



Convention on Biological Diversity

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Subsidiary Body on Implementation

Fourth meeting

Nairobi, 21–29 May 2024

Agenda item 15

Adoption of the report

Report of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation on its fourth meeting

Summary

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation held its fourth meeting in Nairobi, from 21 to 29 May 2024. The Subsidiary Body considered all items on its agenda and prepared a total of 14 recommendations addressing the review of implementation; mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review; resource mobilization; financial mechanism; capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer; the clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management; the draft capacity-building and development action plan for the Nagoya Protocol; communication, education and public awareness; cooperation; biodiversity mainstreaming; the second assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Nagoya Protocol; the review of the effectiveness of the processes under the Convention and its Protocols; the multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties; and administrative and budgetary matters (see sect. I).

The draft decisions contained in the recommendations will be submitted to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity for consideration at its sixteenth meeting.

The account of the proceedings of the meeting appears in section II of the report.

Contents

I.	Recommendations adopted by the subsidiary body on implementation.....	3
4/1.	Review of implementation: progress in the preparation of revised and updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the establishment of national targets in alignment with the kunming-montreal global biodiversity framework.....	3
4/2.	Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review	4
4/3.	Resource mobilization.....	21
4/4.	Financial mechanism.....	40
4/5.	Capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer.....	52
4/6.	Clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management.....	61
4/7.	Draft capacity-building and development action plan for the Nagoya protocol	83
4/8.	Communication, education and public awareness	100
4/9.	Cooperation with other conventions and international organizations	111
4/10.	Long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity	116
4/11.	Development of the methodology for the second assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Nagoya protocol	119
4/12.	Review of the effectiveness of the processes under the convention and its protocols	123
4/13.	Multi-year programme of work of the conference of the parties	131
4/14.	Administrative and budgetary matters	134
II.	Account of proceedings	137

I. Recommendations adopted by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation

4/1. Review of implementation: progress in the preparation of revised and updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the establishment of national targets in alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation

1. *Urges* Parties to revise or update their national biodiversity strategies and action plans in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹ as requested in paragraph 6 of decision 15/6 of 19 December 2022, taking section C of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework² into account;
2. *Encourages* Parties, in line with national circumstances, priorities and capabilities, to work towards a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach and improve mainstreaming and coherence by raising awareness of the process to revise or update national biodiversity strategies and action plans across different sectors and policy processes, in particular within and among ministries, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and other stakeholders, including the private sector;
3. *Urges* Parties to submit their revised or updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including national targets, reflecting all the goals and targets of the Framework, as applicable, by the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and, for Parties not in a position to do so, to submit their national targets as a stand-alone submission by the sixteenth meeting, as requested in paragraph 7 of decision 15/6;
4. *Emphasizes* that Parties should submit their national targets following the template provided in annex I to decision 15/6 and using the Convention online reporting tool;
5. *Recognizes* that the revision or updating of national biodiversity strategy and action plans depends on the provision of adequate, sufficient, predictable and accessible means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, in particular to developing countries.

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

² Decision 15/4, annex.

4/2. Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation

1. *Recalls* paragraph 1 (f) of decision [15/6](#) of 19 December 2022, in which the Conference of the Parties decided to further develop and test the open-ended forum for the voluntary country review as part of the enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review;
2. *Welcomes* the further development of the online reporting tool for the submission of national targets³ and national reports⁴ and the functionality on the clearing-house mechanism for uploading revised or updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to:
 - (a) Continue the development and testing of the online reporting tool;
 - (b) Continue to support regional or subregional national biodiversity strategy and action plan dialogues in collaboration with relevant organizations and host countries, where appropriate, in an inclusive and transparent manner;
 - (c) Compile views from Parties on the procedures for the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,⁵ make the views publicly available and revise the procedures;
 - (d) Provide, subject to the availability of resources, a resource manual before the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties with further guidance on and explanations of the use of the national reporting template and links to potential sources of information for the preparation of the seventh and eighth national reports;
 - (e) Prepare a summary of lessons learned and the insights gained from regional dialogues before the fifth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation;
4. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties, at its sixteenth meeting, adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling Articles 6, 23 and 26 of the Convention on Biological Diversity,⁶

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 that, in accordance with decision and 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,

³ The template for the submission of national targets, as contained in annex I to decision 15/6, was adopted by the Conference of the Parties in that decision.

⁴ The guidance and draft template for the submission of the seventh and eighth national reports, as contained in annex II to decision 15/6, were adopted by the Conference of the Parties in that decision. An updated template is provided in annex I to the draft decision included in the present recommendation.

⁵ CBD/SBI/4/4/Add.2/Rev.1.

⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

Recalling that, pursuant to paragraph 2 of decision 15/6, the Conference of the Parties will consider and provide any recommendations, as necessary, at its future meetings with a view to achieving the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,⁷

[*Noting*][*Emphasizing*] 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, its Protocols and the Framework,

Noting with appreciation the work conducted by the Executive Secretary to further develop the online reporting tool with functionality for the submission of national targets aligned with the Framework and the submission of national reports [, as well as the work on the decision-tracking tool],

Underscoring the critical importance of scientific, technical and technological inputs, including from traditional knowledge, for all elements of the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Framework,

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,

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 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 2030,⁸

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 global review to be considered 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. *Reiterates* the encouragement to Parties to use headline and binary indicators, as well as component, complementary and national indicators, in national reports;]

3. *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 the Data Reporting Tool for Multilateral Environmental Agreements or other modular data reporting tools, on a voluntary basis;

⁷ Decision 15/4, annex.

⁸ Decision IPBES-10/1.

[4. *Adopts* the core reporting elements for commitments by non-State actors contained in annex II to the present decision;]

[5. *Recalls* its invitation, in paragraph 26 of decision 15/6, to [non-State] actors to, on a voluntary basis, develop and share 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;]

[6. *Recognizes* that the open-ended forum for the voluntary country review provides a platform for sharing experiences and lessons learned related to the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the Framework, including with respect to promoting cooperation and synergies, as appropriate, with other biodiversity-related conventions and multilateral environmental agreements;]

[7. *Endorses* the modus operandi for the open-ended forum for the voluntary country review provided in [document to be developed];⁹]

8. *Decides* that the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Framework conducted by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth [and nineteenth] meeting[s] will culminate in [a] decision[s] at [that][those] meeting[s], including any recommendations, as appropriate, to address challenges [and maximize opportunities] 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 [and [any] possible future [steps][frameworks]];

9. *Also 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;
- (c) [Information shared by major stakeholder groups on their contributions to the implementation of the Framework[, as outlined in paragraph 26 of decision 15/6]];
- [(d) The global analysis described in paragraph 1 (c) of decision 15/6;]
- [(e) A technical dialogue at the global level to discuss progress towards implementing the Framework;]
- [(f) Outcomes from the open-ended forum for the voluntary country review;]

10. *Further decides* that the global review will also draw upon relevant recommendations of the subsidiary bodies and working groups¹⁰[, including recommendations of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice based on the outcomes of the informal technical dialogue referred to in paragraph 26 below] [and high-level discussions held among Parties pursuant to paragraph 21 of decision 15/6];

[11. [*Emphasizes*][*Decides*] that the global review should be focused on assessing collective progress[, with no focus on individual Party or policy prescriptive guidance,] and recalls its decisions 15/5 and 15/6, and that the 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;]

⁹ The modus operandi will be further developed by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fifth meeting. The Subsidiary Body will review the present paragraphs in that context.

¹⁰ As established by the Conference of the Parties.

[11.alt *Decides* that the global review should be focused on assessing collective progress in the implementation of the Framework with no individual Party focus or policy prescriptive guidance, recognizing different levels of development and respecting the policy space of Parties in the context of the achievement of sustainable development and poverty eradication];

12. *Also 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;

[13. *[Further decides]* that in order to support the effective and equitable participation of Parties, all inputs should be fully accessible, including online[, and that the in-person participation of delegates from Parties in the global review should be supported through the provision of adequate funding, in particular for developing country Parties [for all related activities]]];

14. *Decides* that the global review, in particular with regard to paragraphs 8 to 12 above, will be a Party-led process guided by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation

[with support from the Advisory Committee on the Global Review of Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the terms of reference of which are contained in annex III],

[with engagement of all Parties through the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and a review by the Conference of the Parties, and that it will be informed by Party submissions and/or a peer review before the respective meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and the Conference of the Parties on what should be included in the draft Conference of the Party decision or decisions on the global review]

[with support from the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, the Chairs of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Co-Chairs of the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Group for the Preparation of the Global Report on Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity to ensure coherence of the global review process and communication]

[, and, noting that communication and advocacy are important for stimulating action that will address the challenges identified in the global review, also decides to appoint envoys to improve communication and political will [at the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties][at the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties],]

[and, subject to the availability of resources, will include a focused exchange of views, information and ideas through the open-ended forum for the voluntary country review, workshops or other activities and will be facilitated by two co-chairs, who will be responsible for carrying out the focused exchange and the preparation of a factual synthesis report and other outputs with the assistance of the Executive Secretary, and requests the Chairs of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to develop guiding questions for all components of the global review, including specific thematic and cross-cutting questions];

15. *[Takes note* of the indicative timeline for the global review, including for the preparation of the global report, contained in document CBD/SBI/4/4/Add.2/Rev.1, and requests the Executive Secretary[, subject to the availability of resources,] to conduct related work on the basis of such timeline];

16. *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 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;
 - [(f) A concise compilation of the interlinkages between other multilateral environmental agreements and the Framework and of [examples of the] contributions of those agreements towards the implementation of the Framework, [in line with their respective mandates]];
 - [(g) A brief compilation of successful cases and best practices in the implementation of the Framework that provide co-benefits for multiple social, economic and environmental goals;]
 - [(h) A conclusion [that summarizes the [key messages] [content of the global report]] [exploring options for addressing identified gaps and challenges in implementation [[, in a non-prescriptive[, non-intrusive and non-punitive] manner][, including a summary of gaps in data and knowledge and][of successful policy interventions for addressing the drivers of biodiversity loss]]];]
17. *Also decides* that the three objectives of the Convention must be considered in the global report in a balanced manner, as reflected in the Framework;
- [18. *Further decides* that specific challenges to the implementation of the Framework[, in particular for developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and the small island developing States among them,] [for developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States,] will be considered throughout the global report;]
19. *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, informed consent of indigenous people and local communities;
20. *Also emphasizes* the need to ensure balance, transparency and inclusivity in the preparation of the global report at all its stages;
21. *Decides* that the following sources of information should be drawn upon when preparing the global report:
- (a) As its primary source, national reports submitted in compliance with Article 26 of the Convention and in line with decision 15/6;
 - [(b) The information provided by Parties in their national reports on the use of indicators from the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework¹¹ [cross-reference to recommendation 26/1 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, technical and Technological Advice];]
 - (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;

¹¹ Decision 15/5, annex I.

(d) The five editions of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* and the two editions of the *Local Biodiversity Outlook* to date;

(e) [Intergovernmentally reviewed] assessments[, reports and deliverables] of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services[[], with particular attention to adopted summaries for policymakers,]] and other relevant intergovernmentally reviewed scientific assessments and reports, including those of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change[[], with particular attention to adopted summaries for policymakers]], [and other major national, regional and international scientific and technical assessments, including regional and subregional assessments] [[], that have been considered by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice]];

(f) Reports on means of implementation, reviewed by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, including those of the Global Environment Facility Council on progress in the Global Environment Facility trust fund and the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund[, and those of other relevant organizations];

(g) Other relevant scientific and technical peer-reviewed literature[[], as well as relevant databases, scenarios and models] [that have been reviewed by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice or the Subsidiary Body on Implementation]];

(h) [Reports from regional dialogues conducted under the open-ended forum for the voluntary country review, where relevant, which may include an overview of experiences shared from voluntary peer reviews or the voluntary country review];

(i) Information on commitments by non-State actors towards the Framework,¹² including disaggregated information on contributions from indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth [considered by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention];

(j) Relevant information from the secretariats of biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, international organizations and processes, including [intergovernmentally reviewed] reports submitted under related conventions and on the Sustainable Development Goals [related to biodiversity];

(k) 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 [and that have been considered by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions];

22. *Also 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 terms of reference contained in annex IV to the present decision, that will 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 the preceding paragraph;

23. *Further 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;

¹² Pending adoption of paragraphs 4 and 5 of the present decision.

24. *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;

[25. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To continue to support the implementation of the 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 final template for those reports 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 online registration tools for both national biodiversity strategies and action plans and online progress reporting;

(d) To further develop a mechanism for tracking commitments of non-State actors using the template contained in annex II to the present decision;

(e) To support the organization of subregional and regional dialogues to enhance the implementation and sharing of experiences;

[(f) To support the Subsidiary Body on Implementation in its conduct of the open-ended forum for the voluntary country review;]

(g) To support indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth in sharing information that they have developed to help to inform the global review;

(h) 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;]

26. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, with the support of the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group, to facilitate an informal technical dialogue among Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth representatives, academia, the private and financial sectors and other stakeholders and experts 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;

27. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to provide regular updates to Parties on the preparation of the global report, including at meetings of the subsidiary bodies;

[28. *Invites* donors, 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;]

29. *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;

[30. *Encourages* Parties, and invites other Governments and relevant organizations, including funding organizations, to support the improvement of biodiversity data and models, inter alia, to address data gaps and gaps in modelling methodologies related to the impacts of drivers of biodiversity loss and policy interventions on biodiversity and ecosystem services].

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	
Briefly describe the process followed for the preparation of the present report. Responses may include the following: • 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 (NBSAP) in alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

1.	Has your country revised or updated its NBSAP in alignment with the Framework? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ In progress If the answer is “no” or “in progress”, please indicate the expected date of completion of the revision or updating of the NBSAP: _____
2.	Did your country involve and engage stakeholders in revising or updating its NBSAP? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ If the answer is “yes”, please select among the following (drop-down menu): ○ Indigenous peoples and local communities ○ Women ○ Youth ○ Local and subnational government ○ Private sector ○ Other stakeholders

* The guidance and the template for the eighth national report can be adjusted, if necessary, building on the experiences and lessons learned in the preparation for the seventh national report.

3.	Has your country's revised or updated NBSAP been adopted as a policy or a legal instrument, and/or integrated into other strategies? 	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ In progress ☐ Other If the answer is "no", please indicate the expected date of adoption:
4.	If the answer to question 3 is "yes", indicate how your country's revised or updated NBSAP has been adopted.	☐ Adopted through legislation or otherwise by parliament ☐ Adopted by the Council of Ministers, the Office of the President or of the Prime Minister, or an equivalent body ☐ Adopted by the Ministry of the Environment or another sectoral ministry ☐ Integrated into the poverty reduction strategy, sustainable development strategy, national development plan or another related strategy or plan ☐ Other (please specify)
5.	Briefly describe the national biodiversity monitoring system and how it tracks progress in the implementation of the NBSAP.	

III. Assessment of progress towards national targets

Please use the following templates 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 towards 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	☐ On track to achieve target ☐ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☐ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ 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)¹³ <i>This part can be completed for targets with a headline indicator.</i>	☐ Use national data set ☐ Use the data available from relevant global (data sources provided) ☐ No data available. Please explain why: _____ ☐ Not relevant. Please explain why: _____ <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> <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> <i>Parties that answer “no data available” are requested to briefly describe efforts under way to develop relevant indicators and data sets.</i> Comments (optional): _____
5.	Respond to the questions for the binary indicator¹⁴ <i>This part can be completed only for targets with a binary indicator</i>	<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> <i>Parties will submit data for each binary indicator only once, even if the indicator is used for multiple goals and targets.</i> Comments (optional): _____
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)	<i>Parties may wish to provide data and sources of information in a tabular format.</i> Comments (optional): _____
7.	Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant web links or attach related materials or publications, as needed.	
8.	Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements (optional)	

¹³ See the online reporting tool for an example of how the submission of data has been included in the tool.

¹⁴ See decision 16/-- for the list of binary indicators.

IV. Assessment of national progress contributing towards the goals of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

2050 goals	Summary of national progress contributing to the global goals	Headline and binary indicators (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	Component, complementary or other national indicators (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	Source of data for indicators
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)</i> <i>For national indicators, countries may need to submit relevant national indicators in a table 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 the main achievements and major challenges encountered, in particular those related to capacity, technical, technological, institutional and financial gaps and constraints, and support provided for implementation. Parties could refer to cross-cutting challenges affecting the implementation of the Convention and the Framework or specific obstacles that have hindered progress. Those challenges 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 relevant information is covered in the sections above.

Provide a summary assessment of the implementation of the Convention and the Framework, including all the sections of the Framework, and the main achievements and 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 Reporting of commitments by non-State actors*]

I. General principles for including commitments from non-State actors in the enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review

1. The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework¹⁵ embraces a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, and its success relies on the action and cooperation of all actors in society. Non-State actors are encouraged to communicate commitments, on a voluntary basis, toward the implementation of the Framework with a particular focus on national targets, national biodiversity strategies and action plans, or both. Non-State actors' contributions can have a positive effect on implementation and strengthen collaboration across all sectors of society. The submission of information on commitments from non-State actors 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 non-State actors may improve information-sharing and [national reporting and] [a global-level review]. Communicating commitments for non-State actors should be as simple as possible, while allowing them to demonstrate that they contribute 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 Framework¹⁶ and 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, in particular when baselines are being established in relation to impacts on biodiversity and to demonstrate progress over time;

(c) In recognizing the different circumstances of non-State actors, the proposed template will allow for some flexibility, while ensuring that relevant information about commitments is captured;

(d) The template recognizes that countries have different modalities to engage with non-State actors 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. Non-State actors may report their commitments by using the standardized template and sending it to the relevant national focal point of the Convention on Biological Diversity, uploading it to the international portal designated by the Conference of the Parties,¹⁷ or both. Information made available on the international portal will be shared with the relevant national focal points of the Convention through an automated notification sent to Parties that wish to be informed of information shared on the portal.

3. Commitments to be submitted by non-State actors using the standardized template:

(a) Will be communicated to the relevant national focal points of the Convention with the understanding that the submission of such information is not to be understood as replacing national processes or an endorsement by national Governments;

* [Reporting is voluntary and open to actors beyond national Governments, including indigenous peoples and local communities, the private sector and all relevant organizations and stakeholders.]

¹⁵ Decision 15/4, annex.

¹⁶ Decision 15/5, annex I.

¹⁷ The designated portal will be the [Sharm el-Sheikh to Kunming and Montreal Action Agenda for Nature and People][Convention online reporting tool, but separated from the national reporting tool available on the same portal].

(b) May be communicated through an international portal designated by the Conference of the Parties; the relevant national Governments will be able to review the commitment before publication on a no-objection basis, where relevant.

4. Non-State actors that submitted commitments are encouraged to send reports on progress towards achieving those commitments to the focal points of the Convention and to upload them to the portal mentioned in paragraph 3, on a voluntary basis and are invited, when possible, to send them prior to the relevant deadlines set out in decision 15/6.

II. Core reporting elements for commitments by non-State actors

General information

5. 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).

6. Website (provide website information for the lead organization or coalition, if available) (optional).

7. Contact person (full name, job title and email address of person responsible for the commitment, or the submission, within the organization or coalition).

8. Address (full address of lead organization, including city; state, province or territory; and country).

9. 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).

10. Type of organization ((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). Select all that apply.

1. Commitment

11. Title of commitment.

12. 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).

13. Timeline of commitment (kick-off and completion dates). Alternatively, indicate whether this is an open-ended commitment and share information on plans for next steps.

14. 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, national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and national targets, when applicable) (optional).

15. 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).

16. Description of any mechanism for tracking progress towards the commitment.

17. Goals and targets of the Framework, as well as national strategies and action plans, and national targets, that the commitment is aimed at contributing 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. sect. C) and indicator (optional).

18. Geographical coverage of the commitment (indicate a specific region, country or group of countries and biome or ecosystem, as relevant).

19. Expected financial contribution currently available that will be used towards the commitment (optional).

20. Is the currently available financial contribution 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.

2. Progress tracking

24. Are you currently reporting or planning to report on Target 15 of the Framework? If yes, on what basis?

25. Is progress towards the commitment tracked? If yes:

(a) What is the format (e.g. online or in a publication), frequency and public availability of progress tracking against the commitment;

(b) Provide a URL, 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. Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030)).¹⁸ (optional)

]

[Annex III

Terms of reference of the Advisory Committee on the Global Review of Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

1. The Advisory Committee on the Global Review of Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework will be Party-led and provide strategic oversight to ensure that the global review is also Party-led by:

(a) Ensuring that information flows from various regions into the global review and that the challenges, successes and lessons learned at the regional level are considered in drafting the global report and in informing the global outcomes;

(b) Providing guidance to 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 on the policy relevance of the global report in order to support its use in informing relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties (i.e. ensuring that the global report is relevant for decision-making);

¹⁸ Decision 15/11, annex.

- (c) Supporting the drafting of the relevant decision or decisions on the global review for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and the Conference of the Parties;
 - (d) Providing guidance to the Executive Secretary on the conduct of the global review;
 - (e) Providing advice on how to improve the uptake and communication related to the global review, including on how to engage with various stakeholders to ensure follow-up of the outcomes of the global report.
2. The Advisory Committee will be provided with updates on the work undertaken by the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group to support the preparation for the global report.
 3. The Advisory Committee shall be composed of 25 persons nominated by Parties, with due regard to equitable regional representation and gender balance, and led by two co-chairs. The Bureau of the Conference of the Parties will select the members of the Committee from among the nominations submitted by Parties.
 4. The Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation may participate, in an ex officio capacity, in the meetings of the Advisory Committee. The Committee will report to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation. The Co-Chairs of the Committee will provide updates to the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties on the work of the Committee on a regular basis, as needed.
 5. The workplan of the Advisory Committee shall be guided by the indicative timeline contained in document CBD/SBI/4/4/Add.2/Rev.1.

