201. At its 5th session, Working Group I considered the draft decision, submitted by the Chair, which was identical to the draft decision in document [CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1](#).

202. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Guatemala and Norway.

⁵⁸² [CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1](#), item 14.

⁵⁸³ [CBD/COP/16/INF/30](#), annex.

⁵⁸⁴ [CBD/COP/16/INF/35](#).

⁵⁸⁵ [CBD/COP/16/INF/36](#).

⁵⁸⁶ [CBD/COP/16/INF/37](#).

203. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the revised draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary session as draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.14.

204. At its 5th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties considered draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.14, submitted by the Chair of Working Group I, and adopted it as decision [16/7](#).

Development of a new programme of work and institutional arrangements on Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention

205. At the 1st session of Working Group I, statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo (on behalf of the African States), European Union and its member States, Guatemala, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Russian Federation, Togo, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

206. Working Group I established a contact group, co-chaired by Pernilla Malmer (Sweden) and Lucy Mulenkei (Indigenous Information Network), to continue to discuss the new programme of work and institutional arrangements, with a view to finalizing it.

207. At its 4th session, on 30 October, Working Group I considered three draft decisions submitted by the Chair following discussions in the contact group: one on a new programme of work; another on institutional arrangements; and a third on the role of people of African descent in the implementation of the Framework.

a. Programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity related to indigenous peoples and local communities to 2030

208. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Chile, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, European Union and its member States, Gabon, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Russian Federation, South Africa, Togo, Uganda and Uruguay.

209. A statement was also made by a representative of OHCHR.

210. A further statement was made by a representative of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity.

211. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary session as draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.5.

212. At its 3rd plenary session, the Conference of the Parties considered draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.5, submitted by the Chair of Working Group I.

213. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Chile, European Union and its member States, India, Indonesia, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, Togo and United Kingdom.

214. The Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision, as orally amended, as decision [16/4](#).

b. Institutional arrangements for the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the work undertaken under the Convention on Biological Diversity

215. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Canada, Egypt, Guatemala, Jordan, Mexico and Russian Federation.

216. Working Group I approved the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary session as draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.6.

217. At its 3rd plenary session, the Conference of the Parties considered draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.6, submitted by the Chair of Working Group I.

218. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Cook Islands, European Union and its member States, Fiji (also on behalf of the Cook Islands, Kiribati, Palau, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated

States of), Samoa and Vanuatu), Gabon, Guatemala, Indonesia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Russian Federation, South Africa, Sudan, Togo and Zimbabwe.

219. A statement was also made by a representative of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity.

220. At its 5th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties resumed its consideration of the draft decision.

221. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of the Congo, European Union and its member States, Guatemala, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, South Africa, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

222. The Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision, as orally amended, as decision [16/5](#).

223. Following the adoption of the decision, statements were made by representatives of the Global Youth Biodiversity Network and the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (also on behalf of the Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network).

c. Role of people of African descent, comprising collectives embodying traditional lifestyles, in the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity

224. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Chile, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, European Union and its member States, Gabon, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Russian Federation, South Africa, Togo, Uganda and Uruguay.

225. A statement was also made by a representative of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity.

226. Working Group I approved the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary session as draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.7.

227. At its 3rd plenary session, the Conference of the Parties considered draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.7, submitted by the Chair of Working Group I.

228. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, European Union and its member States, Fiji, Guatemala, Mexico, Norway, Panama, South Africa, Togo, United Kingdom and Uruguay.

229. At its 5th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties resumed its consideration of the draft decision.

230. The Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision, as orally amended during the 3rd plenary session, as decision [16/6](#).

231. Following the adoption of the decision, statements were made by representatives of Brazil and Colombia.

Recommendations from the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

232. Working Group I agreed that the Chair would consult informally with Parties and prepare a draft decision for consideration at a later session.

233. At its 5th session, Working Group I considered the draft decision submitted by the Chair, which was identical to the draft decision in document [CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1](#).

234. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Algeria, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo (on behalf of the African States),

European Union and its member States, Gabon, Guatemala, India, Norway, Panama, Russian Federation, South Africa and Togo.

235. Working Group I approved the draft decision for transmission to the plenary session as draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.15.