]

Annex IV

Terms of reference of 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 of global reports on collective progress in the implementation of the Framework by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, including on means of implementation, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth and nineteenth meetings.
2. The Advisory Group shall oversee and guide the process to compile, analyse and synthesize 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 of the global report, on the basis of the sources listed under paragraph 21 of the present decision. The Group is specifically tasked to:
 - (a) Provide advice on the scientific, technical and technological contributions to the draft report[, including on the provision of means of implementation, in particular to developing countries];
 - (b) Provide advice on the use in the global report of the indicators of the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;¹⁹
 - (c) Ensure the scientific and technical soundness of the draft global report and its associated products.
- [3. The Advisory Group shall:

¹⁹ Decision 15/5, annex I.

(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[, drawing from the sources of information listed in the present decision] [and reach out to additional contributors where needed];

[(c) Consult with the Secretariat of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services [and the secretariats of other relevant assessment processes, partners and networks] at the various stages of preparation of the report.]

[4. The Advisory Group shall also contribute to the 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 different 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, shall select experts from the nominations submitted by Parties and observers.

6. Experts may be selected from people with, among others:

(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 on Biological Diversity 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, [including expertise in diverse methods and approaches for valuing nature,] 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, the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention and the Advisory Committee on the Global Review of Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Framework (if established) 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.

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 and exchange relevant information with the Advisory Committee on the Global Review, if established.

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 before the seventeenth and nineteenth meetings, respectively, of the Conference of the Parties for consideration at those meetings.
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.

4/3. Resource mobilization

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation,

Recalling paragraphs 40 to 43 of decision 15/7 of 19 December 2022 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,²⁰

1. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the Advisory Committee on Resource Mobilization²¹ established in decision 15/7;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Colombia for hosting the meetings 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;

3. *Acknowledges* that, considering paragraph 2 (c) of its terms of reference,²² the Advisory Committee was not in a position to finalize its work without taking account of the work of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Benefit-Sharing from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources at its second meeting, scheduled for August 2024, and therefore invites the Committee to reconvene in person, with the possibility of remote participation, after the second meeting of the Working Group, in order to finalize its work under the aforementioned part of its mandate and to report thereon to the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting;

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

The Conference of the Parties,

[*Recalling* Article 20 of the Convention on Biological Diversity²³ as the basis for providing and mobilizing resources from all sources, while noting that Articles 11 and 21 are also relevant in this regard,]

[*Recalling also* Goal D and Target 19 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,²⁴ while also noting the relevance of Goal C and Targets 14, 15 and 18 for providing and mobilizing resources from all sources,]

[*Alarmed* by the continued loss of biodiversity and the threat that such loss poses to nature and human well-being, and emphasizing that the effective implementation of the Framework is critically dependent on increasing the mobilization of financial resources from all sources, domestic and international, and public and private, to close the biodiversity financing gap and make adequate and predictable resources available in a timely manner for the effective implementation of the Framework,]

[*Recalling* its decision 15/7 of 19 December 2022 and the adoption of the strategy for resource mobilization: building blocks and structure for phase I (2023–2024), contained in annex I to the decision,]

Welcoming the [swift] establishment of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund by the Global Environmental Facility, as well as the decisions adopted at the first meeting of its Council, [while noting that current pledges to the Fund amount to [about 231 million]²⁵ United States dollars, of which [about 128 million] dollars have been deposited],

²⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

²¹ See CBD/RM/AC/2023/1/4 and CBD/RM/AC/2024/1/4.

²² Decision 15/7, annex II.

²³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

²⁴ Decision 15/4, annex.

²⁵ Figures as at 27 May 2024 based on the exchange rates at the time.

[*Emphasizing* the urgent need to identify, eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity in an appropriate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them by at least 500 billion dollars per year by 2030, and to scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, to reach Target 18 of the Framework,]

Taking note of the increased recognition by the international community of the benefits of synergies between climate change and biodiversity finance,

[*Reiterating* that the provision and mobilization of resources from all sources for the implementation of the Framework should follow a human rights-based and gender-responsive approach,]

[*Recognizing* that, despite the important role of indigenous peoples and local communities[, people of African descent] and women and youth representatives in the implementation of the Framework and their contributions thereto, they receive relatively little finance and often lack direct access to biodiversity finance,]

[*Recalling* the establishment of the Advisory Committee on Resource Mobilization and its mandate reflected in paragraphs 40 to 43 of, and annex II to, decision 15/7, and noting with appreciation the work of the Committee,]

Expressing its appreciation to the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Colombia for hosting the meetings 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,

[National finance plans]

1. *Encourages* all Parties to develop, update and implement national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments on the basis of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and of an assessment of biodiversity expenditure and finance needs in order to support the adequate and timely mobilization of domestic, international, public and private financial resources for the effective implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

[Review of the strategy] [Strategy] for resource mobilization

2. [*Adopts*][*Welcomes*] the revised strategy for resource mobilization for the Framework for the period 2025–2030, as contained in annex I, as [a flexible framework to guide][guidance for] the implementation [by all Parties, actors and stakeholders] [of the goals and targets] of the Framework related to resource mobilization[, taking national priorities and circumstances into account];

3. *Encourages* [all] Parties, and invites other Governments, to take the strategy for resource mobilization into consideration in the [further development][, revision, updating] and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national targets, as well as in the [updating,] development and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments, in accordance with national priorities, capacities and circumstances;

4. [*Calls for*][*Encourages*] developed country Parties[, other developed countries] and [Parties that voluntarily assume the obligations of the developed country Parties][other Parties] to take the strategy for resource mobilization into consideration in their efforts to [fulfil their obligation to] [increase total biodiversity-related international] [provide new, additional and adequate] financial resources to [facilitate the implementation of the Framework, with an emphasis on megadiverse countries and] developing country Parties[, commensurate with the ambition of the Framework];

[5. *Encourages* all Parties to take the strategy for resource mobilization into consideration in their efforts to mobilize new, additional and adequate domestic financial resources;]

6. [*Invites*][*Encourages*] relevant international organizations and initiatives, [and invites] the private sector, [financial institutions,] [philanthropic organizations,] other major stakeholder groups and multi-stakeholder partnerships, to support the implementation of the strategy, including by [providing][deploying] financial [support][resources] and by aligning public and private financial flows with the Framework;

7. [*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 [opportunities for harnessing synergies,] [increased cooperation and synergies in their implementation,] [including synergies related to the mobilization and use of resources for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use,] [as well as the avoidance of duplication in their implementation][in line with respective mandates, while acknowledging the need to increase transparency and avoiding double counting];

8. *Decides* to [monitor progress in implementing the strategy for resource mobilization [and assessing impacts on biodiversity and human rights] through the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework²⁶ and to][undertake an in-depth review of][review][take stock of] the strategy [through the global review to be considered] at its [seventeenth][eighteenth] meeting[, including an assessment of the impacts of innovative finance solutions on biodiversity and human rights];

[9. *Invites* Parties, [as well as] [by engaging with] [non-State actors,] [relevant] rights holders and stakeholders, to provide relevant information, including on good practices, innovations, challenges and lessons learned, through the seventh national reports, in line with decision 15/6 of 19 December 2022, in order to support the aforementioned [in-depth] review;]

[10. *Decides* to appoint a panel of experts to carry out analyses of all financial flows for the period covered by the Framework to determine the extent to which Parties have met their obligations under its Target 19 and report at the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of Parties;]

[11. *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 in annex III to decision XII/3 of 17 October 2014 and decision 14/15 of 29 November 2018;]

Assessing efficiency, effectiveness, gaps and overlaps [in the biodiversity finance landscape]

12. [*Welcomes*][*Notes*] the note on the exploration of the biodiversity finance landscape prepared by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity;²⁷

13. *Recognizes* the ongoing work by Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth representatives and other [relevant] stakeholders, as well as organizations and initiatives at all levels, to strengthen, simplify and [reform] [leverage synergies among] existing instruments for biodiversity finance [under the Convention] and other [similar instruments][actions], with a view to closing the biodiversity finance gap;

²⁶ Decision 15/5, annex I

²⁷ CBD/SBI/4/INF/10.

[13 alt. *Recognizes* the ongoing work of all actors to strengthen, simplify and reform existing instruments for biodiversity finance [and other actions, with a view to closing][to close] the biodiversity finance gap;]

14. [*Also recognizes*][*Notes*] [that] the [voluntary] actions outlined in the non-exhaustive list contained in annex II to the present decision [could improve the biodiversity finance landscape, thereby supporting the implementation of the Convention and the Framework], and encourages all relevant actors to carry out those actions, as appropriate;

[15. *Recognizes with concern* the significant gap that remains to increase substantially and progressively the level of financial resources from all sources, including domestic, international, and public and private resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to reach Target 19 of the Framework to mobilize at least 200 billion United States dollars per year by 2030;]

[16. *Notes* a [relative][positive] trend in development finance for biodiversity, which has [significantly] increased, [showing encouraging trends over the past decade,] and [underlines][notes with concern] that, [in spite of the [relative, for evolutionary trend][increase], a critical gap still remains before reaching the target of the Framework to increase total biodiversity-related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance, and from countries that voluntarily assume the obligations of the 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 at least 30 billion dollars per year by 2030;]

[17. *Urges* Parties to continue and intensify their efforts to increase substantially and progressively the level of financial resources from all sources, including domestic and private sources, to reach the target of the Framework to mobilize at least 200 billion dollars by 2030;]

[18. *Urges* developed country Parties, other developed countries and Parties that voluntarily assume the obligations of the developed country Parties to continue and intensify their efforts to increase total biodiversity-related international financial resources, including official development assistance, to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to reach the target of the Framework to mobilize at least 20 billion dollars per year by 2025 and at least 30 billion dollars per year by 2030;]

[19. *Urges* Parties to continue and intensify their efforts to identify by 2025, and eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity, in a proportionate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, starting with the most harmful incentives, to reach the target of the Framework to reduce them substantially and progressively by at least 500 billion dollars per year by 2030 and to scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;]

[20. *Encourages* Parties to continue and intensify their efforts to harness, as appropriate, synergies between climate change and biodiversity finance;]

21. [*Calls upon*][*Urges*] [countries in a position to do so to][developed country Parties and countries in position to do so] [donors] [all Parties and other Governments that are in a position to do so] [to make or] [significantly] [increase their contributions] [to contribute] to the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund [in order to achieve the target of mobilizing at least 20 billion dollars per year by 2025 and at least 30 billion dollars per year by 2030] [in a manner commensurate with the challenges faced by developing countries in the implementation of the Convention and the Framework, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention];

[22. *Invites* non-sovereign contributors, such as the private sector, philanthropic organizations and multilateral development banks, to contribute to the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund to support the implementation of the Convention and the Framework;]

[23. *Calls upon* Parties and other relevant actors to facilitate access to and increase financial resources for indigenous peoples and local communities, [people of African descent,] women and youth for the implementation of the Framework;]

[24. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of financial resources:

- (a) To commission or undertake studies on the following:
 - (i) 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;
 - (ii) The relationship between sovereign debt and the implementation of the Convention and the possibility of rechannelling special drawing rights for biodiversity finance;
 - (iii) Lessons learned from the governance of different financial mechanisms and their grievance mechanisms;
 - (iv) Synergies between biodiversity and climate finance;
- (b) To integrate a platform in the clearing-house mechanism, in line with the knowledge management strategy, 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 the resource mobilization strategy;]

[Global instrument for] [Exploration of proposals for a global instrument on] biodiversity finance [to mobilize resources from all sources]

<Possible paragraphs related to the establishment (or not) of a new global instrument>

<Option 1>

[25. *Decides* to establish the dedicated [Global Biodiversity Fund][global instrument for biodiversity finance, which should be designated the Global Biodiversity Fund], under the authority [and guidance] of, and accountable to, the Conference of the Parties [and to operationalize it] [, which should be informed by the criteria enshrined in Articles 20 and 21 of the Convention] [and by other elements reflected in annex III to the present decision];]

<Option 2>

[25. *Decides* to defer [until its seventeenth meeting] the [consideration][decision] of whether the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund should be designated the Global Biodiversity Fund, [and advance with the discussion] [in view of its still recent establishment] [, which should be informed by the criteria enshrined in Articles 20 and 21 of the Convention] [and by other elements reflected in annex III to the present decision];]

<Option 3>

[25. *[Affirms that, in line with Article 39 of the Convention,]* [*Decides that*] the Global Environment Facility, including its newly established Global Biodiversity Framework Fund, is to continue to be the [interim] institutional structure operating the financial mechanism of the Convention and its Protocols] [, which should be informed by the criteria enshrined in Articles 20 and 21 of the Convention] [and by other elements reflected in annex III to the present decision];]

[26. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the Advisory Committee on Resource Mobilization to support discussions on the exploration of proposals for a global instrument on biodiversity finance to mobilize resources from all sources] [and the establishment of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund under the Global Environment Facility, which serves as the financial mechanism to the [Convention and the] Framework];]

<Possible paragraphs on the substance of further intersessional work>

<Option 1>

[27. *Decides* [to hold further in-depth][that any continued] discussions on the [operationalization][need for and feasibility] of a dedicated global instrument for biodiversity finance, [which should be informed by] [the criteria enshrined in] Articles 20 and 21 of the Convention; the results of the work of the Advisory Committee on Resource Mobilization further assessments of the funding landscape by relevant organizations, including the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; and the national reports of Parties and the information gathered through the monitoring framework as part of the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Framework]; [as well as other elements, as reflected in annex III to the present decision];]

<Option 2>

[27. *Decides* [to hold further in-depth discussions on the urgent need for mobilizing additional resources to close the biodiversity finance gap, in line with Goals C and D and Targets 13, 15, 18 and 19 of the Framework, which should be informed by the criteria enshrined in Articles 20 and 21 of the Convention] [and by other elements reflected in annex III to the present decision];]

<Possible paragraphs on the intersessional process>

<Option 1>

[28. *Also decides* to establish an open-ended [working group][, intergovernmental and inclusive intersessional process] for [operationalization][for that purpose] [and to report on the outcomes at the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties];]

<Option 2>

[28. *Also decides* to establish an expert advisory committee to develop the modalities for the operationalization of the dedicated global instrument for biodiversity finance, [consider the future][evaluate the implementation] of the [established] Global Biodiversity Framework Fund and report thereon at the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of Parties];]

<Option 3>

[28. *Further decides* to use the established bodies of the Convention for that purpose and engage with stakeholders intersessionally];]

[29. *Requests* the Secretariat to gather all relevant information collected pursuant to paragraph 27 and submit it 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];]

[30. *Placeholder for paragraphs on digital sequence information on genetic resources.*]

[31. *Recalls* paragraph 47 (b) of decision 15/7, and requests the Executive Secretary to issue a notification inviting developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to consider, taking into account national circumstances, whether they are in a position to assume the obligations of the developed country Parties voluntarily, in accordance

with Article 20 of the Convention, and, if so, to indicate this to the Executive Secretary as soon as possible.]

Annex I

Revised strategy for resource mobilization

Phase II (2025–2030)*

I. Aim

1. The present strategy is aimed at facilitating the mobilization of resources for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity,²⁸ 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,²⁹ including by aligning fiscal and financial flows with its goals and targets and by encouraging the private sector to reduce negative impacts and increase positive impacts on biodiversity progressively.

2. The revised 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 of the strategy (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 the different levels of development and national circumstances. Nothing in the present strategy should be interpreted as modifying the rights and obligations of a Party under the Convention or any other international agreement.

3. The strategy is guided by:

[(a) Articles 11, 20, 21 and 39 of the Convention;]

(b) The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework[, including its Goal C] [, and D] [and, in particular, Target 19];

(c) The need to increase substantially and progressively the level of financial resources from all sources and from a broad scope of financial instruments and mechanisms[, while recognizing the primary responsibility of developed countries in the provision of financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementation];

(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 [, affordable] and equitable access to all financing sources by all Parties, stakeholders and [relevant] rights holders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth.

* Medium-term phase in line with decision 15/7, para. 12.

²⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

²⁹ Decision 15/4, annex.

II. Enabling actions

4. The strategy is to be enabled by:

(a) Promoting the updating and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and of 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 respective mandates;]

(d) Increasing financial support for the Biodiversity Finance Initiative of the United Nations Development Programme and other related initiatives in order to facilitate resource mobilization, including through the implementation of national biodiversity finance plans;

(e) Optimizing multi-stakeholder and inclusive [relevant] rights holder partnerships;

(f) Undertaking capacity-building and development, scientific and technological cooperation and technology transfer, [on mutually agreed terms], to support the priorities determined by Parties in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans for the implementation of the Framework;

(g) Ensuring the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth;

(h) Ensuring timely access to financial resources and capacity-building for stakeholders and [relevant] rights holders, [in particular][including] indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth;

(i) Encouraging, as applicable, national central banks or other regulatory authorities to [conduct nature risk assessments for][improve understanding of the impacts of biodiversity loss on] their financial sectors, [including by enhancing reporting on environmental and social risks and] taking their distinct mandates and the role of all relevant actors into account;

(j) Encouraging [national and international financial institutions, including] multilateral development banks, to [continue][continue and accelerate][continue to identify and report on] [step up and increase] their work on environmental and social safeguards [and investments in their portfolio that contribute to achieving the objectives of the Convention and the goals and targets of the Framework, in line with existing mandates and in a manner supportive of the achievement of sustainable development, including poverty eradication efforts] [and disclosing and reporting in a harmonized way on their biodiversity investments][and developing and refining common principles and guidelines for tracking finance and investment contributing to the goals and targets of the Framework][, as well as exploring diverse finance solutions³⁰ and de-risking private biodiversity investments];

[(k) Encouraging the institutions of the United Nations development system and the United Nations funds and programmes to further strengthen the United Nations country team capacities to support countries in integrating priorities identified in national biodiversity strategies and action

[³⁰ Such as those included in the [catalogue of finance solutions](#) of the Biodiversity Finance Initiative and the [Policy Instruments for the Environment database](#) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.]

plans and other national biodiversity planning instruments into United Nations sustainable development cooperation frameworks.]

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 by:

(a) [Urgently] [enhancing][increasing][enhancing and broadening total biodiversity-related international financial resources] [total biodiversity-related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance, and from countries that voluntarily assume the obligations of developed country Parties] to developing countries, in particular 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 at least 30 billion dollars per year by 2030, through:

<Option 1>

[(i) The fulfilment of the obligations of developed country Parties to provide new and additional financial resources[, including official development assistance,] [to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed full incremental costs to them of implementing measures that fulfil the obligations of the Convention], taking the need for adequacy, predictability and timely flow of funds into account;]

<Option 2>

[(i) An increase in 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;]

[(ii) The consideration by other Parties of voluntarily assuming the obligations of the developed country Parties [while monitoring and assessing their impact on biodiversity, gender equality and human rights];

[(iii) An increase in international biodiversity funding by other Governments, multilateral development banks and international financial institutions, including, as appropriate, in partnership with the Global Environment Facility;

[(iv) An increase in international biodiversity funding by, as appropriate, private and philanthropic finance, including, as appropriate, in partnership with the Global Environment Facility;]

(b) Ensuring a continuous, speedy and robust capitalization of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund [under the Global Environment Facility], in accordance with decision 15/7;

[(c) *Placeholder for the outcomes of discussions on a global instrument held at the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.*]

(d) [Providing guidance to][Guiding] the operations of the Global Environment Facility and the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund through decisions of the Conference of the Parties, [in accordance to Articles 21 and 39 of the Convention] [to enhance transparency, accessibility and responsiveness to the needs of developing country Parties];

- (e) Mobilizing additional international resources from all sources, including:
 - (i) By further stimulating and increasing the use of finance solutions,³⁰ [such as payments for ecosystem services and green bonds [and biodiversity credits]][such as payments for ecosystem services, biodiversity offsets and credits, and green bonds], with environmental and social safeguards, including by developing guidelines and sharing good practices, [while monitoring and assessing their impact on biodiversity, gender equality and human rights];
 - (ii) By leveraging international private finance, promoting blended finance[, implementing strategies for mobilizing new and additional resources] and encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments[, while monitoring and assessing their impact on biodiversity, gender equality and human rights];
 - [(iii) Through the multilateral mechanism for benefit-sharing from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources;³¹
 - (f) Enhancing the [terms and] implementation of agreements related to access to genetic resources and to the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization, including through[, where appropriate,] multilateral approaches;³¹
 - (g) Improving market access for sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity[, in line with relevant international obligations];
 - (h) Enhancing [and increasing] the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities[, women and youth], as well as Mother Earth-centric actions³² 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[, and scaling up support for such actions and approaches];
 - [(i) Establishing an international working group of ministers of environment and finance in developed countries to achieve paragraph (a) of Target 19 of the Framework;]
 - [(j) Significantly increasing the use of nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches.]