236. At its 5th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties considered draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.15, submitted by the Chair of Working Group I.

237. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Canada, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, India and Togo.

238. The Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision, as orally amended, as decision [16/8](#).

Item 15

Communication, education and public awareness

239. Working Group I considered agenda item 15 at its 3rd session. It had before it a draft decision.⁵⁸⁷

240. Working Group I agreed to consider the draft decision, including its annex, at a later session.

241. At its 6th session, Working Group I considered the draft decision, submitted by the Chair, which was identical to the draft decision in document [CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1](#).

242. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, European Union and its member States, Fiji, Israel, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Togo and United Kingdom.

243. Working Group I approved the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary session as draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.29.

244. At its 5th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties considered draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.29, submitted by the Chair of Working Group I.

245. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, European Union and its member States, Norway, Peru and Zambia.

246. The Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision, as orally amended, as decision [16/10](#).

Item 16

Scientific and technical needs to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including implications for the programmes of work of the Convention

247. Working Group II considered agenda item 16 at its 1st session, on 21 October 2024. It had before it two draft decisions, one on scientific and technical needs to support the implementation of the Framework and the other on matters related to the work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.⁵⁸⁸ An information document containing updated information on the work of the Platform had also been issued in relation to item 16.⁵⁸⁹

Scientific and technical needs to support the implementation of the Framework

248. Working Group II agreed to establish a contact group, co-chaired by Senka Barudanović (Bosnia and Herzegovina) and Wataru Suzuki (Japan), with a mandate to address the text in brackets

⁵⁸⁷ [CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1](#), item 15.

⁵⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, item 16.

⁵⁸⁹ [CBD/COP/16/INF/9](#).

in paragraphs 1 (a), 1 (e), 2, 4 (b) and 4 (c) of the draft decision on scientific and technical needs to support the implementation of the Framework.

249. At its 11th session, on 31 October, Working Group II considered a revised draft decision submitted by the Chair.

250. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Chile, European Union and its member States, Guatemala, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and Uruguay.

251. Working Group II approved the revised draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary session as draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.12.

252. At its 5th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties considered draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.12, submitted by the Chair of Working Group II.

253. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Chile, Cook Islands, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, European Union and its member States, Fiji (on behalf of the Pacific small island developing States), Iceland, Mexico, Namibia, Norway, Panama, Russian Federation and Uruguay.

254. The Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision, as orally amended, as decision [16/12](#).

255. Following the adoption of the decision, a representative of Chile made a statement to encourage Parties to provide information on their experiences with respect to the conservation of fungal biodiversity in the context of the Plan of Action (2020–2030) for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity, in order for such information to inform the deliberations of the Conference of the Parties on that issue.

Matters related to the work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

256. Working Group II agreed that the contact group established for the draft decision on scientific and technical needs to support the implementation of the Framework would also address the outstanding issues in the draft decision on matters related to the work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

257. At its 11th session, Working Group II considered a revised draft decision submitted by the Chair following discussions in the contact group.

258. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, European Union and its member States, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Mexico, Norway, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania and Uruguay.

259. Working Group II approved the revised draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary session as draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.11.

260. At its 5th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties considered draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.11, submitted by the Chair of Working Group II, and adopted it as decision [16/11](#).

Item 17

Mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors

261. Working Group II considered agenda item 17 at its 1st session. It had before it a draft decision.⁵⁹⁰

⁵⁹⁰ [CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1](#), item 17.

262. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Brazil, Egypt and European Union and its member States.
263. Working Group II agreed to establish a contact group, co-chaired by Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias (Brazil) and Sanne Kruid (Kingdom of the Netherlands), with the mandate to reach a compromise on the text in brackets in the draft decision and prepare a revised draft decision for consideration at a later session.
264. At its 7th session, on 28 October, Working Group II considered a revised draft decision submitted by the Chair.
265. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Ethiopia, European Union and its member States, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Russian Federation, Togo, United Kingdom and Zambia.
266. Working Group II agreed that a small group of interested Parties would convene to resolve the outstanding issues and develop a revised text for consideration at a later session.
267. At its 8th session, on 28 October, Working Group II considered the revised draft decision, as orally amended by a representative of Japan following discussions in the small group.
268. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Ethiopia, European Union and its member States, Japan and Russian Federation.
269. Working Group II agreed that the Chair would conduct informal consultations with interested Parties, with a view to reaching a compromise on the bracketed text, and would subsequently prepare a further revised draft decision for consideration at a later session.
270. At its 9th session, on 30 October, Working Group II considered the further revised draft decision.
271. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Canada, European Union and its member States and Mexico.
272. Working Group II approved the further revised draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary session as draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.9.
273. At its 5th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties considered draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.9, submitted by the Chair of Working Group II.
274. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: European Union and its member States and Mexico.
275. The Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision, as orally amended, as decision [16/13](#).

Item 18

Diverse values of biodiversity

276. Working Group II considered agenda item 18 at its 1st session. It had before it a draft decision.⁵⁹¹
277. Working Group II agreed that the Chair would conduct informal consultations with Parties, as appropriate, and prepare a revised draft decision for consideration at a later session.
278. At its 10th session, on 31 October, Working Group II considered a revised draft decision submitted by the Chair following the informal consultations.

⁵⁹¹ Ibid., item 18.

279. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, European Union and its member States, New Zealand, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia and United Kingdom.

280. At its 12th session, on 1 November, Working Group II resumed its consideration of the revised draft decision.

281. A statement was made by a representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

282. Working Group II approved the revised draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary session as draft decision CBD/COP/15/L.19.

283. At its 5th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties considered draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.19, submitted by the Chair of Working Group II, and adopted it as decision [16/14](#).

Item 19

Sustainable wildlife management

284. Working Group II considered agenda item 19 at its 1st session. It had before it a draft decision⁵⁹² and a note by the Secretariat on existing guidance, tools and documents related to various areas of sustainable wildlife management and areas that might require complementary guidance.⁵⁹³ Information documents containing a gap analysis to identify areas not adequately covered by existing guidance developed under relevant multilateral environmental agreements and by competent intergovernmental organizations⁵⁹⁴ and an additional analysis of available guidance, tools and documents related to various areas of sustainable wildlife management that might require complementary guidance⁵⁹⁵ had also been issued in relation to item 19.

285. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Brazil, European Union and its member States, Japan, United Kingdom and Zimbabwe (on behalf of the African States).

286. A statement was also made by a representative of the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (on behalf of the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management).

287. A further statement was made by a representative of the Wildlife Conservation Society.

288. Working Group II agreed that the Chair would conduct informal consultations with Parties on the outstanding issues in the draft decision, in particular in paragraph 5, with a view to preparing a revised draft decision for consideration at a later session.

289. At its 4th session, on 24 October, Working Group II considered a revised draft decision submitted by the Chair.

290. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: European Union and its member States, Morocco, Norway and Russian Federation.

291. At its 5th session, on 24 October, Working Group II resumed its consideration of the revised draft decision.

292. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, European Union and its member States, India, Japan, Madagascar, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, South Africa, Togo, United Kingdom, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

⁵⁹² Ibid., item 19.

⁵⁹³ [CBD/COP/16/11](#).

⁵⁹⁴ [CBD/COP/16/INF/6](#).

⁵⁹⁵ [CBD/COP/16/INF/7](#).

293. A statement was also made by a representative of the Secretariat of the Convention on Migratory Species.
294. A further statement was made by a representative of the Wildlife Conservation Society.
295. The Working Group approved the revised draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary session as draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.2.
296. At its 2nd plenary session, the Conference of the Parties considered draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.2, submitted by the Chair of Working Group II.
297. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Democratic Republic of the Congo, European Union and its member States, Fiji, Guatemala, Japan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom, Vanuatu and Zimbabwe.
298. The Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision, as orally amended, as decision [16/15](#).
299. Subsequently, the representatives of Argentina and Brazil expressed reservations with respect to paragraph 4 (h) of the decision, specifying that they dissociated themselves from the phrase “technological developments that result in unsustainable practices”.