2. **Identification and elimination, phasing out, [redirection or] reform of financial resource flows causing harm [to people or the environment]³³**

6. [Public and private] financial resource flows causing harm [to people or the environment] are identified and eliminated, phased out, redirected or reformed by:

- (a) Mainstreaming biodiversity in development cooperation by:
- (i) [Adjusting][Reprioritizing] [to the extent possible] the portfolios and practices of development cooperation agencies and banks, multilateral development banks, international financial institutions and philanthropic organizations, with a view to aligning financial flows with the objectives of the Convention [and] the goals and targets[, and section C, including a human-rights based approach,] of the Framework[, in line with relevant mandates and in a manner supportive of the achievement of sustainable development, including poverty eradication efforts];

³¹ To be updated in the light of the work of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Benefit-sharing from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources established in decision 15/9.]

³² 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.

³³ Some Parties proposed to move up the present section and make it section III.A.1 instead of section III.A.2.

- (ii) Harnessing and scaling up synergies in project development and financing, with a view to optimizing [the conservation and sustainable use of] biodiversity co-benefits and synergies, [while ensuring transparency and avoiding double counting];

(b) Monitoring, assessing and transparently disclosing[, subject to the decisions of financial system regulators] the biodiversity risks, dependencies and impacts of international private finance and business actors, [[using [the framework] [such frameworks as that] developed by the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures][, taking into account the principles of proportionality and flexibility][; welcoming cooperation initiatives, such as the one between the International Sustainability Standards Board and the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures; and further encouraging the International Sustainability Standards Board to work on biodiversity-related standards] [by enhancing the utilization of sustainability reporting, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 12, and, where appropriate, voluntary frameworks]; [and the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations “Protect, Respect and Remedy” Framework;³⁴]

(c) Taking effective action at the international level on incentives, including [inefficient] subsidies, that are harmful to biodiversity, in accordance with Target 18 of the Framework [and in line with relevant international obligations,] [reducing them by at least 500 billion dollars per year by 2030, starting with the most harmful incentives];

[(d) Taking effective action to ensure that biodiversity-related resource flows comply with the obligation of States to respect, protect, and fulfil human rights and the responsibility of businesses to respect human rights.]

3. Enhancement of uptake, accessibility, effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and accountability in resource provision and use

7. The uptake, accessibility, effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and accountability in resource provision and use are enhanced by:

(a) Continuing action by the Global Environment Facility to improve its operations and access modalities;

(b) Simplifying access modalities for biodiversity funding of multilateral development banks, international financial institutions 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 [subject to the decisions of financial system regulators, and taking into account the principles of proportionality and flexibility];

(d) Optimizing biodiversity co-benefits and synergies among international funding sources, [including finance targeted at] [the Sustainable Development Goals and, in particular, finance targeted at] [biodiversity and] [biodiversity and climate] [mitigation and adaptation][, in line with national priorities and circumstances and avoiding double counting];

(e) Directing more [rapidly accessible] international resources to key implementation partners, [through national programmes and initiatives] 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 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, stakeholders and [relevant] rights holder, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities,

³⁴ A/HRC/17/31, annex.

women and youth][Enhancing [rights access to] funding and strengthening the capacity to gain access to international funding for Parties, stakeholders and rights holder, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth];

(g) Using, as appropriate, international finance to leverage public and private domestic biodiversity finance [(“finance for finance”)].

B. Significant increase in domestic resource mobilization from all sources

1. New and additional resources

8. New and additional resources are mobilized by:

(a) Significantly increasing domestic public resources for biodiversity, [according to national needs, priorities and circumstances] [at home and abroad];

[(b) Leveraging existing actions that address the climate crisis, where relevant and applicable, to address the biodiversity crisis and maximize the deriving co-benefits;]

(c) Designing and implementing, or scaling up, positive incentive measures [, including taxes, charges and fees,] in accordance with relevant international obligations[and national needs, priorities, and circumstances];

(d) Significantly increasing domestic private and philanthropic resources for biodiversity by implementing strategies for raising new and additional resources and encouraging the private [and philanthropic] sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments [, while monitoring and assessing their impact on biodiversity, gender equality and human rights];

(e) Developing and applying, or scaling up, [finance solutions,]³⁰ [such as payments for ecosystem services, biodiversity offsets and credits] [or similar instruments and benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards;][innovative schemes, such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, and benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards][, while monitoring and assessing their impact on biodiversity, gender equality and human rights];

[(f) Exploring opportunities to leverage contributions from philanthropic organizations, the private sector and subnational entities to mobilize resources for the implementation of their nature-positive action plans through partnerships;]

(g) 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, including community-based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity[, and scaling up support for such actions and approaches];

(h) Significantly increasing the use of [nature-based solutions] [and/or ecosystem-based approaches] at the national and subnational levels[, effectively applying environmental and social safeguards];

[(i) Increasing action to prepare and implement national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments, according to national priorities and circumstances, on the basis of ambitious and comprehensive national biodiversity strategies and action plans and in alignment with the Framework, as a step towards significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization.]

2. Identification and elimination, phasing out[, redirection] or reform of financial resource flows causing harm³⁵

9. Financial resource flows causing harm are identified and eliminated, phased out[, redirected] or reformed by:

(a) Mainstreaming biodiversity in 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[, according to national needs, priorities and circumstances];

(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 [in an effort to mainstream biodiversity into finance];

(c) Mainstreaming biodiversity, as appropriate, into the policies of national central banks or other regulatory authorities, taking relevant distinct mandates into account;

(d) Taking effective domestic action on incentives, including [inefficient] subsidies, that are harmful to biodiversity, in accordance with Target 18 of the Framework[, by reducing them by at least 500 billion dollars per year by 2030, starting with the most harmful incentives], taking the guidance adopted in decision XII/3 of 17 October 2014 into account [and in line with relevant international obligations];

(e) Monitoring, assessing and transparently disclosing[, as appropriate,] the biodiversity risks, dependencies and impacts of domestic private finance and business actors[, using such frameworks as that developed by the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures].

3. Enhancement of uptake, accessibility, effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and accountability in resource provision and use

10. The uptake, accessibility, effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and accountability in resource provision and use are enhanced by:

(a) Ensuring national and subnational ownership by aligning biodiversity policies with national development plans [and the needs of rights holders];

(b) Supporting policy coherence by creating or enhancing partnerships with indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and civil society;

(c) Enhancing capacity-building and development, technical assistance and technological cooperation for financial planning and effective resource use and management;

(d) Improving transparency and accountability, as well as national monitoring systems, in resource provision and use;

(e) Optimizing co-benefits and synergies among domestic funding sources, including finance targeted at [other sustainable development goals, and in particular finance targeted at] [biodiversity and] climate [adaptation and mitigation][, in line with national priorities and avoiding double counting].

[Annex II

Non-exhaustive list of [voluntary] actions to [strengthen, simplify and reform existing instruments for biodiversity finance][close the gap in the biodiversity finance landscape]

I. Cross-cutting issues of global importance

1. [Voluntary] actions with regard to cross-cutting issues of global importance include the following:

³⁵ Some Parties proposed to move up the present section and make it section III.B.1 instead of section III.B.2.

(a) Taking the diversity of the existing biodiversity finance landscape into account, identifying best practices, aligned with section C of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, of existing partnerships and agencies, keeping in mind the need for tailored approaches, especially at the regional and local levels;

(b) Addressing [[illicit flows of funds][tax avoidance and evasion] and strengthening tax regimes to increase revenues for biodiversity] [illicit flows of funds, in particular proceeds from environmental crime, and integrating nature and biodiversity considerations into fiscal regimes and incentives in alignment with the goals of the Framework];

(c) Continuing the exploration and scaling up of [finance solutions,³⁶][innovative schemes,] as appropriate, [such as payments for ecosystem services, biodiversity offsets and credits,] taking national priorities and circumstances into account, [and benefit-sharing mechanisms], with mandatory environmental and social safeguards, while monitoring and assessing their impacts on biodiversity and [human rights][the rights on indigenous peoples and local communities];

(d) Exploring and supporting the further development of standardized biodiversity metrics and their integration into national and [private sector] accounting [and financial decision-making], inter alia, to strengthen the ecosystem accounting of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting [and the application of its concepts and principles to private sector accounting and disclosure] [and to improve understanding of ecosystem services];

(e) [Exploring the development of][Developing] regulatory frameworks [and harmonized] [finance-related] biodiversity taxonomies [and green taxonomies more generally][, taking into account various national circumstances and priorities];

(f) Assessing the impact of biodiversity finance instruments on gender equality and [the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities][human rights], taking account, [where appropriate], of the guidance provided in decisions XII/3 of 17 October 2014 and 14/15 of 29 November 2018 of the Conference of the Parties;

(g) Scaling up support for 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;

[(h) Creating or enhancing mechanisms for direct access to funding by indigenous peoples, local communities, women and youth.]

II. International biodiversity finance

2. [Voluntary] actions with regard to international biodiversity finance include the following:

(a) Learning from the experience with international funds, with a view to informing future strategies [to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency] of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund;

(b) Acknowledging the steps already taken to reform the Global Environment Facility and encouraging further action in this regard, [[in particular regarding governance,] [while also acknowledging, inter alia, the need for inclusivity, transparency, accountability and responsiveness for the projects and programmes that the Global Environment Facility finances worldwide, taking the eligibility criteria into account;]

(c) Encouraging bilateral and multilateral development agencies, banks and other financial institutions to: (i) continue and scale up biodiversity finance, including by exploring financial instruments [and approaches and de-risking private investments]; (ii) continue to apply and further improve the application of [mandatory] environmental and social safeguards that protect [the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities][human rights]; (iii) further improve [and harmonize]

³⁶ Such as those included in the Finance Solutions catalogue finance solutions of the Biodiversity Finance Initiative and the Policy Instruments for the Environment database of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.]

[their] monitoring[, disclosure] and reporting; [(iv)] evaluate the impact of biodiversity finance on biodiversity and [human rights][the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities]; and (v) include biodiversity as a co-benefit in relevant projects [and identify biodiversity conservation and sustainable use projects that could leverage investments in national sustainable development strategies, including poverty eradication efforts];

(d) Continuing to optimize synergies of finance targeted at the triple crisis of biodiversity loss, climate change and pollution and to enhance effectiveness, efficiency and transparency in resource provision and use;

(e) Strengthening efforts to harness [synergies][collaboration] with finance for other key economic areas, in particular infrastructure development, while avoiding double counting in reporting aggregated financial flows;

(f) Exploring the scaling-up of financial instruments and approaches that can enhance the financial sustainability and the long-term predictability of funding;

(g) Reinforcing synergies[, cooperation or collaboration, as appropriate,] with other international funding mechanisms and the resource mobilization strategies developed under [the other Rio conventions and other global environment and climate conventions and multilateral agreements][biodiversity-related conventions][, while ensuring transparency and avoiding double counting];

[(h) Avoiding the duplication and overlap of international funding mechanisms;]

[(i) Addressing sovereign debt distress in just and equitable ways, [to increase domestic resource mobilization];]

[(j) Scaling up the implementation of innovative financial mechanisms, such as payments for ecosystem services, and enhancing capacity-building and technical cooperation to support project development and project management in developing countries;]

[(k) Creating or enhancing mechanisms for direct access to funding by indigenous peoples, local communities, women and youth.]

III. Domestic biodiversity finance

3. [Voluntary] actions with regard to domestic biodiversity finance include the following:

(a) Increasing action to prepare and implement national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments, according to national priorities and circumstances, on the basis of [ambitious and comprehensive] national biodiversity strategies and action plans and in alignment with the Framework, as a step towards significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization;

(b) [Prioritizing][Leveraging] domestic funding for biodiversity through international or national initiatives, in particular for³⁶ the implementation of the finance solutions identified in the national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments;

(c) Taking effective action against incentives, including [inefficient] subsidies, that are harmful to biodiversity, and taking action in favour of positive incentives, [considering a precautionary and polluter pays principle approach,] in accordance with Target 18 of the Framework, [and in line with relevant international obligations];

(d) [Developing and scaling up mechanisms that attract][Attracting] private investments in biodiversity effectively, while maintaining [human rights][the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities] and ensuring [cohesion][alignment] with national biodiversity priorities;

[(e) Creating and implementing enabling frameworks for effectively aligning and attracting private investments for biodiversity;]

(f) Continuing the exploration and scaling-up of, as appropriate, finance solutions;³⁶

(g) Increasing cooperation and synergies with the other Rio conventions and other global biodiversity-related conventions and multilateral agreements, at the national and subnational levels, through integrated action plans, programmes and projects to develop integrated finance solutions,³⁶ with the full involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth;

(h) Further improving the integration of biodiversity objectives into: (i) broader development cooperation frameworks; and (ii) national and subnational accounting and development planning and finance strategies, using frameworks and tools, such as the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting, biodiversity expenditure reviews and green budgeting;

[(i) Improving the alignment of public and private finance and investments with the objectives of the Framework;]

(j) Further improving coordination with and among public and private donors at the national and subnational levels;

[(k) Enhancing the role and contribution of national central banks in integrating the management of biodiversity-related risks into public and private investments;]

[(l) Implementing sustainable public procurement practices, policies and standards, taking into account nature and biodiversity, in accordance with national policies and priorities, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations;]

[(m) Creating or enhancing mechanisms for direct access to funding by indigenous peoples, local communities, women and youth.]

IV. Private biodiversity finance

4. [Voluntary] actions with regard to private biodiversity finance include the following:

(a) [Recalling the target to leverage private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies for new and additional resources and encouraging][Encouraging and facilitating] the private sector [to invest][investment] in biodiversity [and internalize environmental externalities], [including] [through enabling regulatory frameworks ensuring a level playing field, the promotion of blended finance, and] impact funds and other instruments, while assessing their biodiversity and human rights impacts;

[(b) Encouraging the private sector and facilitating its capacity, through enabling regulatory frameworks ensuring a level playing field, to invest in biodiversity, develop sustainable value chains and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production and consumption;]

(c) [Continuing and intensifying efforts][Strengthening the design and the application of biodiversity taxonomies and other green taxonomies with metrics] to improve the tracking and reporting of private [finance][financial flows] for biodiversity over time, including to assess it in terms of predictability;

(d) Encouraging the implementation of disclosure framework and reporting standards, such as the Global Reporting Initiative, and the integration of the tools developed by the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures [into the International Sustainability Standards Board];

(e) Encouraging businesses [and facilitating their capacity] to develop sustainable value chains and private finance to invest in those chains in order to [avoid and] 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 and consumption [through enabling regulatory frameworks ensuring a level playing field, the promotion of blended finance, and impact funds and other instruments];

[(f) Encouraging a whole-of-government, economy-wide sectoral approach and developing green sovereign finance instruments;

[(g) Integrating biodiversity into the portfolio management of central banks, monetary policy and prudential supervision;]

[(h) Encouraging financial institutions to have discussions with clients to develop business models and associated technology that include and promote ecosystems and nature-based solutions, as well as favourable biodiversity and ecosystem resilience practices along value chains;]

[(i) Recognizing private and public companies that dedicate resources to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or to the reduction of impacts on biodiversity and support voluntary initiatives for nature, including leadership on excellence and best practices, and encouraging the development of standards, criteria, certification and eco-labelling options to nature-friendly goods and services;]

[(j) Encouraging the integration of nature-based solutions into insurance policies, creating incentives for a broader application of nature-based solutions in risk prevention and management;]

[(k) Promoting the use of governmental green procurement mechanisms and support for research and development to facilitate the development of strong nature-positive products and services markets.]

V. Indigenous peoples [and] local communities, women and youth

5. [Voluntary] actions with regard to indigenous peoples, [and] local communities, women and youth include the following:

(a) Valuing and quantifying the contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth to [the objectives of the Convention and the goals and targets of the Framework] [biodiversity objectives], taking the guidance provided in decision 14/16 of 25 November 2018 into account, thus enhancing the adequate monitoring and tracking of those resources;

(b) Developing and implementing dedicated funding streams, including at the regional and local levels, and [simplified][simplifying] application processes [in domestic and international public funding] for relevant rights holders[, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities,] and stakeholders in their role as biodiversity stewards, providing direct access to direct biodiversity finance, while undertaking action to increase their absorption capacity;

(c) Assessing the impact of biodiversity funding on gender equality, [and the rights and] human rights and [lands, waters and] the territories of indigenous peoples and local communities, taking the guidance provided in decisions XII/3 and 14/15 into account;

(d) Promoting positive incentives to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, [such as biodiversity credit schemes] [with environmental and social safeguards][, including payments for ecosystem services], so as to make them accessible to indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth engaged in conservation and sustainable biodiversity management [while respecting their rights].]

[Annex III

[Elements for discussion on [the need for and feasibility of] a possible dedicated global instrument for biodiversity finance][and] [elements for discussion on possible ways to close the biodiversity financing gap]

[1. Elements for discussions on [the need for and feasibility of] a possible dedicated global instrument for biodiversity finance include the following:

(a) Added value and complementarity with regard to the current biodiversity finance landscape;

[(b) Experiences with relevant international financial mechanisms;]

- [(c) Overall efficiency of the biodiversity financial mechanism and whether a dedicated global instrument would affect the overall efficiency positively or negatively;]
 - (d) Lessons learned and experience with relevant international financial mechanisms;
 - (e) Fairness, transparency, inclusiveness and participation;
 - [(f) Equitability, and efficiency and representativity of the governance structure;]
 - (g) Consistency with the objectives, principles and provisions of the Convention;
 - (h) Consistency with the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;
 - (i) Being under the authority of, and accountable to, the Conference of the Parties;
 - (j) Being a mechanism for the provision of financial resources to developing country Parties[, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States,] on a grant or concessional basis;
 - (k) Reliance on national executing agencies;
 - (l) Ensuring new, additional, predictable, adequate and timely financing;
 - (m) Ability to [mobilize and] receive finance from all sources, including from the [private sector,] finance sector and philanthropic organizations;
 - (n) Ensuring accessibility by, and responsiveness to the needs of, developing country Parties, rights holders and stakeholders;
 - (o) Ensuring intergenerational and intragenerational equity;
 - (p) The recognition, [valorization] and integration of the [historical and future] role of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth[, as appropriate], [and ensuring their full and effective participation];
 - (q) The provision of access to a grievance mechanism;
 - [(r) Placeholder pending a decision on digital sequence information on genetic resources at the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties].]
- [2. Elements for discussion on possible ways to close the biodiversity financing gap to meet the goals and targets of the Framework include the following:
- (a) Tax regimes and tax avoidance;
 - (b) Sovereign debt;
 - (c) Domestic public expenditure;
 - (d) Biodiversity metrics;
 - (e) Biodiversity-related economic taxonomies;
 - (f) Integrating climate and biodiversity finance;
 - (g) Aligning finance across sectors;
 - (h) The urgent need to identify, eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;
 - (i) The role of the private sector, including through financial disclosures and biodiversity credit markets;
 - (j) Other priorities, as identified by the Conference of the Parties.]]

[Annex IV

Terms of reference for the Open-ended Working Group on Resource Mobilization]

[To be completed]

4/4. Financial mechanism

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation,

Recalling paragraph 15 of decision 15/15 of 19 December 2022, in which the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity invited developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to identify related national funding priorities, including nationally prioritized funding needs that could be considered eligible for funding under the financial mechanism, specifically for the period from July 2026 to June 2030, and submit the results to the Executive Secretary for inclusion in the funding needs assessment,

Recognizing that most eligible countries are still in the process of updating their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and developing national biodiversity finance plans or other relevant instruments and that robust funding needs assessments should build upon the funding priorities identified in national planning processes,

Noting with regret the lack of 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 on Biological Diversity³⁷ and its Protocols, in particular the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,³⁸ for the ninth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund,³⁹

Regretting that the lack of voluntary contributions to implement the terms of reference for the sixth review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism, as set out in annex IV to decision 15/15, has delayed the timely preparation of the review and limited its scope,

Taking note of the information contained in the note by the Secretariat on the financial mechanism,⁴⁰

1. *Takes note* of the preliminary report of the Council of the Global Environment Facility for the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties,⁴¹ which includes a table of its responses to the guidance adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting in its decision 15/15;

2. *Notes* the relatively rapid provision of support from the Global Environment Facility for the revision and updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as well as national biodiversity finance plans aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and urges the eligible countries, with the support of the relevant implementing agencies, to expedite the implementation of enabling activity projects financed by the Global Environment Facility;

3. *Encourages* the Global Environment Facility to continue and further strengthen the collaboration with the Biodiversity Finance Initiative on developing and updating national biodiversity finance plans and to support their implementation;

4. *Requests* the Council of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund to adopt at its second meeting terms of reference for the auxiliary body and the advisory group;

5. *Encourages* eligible Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols to accelerate their use of their country allocations made available under the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources for the eighth replenishment cycle of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund;

³⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

³⁸ Decision 15/4, annex.

³⁹ See decision 15/15, annex III.

⁴⁰ CBD/SBI/4/6.

⁴¹ CBD/SBI/4/6/Add.1.