Item 20

Marine and coastal biodiversity, and island biodiversity

300. Working Group II considered agenda item 20 at its 1st session. It had before it two draft decisions, one on further work on ecologically or biologically significant marine areas and the other on the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity and of island biodiversity.⁵⁹⁶ An information document containing further information on the draft modalities for modifying the descriptions of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas and describing new areas⁵⁹⁷ had also been issued in relation to item 20.
301. Working Group II agreed to establish a contact group, co-chaired by Erica Lucero (Argentina) and Gaute Hanssen (Norway), with a mandate to finalize the draft decisions by focusing on resolving areas of divergence, as reflected in the brackets throughout the draft decisions, and devote time to the consideration of the annex to the latter draft decision, which had not been discussed in detail by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.
- Further work on ecologically or biologically significant marine areas*
302. At its 9th session, Working Group II considered a revised draft decision submitted by the Chair following discussions in the contact group.
303. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Egypt, European Union and its member States, Israel, Peru, Russian Federation and Türkiye.
304. Working Group II approved the revised draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary session as draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.8.
305. At its 2nd plenary session, the Conference of the Parties considered draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.8, submitted by the Chair of Working Group II, and adopted it as decision [16/16](#).
306. During adoption, statements were made by representatives of the European Union and its member States and Greece.
307. The representative of the European Union and its member States noted that paragraph 5 of the annex, relating to the possibility of communicating an objection to the inclusion of a description or a modification in the repository or the information-sharing mechanism for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas, owing to the existence of a claim or dispute relating to

⁵⁹⁶ [CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1](#), item 20.

⁵⁹⁷ [CBD/COP/16/INF/11](#).

sovereignty, sovereign rights or jurisdiction involving an area included in the submission, was without prejudice to paragraph 3 of the decision.

308. The representative of Greece stressed the importance of respecting the sovereignty, sovereign rights and jurisdiction of coastal States, in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea reflecting customary international law. In his view, that basic rule was not appropriately reflected in paragraph 5 of the annex to the decision, nor was the wording of the paragraph consistent with the relevant language and approach in other contexts. Furthermore, he underlined the stipulation in paragraph 3 of the decision that the modification of descriptions of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas and the description of new areas meeting the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas was strictly a scientific and technical exercise, and that any action or activity carried out on the basis of the decision shall be without prejudice to, and shall not be relied upon as a basis for, asserting or denying any claims to sovereignty, sovereign rights or jurisdiction, including in respect of any disputes relating thereto.

Conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity and of island biodiversity

309. At its 9th session, Working Group II considered a revised draft decision submitted by the Chair following discussions in the contact group.

310. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, European Union and its member States, Iceland, India, Panama, Togo and United Kingdom.

311. At its 10th session, Working Group II resumed its consideration of the revised draft decision.

312. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cook Islands, European Union and its member States, Iceland, India, Israel, Japan, Maldives, Morocco, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Somalia, South Africa and United Kingdom.

313. Working Group II agreed that a small group of interested Parties would convene to resolve the outstanding issues and develop a further revised text for consideration at a later session.

314. At its 12th session, Working Group II considered the further revised draft decision.

315. The facilitator of the small group of interested Parties read out the amended text agreed on by the small group.

316. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Chile and Russian Federation.

317. The Working Group approved the further revised draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary session as draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.17.

318. At its 5th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties considered draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.17, submitted by the Chair of Working Group II.

319. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Chile and Russian Federation.

320. The Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision, as orally amended, as decision [16/17](#).

321. Following the adoption of the decision, statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Chile, Cook Islands (on behalf of the Pacific small island developing States represented at the meeting and supported by Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Cabo Verde, Fiji, Iceland, Maldives, New Zealand, Panama, Saint Lucia and Seychelles) and European Union and its member States (supported by Fiji, Iceland, Norway and the United Kingdom).

322. The representative of the Cook Islands called for the establishment of a stand-alone agenda item on island biodiversity at future meetings of the Conference of the Parties. She noted that there were key issues under the topic of island biodiversity that were not related to marine and coastal

biodiversity, and that deliberations under that agenda item had been focused on ecologically or biologically significant marine areas and other matters and had not allowed for sufficient focus on island-specific issues.

323. The representative of the European Union and its member States expressed regret that Parties had been unable to reach a compromise text that highlighted the important link between 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 implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. She noted that the European Union and its member States were committed to the swift ratification of the Agreement, and she urged Parties and other Governments to accelerate their efforts to ratify it.