6. *Encourages* eligible Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention⁴² and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization to the Convention⁴³ to take note of the relevant information in the preliminary report of the Global Environment Facility when submitting project proposals for consideration and approval by the Facility;

7. *Encourages* the Global Environment Facility, when considering project proposals, to take into account in a balanced manner project proposals related to the Cartagena Protocol and the Nagoya Protocol;

8. *Encourages* Parties to consider, at the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, elements of advice developed and submitted by the governing bodies of other biodiversity-related conventions so that they may be referred to the Global Environment Facility;

9. *Strongly encourages* eligible Parties to contribute to the survey of national funding priorities and needs which is being prepared by the Secretariat;

10. *Encourages* Parties to participate in the evaluation process being conducted by the independent evaluator recruited by the Executive Secretary to implement the terms of reference for the sixth review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism;

11. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To present the outcomes of the funding needs survey for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting, 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;

(b) To present the report of the independent evaluator on the effectiveness of the financial mechanism for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting, 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;

(c) To incorporate the information provided by the Global Environment Facility through its final report into the relevant documentation to be prepared for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting and to collaborate with the Facility on identifying potential issues and areas requiring the attention of the Conference of the Parties at the same meeting;

12. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to develop, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting, elements of guidance to support the implementation of those goals, targets and sections of the Framework that have not been covered specifically or comprehensively in any previous guidance for the Global Environment Facility, including Targets 1, 2, 7, 9, 11, 16, 22 and 23 and section C;

13. *Recommends* that, at its sixteenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision along the following lines:⁴⁴

The Conference of the Parties,

[*Reaffirming* the importance of the full application of the provisions of Article 21 of the Convention on Biological Diversity⁴⁵ and of access for all eligible Parties to the financial mechanism for the full implementation of the Convention,]

⁴² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2226, No. 30619.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, vol. 3008, No. 30619.

⁴⁴ Bearing in mind that additional elements for a draft decision will be elaborated prior to the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

⁴⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

[*Welcoming* the valuable role of the Global Environmental Facility as the institutional structure operating the financial mechanism of the Convention on an interim and ongoing basis,]

Recalling paragraph 3 of Article 21 of the Convention, which provides that the Conference of the Parties shall review the effectiveness of the financial mechanism,

Reaffirming the commitment of the Conference of the Parties to reviewing the effectiveness of the financial mechanism periodically, as reflected in the memorandum of understanding with the Council of the Global Environment Facility,⁴⁶

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,⁴⁷ resulting in the use of the core budget and in a limited report for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting,

Taking note of the report of the Council of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting,⁴⁸

Welcoming [with appreciation] the actions taken by the Global Environment Facility to support developing country Parties and countries with economies in transition, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth in the implementation of the objectives of the Convention, its Protocols and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,⁴⁹ including through its programming associated with the seventh and eighth replenishments of its Trust Fund and the establishment and [steps taken to operationalize][operationalization of] the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund,

Recognizing the integrated and indivisible nature of the components of the 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),

Noting with concern [the lack of project proposals from eligible countries to support the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention⁵⁰ and the limited number of project proposals from eligible countries 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 to the Convention,⁵¹]

[*Noting with concern also* that the Global Environment Facility does not take into account in a balanced manner project proposals related to the Cartagena Protocol and the Nagoya Protocol,]

[*Noting with concern further* the [insufficiency of resources][lack of resources] made available to the [Global Environment Facility, including the] Global Biodiversity Framework Fund[, while recalling Article 20 of the Convention and Target 19 of the Kunming-Montreal

⁴⁶ Decision III/8, annex.

⁴⁷ Decision 15/15, annex III.

⁴⁸ CBD/COP/16/--.

⁴⁹ Decision 15/4, annex.

⁵⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2226, No. 30619.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 3008, No. 30619.

Global Biodiversity Framework,] in a manner commensurate with the challenges and needs of developing country Parties,]

[*Noting with concern* the exclusion of a number of eligible Parties from access to support from the Global Environment Facility, including through its programming associated with the seventh and eighth replenishments of its Trust Fund and System for Transparent Allocation of Resources, in particular for the revision and updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national biodiversity finance plans aligned with the Framework,]

Noting the contributions of the integrated programmes of the Global Environment Facility towards achieving the targets of the Framework and that all of the integrated programmes contribute towards achieving Targets 8, 10, 11, 20, 21, 22 and 23,

Welcoming the significant portion of other focal area resources under the Global Environment Facility that contribute to the implementation of the Framework,

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,

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 portfolio level by 2030 in the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund,

Welcoming the efforts by the Global Environment Facility to support policy coherence and streamlining measures,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the report of the Council of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting;

Global Environment Facility Trust Fund

2. [*Invites*][*Encourages*][*Instructs*] the Global Environment Facility, in collaboration with the Executive Secretary, to [encourage][invite] [all eligible] [recipient] countries to submit project proposals in support of the implementation of Target 17 of the Framework and the Implementation Plan⁵² and Capacity-building Action Plan⁵³ for the Cartagena Protocol;

3. *Invites* relevant Parties to the Cartagena Protocol to access proactively the notional allocations 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;

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 allocations available for the Protocol from the eighth replenishment programming directions;

6. *Encourages* the Global Environment Facility to continue to explore potential opportunities for maximizing the contribution of its integrated programmes to the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including through dedicated support to indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth;

⁵² Decision CP-10/3, annex.

⁵³ Decision CP-10/4, annex.

7. *Encourages* the Global Environment Facility and recipient countries 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 different national circumstances and priorities;

8. *Invites* all Parties[, in particular developed country Parties,] and other Governments that are in a position to do so to participate in the ninth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund to support eligible developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States;

Global Biodiversity Framework Fund

[9. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Global Environment Facility for the [progress made in the] [timely] establishment and operationalization of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund;

10. *Regrets* that the Council of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund did not adopt terms of reference for the auxiliary body and the advisory group at its first meeting;^{54]}

[11. *Notes with appreciation* the contributions made to the capitalization of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund by several donor countries, namely, Canada, Germany, Japan, Luxembourg, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which amount to [about 231.0 million United States dollars;^{55,56]}

12. *Invites* [all Parties, in particular developed country Parties] and other Governments that are in a position to do so, as well as the private and financial sectors and philanthropic organizations, non-governmental organizations and non-sovereign entities and other stakeholders, to make contributions or further contributions to the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund in order for it to continue its rapid capitalization to support the implementation of the Framework, to complement existing support and to scale up financing to ensure the timely implementation of the Framework, taking into account the need for adequacy, predictability and the timely flow of funds, [commensurate with the quantitative ambition set in Target 19];

[13. *Urges* the Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility to continue to strengthen its resource mobilization efforts, including efforts directed towards new contributors, in accordance with funding needs identified through the assessment referred to in paragraph 20 below;]

14. *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;

[15. *Emphasizes* that guidance from the Conference of the Parties in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 3 of Article 21 of the Convention is applicable to the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund;]

⁵⁴ This would be subject to review by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting in the light of developments at the second meeting of the Council of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund, to be held in Washington, D.C. on 19 June 2024.

⁵⁵ Amount as at 27 May 2024 based on the exchange rate at the time.

⁵⁶ The list of donors and the total amount of contributions to the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund would be updated to reflect the situation at the time of the adoption of the decision by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting.

Four-year outcome-oriented framework of biodiversity programme priorities of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols

[16. *Adopts* the 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 (July 2026–June 2030), aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, as contained in the annex to the present decision;]

17. *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 of biodiversity programme priorities of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols 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;

18. *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 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;

19. [*Encourages*][*Invites*] the secretariats of the biodiversity-related conventions to participate in and provide input to the inter-secretariat consultation to be convened by the Executive Secretary when developing the inputs of the Secretariat to draft programming directions and policy recommendations for the negotiations of 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;⁵⁷

Funding needs assessment

[20. *Takes note* of the report on estimated funding needs for the ninth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, based on information received to date;⁵⁸]

[21. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to compile and transmit, as soon as practical, the information on funding needs received from all eligible country Parties 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;]

22. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to draw upon the experience and lessons learned in implementing the terms of reference for the assessment of funding needs from the Global Environment Facility for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols and prepare draft terms of reference for conducting the fifth determination of funding needs for the period of the tenth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, for the period from July 2030 to June 2034, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its sixth meeting and the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting;

⁵⁷ Decision III/8, annex.

⁵⁸ This is a placeholder for consideration at the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the report on funding needs for the ninth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, which will be based on whatever information is available at that time.

Further guidance to the Global Environment Facility

[23. Placeholder]⁵⁹

24. *Recalls* paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of decision XII/30 of the Conference of the Parties of 17 October 2014 and requests the Executive Secretary to continue to liaise with the various biodiversity-related conventions and the Global Environment Facility in order 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;

25. *[Requests][Instructs]* the Global Environment Facility to continue to support partnerships with indigenous peoples and local communities, [people of African descent,] women and youth and recognize and promote their contributions to the implementation of the targets of the Framework;

26. *Also [requests][instructs]* 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;

27. *Further [requests][instructs]* the Global Environment Facility to explore ways to further improve, facilitate access to and increase [direct] funding for indigenous peoples and local communities, [people of African descent,] women and youth;

Review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism

[28. *Welcomes* the sixth review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism;⁶⁰]

29. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare draft terms of reference for the seventh review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism, ensuring that the review includes the views from [and possible impacts on the rights of] indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its sixth meeting and the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting[, to be implemented with resources from the core budget].

[Annex

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)

A. Objective

1. The present four-year outcome-oriented framework of biodiversity programme priorities serves as guidance related to the Convention on Biological Diversity⁶¹ and its Protocols for the Global Environment Facility for the ninth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund (2026–2030).

2. The framework is provided by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention based on 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

⁵⁹ This may include additional guidance developed in the light of the consideration of other items of the agenda of the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, as well as decisions of 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.

⁶⁰ Placeholder for responding to the sixth review of effectiveness of the financial mechanism, to be submitted for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting.

⁶¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

and policy recommendations for the ninth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund.

3. The framework is provided within the context of the mandate of the Global Environment Facility to provide resources for achieving global environmental benefits and the mandate provided to the Facility by the Conference of the Parties in the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility.⁶²

4. The framework uses the Convention and its Protocols and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework⁶³ 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 2022–2030.

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, in a manner consistent with the existing mandate, improving transparency and avoiding double counting.

B. Elements

9. The four-year outcome-oriented framework of biodiversity programme priorities for the period 2026–2030 includes the following elements under the Convention and its Protocols to 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 all of its targets, which define the outcomes being sought;
- (c) National biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- (d) National biodiversity finance plans;

⁶² Decision III/8, annex.

⁶³ Decision 15/4, annex.

(e) The mechanisms adopted under the Convention to strengthen the means of implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework for: mobilizing sufficient resources towards implementing the Framework and achieving its goals and targets; capacity-building and development, while noting the obligations set out in Articles 20 and 21 of the Convention; the generation, management and sharing of knowledge for effective biodiversity planning, policy development and coherence, decision-making and implementation; and technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and innovation, in particular the following mechanisms:

- (i) The strategy for resource mobilization;⁶⁴
- (ii) The long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development;⁶⁵
- (iii) The technical and scientific cooperation mechanism;⁶⁶
- (iv) The knowledge management strategy to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;⁶⁷

(f) 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);⁶⁸
- (ii) The Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030);⁶⁹
- (iii) The global action plan on biodiversity and health;⁷⁰

(g) The monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework⁷¹ and the enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review;⁷²

(h) The Implementation Plan⁷³ and Capacity-building Action Plan⁷⁴ for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity;⁷⁵

(i) The capacity-building and development action plan⁷⁶ for 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;⁷⁷

(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 Nagoya Protocol at its fifth meeting and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol at its eleventh meeting, contained in enclosures I and II, respectively.⁷⁸

⁶⁴ Decisions 15/7 and 16/--.

⁶⁵ Decision 15/8, annex I.

⁶⁶ Decisions 15/8 and 16/--.

⁶⁷ Decision 16/--.

⁶⁸ Decision 15/12, annex.

⁶⁹ Decision 15/11, annex.

⁷⁰ Decision 16/--.

⁷¹ Decisions 15/5 and 16/--.

⁷² Decision 15/6.

⁷³ Decision CP-10/3, annex.

⁷⁴ Decision CP-10/4, annex.

⁷⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2226, No. 30619.

⁷⁶ Decision NP-5/--.

⁷⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3008, No. 30619.

⁷⁸ Subject to any additional guidance on programme priorities for the ninth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility that is adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Protocols.

C. Strategic considerations

10. The programming directions and the policy recommendations for the ninth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility, 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 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 its ninth replenishment period to support biodiversity objectives are developed on a context-specific and country-driven basis, addressing the priority needs identified by the recipient countries;

(b) Support the rapid and effective implementation of the Framework, including by contributing to a significantly enhanced mobilization of resources, including Global Environment Facility funding that is adequate, predictable, sustainable, timely and accessible to all Parties 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 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 recipient countries to support national resource mobilization and the development and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans;

(f) Promote the achievement of global environmental benefits and sustainable development pathways which 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 recognizing the potential contributions of those instruments to the objectives of the Convention, its Protocols and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity 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, 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.

11. The outcome and indicators for the ninth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility and associated monitoring processes should be effective in their ability to assess the 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. The Global Environment Facility, in its ninth replenishment period, should:

(a) Ensure that the level of funding to be made available to recipient countries is commensurate with the ambition of the Framework and the needs and challenges faced by recipient countries;

(b) Explore ways to significantly improve access to funding by eligible countries;

(c) Explore ways to 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) Establish simplified application processes, capacity-building initiatives and dedicated funding streams for eligible Parties to support 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 effecting their 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 having these institutions 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.

D. Reporting

13. Following the conclusion of the ninth replenishment of its Trust Fund, 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 the monitoring framework for the Framework.⁷⁹

⁷⁹ Decision 15/5, annex I.

Enclosure I⁸⁰**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 to the Convention on Biological Diversity,⁸¹ adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol at its fifth meeting, comprise:

- (x) [Placeholder for elements of guidance];

Enclosure II⁸²**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 to the Convention on Biological Diversity,⁸³ adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol at its eleventh meeting, comprise:

- (x) [Placeholder for elements of guidance];]

⁸⁰ Subject to the adoption of additional guidance on programme priorities for the ninth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol.

⁸¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3008, No. 30619.

⁸² Subject to the adoption of additional guidance on programme priorities for the ninth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol.

⁸³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2226, No. 30619.

4/5. Capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Informal Advisory Group on Technical and Scientific Cooperation on its third meeting, including on its work on the assessment and selection of regional and/or subregional technical and scientific support centres,⁸⁴ and welcomes the progress made;

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

(a) To initiate, as soon as possible, the process of signing the host agreements with the entities and organizations selected to host the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres;

(b) To prepare, with support from the Informal Advisory Group, guidance to address the specific capacity-building and development needs identified by Parties, for use by the regional and subregional support centres of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism in the development of their workplans, and to make such guidance available for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting;

(c) To support the entities and organizations selected to host the regional and subregional support centres in the mobilization of resources for delivering support to Parties to implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and to report on progress to the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting;

(d) To prepare an estimate of the required resources for various options for hosting and operationalizing the global coordination entity of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, including scalable options, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting;

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

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions XIII/23 of 17 December 2016, 14/23 of 29 November 2018 and 15/8 of 19 December 2022,

Taking note of the progress report of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity⁸⁵ on the implementation of previous decisions on capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, the clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management,⁸⁶

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,⁸⁷

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,

⁸⁴ CBD/TSC/IAG/2024/1/2.

⁸⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

⁸⁶ CBD/SBI/4/7/Add.3.

⁸⁷ Decision 15/4, annex.

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 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 for capacity-building and development,⁸⁸ 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 to be used 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 [and reflected in the online reporting tool for the national reports];

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 as part of the process for monitoring and reporting of progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in line with decisions 15/6 of 19 December 2022 and 16/-- of [DATE],⁸⁹ making use of information contained in the progress reports prepared by the global coordination entity and the regional and subregional support centres, national reports submitted by Parties [and reports submitted by non-State actors];

[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 of the Framework, especially those related to the Protocols of the Convention, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on

⁸⁸ Decision 15/8, annex I.

⁸⁹ Decision on the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting.

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;]

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, including those for Target 20, 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;

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 technical and scientific cooperation support centres and relevant organizations;

(b) To further identify and map, in collaboration with the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres and the [global knowledge support service for biodiversity], initiatives and partnerships supporting capacity-building and development for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity 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,⁹⁰ the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa⁹¹ 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 Development⁹² at the regional, subregional and national levels, while respecting their specific mandates;

II. Technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer

[9. *[Takes note of][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;⁹³]

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][an international organization with a global mandate];

⁹⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

⁹¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

⁹² General Assembly resolution 70/1.

⁹³ The list of the selected entities and organizations would be annexed to the decision.

[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 annex II to the present decision;

16. *Invites* Parties and, as appropriate, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth organizations 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, technologies and innovations, including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities, with their free, prior and informed consent,⁹⁴ to support the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

17. *Requests* the regional and subregional support centres to collaborate among themselves 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 foster programmatic coordination, complementarity and synergy, including through the establishment of memorandums of understanding, as appropriate;

18. *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 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;

19. *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;

20. *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;

⁹⁴ 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”.

21. *Invites* the Kunming Biodiversity Fund [and other funds] to support the technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and capacity-building support programmes and activities, [as well as the regional and subregional support centres [in developing countries],] in response to requests made by [developing country] Parties in their respective subregions;

22. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility, including through the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund [in accordance with its mandate], to continue to support country-driven projects that include technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and capacity-building for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

[22 alt. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility, including through the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund, and invites the Kunming Biodiversity Fund and other biodiversity-relevant funds, to support the operationalization and activities of the regional and subregional technical and scientific support centres, as appropriate, in response to requests by Parties in their respective subregions;]

[23. *Decides* to issue a second call for additional centres of excellence from institutions at the global level, with priority given to underrepresented regions in order to ensure the equitable geographical distribution of centres and a balance of focus among the centres of excellence on all objectives of the Convention and its Protocols;]

24. *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 organize, as appropriate, meetings of the selected regional and subregional support centres to orientate them on their mandate and operational procedures and provide them with guidance;]

(c) 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;

[(d) To organize annual joint meetings of all the regional and subregional support centres to enhance coordination and synergy in the delivery of support to Parties and the sharing of experiences, best practices and lessons learned;]

[(e) To facilitate meetings of the regional and subregional support centres with key initiatives and partnerships to foster coordination and synergies;]

(f) To compile relevant requests for capacity-building and development activities in decisions of the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocols, and to communicate those to the regional and subregional support centres and the global coordination entity [and add them to the guidance contained in annex II and any subsequent guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties];

(g) 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 centres and of the global coordination entity;

(h) To prepare a progress report on the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, including 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 its sixth meeting 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 [and assessment] among Parties, in particular to developing country Parties, to support the implementation of the Convention 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 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 [Bureau of the] Conference of the Parties [following each ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties]. 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 [Subsidiary Body on Implementation, with the support of the Informal Advisory Group on Technical and Scientific Cooperation,][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. It will also assist in monitoring activities and operations and proposing measures to ensure that those activities and operations adequately respond to the needs and priorities identified by Parties.]

[6. The Executive Secretary will, if applicable, facilitate the preparation and signing of an agreement with any external organization selected to host the global coordination entity. The host agreement will include a requirement for the entity and the regional and subregional support centres to elaborate biennial results-based workplans, with appropriate performance indicators, and to produce periodic reports.]

[7. 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 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 synergy and collaboration with biodiversity-related conventions and relevant organizations and initiatives.]

[8. The initial term of service of the host organization of the global coordination entity will be set until the end of 2030. The renewal of the term will be subject to satisfactory performance by the host organization and the outcomes of the independent evaluation of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism referred to in paragraph 17 below. Should the term not be renewed, the host organization will continue in its role until its replacement and a strategy for succession are put in place, in order to ensure continuity of support and the proper transfer of all related knowledge.]

[8. alt The performance of the host organization will be assessed on the basis of the outcomes of the independent evaluation of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism referred to in paragraph 17 below. Should performance be unsatisfactory for an extended period of time, the Conference of the Parties will consider ways to improve performance, expand the support base of the entity or replace the host organization.]

III. Operational modalities and procedures

9. 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]. Those 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 be refined over time on the basis of experience and lessons learned and revised by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, as appropriate. 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, [in line with Articles 16 to 19 of the Convention and with the functions of the regional and subregional centres, as outlined in decision 15/8];

(c) Modalities to ensure 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 to enable the regional and subregional support centres to align their work with the Convention and its Protocols and the Framework, and 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 and youth and other relevant stakeholders;

[(g) Modalities for ensuring the application of the principles of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit, following a human-rights based approach, including respect for diverse knowledge systems, including the knowledge and experience of practitioners and of indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as respect for their free, prior and informed consent⁹⁵ when accessing their traditional knowledge;]

[(g alt) Modalities for ensuring that the traditional knowledge, innovation and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities are considered, with their free prior and informed consent⁹⁶;]

(h) Modalities for operationalizing[, with the assistance of the global knowledge support service for biodiversity,] 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 to assist the regional and subregional support centres with reporting on their work to the Conference of the Parties through the Subsidiary Body on Implementation;

[(j) Guidelines for ensuring the incorporation of continuous education and learning opportunities, including interdisciplinary education;]

[(k) Guidelines on the promotion of research cooperation to foster the effective generation and use of relevant scientific and analytical information and facilitate science-policy dialogue to support evidence-based policies, actions tools and mechanisms, based on or informed by the best available science.]

10. 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.

⁹⁵ 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”.

⁹⁶ 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”.

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

11. The host organization of the global coordination entity will possess 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

12. 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. This will also enable the centres to leverage and maximize the expertise and resources available within other support centres and 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.

13. The global coordination entity will promote, as appropriate, cooperation with relevant initiatives supporting the implementation of the Framework and with relevant technical cooperation mechanisms led by other multilateral environmental agreements and relevant organizations.

VI. Financial arrangements

[14. The Conference of the Parties will consider, if appropriate and necessary, a minimum supplementary budget to cover the basic operational costs of the global coordination entity.]

15. 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

16. 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 [and determining the renewal of the hosting arrangements or agreements of the entity].

17. 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, subsequently, by the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth meeting.

4/6. Clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation

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

A

Clearing-house mechanism

The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,

Recalling decisions XI/2 of 19 October 2012, XII/2 B of 17 October 2014, XIII/23 of 17 December 2016, 14/19 and 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,⁹⁷

Recognizing the importance of the clearing-house mechanism in supporting the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, the knowledge management strategy to support the implementation of the Framework, [as contained in the annex to decision 16/-- B,]the communications strategy to support the implementation of the Framework⁹⁸ and the enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review,

Recognizing also that the clearing-house mechanism should be compatible with and supportive of relevant national policies and legislation and international [obligations][regulations] regarding data-sharing [and data sovereignty],

[*Acknowledging with appreciation* the outcomes of the third phase of the United Nations Environment Programme-Global Environment Facility global biosafety clearing-house project,]

1. [Welcomes][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 regional and/or subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres[, the global knowledge support service for biodiversity] and relevant organizations to implement the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism in order to support the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity⁹⁹ and its Protocols and the Framework;

3. *Encourages* Parties to continue to take the steps necessary to establish or strengthen national clearing-house mechanisms and to ensure their sustainability[, taking into consideration national legislation and the necessity to devise capacity-building and development programmes that target all Parties to the Convention and its Protocols];

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

[5. [*Urges* developed country Parties and invites other Governments] [*Invites* Parties, other Governments] and relevant organizations in a position to do so to provide, where applicable, financial, technical and human resources to enable developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and

⁹⁷ Decision 15/4, annex.

⁹⁸ Decision 15/14, annex.

⁹⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

Parties with economies in transition to implement the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism for the period 2024–2030;]

6. *Encourages* Parties to join relevant biodiversity-related networks, [such as the Global Biodiversity Information Facility,] with a view to developing capacities to manage and share data and information in order to manage and conserve biodiversity effectively;

7. *Invites* 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 among them, as well as Parties with economies in transition, to enable them to implement the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism for the period 2024–2030;

8. *Invites* the regional and/or subregional support centres, the global coordination entity of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism [and the global knowledge support service for biodiversity] 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 United Nations Environment Programme to elaborate a global project to facilitate capacity-building and development related to using the clearing houses of the Convention and its Protocols (noting that they have been harmonized), establish national nodes for clearing houses using the Bioland tool and guide the exchange of information and cooperation among Parties in the implementation of their information-sharing obligations, and also requests the Programme to invite the Global Environmental Facility to provide support for that project.]

12. *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 for 2024–2030 in collaboration with Parties, regional and/or subregional support centres and the global coordination entity of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism[, the global knowledge support service for biodiversity] and, as appropriate, indigenous peoples and local communities, [people of African descent], 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/or 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 through the improvement of the accessibility of 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 its accessibility, exchange and use across diverse applications and platforms;

(e) To further improve the Convention website and ensure that the 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 regional and/or subregional support centres, [the global knowledge support service for biodiversity] 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 Framework¹⁰⁰ 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, especially technical and scientific cooperation, capacity-building and development, knowledge management and communication,¹⁰¹ and resource mobilization, as well as other programmes and action plans, including the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030),¹⁰² [the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity within and across sectors] and the programme of work on Article 8 (j) and other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity¹⁰³ related to indigenous peoples and local communities [and people of African descent].¹⁰⁴

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, national and thematic information networks and the clearing houses, in line with the knowledge management strategy 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, [people of African descent,] women and youth and other key stakeholders, supporting the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols and the Framework.

¹⁰⁰ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

¹⁰¹ See decisions [15/8](#), [15/14](#) and 16/--.

¹⁰² Decision [15/11](#), annex.

¹⁰³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹⁰⁴ Recommendation [12/2](#) of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8 (j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity contains the draft programme of work on Article 8 (j) and other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity¹⁰⁴ related to indigenous peoples and local communities.

3. The outcomes expected under each of the four goals, the strategic actions to achieve the outcomes, the key actors that will lead or contribute to the implementation of the strategic actions 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 and the Secretariat, with the support of the global coordination entity of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism and the regional and/or subregional support centres of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, as well as global, regional and thematic organizations, in line with the whole-of government and whole-of-society approach and the considerations for the implementation of the Framework.¹⁰⁵

¹⁰⁵ 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>Key actors</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 and national levels are developed or strengthened.	1.1.A. Develop or strengthen collaborative platforms ¹⁰⁶ to promote technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and innovation. ¹⁰⁷	<i>Lead:</i> technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, organizations <i>Contributing:</i> Parties, Secretariat	2025–2030
		1.1.B. Facilitate events ¹⁰⁸ for collaboration and sharing of knowledge, best practices and lessons learned.	<i>Lead:</i> technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, ¹⁰⁹ organizations <i>Contributing:</i> Parties, Secretariat	2025–2030
		1.1.C. Facilitate the establishment or strengthening of communities of practice and other knowledge exchange platforms and initiatives to enable the sharing of relevant experiences, expertise and know-how.	<i>Lead:</i> Parties, organizations <i>Contributing:</i> technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, Secretariat	2025–2030
		1.1.D. Establish or strengthen mechanisms to promote joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies and solutions.	<i>Lead:</i> Parties, organizations <i>Contributing:</i> technical and scientific cooperation mechanism Secretariat	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.	<i>Lead:</i> Secretariat, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism <i>Contributing:</i> Parties, organizations	2025–2030
		1.2.B. Take stock of expertise, tools, technologies and other relevant technical and scientific assets that can be shared with Parties.	<i>Lead:</i> technical and scientific cooperation mechanism	2025–2030

¹⁰⁶ The collaborative tools may include dialogues, round tables, forums, knowledge fairs, expositions, symposiums and conferences.

¹⁰⁷ 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.

¹⁰⁸ The events may include workshops, dialogues, round tables, forums, knowledge fairs, expositions, symposiums and conferences.

¹⁰⁹ This refers to the global coordination entity and the regional and/or subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres (see decision 15/8 of the Conference of the Parties).

<i>Goal</i>	<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Strategic actions</i>	<i>Key actors</i>	<i>Time frame</i>
			<i>Contributing:</i> organizations, Secretariat	
		1.2.C. Develop or strengthen tools and services, including online platforms ¹¹⁰ to facilitate matchmaking among Parties that need support with stakeholders that can provide that support.	<i>Lead:</i> Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, organizations	2025–2030
		1.2.D. Identify, map, link and promote existing matchmaking services at the global, regional and national levels.	<i>Lead:</i> Secretariat, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism <i>Contributing:</i> Parties, organizations	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 Framework.	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.	<i>Lead:</i> Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> organizations	2024–2026
		2.1.B. Further develop and implement the online submission system to enable Parties and relevant stakeholders to submit information related to their implementation of the Convention and the Framework. ¹¹¹	<i>Lead:</i> Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> organizations	2024–2028
		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.	<i>Lead:</i> Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> organizations	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.	<i>Lead:</i> Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> organizations	2024–2025

¹¹⁰ To be made available through the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism and national clearing-house mechanism portals.

¹¹¹ This would include invitations to submit views, nominate participants and peer-review documents.

<i>Goal</i>	<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Strategic actions</i>	<i>Key actors</i>	<i>Time frame</i>
		2.1.E. Further develop data aggregation tools to harness information from the national clearing-house mechanisms and information systems of partner organizations.	<i>Lead:</i> Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> organizations	2024–2026
		2.1.F. Implement other information services, as requested by the Conference of the Parties.	<i>Lead:</i> Secretariat	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.	<i>Lead:</i> Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> organizations	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.	<i>Lead:</i> Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> organizations	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 and national levels.	<i>Lead:</i> Secretariat, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism <i>Contributing:</i> organizations	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.	<i>Lead:</i> Parties, organizations <i>Contributing:</i> regional centres, Secretariat	2025–2030
		2.2.E. Strengthen data visualization tools, such as dashboards and interactive maps, to enable presentation of complex information in easy-to-understand formats	<i>Lead:</i> technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> Parties, organizations	2024–2030

<i>Goal</i>	<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Strategic actions</i>	<i>Key actors</i>	<i>Time frame</i>
		2.2.F. Strengthen the capacity of the Secretariat to further develop and sustain the central clearing-house mechanism. ¹¹²	<i>Lead:</i> Secretariat, Parties <i>Contributing:</i> organizations	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.	<i>Lead:</i> technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> organizations	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.	<i>Lead:</i> Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, organizations	2024–2026
		3.1.B. Further develop and operationalize the decision-tracking tool to track progress in implementing decisions of the Conference of Parties.	<i>Lead:</i> Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, organizations	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.	<i>Lead:</i> Secretariat, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism <i>Contributing:</i> Parties, organizations	2025–2030
		3.2.B. Establish or strengthen institutional structures, including national focal points, and processes to enable national clearing-house mechanisms ¹¹³ to support national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the monitoring of progress towards achieving national and global targets.	<i>Lead:</i> Secretariat, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism <i>Contributing:</i> organizations, Parties, organizations	2025–2030

¹¹² This includes 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.

¹¹³ This may include 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>Key actors</i>	<i>Time frame</i>
		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.	<i>Lead:</i> Parties, Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> organizations, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism	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.	<i>Lead:</i> Parties, Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> organizations, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism	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.	<i>Lead:</i> Parties, Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> organizations, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism	2024–2026
		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.	<i>Lead:</i> Parties, Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> organizations, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism	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.	<i>Lead:</i> technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> Parties, organizations	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.	<i>Lead:</i> technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> Parties, organizations, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism	2025–2030
		3.2.I. Facilitate the mobilization of financial resources for strengthening national clearing-house mechanisms.	<i>Lead:</i> Secretariat, organizations	2025–2030

<i>Goal</i>	<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Strategic actions</i>	<i>Key actors</i>	<i>Time frame</i>
			<i>Contributing:</i> technical and scientific cooperation mechanism	
		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.	<i>Lead:</i> Secretariat	2025–2030
4. To facilitate networking and collaboration among Parties and partners	4.1 The network of global, regional and national partner organizations and networks is expanded and strengthened.	4.1.A. Identify, map and publicize existing global, regional and national networks, communities of practice and partnerships related to biodiversity.	<i>Lead:</i> technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> organizations	2025–2030
		4.1.B. Strengthen structures, processes and platforms to link existing biodiversity networks, partnerships and initiatives.	<i>Lead:</i> technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> organizations	2025–2030
		4.1.C. Promote and facilitate cross-disciplinary interactions to leverage expertise, good practices and ideas derived from diverse networks.	<i>Lead:</i> technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> other biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements, organizations	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.	<i>Lead:</i> Secretariat, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism <i>Contributing:</i> organizations	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.	<i>Lead:</i> technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> organizations	2025–2030
		4.2.C. Maintain the database and network of practitioners through the central portal and the national clearing-house mechanisms.	<i>Lead:</i> technical and scientific cooperation mechanism Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> organizations	2025–2030

]

B Knowledge management

The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,

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,¹¹⁴

Taking note of the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism (2024–2030) contained in the annex to decision 16/-- A, the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, the communications strategy to support the implementation of the Framework¹¹⁵ and the enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review,

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 relevant national policies and legislation and international [obligations] [regulations] regarding data-sharing [and data sovereignty],

[1. *Adopts* the knowledge management strategy to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,¹¹⁶ contained in [the annex to] the present decision;¹¹⁷]¹¹⁸

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 Diversity¹¹⁹ or any other international agreement;

[3. [Urges Parties to enhance][Stresses that addressing inequalities between countries in the capacities to generate, collect, organize and share biodiversity-relevant data, including by enhancing] capacity-building and development, scientific and technical cooperation and access to and transfer of technology [is][, which are] critical to enabling the implementation of the knowledge management strategy;]

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

5. *Invites* [the actors mentioned in the knowledge management strategy to support the implementation of the Framework][Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations] to implement the knowledge management strategy with the effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities[, people of African descent] and women and youth representatives;

6. [Urges developed country Parties and invites other Governments,] [Invites Parties, other Governments] and relevant organizations in a position to do so to provide financial,

¹¹⁴ Decision 15/4, annex.

¹¹⁵ Decision 15/14, annex.

¹¹⁶ Decision 15/4, annex.

¹¹⁷ The source of the text of the annex to the present decision is the annex to document CBD/SBI/4/7/Add.2.

¹¹⁸ Pending agreement on the strategy.

¹¹⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

technical and human resources to enable 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 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/or subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres, the global coordination entity of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism and the [global knowledge support service for biodiversity] to support the implementation of the knowledge management strategy in collaboration with the Secretariat, relevant organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, [people of African descent], women and youth representatives and other 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/or subregional support centres, [the global knowledge support service for biodiversity] and other relevant initiatives, organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, [people of African descent,] and women and youth representatives, to strengthen the capacities of Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, [people of African descent,] 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 to improve the classification, standardization, search and retrieval of information on biodiversity, in direct relation with the goals, targets and indicators of the Framework;

(d) To further classify the available information relating to the targets and other elements of the Framework, including the guidance and tools, best practices and lessons learned submitted by Parties and observers in documents CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/15 and CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/16, 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 Diversity¹²⁰ and its Protocols which will underpin the achievement of the goals and

¹²⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,¹²¹ as recognized in Target 21 and section K of the Framework, as well as Article 17 of the Convention.

2. The knowledge management strategy supports the effective implementation of the Framework and complements the monitoring framework for the Framework,¹²² the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development,¹²³ 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, [people of African descent], women, youth, managers, curators and users; (b) processes, that is to say, the relevant procedures, standards and policies; (c) technology and technological tools, systems, infrastructures and platforms; and (d) content, that is to say, biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge, including how it is managed, for example, through cataloguing, tagging and indexing, digitization and organization.

III. Principles

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 consent¹²⁴ 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.¹²⁵

6. It is important for Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth and stakeholders to foster a culture of knowledge-sharing, co-production of knowledge, continuous learning from experience and diverse knowledge systems and knowledge retention and reuse to improve [decision-making at all levels and] 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.¹²⁶

¹²¹ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

¹²² Decision 15/5, annex I.

¹²³ Decision 15/8, annex I.

¹²⁴ All mentions of “free, prior and informed consent” refer to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” or “approval and involvement”.

¹²⁵ See decision [IPBES-5/1, annex II](#).

¹²⁶ Inclusive knowledge societies may be considered to be those societies that value the creation, dissemination and utilization of knowledge as key drivers for development, fostering collaboration, innovation and the empowerment of individuals and groups. See,

8. The strategy 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, 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 intends 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. Moreover, the strategy 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.

12. The strategy aims towards 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 achieving the following goals:

(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 countries, in particular the least developed countries and small islands developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition;

(b) Strengthening regional, 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, 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 usage;

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

for example, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and United Nations University, *Knowledge Societies Policy Handbook* (2016).

(f) Fostering cooperation and coordination among biodiversity-related conventions 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 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/or subregional support centres of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism¹²⁷ 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, youth, 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 of the Framework.

15. The strategic objectives, component actions and main actors associated with achieving those outcomes are presented in a tabular format 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, women, youth and other relevant stakeholders¹²⁸ 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 Parties¹²⁹ 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 and will respect, in particular, criteria regarding data sovereignty.

18. The strategy will consider the capacity, technical, technological and financial gaps that undermine the capabilities of countries, in particular developing countries 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.

¹²⁷ See decision [15/8](#).

¹²⁸ These may include: subnational governments, cities, other local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, the scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, networks and the private sector.

¹²⁹ In particular decisions [14/25](#) and [15/16](#) related to knowledge management[, including the global knowledge Support services for biodiversity,] and decision 15/8, as related in particular to the global coordination entity and the regional and/or subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism.

19. The implementation of the strategy by Parties that are developing countries will be dependent on the provision of timely, adequate and predictable means of implementation, including financial resources.

VII. Monitoring

20. The implementation of the strategy will be monitored at subnational, national and regional levels using the information provided by Parties in their national reports and the indicators included in the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. It will also be monitored by indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth. Subject to the availability of funding and resources, the Secretariat, the regional and/or subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centre and the global coordination entity of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism and relevant organizations will provide support to Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth 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, actions and actors

<i>Strategic objectives</i>	<i>Component actions</i>	<i>Main actors</i>
A. Scoping and framing of situation and needs	1. Map existing knowledge assets, knowledge holders, curators, sources ^a and platforms relevant to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and national biodiversity strategies and action plans.	Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, organizations and networks, Secretariat
	2. Identify knowledge gaps, needs and priorities of Parties.	Parties, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, organizations, Secretariat
	3. Identify options and mechanisms for addressing the identified knowledge gaps and needs.	Parties, subnational governments, organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, academia/scientific community
	4. Develop national and regional knowledge management strategies and action plans based on the needs and priorities identified by Parties.	Parties, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth
	5. Evaluate the effectiveness of existing knowledge management systems and platforms at the global, regional, national and subnational levels.	Parties, subnational governments, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, organizations, Secretariat, as relevant
B. Promoting knowledge generation and synthesis	1. Establish multi-stakeholder processes and mechanisms for knowledge co-creation and production.	Parties, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, organizations
	2. Enhance collaboration among government institutions, organizations, scientific and academic institutions, the private sector and relevant initiatives to promote knowledge generation.	Parties, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, organizations, Secretariat
	3. Engage 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.	Parties, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism

<i>Strategic objectives</i>	<i>Component actions</i>	<i>Main actors</i>
	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.	Parties, subnational governments, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism
	5. Promote the use of digital technology to collect data and information.	Parties, subnational governments, organizations, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, Secretariat
	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.	Parties, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth
	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.	Parties, subnational governments, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism
	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.	Parties, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, organizations
C. Facilitating knowledge discovery and collection	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.	Secretariat, subnational governments, Parties, academia, organizations
	2. Promote the use of tools and technology for knowledge discovery.	Parties, subnational governments, organizations, Secretariat, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, academia
	3. Engage relevant stakeholders, including knowledge holders, generators, creators, brokers and private citizens, in the discovery and collection of knowledge.	Parties, subnational governments, organizations
D. Enhancing knowledge	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.	Parties, subnational governments, organizations

<i>Strategic objectives</i>	<i>Component actions</i>	<i>Main actors</i>
organization and sharing	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. ^b	Parties, subnational governments, organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, scientific and academic institutions, women and youth, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism
	3. Strengthen the capacity of Governments and other stakeholders, including the private sector, to manage and share data, information and knowledge efficiently across conventions ^c and the programme to implement the Framework, the Sustainable Development Goals and other related strategies.	Parties, subnational governments, Secretariat, organizations, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism
	4. Promote a culture of sharing data, information and knowledge and their application at the global, regional, national, subnational and local levels, including through entering into data-sharing agreements.	Parties, subnational governments, Secretariat, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, organizations and scientific and academic institutions
	5. Develop, showcase, disseminate and promote tailored knowledge products, including through workshops, webinars, knowledge fairs, community meetings and open access online resources.	Secretariat, Parties, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth representatives, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism
	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.	Parties, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, organizations, Secretariat
	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.	Parties
	8. Encourage peer-to-peer learning on targets of the Framework, thematic and cross-cutting areas related to implementation, and knowledge management, including through the regional and/or subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres and the global coordination entity of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism.	Secretariat, subnational governments, Parties, organizations, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism

<i>Strategic objectives</i>	<i>Component actions</i>	<i>Main actors</i>
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.	Parties, subnational governments, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, Secretariat
	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.	Parties, subnational governments, organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, Secretariat, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism
	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.	Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, scientific and academic institutions
	4. Establish linkages between scientific networks and communication experts to enable the translation of scientific research outcomes into knowledge products.	Parties, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, scientific and academic institutions, women and youth, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, Secretariat
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 and preferred channels and uptake, use and application of knowledge in decision-making.	Parties, subnational governments, Secretariat
	2. Analyse major knowledge gaps and identify options to address them.	Parties, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, Secretariat
	3. Conduct a comprehensive review of the knowledge management strategy.	Parties, subnational governments, Secretariat
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.	Secretariat, subnational governments, Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, organizations
	2. Develop or strengthen the policies, strategies and programmes for biodiversity knowledge management, including traditional knowledge management.	Parties, subnational governments, organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth

<i>Strategic objectives</i>	<i>Component actions</i>	<i>Main actors</i>
	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 of knowledge management.	Parties, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, organizations, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism
	4. Strengthen national knowledge management systems and mechanisms for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.	Parties, subnational governments, organizations
	5. Provide guidance on national database development and the sharing of experience in data access and use.	Parties, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, Secretariat
	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.	Parties, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, organizations, Secretariat
	7. Develop targeted capacity-building initiatives to support the engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth in the generation, management and use of biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge, through improved data infrastructure, training, guidance and technical support.	Parties, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, organizations, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, Secretariat
	8. Establish partnerships between universities and scientific institutions and indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth 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.	Parties, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, organizations, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, Secretariat
	9. Mobilize funding to support knowledge management efforts and ensure sustainability in the generation, collection, management and sharing of biodiversity data, information, and knowledge.	Parties, subnational governments, organization, Secretariat, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism
H. Strengthening knowledge networks and partnerships	1. Strengthen networks on biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge management.	Parties, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, organizations, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, scientific and academic institutions

<i>Strategic objectives</i>	<i>Component actions</i>	<i>Main actors</i>
	2. Link centres of expertise, communities of practice, indigenous peoples and local communities and other knowledge sources.	Parties, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, organizations, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism
	3. Enhance collaboration among scientific institutions, public institutions and indigenous peoples and local communities in their work on traditional knowledge related to sustainable practices.	Parties, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, organizations, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism
	4 Enhance coordination and collaboration among various biodiversity knowledge initiatives, tools and platforms and community-based monitoring and citizen science programmes.	Parties, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, organizations, Secretariat
	5. Substantially increase the exchange of results of technical, scientific and socioeconomic research, as well as information on training and surveying programmes[, specialized knowledge and indigenous and traditional knowledge, as such and in combination with the technologies referred to in Article 16, paragraph 1, of the Convention on Biological Diversity].	Parties, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, organizations, scientific and academic institutions, Secretariat, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism

^a 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).