324. The representative of Chile expressed support for the statement of the European Union, reaffirming the importance of recognizing the interlinkages between the Agreement and work under the Convention and the implementation of the Framework and calling for Parties and other Governments to accelerate their efforts to ratify the Agreement. She also expressed regret that the language of the decision did not include specific references to gender-responsiveness and human rights based-approaches.

Item 21

Invasive alien species

325. Working Group II considered agenda item 21 at its 1st session. It had before it a draft decision.⁵⁹⁸ An information document on progress on requests to the Executive Secretary from decision 15/27 on invasive alien species⁵⁹⁹ had also been issued in relation to agenda item 21.

326. Working Group II agreed that the Chair would prepare a revised draft decision for consideration at a later session.

327. At its 6th session, on 25 October, Working Group II considered a revised draft decision submitted by the Chair.

328. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cook Islands (on behalf of the Pacific small island developing States represented at the meeting), Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, European Union and its member States, India, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Peru and Russian Federation.

329. At its 7th session, Working Group II resumed its consideration of the revised draft decision.

330. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, European Union and its member States, India, Israel, Kenya, Peru, Russian Federation, South Africa, Togo, Uganda, United Kingdom, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

331. A representative of the Russian Federation, requesting that her statement be put on record, stressed that all international online databases and other resources used for the purpose of the Convention and any other international instruments must provide open access for all, without any restriction.

332. At its 8th session, Working Group II resumed its consideration of the revised draft decision.

333. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: European Union and its member States and Russian Federation.

334. Working Group II approved the revised draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary session as draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.4.

⁵⁹⁸ [CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1](#), item 21.

⁵⁹⁹ [CBD/COP/16/INF/28](#).

335. At its 5th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties considered draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.4, submitted by the Chair of Working Group II.

336. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Democratic Republic of the Congo, European Union and its member States, Russian Federation and United Kingdom.

337. The Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision, as orally amended, as decision [16/18](#).

338. During adoption, a representative of the European Union and its member States expressed a reservation with respect to the footnote regarding the inaccessibility of the Global Invasive Species Database in the Russian Federation and stipulated that the present report should include a mention of the relevant letter received from the institute that hosted the database.⁶⁰⁰

Item 22

Biodiversity and health

339. Working Group II considered agenda item 22 at its 1st session. It had before it a draft decision.⁶⁰¹

340. Working Group II agreed to establish a contact group, co-chaired by Barbara Engels (Germany) and Stanislas Mouba Alouna (Gabon), with a mandate to discuss the draft decision and its annexes, in particular annex I.

341. At its 8th session, Working Group II considered a revised draft decision submitted by the Chair following discussions in the contact group.

342. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Colombia, European Union and its member States, Guatemala, India, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, South Africa, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Zimbabwe.

343. Working Group II agreed to establish an informal group, consisting of representatives of interested Parties, with the mandate to reach a compromise on the text in brackets in the revised draft decision and prepare a further revised draft decision for consideration at a later session.

344. At its 9th session, Working Group II considered the further revised draft decision, as orally amended by a representative of the Secretariat following discussions in the informal group.

345. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, European Union and its member States, India, Israel, Japan, Norway, Peru, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, South Africa, Togo, United Kingdom and Uruguay.

346. Following the exchange of views, Working Group II approved the further revised draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary session as draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.10.

347. At its 5th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties considered draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.10, submitted by the Chair of Working Group II.

348. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Brazil, Democratic Republic of the Congo, India, Israel, Switzerland and Togo.

349. The Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision, as orally amended, as decision [16/19](#).

⁶⁰⁰ The letter is available at www.cbd.int/documents/679245aac5696622ab011931.

⁶⁰¹ [CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1](#), item 22.

Item 23**Plant conservation**

350. Working Group II considered agenda item 23 at its 1st session. It had before it a draft decision.⁶⁰² An information document containing a draft guide to the updated Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, including suggested sources of indicators and monitoring framework,⁶⁰³ had also been issued in relation to item 23.

351. Working Group II agreed that the Chair would consult informally with Parties and prepare a revised draft decision for consideration at a later session.

352. At its 3rd session, on 23 October, Working Group II considered a revised draft decision submitted by the Chair.

353. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, European Union and its member States, Japan, Kenya, New Zealand, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Senegal (on behalf of the African States) and Turkmenistan.

354. Working Group II approved the revised draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary session as draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.3.