^b 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.

^c 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>).

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4/7. Draft capacity-building and development action plan for the Nagoya Protocol

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation

Recommends that, at its fifth meeting, 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 adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol,

Recalling [Articles 21](#) and [22](#) of 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,¹³⁰

Recalling also the provisions of decision [NP-4/7 A](#) of 10 December 2022 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol concerning the revision of the strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support the effective implementation of the Protocol,¹³¹

Recalling further decision [15/4](#) of 19 December 2022 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹³² by which the Conference of the Parties adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and specifically Goal C and Target 13 of the Framework, as well as its decision [15/8 of 19 December 2022](#), in particular the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development,¹³³

Recalling decision [15/11](#) of 19 December 2022 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, in which the Conference of the Parties invited Parties to contribute to developing, testing and promoting relevant methodologies to mainstream gender perspectives in access and benefit-sharing instruments, as appropriate,

Underscoring the importance of capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, and financial support for the effective implementation of the Protocol,

Recognizing that many Parties, in particular developing country Parties, may not yet have the capacities necessary to implement the Protocol effectively and depend on the provision of timely, adequate and predictable means of implementation, including financial resources,

Noting the limited number of project proposals from eligible countries for support in the implementation of the Protocol and encouraging those countries that are eligible to submit proposals in line with national circumstances and priorities,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Informal Advisory Committee on Capacity-building for the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on its fifth meeting;¹³⁴

2. *[Welcomes* decisions 16/-- [on capacity-building and development], 16/-- [on mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review], 16/-- [on the knowledge management strategy to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global

¹³⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3008, No. 30619.

¹³¹ Decision NP-1/8, annex I.

¹³² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹³³ Decision 15/8, annex I.

¹³⁴ [CBD/NP/CB-IAC/2023/13](#).

Biodiversity Framework] and 16/-- [on the financial mechanism] of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity;]¹³⁵

3. [Adopts] the capacity-building and development action plan for the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization contained in the annex to the present decision;

4. Invites Parties and other Governments to use the action plan to assess capacity-building and development needs and priorities, [including[, where appropriate,] those of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and relevant stakeholders,] in the development of capacity-building and development plans on access and benefit-sharing[, considering the broadest protection of human rights and respect for the rights of indigenous peoples] as part of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as well as national finance plans, to implement the Framework;

5. Invites Parties, other Governments, in line with national circumstances and priorities, and, as appropriate, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth representatives, relevant stakeholders and organizations[, including, as appropriate, the regional and/or subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres];

(a) To develop and implement capacity-building and development activities in a manner supportive of the action plan and in line with the provisions of the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol and publish relevant information and resources on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House;

(b) To continue to use and promote the *CEPA Toolkit, Including Considerations for Access and Benefit-sharing*¹³⁶ as part of their awareness-raising and capacity-building and development activities;

6. Urges Parties, in accordance with Articles 22 and 25 of the Protocol, international organizations, financial institutions and the private sector, as appropriate, to provide timely, adequate and predictable financial resources to support the implementation of the action plan, taking into account the needs, circumstances and priorities of developing country Parties, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, and Parties with economies in transition, [[and considering, as appropriate,][as well as] the capacity needs and priorities of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth];

7. Recommends that the Conference of the Parties, in adopting its guidance for the financial mechanism with respect to support for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, invite the Global Environment Facility to provide adequate financial resources for the implementation of the action plan;

8. Decides to assess the implementation of the action plan as part of the third assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Nagoya Protocol, while taking into account relevant information contained in the eighth national reports under the Convention regarding Goal C and Targets 13 and 20 of the Framework, and to consider at its eighth meeting the need for review or revision of the action plan;

9. Also decides, subject to the availability of resources:

(a) To extend the mandate of the Informal Advisory Committee on Capacity-building for the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol until the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol;

¹³⁵ Operative paragraph 2 of the present draft decision, to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting, will be updated with the numbers and exact titles of the decisions cited therein.

¹³⁶ The [CEPA Toolkit](#) is available in the six official languages of the United Nations.

(b) To expand the mandate of the Informal Advisory Committee to include the provision of advice on issues more generally related to the implementation of the Protocol, including, as necessary, advice on issues related to awareness-raising and assessment and review under the Protocol, with flexibility to adapt its tasks as needed;

(c) To keep an expanded membership of the Informal Advisory Committee, with relevant expertise, to include representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, the business sector, the research community and relevant organizations;

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

(a) To disseminate and promote the action plan to the target audiences identified in the action plan;

(b) To continue to facilitate capacity-building and development activities, as well as coordination and cooperation among Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, relevant stakeholders and organizations, with a view to supporting the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol;

(c) To support opportunities for compiling, sharing and disseminating experiences, lessons learned and good practices among Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and relevant stakeholders and organizations at the global level and make them available through the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House;

(d) To make available supporting guidance materials relevant to the action plan,¹³⁷ including an overview of available international sources of funding to support capacity-building and development for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, an overview of examples of roles and contributions of different stakeholders and a results chain for the action plan, and to review and update that material as necessary;

(e) To prepare a report on progress made towards the implementation of the action plan, as part of the third assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Protocol, further to paragraph 8 above.

Annex

Draft capacity-building and development action plan for the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

1. In its decision [15/8](#), the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity¹³⁸ adopted a long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support nationally determined priorities for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.¹³⁹ The capacity-building and development action plan for the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization is a thematic action plan aimed at supporting the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in the context of its [Article 22](#). As such, it contributes to the implementation of Targets 13 and 20 of the Framework,¹⁴⁰ the attainment of Goal C of the Framework and the vision presented in

¹³⁷ Such as the guidance material included in information document CBD/SBI/4/INF/3.

¹³⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹³⁹ Decision 15/4, annex,

¹⁴⁰ Other targets with direct links to the action plan are Targets 15 and 19 to 23.

the Framework of living in harmony with nature by 2050. Furthermore, the action plan supports the implementation of [Article 21](#) of the Protocol on awareness-raising.

2. The action plan is aimed at supporting Parties in meeting the Sustainable Development Goals and contributes to the achievement of target 15.6 under the Goals.¹⁴¹

3. The foundations for the present action plan are the key areas and measures for capacity-building and development for the implementation of the Protocol included in its Article 22 and the key concepts presented in the long-term strategic framework, including the definition of capacity-building and development, [considerations][guiding principles] and relevant approaches and strategies. The action plan:

(a) Emphasizes the importance of integrating access and benefit-sharing as part of broader biodiversity capacity-building and development efforts, such as those that have been incorporated in national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

(b) Promotes a set of concepts and [considerations][principles] that foster strategic and longer-term capacity-building and development [based on a theory of change] (sect. II);

(c) Fosters cooperation, synergies and coordination at the international, regional, subregional and national levels, as well as the sharing among stakeholders of good practices and lessons learned (sect. III);

(d) Identifies key outcome areas for capacity-building and development and the main target group along with indicative priority outputs and activities (see enclosure below).

B. Target audience of the action plan

4. The target audience of the present action plan encompasses all actors involved in designing, developing, funding, implementing or reviewing capacity-building and development initiatives that support the implementation of the Protocol, including Parties and other Governments, at all levels of government, including ministries, subnational governments and agencies of relevant sectors, as appropriate; indigenous peoples and local communities; women and youth; relevant stakeholders, including the business sector; the research community; relevant international, regional and national organizations[, [including, as appropriate], regional and/or subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres]; and donors and funding agencies, including regional development banks.¹⁴²

5. In each country, the target group will vary depending on domestic circumstances, capacity needs and priorities. In accordance with Article 22 of the Protocol, the needs of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition shall be taken fully into account. Actors should promote the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities and the involvement of relevant stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations, the business sector, the research community and women and youth, in capacity-building and development initiatives.¹⁴³

C. How to use the capacity-building and development action plan

6. The action plan can be used for various purposes, including:

(a) To support the assessment of capacity-building and development needs and priorities;

(b) To inform the design of capacity-building and development initiatives at the global, regional, subregional and national levels to support the effective implementation of the Protocol,

¹⁴¹ Target 15.6 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is: “Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed”.

¹⁴² An overview of general examples of some of the contributions that various actors can make is available in information document CBD/SBI/4/INF/3.

¹⁴³ Including activities, projects, programmes or plans and other types of events, such as workshops.

including the development of capacity-building and development plans on access and benefit-sharing as part of national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

(c) As a reference for guiding the capacity-building and development programmatic directions of the financial mechanism for the Convention and its Protocols, the Global Environmental Facility, the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund and other donors;

(d) As a tool for ensuring the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders, such as the business sector, the research community and organizations representing women and youth.

7. The action plan is structured around six key outcome areas for capacity-building and development.¹⁴⁴ For each outcome area, an explanation of scope and target group is provided. A list of indicative outputs and activities to be considered in the design of capacity-building and development initiatives has been developed based on results-based management principles. As the relevance of those outputs and activities will depend on national circumstances, current capacities and needs, they should be approached in a flexible and adaptive manner.

II. Key concepts, [considerations][and guiding principles] [and theory of change]

A. Key concepts

8. In line with decision 15/8, capacity-building and development are understood as constituting the process whereby people, organizations and society as a whole encourage, create, strengthen, adapt, support and maintain capacity over time to achieve positive biodiversity results. Capacity-building and development are considered at three levels: the enabling environment level, the organizational level and the individual level.¹⁴⁵

9. It is important to consider the various types of capacities, specifically technical/technological and functional capacities, that individuals and organizations must possess in order to function effectively and efficiently¹⁴⁶ and in order for enabling conditions to be in place.

10. Capacity-building and development constitute an ongoing iterative process that requires consistency and continuous feedback loops and flexibility for revising, updating and adapting strategies. The process encompasses interventions not only for capacity analysis (analysing existing capacity and identifying needs, gaps and priorities) and development (enhancing capacities or creating new ones) but also for capacity utilization (mobilizing, deploying and using existing capacities) and retention (nurturing, maintaining and sustaining the capacity created over time).¹⁴⁷

B. [Guiding principles][Considerations]

11. To ensure that interventions are relevant and effective, the design and implementation of capacity-building and development initiatives in support of the implementation of the Protocol should be guided, as appropriate, by the following [general principles][considerations].¹⁴⁸

¹⁴⁴ The outcome areas are based on the key areas identified for capacity-building and development in Article 22, paragraph 4, of the Nagoya Protocol; however, outcome area 6 has been added to cover various cross-cutting issues that are important for the implementation of the Protocol but have so far not been addressed in any of the key areas. Such cross-cutting capacities underpin success in the other outcome areas and contribute to the implementation of, for example, Article 21 of the Protocol and the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030) (decision [15/11, annex, of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention](#)).

¹⁴⁵ Decision 15/8, annex I, para. 3.

¹⁴⁶ Technical capacities include specialized knowledge, know-how, skills and organizational structures and systems that are tangible or visible. Functional capacities are intangible characteristics, values, behaviours, skills and competencies at all levels that allow functioning, adaptation and development within societies and systems. See document CBD/SBI/3/7/Add.1 for additional information.

¹⁴⁷ A results chain based on this theory of change, which displays the causal linkages among inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes and impact, is available in information document CBD/SBI/4/INF/3.

¹⁴⁸ Adapted from the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development (decision 15/8, annex I).

- (a) Design and implementation should be based on an inclusive analysis and assessment of the national context, actors, existing capacities and needs;
- (b) Design and implementation of initiatives should take the [government system and domestic frameworks][national circumstances and priorities] into account;
- (c) Means of implementation, including financial resources, for developing country Parties should be provided in a timely, adequate and predictable manner;
- (d) There should be adequate political and technical will, ownership and support by countries;
- (e) A long-term programmatic and iterative approach should be taken, with an emphasis on sustainability and the retention of capacities;
- (f) Strategic and integrated system-wide approaches to capacity-building and development should be promoted;
- (g) Design and implementation should be based upon recognized good practices and lessons learned and should be culturally appropriate;
- (h) Perspectives and knowledge systems of indigenous peoples and local communities should be integrated into design and implementation;
- (i) [The implementation of capacity-building and development activities should follow human rights-based approaches, respecting, protecting, promoting and fulfilling human rights, including the rights of indigenous peoples;]
- (j) The prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities should be respected, and their full and effective participation should be ensured, where appropriate;
- (k) The perspectives of women and youth should be integrated into design and implementation and the use of the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030)¹⁴⁹ as guidance should be supported;
- (l) Monitoring, review, evaluation and adaptive management and learning should be included as integral parts of design and implementation;
- (m) The mutually supportive implementation of applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments should be encouraged.

[C. Theory of change

12. The theory of change under the action plan holds that, if adequate human, financial, material and technological resources are invested, then activities encompassing analysis of context and needs, mapping and engagement of stakeholders, design of effective capacity-building and development interventions and strengthening of multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms at the national level can be carried out. If those activities are carried out, then high-quality long-term plans or programmes and strategic partnerships dedicated to capacity-building and development for the Protocol will be created. If those outputs are produced, then knowledge and capacities will be developed, used and retained at all levels to implement the Protocol effectively. If capacities are built, developed, used and retained at the individual, organizational and enabling environment levels to implement the Protocol effectively, then benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources will be shared fairly and equitably, thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.]

¹⁴⁹ Decision 15/11, annex.

III. Cooperation and coordination

13. Strengthening the cooperation and coordination among actors involved in capacity-building and development initiatives is an important determinant for their success. Specific mechanisms are available at different levels. In particular:

(a) At the national level, coordination may be fostered, as appropriate, through the inter-institutional and cross-sectoral arrangements set up for the revision and implementation of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national targets to assess contributions to the Framework. Other domestic institutional arrangements may be considered for coordination at the national level, depending on national circumstances and legislation. Moreover, the United Nations resident coordinator office could play a role by supporting national institutions in setting up and coordinating the multi-stakeholder processes and strengthening local expertise;

(b) At the regional and subregional levels, organizations, [including[, as appropriate,] regional and/or subregional support centres],¹⁵⁰ can play a role in bringing together various actors to identify needs and opportunities for cooperation, synergy and collaboration, as appropriate, and foster the sharing of best practices and lessons learned. For example, the future mechanism for strengthening technical and scientific cooperation in support of the Framework¹⁵¹ could play such a role. Furthermore, collaboration and cooperation at the regional and subregional levels can contribute to the harmonization of access and benefit-sharing approaches and frameworks;

(c) At the global level, coordination can be fostered through the processes under the Convention and the Protocol, including through the meetings of the informal advisory committees established to provide advice to the Executive Secretary on issues related to the implementation of the Protocol and the capacity-building and development forum¹⁵² to facilitate networking and the sharing of experiences.

IV. Review of implementation of the action plan

14. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol will undertake a review of the implementation of the action plan as part of the assessment and review process under the Protocol, pursuant to Article 31 and on the basis of information submitted through national reports and on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House, in 2030 and thereafter at intervals to be determined.

¹⁵⁰ In line with the guidance provided in the long-term strategic framework, regional and subregional support networks or centres of excellence can be established to provide, upon request, capacity-building and development support and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation. Such support centres not only foster cooperation, collaboration and synergy but also contribute to building individual and organizational expertise, skill and know-how on access and benefit-sharing at the regional and subregional levels.

¹⁵¹ Decision 15/8, annex II.

¹⁵² Decision 15/8, para. 16 (g).

Enclosure

Outputs and capacity-building and development activities to support the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol

1. The matrix below provides an indicative list of outputs and activities for each key outcome area following results-based management principles,¹⁵³ which can be included in initiatives aimed at capacity-building and development for the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.
2. The target audience of the present action plan (see sect. I.B of the annex above) may use the matrix below in a flexible and dynamic manner, according to needs, circumstances and priorities. Different outcome areas have different target groups, which are identified in the explanatory text under each outcome area. The outputs and activities listed in the action plan are presented in general terms to enable Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth organizations, relevant stakeholders and organizations to adapt them to their specific needs, priorities and circumstances. The presentation also aims towards avoiding repetition or duplication of information.

Outcome area 1: Strengthened capacity to implement, and comply with the obligations under, the Nagoya Protocol <i>Outcome area 1 addresses the enabling environment needed for the implementation of, and compliance with the obligations under, the Protocol by Parties. Expected outputs relate to ratification, multi-stakeholder and inter-agency cooperation, needs assessment, financial resources and reporting requirements.</i>	
Outputs	Indicative capacity-building and development activities
1.1. Ratification of or accession to the Protocol is enabled.	(a) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance to designated human resources to advance the ratification/accession process and facilitate coordination within the government and among relevant ministries; (b) Organize workshops, training sessions and awareness-raising activities on the provisions of the Protocol and the importance of genetic resources, associated traditional knowledge and related access and benefit-sharing issues.
1.2. Mechanisms for multi-stakeholder and inter-agency coordination at the national level are established.	(a) Map relevant actors; (b) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on facilitating and establishing multi-stakeholder and inter-agency mechanisms on access and benefit-sharing and the mutually supportive implementation of the Protocol and applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments; (c) Support the development of national mechanisms for the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of the provisions of the Protocol related to indigenous peoples and local communities and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, including voluntary guidelines.

¹⁵³ Results are changes in a state or condition that derive from a cause-and-effect relationship. Outcomes represent changes that can be attributed to the completion of outputs. Outputs are direct products or services stemming from the activities of an organization, programme or initiative. Activities are actions taken or work performed through which inputs are mobilized to produce outputs. See United Nations Development Group, *Results-based Management Handbook: Harmonizing RBM Concepts and Approaches for Improved Development Results at Country Level* (October 2011), available at <https://unsdg.un.org/resources/unsdg-results-based-management-handbook>.

1.3. Capacity needs and priorities for implementing the Protocol are assessed.	(a) Take stock and assess expertise and needs of actors for the implementation of the Protocol; (b) Provide culturally appropriate guidance, training or technical assistance in carrying out assessment of capacity needs and priorities, including those of indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders, as identified by them, while emphasizing the capacity needs and priorities of women and youth.
1.4. New and innovative financial resources for implementing the Protocol are mobilized.	(a) Provide guidance and training on resource mobilization skills (for example, project development, fundraising and resource recovery); (b) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance for the development of national resource mobilization strategies.
1.5. Reporting obligations under the Protocol and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework are fulfilled.	(a) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on facilitating and establishing mechanisms to support the collection of national information to measure progress on the sharing of monetary and non-monetary benefits, in accordance with internationally agreed methodologies for monitoring and reporting on Target 13 and Goal C of the Framework, including through the development of information systems; (b) Support the preparation of national reports and publish them on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House; (c) Support the regular collection and analysis of national data on the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol to monitor progress and identify challenges and lessons learned and good practices to advance implementation.
1.6. The mutually supportive implementation of the Protocol and applicable international instruments [is enhanced].	(a) Provide guidance, training and technical assistance for the mutually supportive implementation of the Protocol and applicable international instruments.

Outcome area 2: Strengthened capacity to develop, implement and enforce domestic legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing

Outcome area 2 is focused on strengthening the capacities of Parties to operationalize the Nagoya Protocol at the national level through the development, implementation, revision and enforcement of domestic policy frameworks and legislative, administrative or policy measures. Expected outputs relate to measures, institutional arrangements, procedures, permitting systems, checkpoints and the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.

Outputs	Indicative capacity-building and development activities
2.1. A domestic policy framework on access and benefit-sharing is in place and has been published on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing House.	(a) Support the development of national targets and plans to meet Target 13 and Goal C of the Framework, including through the national biodiversity strategy and action plan revision process; (b) Take stock of existing policy frameworks relevant to access and benefit-sharing with a view to ensuring consistency, legal clarity and mutual supportiveness; (c) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance for the development or revision of an access and benefit-sharing policy framework;

	(d) Develop, disseminate and promote use of tools (for example, guidelines and case studies) to facilitate the integration of access and benefit-sharing considerations into sectoral and cross-sectoral policies and plans, taking applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments into account.
2.2. Legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing are in place and published on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.	(a) Take stock of and support the evaluation of effectiveness, efficiency and completeness of existing access and benefit-sharing legislative, administrative or policy measures against the provisions of the Protocol, taking into account the mutually supportive implementation of relevant international access and benefit-sharing instruments, in consultation with indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders, as appropriate; (b) Provide guidance, training or technical and legal assistance on reviewing, updating or developing domestic measures, taking into account identified gaps, including consideration of establishing interim measures; (c) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance for establishing and implementing measures related to compliance with domestic legislation or regulatory requirements (Articles 15 and 16), monitoring the utilization of genetic resources (Article 17), indigenous peoples and local communities (Articles 5, 6, 7 and 12) and special considerations (Article 8).¹⁵⁴
2.3. Implementation of the obligations of Parties related to indigenous peoples and local communities is enhanced.	(a) Take stock of and analyse how the concept of indigenous peoples and local communities applies at the national and subnational levels, clarifying the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities over genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, identifying the different groups of indigenous peoples and local communities, achieving an understanding of how they are organized and linking traditional knowledge with the holder or holders of such knowledge;¹⁵⁵ (b) Provide culturally appropriate guidance, training or technical assistance for the implementation of the provisions of the Protocol related to indigenous peoples and local communities; (c) Support and provide guidance on how to consider community protocols, procedures and customary laws in national and subnational access and benefit-sharing measures and/or implementation; (d) Provide guidance, training or technical and legal assistance on the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities as they relate to access and benefit-sharing[, taking into account international standards on full and effective participation].
2.4. Institutional arrangements are established and operational and published on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.	(a) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on designating relevant roles and responsibilities with a view to fulfilment of the roles of access and benefit-sharing national focal points, competent national authorities, checkpoints and publishing authorities for the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House; (b) Support the establishment of a unit or units for operating the national access and benefit-sharing system; (c) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance to relevant staff and plan for how to retain and transfer institutional knowledge; (d) Facilitate the establishment and strengthening of institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms for operating the access and benefit-sharing system.