355. At its 2nd plenary session, the Conference of the Parties considered draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.3, submitted by the Chair of Working Group II.

356. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, European Union and its member States, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, India, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Nigeria, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, South Africa and Uganda.

357. Following the exchange of views, the Conference of the Parties approved the entire draft decision, except for paragraphs 17 and 17 alt under Target 17 in the annex to the draft decision, and agreed to resume its consideration of those paragraphs at a later session, following informal discussions among the interested Parties.

358. At its 5th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties resumed its consideration of the draft decision.

359. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Brazil, Democratic Republic of the Congo, European Union and its member States and Panama.

360. The Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision, as orally amended, as decision [16/20](#).

Item 24**Synthetic biology**

361. Working Group II considered agenda item 24 at its 1st session. It had before it a draft decision.⁶⁰⁴

362. Working Group II agreed to establish a contact group, co-chaired by Martha Kandawa-Schulz (Namibia) and Marja Ruohonen-Lehto (Finland), with a mandate to discuss the draft decision, in particular the elements related to the thematic action plan in the context of synthetic biology; further work related to the outcomes of the horizon-scanning, monitoring and assessment process; and outstanding issues related to the work on synthetic biology under the Convention.

363. At its 12th session, Working Group II considered a revised draft decision submitted by the Chair following discussions in the contact group.

⁶⁰² Ibid., item 23.

⁶⁰³ [CBD/COP/16/INF/34](#), annex.

⁶⁰⁴ [CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1](#), item 24.

364. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, European Union and its member States, Gabon, Guatemala, India, Israel, Kenya (on behalf of the African States), Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, South Africa, Togo and Türkiye.

365. Working Group II approved the revised draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary session as draft decision CBD/COP/15/L.21.

366. At its 5th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties considered draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.21, submitted by the Chair of Working Group II, and adopted it as decision [16/21](#).

Item 25

Biodiversity and climate change

367. Working Group II considered agenda item 25 at its 1st session. It had before it a draft decision.⁶⁰⁵ An information document containing the report of co-moderators on intersessional activities on biodiversity and climate change had also been issued in relation to item 25.⁶⁰⁶

368. Working Group II agreed to establish a contact group, co-chaired by Clarisse Kehler Siebert (Sweden) and Xiang Gao (China), with a mandate to reach a compromise on the outstanding issues in the draft decision and prepare a revised draft decision for consideration at a later session.

369. At its 11th session, Working Group II considered a revised draft decision submitted by the Chair following discussions in the contact group.

370. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, China, Colombia, Ethiopia, European Union and its member States, Fiji, Guatemala, India, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and United Kingdom.

371. At its 12th session, Working Group II resumed its consideration of the revised draft decision.

372. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Colombia, European Union and its member States, Fiji, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom and Uruguay.

373. Working Group II approved the revised draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary session as draft decision CBD/COP/15/L.24.

374. At its 5th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties considered draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.24, submitted by the Chair of Working Group II.

375. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, European Union and its member States, Fiji, Guatemala, India, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

376. The Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision, as orally amended, as decision [16/22](#).

377. During adoption, reservations were expressed by representatives of the following Parties: Norway, Peru, Philippines and Zambia.

378. A representative of Norway expressed a reservation with respect to the reference to the Paris Agreement, in footnote 4, noting that the Paris Agreement was an independent legal agreement.

⁶⁰⁵ Ibid., item 25.

⁶⁰⁶ [CBD/COP/16/INF/29](#).

379. The representatives of Peru and Zambia expressed a reservation with respect to the deletion, in paragraphs 4 and 11 of the decision, of the reference to the Ramsar Convention.

380. A representative of the Philippines expressed a reservation with respect to the deletion, in paragraph 19 of the decision, of the reference to loss and damage.

Item 26

Liability and redress (Article 14, paragraph 2)

381. Working Group I considered agenda item 26 at its 2nd session. It had before it a draft decision.⁶⁰⁷ An information document containing a compilation of information submitted by Parties on recent developments relevant to liability and redress had also been issued in relation to item 26.⁶⁰⁸

382. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Canada, European Union and its member States, Malawi and Uganda.

383. Working Group I agreed that the Chair would prepare a revised draft decision for consideration at a later session.

384. At its 3rd session, Working Group I considered a revised draft decision submitted by the Chair.

385. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia and Uganda.