¹⁵⁴ Decision NP-3/1 A, para. 5.

¹⁵⁵ Ibid., annex I, para. 10.

2.5. Access and benefit-sharing procedures are operational and published on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.	(a) Support the development or improvement of procedures (enhance clarity and transparency for users), especially through multi-stakeholder consultations (for example, with the business and research community), and ensure that procedures are mutually supportive with respect to other international agreements, taking the special considerations included in Article 8 into account; (b) Support the development or improvement of access and benefit-sharing information systems, such as permitting systems, including by sharing information on good practices and information technology solutions; (c) Provide training for staff on the application of the procedures and how to respond to requests from users.
2.6. Mechanisms for monitoring the utilization of genetic resources, including through the designation of effective checkpoints, are established.	(a) Support the designation of effective checkpoints, including through the development of guidelines on their roles and functioning; (b) Develop or improve national systems for the collection of information from users at designated checkpoints, making use of checkpoint communiqués; (c) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance for staff responsible for managing checkpoints on the collection of information through the checkpoint communiqué; (d) Support the development of national information systems and databases to monitor the utilization of genetic resources.
2.7. Compliance with domestic legislation and regulatory requirements on access and benefit-sharing is enabled and promoted.	(a) Support awareness-raising and training activities on compliance with domestic legislation for users of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge; (b) Support the development of procedures and measures to address non-compliance based on good practices; (c) Support the development of mechanisms to enhance cooperation among government authorities of different countries in cases of non-compliance.
2.8. Mandatory and relevant information is made available on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.	(a) Provide training to publishing authorities on how to publish mandatory information on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing House in accordance with Article 14 of the Protocol; (b) Foster interoperability of national access and benefit-sharing information systems with the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House in order to improve efficiency in the publication and updating of information related to permits and checkpoint communiqués.
2.9. Regional approaches are promoted to support streamlining, harmonization and transboundary cooperation.	(a) Take stock of successful regional approaches in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol; (b) Support regional approaches in the implementation of the Protocol, including, for example, through the development of regional model legislation, guidelines and procedures, monitoring and information systems and sharing of lessons learned and good practices; (c) Strengthen and support existing regional organizations in facilitating regional approaches to drafting model regional legislation and regulations which can be adapted to national circumstances.

Outcome area 3: Strengthened capacity to negotiate mutually agreed terms

Outcome area 3 is focused on strengthening the capacities of providers and users of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources to negotiate mutually agreed terms. Expected outputs relate to improved negotiation skills, the development of access and benefit-sharing agreements and enhanced skills in monitoring monetary and non-monetary benefits.

Outputs	Indicative capacity-building and development activities
3.1. Negotiation skills are improved.	(a) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on research and development processes and potential value chains of access and benefit-sharing-related products in different sectors, as well as possible trigger points for the sharing of benefits; (b) Provide culturally appropriate guidance, training or technical assistance to enhance skills in negotiating access and benefit-sharing agreements.
3.2. Access and benefit-sharing agreements are developed and monitored.	(a) Take stock of successful access and benefit-sharing agreements which lead to increased benefit-sharing and use lessons learned and good practices in the design of future agreements; (b) Revise, as needed, disseminate and promote use of existing training materials on mutually agreed terms based on good practices; (c) Provide culturally appropriate guidance, training or technical assistance on how to develop access and benefit-sharing agreements that lead to increased benefit-sharing; (d) Support the development of the [tools][mechanisms needed to facilitate benefit-sharing information systems] to monitor access and benefit-sharing agreements [and the benefits shared,] including with indigenous peoples and local communities; (e) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on how to monitor monetary and non-monetary benefits.
3.3. Model sectoral and cross-sectoral contractual clauses are developed and used.	(a) Revise, as needed, disseminate and promote use of existing model contractual clauses (sectoral and cross-sectoral) and publish them on the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House; (b) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on how to use and adapt model contractual clauses based on good practices.

Outcome area 4: Strengthened capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities to participate in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol

Outcome area 4 is focused on strengthening the capacities of indigenous peoples and local communities to participate fully and effectively in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. Expected outputs relate to, inter alia, developing community protocols, procedures and customary laws; minimum requirements for mutually agreed terms; and model contractual clauses for benefit-sharing.

Outputs	Indicative capacity-building and development activities
4.1. The full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, in particular	(a) Support awareness-raising and understanding of access and benefit-sharing issues and the Nagoya Protocol;

of the women and youth among them, in the implementation of the Protocol at all levels has increased.	(b) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance to enhance the understanding of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities related to genetic resources, associated traditional knowledge and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits; (c) Support training activities to enhance the capacity of women within indigenous peoples and local communities in relation to access to genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources; (d) Support the development of approaches for addressing the issue of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources shared by more than one indigenous peoples and local communities, including in the context of transboundary situations; (e) Support coordination mechanisms and institution-building within and among indigenous peoples and local communities in addressing access and benefit-sharing issues; (f) Provide guidance and training on resource mobilization skills (for example, in the context of project development and fundraising); (g) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on how to engage with Governments and users of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge; (h) Provide support for the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in regional and international forums related to access and benefit-sharing; (i) Develop, disseminate and promote use of culturally appropriate relevant materials in local languages, as appropriate; (j) Support the protection of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources through agreed mechanisms with the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities; (k) Provide training on how to use the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.
4.2. Community protocols, procedures and customary laws are developed and published on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.	(a) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on mapping and managing traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, as applicable; (b) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on creating governance structures for granting access and receiving benefits; (c) Take stock of lessons learned and good practices to inform the design or revision of community protocols and procedures; (d) Develop or revise, as needed, disseminate and promote use of practical, culturally appropriate guidance, tools and methodologies in local languages on community protocols and procedures and customary laws; (e) Support the development of community protocols and procedures and their publication on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.
4.3. Minimum requirements for mutually agreed terms and model contractual clauses for	(a) Develop, disseminate and promote use of practical guidance and tools on free prior informed¹⁵⁶ consent and model contractual clauses;

¹⁵⁶ [“Free, prior and informed consent” refers to the tripartite terminology comprising “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” and “approval and involvement”].

benefit-sharing are developed and published on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.	(b) Support the development of model contractual clauses and minimum requirements for mutually agreed terms with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities; (c) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on free prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms.
4.4. Equitable, fair and mutually agreed terms are negotiated and benefits shared.	(a) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance for assessing and understanding the commercial and cultural value of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge and different uses by different sectors; (b) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on how to negotiate access and benefit-sharing agreements that lead to increased benefit-sharing for indigenous peoples and local communities; (c) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on implementing the terms of the agreement and ensuring the sharing of fair and equitable benefits.

Outcome area 5: Strengthened capacity to undertake endogenous biodiversity-based research and development to add value to genetic resources

Outcome area 5 is focused on strengthening the capacities of countries to utilize and add value to their own genetic resources. Expected outputs relate to increased endogenous biodiversity-based research and education as well as development of products arising from the utilization of genetic resources.

Outputs	Indicative capacity-building and development activities
5.1. Research opportunities, capacities and needs related to genetic resources are identified.	(a) Support assessments of genetic resources and the [development of their value chains] to identify existing and potential non-commercial and commercial value [within value chains]; (b) Support assessments to identify existing research capacities, priorities, needs and gaps; (c) Support the development of strategies and solutions to address the needs and gaps identified in the assessments.
5.2. Policies and/or measures promoting endogenous biodiversity-based research and development are in place.	(a) Take stock of existing research and development policies and measures and their impact on biodiversity-based research and development; (b) Support the updating or development of policies and measures promoting domestic biodiversity-based research and product development, taking into account identified needs, gaps and priorities, for example, by creating financial incentives (tax credits, subsidies and grants).
5.3. Research and education capacities for the utilization of genetic resources are in place.	(a) Develop or strengthen academic programmes related to the utilization of genetic resources, omics (including genomics, proteomics, transcriptomics and metabolomics) and bioinformatics[, including generating sequence information on genetic resources and the establishment of databases]; (b) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on the basic facilities needed (physical and institutional infrastructure); (c) Promote and encourage[, as appropriate,] access to [and transfer of] technology [by, and [on mutually agreed terms,] the transfer of technology to,] [in particular in] developing country Parties;

	(d) Support the establishment or improvement of research facilities and networks, in particular in developing countries and countries with economies in transition; (e) Support the establishment of joint research and scientific cooperation [and the joint development and transfer of technology, especially to support developing country Parties]; (f) [Support] multilateral networking among public-private research institutions, academia, indigenous peoples and local communities, business and civil society.
5.4. Research and development related to utilization of genetic resources are promoted.	(a) Establish national and international grant schemes to support domestic research and development of genetic resources; (b) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance for various sectors on research and development models in relation to the utilization of genetic resources; (c) Develop, disseminate and promote use of relevant training material; (d) Increase effective access to international databases and enable their use by researchers in developing countries and countries with economies in transition; (e) Foster and strengthen research partnerships between user and provider countries; (f) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on intellectual property rights related to such research.
5.5. Development of commercial products arising from the utilization of genetic resources is supported.	(a) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on issues related to access to markets and commercialization of products arising from the utilization of genetic resources, indicating costs and potential commercial and non-commercial benefits along the value chain and the timelines for the generation of benefits; (b) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on a sustainable [and circular] bioeconomy [approaches], value chains, value addition, traceability of genetic resources and commercialization of products; (c) Support small and medium-sized enterprises in the development of [sustainable] biodiversity-based products; (d) Support public-private partnerships for research and development and commercialization of products arising from the utilization of genetic resources.

Outcome area 6: Strengthened capacity to foster inclusive whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches for the implementation of the Protocol

Outcome area 6 covers a range of cross-cutting issues of importance for the implementation of the Protocol and is focused on strengthening capacities, including strategic communication, multi-stakeholder engagement and gender-responsive and youth responsive approaches, as well as the capacity of users to comply with the obligations of the Protocol. Expected outputs relate to, inter alia, increased knowledge on strategic communication and awareness-raising, multi-stakeholder engagement, women's and youth's participation and awareness of users on how to comply with the Nagoya Protocol.

Outputs	Indicative capacity-building and development activities
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6.1. Knowledge on how to use strategic communication and raise awareness of the importance of genetic resources, associated traditional knowledge and related access and benefit-sharing issues has increased.	(a) Develop or revise, as needed, disseminate and promote the use of strategic and culturally appropriate communication and awareness-raising materials for journalists and other media and communication experts on the importance of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of those resources and the development of awareness-raising strategies adapted to various audiences, including government officials, indigenous peoples and local communities, the research community, the business sector, civil society, women and youth; (b) Develop or revise, as needed, disseminate and promote use of training materials, practical guidance and tools to ensure that the training meets the needs of the relevant target group; (c) Provide training or technical assistance on strategic communication and the development of awareness-raising strategies using existing materials;¹⁵⁷ (d) Publish relevant strategic communication and awareness-raising materials and share examples of their use on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.
6.2. Knowledge on how to conduct multi-stakeholder engagement processes has increased.	(a) Develop or revise, as needed, disseminate and promote the use of practical guidance and tools on the integration of multi-stakeholder engagement processes, as well as practical whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches in the implementation of the Protocol; (b) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on how to conduct intercultural dialogues including indigenous peoples and local communities, Parties and Governments, women, youth, the business sector and the research community; (c) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches relevant for multi-stakeholder engagement processes that are useful for the implementation of the Protocol.
6.3. Women's and youth's participation in the implementation of the Protocol has increased at all levels.	(a) Take stock of the level of participation of women, men and youth in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and identify gaps; (b) Support the informed and effective participation of youth and women's organizations, networks and gender experts in the implementation of the Protocol at all levels.
6.4. Knowledge and awareness of users of genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge on access and benefit-sharing obligations under the Nagoya Protocol have increased.	(a) Develop or revise, as needed, codes of conduct, guidelines and good practices and/or standards in relation to access and benefit-sharing for different types of users and sectors and publish them on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House; (b) Develop or revise, as needed, and disseminate training materials, practical guidance and tools for different types of users on how to comply with access and benefit-sharing rules and procedures and community protocols, including with the support of business associations and academic institutions; (c) Provide training and awareness-raising to support compliance with the Nagoya Protocol and national legislation and procedures;

¹⁵⁷ For example, the *CEPA Toolkit, Including Considerations for Access and Benefit-sharing*, developed by the Secretariat.

	(d) Provide training and awareness-raising to support compliance with community protocols and customary laws and procedures of indigenous peoples and local communities; (e) Provide training on the use of the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.
6.5. Lessons learned, experiences and good practices in the implementation of the Protocol or related to capacity-building and development to support its implementation are shared with relevant target groups and published on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.	(a) Facilitate the sharing of knowledge and expertise, good practices and peer-to-peer learning, as well as relevant guidance and training materials through regional forums, exchange programmes and support networks and learning communities; (b) Support the development or improvement of relevant guidance and tools and their publication on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House; (c) Share lessons learned, experience and good practices related to capacity-building and development on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.
6.6. Access and benefit-sharing capacity-building and development initiatives are gender-responsive and youth responsive.	(a) Raise awareness on the Gender Plan of Action, contained in the annex to decision 15/11, as a resource for the design of capacity-building and development activities; (b) Develop or update, as needed, disseminate and promote use of practical guidance and tools for mainstreaming gender-responsive and youth responsive approaches in access and benefit-sharing capacity-building and development initiatives.
6.7. Access and benefit-sharing are integrated into relevant post-secondary school and university curricula.	(a) Develop and facilitate access and benefit-sharing programmes and courses or integrate access and benefit-sharing issues into relevant curricula of post-secondary schools, universities and other formal and informal education programmes; (b) [Develop and facilitate the integration of bioethics into relevant curricula of post-secondary schools, universities and other formal and informal education programmes to raise awareness of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.]

4/8. Communication, education and public awareness

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation

Takes note of document CBD/SBI/4/9 prepared by the Secretariat and recommends that, at its sixteenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision along the following lines:

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 awareness for the Convention on Biological Diversity¹⁵⁸ with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,¹⁵⁹ [in particular sections K and C, paragraph 7 (o), and the communication, education and public awareness elements of Targets 9, 10, [11], 15, 16, 21, 22 and 23,]

Noting that many activities associated with communication, education and public awareness are outlined in the communications strategy to support the implementation of the Framework,¹⁶⁰

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 the transformative changes needed] 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 [the provision of adequate resources] [adequate resourcing] is necessary [, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention],

1. *Encourages* the Executive Secretary, 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] [additional] actions to align the programme of work on communication, education and public awareness with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, as set out in the annex to the present decision;]

3. [Requests] [Encourages] Parties to develop and implement actions at the national level, as appropriate, taking into account [the legislative framework,] cultural [differences] [and context] and other relevant national circumstances, capabilities and priorities [of each country], 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 on education], and to include information in this regard in their national reports;

¹⁵⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹⁵⁹ Decision 15/4, annex.

¹⁶⁰ Decision 15/14, annex.

4. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization[, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services] [and the International Union for Conservation of Nature] [to develop] [to contribute to the development of] a global plan of action for education on biodiversity, encompassing formal and informal education[, including goals, activities, timelines, indicative resource requirements and possible partners][, in order to support the transformative changes needed to implement the Framework];

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to collaborate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization[, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services,] [the International Union for Conservation of Nature,] 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 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;

6. *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;

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

(a) To implement, in consultation with the Informal Advisory Committee on Communication, Education and Public Awareness, the 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];

(b) To submit a progress report on the implementation of the 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 this topic under review at the eighteenth and nineteenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties;

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

8. *Invites* Parties and relevant organizations in a position to do so to provide support, including financial support, to the Executive Secretary and Parties for the continued implementation of the communications 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 awareness with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in particular paragraph 7 (o) of section C, section K and Targets 9, 10, 15, 16, 21, 22 and 23. 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;

^{*} The present annex was prepared by the Chair with the support of the Secretariat following the first reading of the agenda item. It was not reviewed by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fourth meeting.

(b) The communications strategy to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, adopted by the Conference of the Parties in its decision 15/14;

(c) All efforts to be made to facilitate the provision of adequate support to developing countries for implementing actions.

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.

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 43 to 45 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 and the transformative change that it seeks to facilitate require 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 Sustainable Development Goals in a synergetic manner.

(b) Actions by the Executive Secretary

7. The Executive Secretary 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, consistent with relevant provisions governing access and benefit-sharing, which 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. Using the products created with the support of the Executive Secretary, Parties, as appropriate to their national circumstances, are encouraged 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 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 these 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 for Sustainable Development.¹⁶¹ 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.

¹⁶¹ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

(c) Actions by Parties

16. Parties are encouraged to participate in the communications 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. Communications efforts should include the contribution of sustainable development practices, poverty alleviation strategies and improvement of livelihoods and sustainable development.

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

(d) Actions by stakeholders

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

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 communications-related actions and products.

22. Communications efforts are linked with 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 communications guidelines for each of the goals and targets. With regard to the goals, the Executive Secretary is to create overall messages to provide a communications matrix for the variety of groups involved in achieving the goals. With regard to the targets, the Executive Secretary is to develop communications 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 communications 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 this subject at the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

(c) Actions by Parties

26. Parties may wish to develop, as appropriate, national communications 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.

27. Parties are encouraged to strive to ensure, as appropriate, that the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans is aligned with the communications plans and informed by the communications guidelines developed by the Executive Secretary.

(d) Actions by stakeholders

28. Stakeholders are invited to use the communications guidelines developed by the Executive Secretary and those developed as part of national communications 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)

29. 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

30. 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.

31. The present section reflects the actions and activities under the communications strategy to support the implementation of the Framework, as outlined in the annex to decision 15/14.

(b) Actions by the Executive Secretary

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

(c) Actions by Parties

33. Using, inter alia, messages, branding and communications channels created by the Executive Secretary, as outlined in decision 15/14, Parties are encouraged to implement, as appropriate, national communications strategies along with their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and provide information thereon to the Executive Secretary.

(d) Actions by stakeholders

34. The messages, branding and communications materials created by the Executive Secretary, as outlined in decision 15/14, will be used to support national communications-related actions by stakeholders and relevant reporting mechanisms.

5. Section K, paragraph 22 (e)

35. 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

36. Contributions that will support implementation of actions taken pursuant to paragraph 22 (e) are meant to be carried out by multiple actors, both governmental and non-governmental, which would require partnerships and work across various networks;

(b) Actions by the Executive Secretary

37. The Executive Secretary is to further develop the communications 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 link those actions to overall communications objectives.

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

(c) Actions by Parties

39. Using the principles for partnership outlined in decision 15/14 and linking them to activities carried out by the Executive Secretary, Parties may wish to implement communications partnerships for communication at the national level, linking them to national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and to report thereon, as relevant, to the Executive Secretary.

(d) Actions by stakeholders

40. Stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities and women and youth organizations, are invited to participate at the international level, including through initiatives organized by the Executive Secretary, such as the Biodiversity Communications Flotilla, and at the national level.

6. Section K, paragraph 22 (f)

41. 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

42. The transformative change that the Framework demands 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

43. 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 5 of decision 16/–, and to submit the plan at a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, to be held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The Executive Secretary is to implement, or facilitate the implementation of, components of the plan in accordance with the mandate and responsibilities of the Secretariat.

(c) Actions by Parties

44. Parties may wish to adapt and incorporate the action plan, as appropriate, into national planning, including into overall educational strategies. They may also wish to report on the results of that effort at the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties.

(d) Actions by stakeholders

45. Relevant actors in the spheres of formal, non-formal and informal education, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Intergovernmental Science-

Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, indigenous peoples and local communities and women and youth organizations are invited to adapt the concepts presented in the action plan and incorporate them in their own work.

7. Section K, paragraph 22 (g)

46. 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

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

(b) Actions by the Executive Secretary

48. The Executive Secretary is to work with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services[, the International Union for Conservation of Nature], 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 communications campaign that highlights and promotes those developments to media and other knowledge entities.

(c) Actions by Parties

49. Parties are encouraged to participate, as appropriate, in the communications campaign through the presentation of national examples of science and technology that contribute to better biodiversity outcomes, including examples from the social sciences. 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

50. Stakeholders are invited to support international and national communications 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.

III. Targets 9, 10, 15, 16, 21, 22 and 23

51. While communication, education and public awareness are important for all targets of the Framework, the targets listed below have particular relevance.

1. Target 9

52. Target 9 reads as follows:

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.