386. At its 5th session, Working Group I considered a revised draft decision submitted by the Chair.

387. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania.

388. Working Group I approved the revised draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary session as draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.18.

389. At its 5th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties considered draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.18, submitted by the Chair of Working Group I, and adopted it as decision [16/23](#).

Item 27

Review of the effectiveness of processes under the Convention and its Protocols

390. Working Group I considered agenda item 27 at its 3rd session, in conjunction with agenda item 10 of the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and agenda item 12 of the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol. It had before it three draft decisions: one on options to further improve the effectiveness of processes under the Convention and its Protocols; another on procedures for convening virtual and hybrid meetings; and a third on a procedure for avoiding or managing conflicts of interest in expert groups.⁶⁰⁹

391. The Chair established a group of friends of the Chair, facilitated by Joaquín Salzberg (Argentina), with the mandate to discuss and reach agreement on the first two draft decisions.

Options to further improve the effectiveness of processes under the Convention and its Protocols

392. At its 5th session, Working Group I considered a draft decision submitted by the Chair following discussions in the group of friends of the Chair.

393. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Brazil, European Union and its member States, Russian Federation and United Kingdom.

⁶⁰⁷ [CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1](#), item 26.

⁶⁰⁸ [CBD/COP/16/INF/10](#).

⁶⁰⁹ [CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1](#), item 27.

394. Working Group I approved the draft decision for transmission to the plenary session as draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.22.

395. At its 5th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties considered draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.22, submitted by the Chair of Working Group I, and adopted it as decision [16/25](#).

Procedures for convening virtual and hybrid meetings

396. At its 5th session, Working Group I considered a draft decision submitted by the Chair following discussions in the group of friends of the Chair.

397. A statement was made by a representative of Argentina.

398. Working Group I approved the draft decision for transmission to the plenary session as draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.20.

399. At its 5th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties considered draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.20, submitted by the Chair of Working Group I, and adopted it as decision [16/24](#).

Procedure for avoiding or managing conflicts of interest in expert group

400. At its 5th session, Working Group I considered a draft decision submitted by the Chair.

401. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Democratic Republic of the Congo, European Union and its member States, Guatemala, Norway and United Republic of Tanzania.

402. Working Group I approved the draft decision for transmission to the plenary session as draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.27.

403. At its 5th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties considered draft decision CBD/COP/16/L.27, submitted by the Chair of Working Group I, and adopted it as decision [16/26](#).

Item 28

Multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties

404. Working Group II considered agenda item 28 at its 12th session. It had before it a draft decision.⁶¹⁰

405. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Brazil, Canada, European Union and its member States and Switzerland.

406. Working Group II approved the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary session as draft decision [CBD/COP/16/L.23](#).

407. At its 13th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties adopted decision [16/36](#), by which it postponed consideration of the matter to its seventeenth meeting.

408. Subsequently, a statement was made by the representative of Fiji (on behalf of the Pacific small island developing States).

Item 29

Other matters

409. The Conference of the Parties considered agenda item 29 at its 13th plenary session.

410. A representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo asked whether it would be possible to hold two meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation instead of one during the forthcoming intersessional period. The Executive Secretary replied that the possibility was tabled for discussion by the Bureau the following day.

⁶¹⁰ Ibid., item 28.

Item 30**Adoption of the report**

411. At its 13th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties considered the draft report of the meeting presented by the Rapporteur.⁶¹¹

412. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Japan.

413. The Conference of the Parties adopted the draft report, as orally amended, on the understanding that the Rapporteur would be entrusted with its finalization.

Item 31**Closure of the meeting**

414. At the 5th plenary session, a roll call was held pursuant to a request from a representative of Panama to verify the number of Parties present and determine whether decisions could still be taken in accordance with rule 30 of the rules of procedure. As a quorum was not met, the President proposed to suspend the meeting.

415. The President subsequently suspended the meeting at 8.30 a.m. on 2 November 2024.

Second resumed meeting

416. After the customary exchange of courtesies, the meeting was declared closed at 1.40 a.m. on 28 February 2025.

⁶¹¹ [CBD/COP/16/L.1/Rev.1](#).