Rationale and explanation

53. Increasing visibility of the social, economic and environmental benefits of biodiversity promotes the uptake of practices aimed at the protection and sustainable management and use of wild species, as well as the positive impacts of those practices, especially for people in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity. Enhancing awareness and appreciation of the customary use by indigenous and local communities is essential for encouraging the maintenance of sustainable practices.

54. Communication activities related to Target 9 could enhance the understanding of the social, economic and environmental benefits for the achievement of sustainable development in its three dimensions, including by contributing to poverty alleviation efforts.

2. Target 10

55. Target 10 reads as follows:

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.

Rationale and explanation

56. Providing information to industrial actors and stakeholders on the impacts of agricultural, aquacultural, fisheries and forestry practices on biodiversity enables them to make informed decisions on their activities that may affect biodiversity. Such information can facilitate the transition of those practices to sustainable production and help to achieve Target 10.

3. Target 15

57. Target 15 reads as follows:

Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions:

(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;

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.

Rationale and explanation

[58. Making information available to consumers, businesses and investors on the impacts of business practices on biodiversity can help to ensure that production is sustainable and does not harm biodiversity and to empower people to make more informed decisions about business practices, investment choices and their relationship with consumer behaviour. This, in turn, can help to drive

the transformation of business practices as well as the demand for products with fewer negative impacts and help to achieve Target 15. Such information should be co-created by the Executive Secretary and relevant organizations and stakeholders.]

[58.alt Recognizing the importance of the sustainable use of biodiversity, Parties and stakeholders are encouraged to study, exchange and disseminate information on production processes and the use of new technologies that contribute to a more sustainable use of biodiversity to help to achieve Target 15.]

4. Target 16

59. Target 16 reads as follows:

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.

Rationale and explanation

60. Target 16 calls for measures to be put in place to encourage people to make more sustainable consumption choices so that the global footprint of consumption is reduced in an equitable manner, global food waste is halved and, in general, overconsumption and waste generation are significantly reduced.

61. Target 16 represents an important operationalization of the dynamic of awareness-raising and behavioural change, a cornerstone of work on communication, education and public awareness.

[62. In order to make more sustainable choices, consumers need to be enabled and encouraged to do so. From a communications perspective, Target 16 requires education on and access to relevant and accurate information on alternatives.]

[62.alt Recognizing the importance of sustainable consumption, Parties and stakeholders are encouraged to improve education on that subject, taking into account the relevant policy, legislative and regulatory frameworks at the global, national and subnational levels.]

[63. Target 16 requires communication on the ways in which people can change behaviour in order to address: (a) the global footprint of consumption; (b) halving global food waste; and (c) waste generation.]

5. Target 21

64. Target 21 reads as follows:

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.

Rationale and explanation

65. One objective under Target 21 is to ensure that the best available biodiversity data, information and knowledge, including the knowledge systems of indigenous peoples and local communities, are readily available to decision makers and other relevant actors in order to support informed

biodiversity policy, planning and decision-making processes, as well as for monitoring, reviewing and reporting progress on implementation.

66. Biodiversity data, information and knowledge are essential elements for effective communication, awareness and education measures. Understanding, awareness and appreciation of the diverse values of biodiversity underpin the willingness of individuals to make the necessary changes and engage in the necessary actions and enhance the “political will” of Governments and other actors to take action.

6. Target 22

67. Target 22 reads as follows:

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.

Rationale and explanation

68. Communicating the importance of ensuring access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, the representation and participation of women in decision-making and the protection of environmental human rights defenders will help to ensure achievement of Target 22.

7. Target 23

69. Target 23 reads as follows:

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.

Rationale and explanation

70. It is important to communicate the reality that, in many countries, gender roles influence the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity by affecting the ability of women to participate in decision-making and have access to and control land, biological resources and other productive assets. Considering gender dimensions in biodiversity-related decision-making can lead to positive outcomes for biodiversity and gender equality.]

4/9. Cooperation with other conventions and international organizations

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation,

Reaffirming the importance of cooperation among all relevant conventions, organizations and initiatives for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, its Protocols and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in a manner respectful of their respective mandates,

Stressing the importance of close cooperation among the three Rio conventions,

1. *Requests* the Secretariat and invites the Chair of the fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation to invite the secretariats and relevant bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, to continue to foster cooperation and enhance synergies, in line with their respective mandates;

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

**[The Conference of the Parties,*

Recalling the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,¹⁶²

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 78/155 of 19 December 2023,

Recalling further decisions XIII/24 of 17 December 2016, 14/30 of 29 December 2018 and 15/4 and 15/13 of 19 December 2022 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,

Welcoming 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,¹⁶³

Noting also the work undertaken by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme to support the implementation 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 Man and the Biosphere Programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the biosphere reserves nominated under that programme to the implementation of the Framework,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 77/334 of 1 September 2023 and welcoming the development of the United Nations system-wide water and sanitation strategy 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,

* The present draft decision was prepared by the Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation with the support of the Secretariat following the first reading of agenda item 7. The text was not reviewed by the Subsidiary Body at its fourth meeting.

¹⁶² *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.

¹⁶³ Decision 15/4, annex.

Stressing the need for 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,¹⁶⁴

Welcoming the role of the joint statement on climate, nature and people,¹⁶⁵ issued at the margins of the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹⁶⁶ in promoting accelerated and integrated action for climate, nature and sustainable development,

Recognizing the contribution of regional strategies, frameworks, plans and initiatives, such as the Carpathian Biodiversity Framework,¹⁶⁷ to the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,

Reaffirming the importance of continued efforts to enhance 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, to contribute to and monitor progress of the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in line with its 2030 mission and the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity¹⁶⁸ and its Protocols, and to identify common challenges and solutions for achieving global biodiversity objectives,

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 Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity 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, secretariats of various multilateral environmental agreements, relevant organizations and stakeholders that 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 Framework¹⁶⁹ 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;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the contribution of United Nations entities, other intergovernmental agreements and processes, international organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth and other stakeholders, including the private sector, to the development of tools and guidance on biodiversity and the Framework;

3. *Welcomes* the outcomes of the Bern III Conference as an important contribution to effective implementation of the Framework;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Conventions and the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions for enhancing cooperation among the conventions, including with regard to global objectives related to biodiversity, climate change and land degradation, and invites them to take actions in support of the implementation of the Framework;

¹⁶⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

¹⁶⁵ The joint statement was an output of the nationally determined contributions – national biodiversity strategies and action plans ministerial, held on 9 December 2023 (see www.cop28.com/en/joint-statement-on-climate-nature).

¹⁶⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

¹⁶⁷ Adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians at its seventh meeting, held in October 2023, in its decision COP7/1.

¹⁶⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹⁶⁹ CBD/SBI/4/10, paras. 7–27.

5. *Invites* Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity that are also Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, to consider, as appropriate, opportunities to foster stronger synergies and coordination in the planning and implementation of national climate, biodiversity and land restoration plans and strategies and to strengthen, as appropriate, coherence among revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans, the next round of nationally determined contributions and the updated national adaptation plans;

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 Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including through the road map for Target 2,¹⁷⁰ in consultation with Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth groups, people living with disabilities, other marginalized and disadvantaged groups and relevant stakeholders;

7. *Invites* the Parties to the Convention 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;

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 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. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme to continue to support cooperation and collaboration among biodiversity-related conventions and of relevant multilateral environmental agreements, contributing to the effective and efficient implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, the Framework and the Sustainable Development Goals;

10. *Invites* Parties to consider the report of the Bern III Conference, share its conclusions at meetings and processes under relevant conventions and organizations, as appropriate and without prejudice to their respective mandates, and consider action to implement the outcomes set out in the report, in line with national priorities and circumstances;

11. *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;

12. *Also encourages* Parties to enhance knowledge and understanding of the potential co-benefits of synergies, cooperation or collaboration when implementing the Convention and its Protocols, including by increasing efforts to use, collect and share good practices, and foster information exchange, as appropriate;

13. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to continue to reinforce actions to enhance synergies at the subnational, national, subregional and regional levels in the implementation of the Framework, the Sustainable Development Goals, the biodiversity-related conventions, the Rio conventions and other relevant multilateral agreements and initiatives, in line with options for action at the national level provided in decision XIII/24, including for facilitating the alignment of financial flows towards their common objectives, in accordance with their national circumstances and priorities;

¹⁷⁰ See www.fao.org/national-forest-monitoring/areas-of-work/restoration-monitoring/target-2-roadmap/en/.

14. *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, including through the establishment of structured communication channels and the convening of relevant focal points, to support coherence in their respective policies, strategies and action plans, mainstream biodiversity across all relevant sectors and policies and improve the implementation of the Framework at the national level, without prejudice to the specific objectives of the various conventions and observing their independent and autonomous nature;

15. *Encourages* Parties to strengthen cooperation through a whole-of-government approach, including by promoting the active engagement and strengthening the 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;

16. *Calls upon* the secretariats of the chemicals and waste conventions¹⁷¹ and other relevant conventions and organizations to develop, in collaboration with the three Rio conventions, as appropriate, a pathway for Target 7 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework on the reduction of pollution to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity, in a manner coherent with the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste, in consultation with Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders;

17. *Invites* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to further cooperate with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to develop tools and guidance on a human rights-based approach to the implementation of the Framework and requests the Executive Secretary to support the development of those tools, subject to the availability of resources;

18. *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 monitoring and following up on the implementation of the outcomes of the Bern III Conference and supporting the coordination of dedicated groups for the implementation of specific targets of the Framework, as appropriate;

(b) To strengthen collaboration with the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations 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, to identify opportunities for the facilitation of national efforts to implement those conventions, facilitate the exchange of relevant information, continue to stress the importance of interlinkages between climate and biodiversity issues and explore the potential for a joint work programme among the Rio conventions;

(c) To further support cooperation among biodiversity-related conventions, chemicals and waste conventions, multilateral environmental agreements, other conventions and relevant science-policy bodies, including through joint activities and while 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

¹⁷¹ 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.

strategic plan for forests 2017–2030, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

(e) To collaborate with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and UN-Water, in the context of the United Nations Water Conference to be held in 2026, to support the coherent implementation of relevant global water action, as well as voluntary commitments and the Framework;

(f) To facilitate the exchange of case studies and experiences among Parties in promoting synergies, cooperation and collaboration, as appropriate, in the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other multilateral environmental agreements, including by convening regional dialogues or workshops;

(g) To further support the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth in the implementation of and processes related to the Framework, including in technical expert groups established under the Convention and its Protocols, activities related to cooperation and synergies among conventions and exchanges with Parties and relevant stakeholders;

(h) To report to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, at a meeting to be held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, on cooperation activities in support of implementation of the Convention and the Framework.]

4/10. Long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation

Recommends that the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, at its sixteenth meeting, adopt a decision* along the following lines:

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 the sectors,

[*Recalling also* Article 6 (b) of the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹⁷² 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 on Biological Diversity and its Protocols and the urgent need to mainstream biodiversity in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,¹⁷³]

Noting 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 of the analysis conducted by the Secretariat which demonstrates an alignment of the long-term strategic approach for mainstreaming with certain goals and targets of the Framework,¹⁷⁴

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,¹⁷⁵

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

[*Recognizing* that biodiversity mainstreaming needs to be considered in a balanced manner, that actions related to biodiversity mainstreaming should be implemented on a flexible basis, taking into consideration national circumstances and capabilities, and that there is not a one-size-fits-all approach to biodiversity mainstreaming,]

[1. *Recognizes* that the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in particular in its Targets 14, 15, 16 and 18, as well as Targets 19, 22 and 23, sufficiently captures the common goal of biodiversity mainstreaming and provides a wide range of options for mainstreaming biodiversity;

* The operative part of the present draft decision (paras. 1–7) was prepared by the Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation with the support of the Secretariat, following the first reading of agenda item 10. The text was not reviewed by the Subsidiary Body at its fourth meeting.

¹⁷² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹⁷³ Decision 15/4, annex.

¹⁷⁴ See CBD/SBI/4/13.

¹⁷⁵ Decision 15/4, para. 8.

2. *Also recognizes* that there are other targets of the Framework, including Targets 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 20 and 21, as well as Goal C, that contribute to biodiversity mainstreaming;

3. *Urges* Parties, and invites other 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,¹⁷⁶ in an inclusive manner, as appropriate, and in accordance with relevant national and international regulations;

4. *Invites* Parties, as well as relevant organizations, initiatives and stakeholders, to provide relevant information, including on good practices, innovations, challenges and lessons learned with regard to biodiversity mainstreaming, through their seventh national reports, in line with decision 15/6 of 19 December 2022 of the Conference of the Parties, or through the reporting of commitments by non-State actors, in accordance with decision 16/--;

5. *Encourages* Parties, in line with national circumstances and priorities, to promote and support business models that contribute to the three objectives of the Convention;

6. *Also encourages* Parties and invites other Governments, relevant organizations, initiatives, partners and relevant stakeholders, including from the private and financial sectors and the scientific community, to mainstream the Framework and its tools and guidance in all relevant processes;

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

(a) To integrate the consideration of biodiversity mainstreaming into regional dialogue meetings held to support the implementation of the Framework, including by identifying challenges and scientific, technical and technological gaps that may undermine countries' capacity to support mainstreaming;

(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 to achieve biodiversity mainstreaming at all levels;

(c) To invite Parties and relevant convention secretariats, organizations and institutions to share good practices, tools, mechanisms, guidance and relevant solutions that can support biodiversity mainstreaming and to make the information available through the clearing-house mechanism, as guidance and inspiration for others;

(d) To support capacity-building activities, including through webinars related to biodiversity mainstreaming, in collaboration with Parties and other Governments, as well as relevant organizations and initiatives, the regional and subregional support centres of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, including existing coalitions and networks of women, youth, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society organizations, subnational governments and the private and financial sectors, as well as other relevant stakeholders;

¹⁷⁶ Including the sectors covered in decision XIII/3 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, and tourism) and decision 14/3 (energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing).

(e) To engage with existing initiatives of relevant multilateral bodies for the development, adoption and implementation of transition plans of productive sectors to fully mainstream biodiversity;

(f) To undertake a gap analysis based on input received from Parties and relevant partner organizations and initiatives focused on challenges to providing support for biodiversity mainstreaming, as well as scientific, technical and technological gaps that may undermine countries' capacity to support biodiversity mainstreaming, and, on the basis of the analysis, propose an agenda for 2025–2030 for further work, subject to availability of resources, including activities that would:

- (i) Foster a community of practice for the exchange of lessons learned, inter alia, through the organization 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;
- (ii) Facilitate the development of an issue on biodiversity mainstreaming in the Technical Series, in collaboration with relevant organizations, to provide a practical toolbox for all relevant actors on means of implementing the Framework through biodiversity mainstreaming, building on existing material;
- (iii) Contribute to integrating mainstreaming into resource mobilization commitments, decisions and plans;

(g) To prepare a progress report on the aforementioned activities, including the gap analysis and the proposed agenda for 2025–2030, for consideration at a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation to be held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.]

4/11. Development of the methodology for the second assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Nagoya Protocol

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation

Recommends that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, at its fifth meeting, adopt a decision along the following lines:

**[The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol,*

Recalling Article 31 of 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,¹⁷⁷

Recalling also decision NP-2/4 of 17 December 2016, in which the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol decided to conduct the first assessment and review of the Protocol on the basis of the elements in the annex to that decision, and the importance of continuity in approaches in order to ensure comparability of results,

Recalling further decision NP-3/1 A of 25 November 2018, in which the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol identified additional elements to consider for the second assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Protocol and requested the Executive Secretary to carry out a targeted survey on challenges related to the implementation of the Protocol and to seek feedback from all types of users of the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House on its implementation and operation,

Recalling decision NP-4/3 of 10 December 2022, by which the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol adopted the guidelines and format for the first national report on the implementation of the Protocol,

Recalling also decisions 15/9 of 19 December 2022 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and NP-4/6 of 19 December 2022 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol on digital sequence information on genetic resources,

Acknowledging ongoing work on synthetic biology, as set out in decision 15/31 of 19 December 2022 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention,

1. *Decides* to conduct the second assessment and review of the effectiveness of 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 on the basis of the elements in the annex to the present decision;

2. *Urges* Parties and encourages other Governments, relevant organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities and women and youth representatives to publish information on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House so that it is available for the second assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Protocol;

3. *Emphasizes* that Parties should submit their first national reports on the implementation of the Protocol by 28 February 2026 and encourages them, where possible, to submit their reports before that deadline in order to facilitate the analysis for the second assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Protocol;

* The present draft decision was prepared by the Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation with the support of the Secretariat following the first reading of agenda item 9. The text was not reviewed by the Subsidiary Body at its fourth meeting.

¹⁷⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3008, No. 30619.

4. *Urges* eligible Parties to submit their letters of commitment to the implementing agency in a timely manner to ensure that projects to support the preparation of first national reports are submitted to the Global Environment Facility for approval well before the deadline for the submission of the reports;

5. *Urges* the Global Environment Facility and the implementing agencies to facilitate the relevant processes in a timely manner in order to ensure that support is provided to Parties that submit their letters of commitment;

6. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth representatives and relevant stakeholders and other organizations to respond to the targeted surveys to be carried out by the Executive Secretary pursuant to paragraphs 18 (a) and 20 (c) of decision NP-3/1 A and to submit their views in order to inform a preliminary review of the compliance procedures and mechanisms set out in the annex to decision NP-1/4 of 17 October 2014;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To analyse and synthesize information on the implementation of the Protocol using the sources of information listed in the annex to the present decision, measure the indicators in the framework of indicators presented in annex II to decision NP-3/1 A and make the information available to the Informal Advisory Committee on Capacity-building for the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, the Compliance Committee under the Nagoya Protocol and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation;

(b) To commission a scoping study, subject to the availability of resources, on the possible reasons and underlying root causes for the challenges to effective implementation and compliance and on possible ways to enhance implementation, taking into account the specific challenges faced by developing country Parties, including those related to means of implementation;

(c) To include the main conclusions of the study within the context of the elements for the second assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Protocol as a complementary source of information, as relevant;

8. *Requests* the Informal Advisory Committee on Capacity-building for the Implementation of the Protocol¹⁷⁸ and the Compliance Committee under the Nagoya Protocol, working in a complementary and non-duplicative manner, to contribute to the second assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Protocol and to submit their conclusions for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its sixth meeting.

¹⁷⁸ See recommendation 4/7 of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, in which the Subsidiary Body recommended that the mandate of the Informal Advisory Committee on Capacity-building for the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol be expanded to include the provision of advice on issues more generally related to the implementation of the Protocol.

Annex**Elements and sources of information for the second assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Nagoya Protocol**

<i>Element</i>	<i>Sources of information</i>
(a) Extent of implementation of the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol and related obligations of Parties, including assessment of progress by Parties in establishing institutional structures and access and benefit-sharing measures to implement the Protocol (this includes Articles 4–8, 11–13, 15, 17 and 21) ^b	– First national reports^a – Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House – National reports submitted under the Convention – National biodiversity strategies and action plans – Targeted survey^c – Relevant documents on cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and initiatives submitted to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol
(b) Assessment of effectiveness (this includes Article 9)	– First national reports (questions 10, 12, 19, 30–32 and 43–45 of the format) – Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House – Targeted survey – National reports submitted under the Convention as they refer to Goal C and Target 13 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework^d
(c) Assessment of support available for implementation (Articles 22 and 25)	– First national reports (questions 54, 55 and 59–64) – Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House – Information on capacity-building projects and resources – Targeted survey
(d) Assessment of effectiveness of Article 18 (extent of implementation)	– First national reports (questions 25–28) – Targeted survey
(e) Assessment of implementation of Article 16 in the light of developments in other relevant international organizations, including the World Intellectual Property Organization	– First national reports (question 20) – Reports of, inter alia, the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore of the World Intellectual Property Organization
(f) Stocktaking of the use of model contractual clauses, codes of conduct, guidelines, best practices and standards, as well as the customary laws, community protocols and procedures of indigenous peoples and local communities (Articles 12, 19 and 20)	– First national reports (questions 39, 50 and 51) – Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House – Targeted survey
(g) Review of implementation and operation of the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House, including number of access and benefit-sharing measures made available; number of countries that have published information on their competent national authorities; number of internationally recognized certificates of compliance that have been published; and number of checkpoint communiqués published (Article 14)	– First national reports (questions 4, 5, 7, 12, 13 and 21) – Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House – Reports of meetings relevant to the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House – Targeted survey – Statistics on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House website traffic^e
(h) Progress on the implementation of Article 10, on a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism	– Relevant documents prepared for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol

<i>Element</i>	<i>Sources of information</i>
(i) Progress on the implementation of Article 23, on technology transfer, collaboration and cooperation.	– First national reports (question 57) – Targeted survey
(j) Preliminary review of the compliance procedures and mechanisms (see decision NP-1/4, annex) (Article 30)	– Submission of views – Report of the Compliance Committee

^a The format for the first national report is available at <https://absch.cbd.int/en/kb/tags/abs/First-National-Report-on-the-Implementation-of-the-Nagoya-Protocol/66199bba4defc2994ae886d7>.

^b Element (a) addresses all relevant Articles of the Protocol covered by the first national report that are not addressed under other elements.

^c In paragraph 18 (a) of its decision NP-3/1 A, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol requested the Executive Secretary to carry out a targeted survey of access and benefit-sharing national focal points, competent national authorities, and users and providers of genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge on challenges related to the implementation of the Protocol to provide an additional source of information in future processes for the assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Protocol.

^d Decision 15/4, annex.

^e Encompassing number of visitors, country of visitor and average duration on a web page.

]

4/12. Review of the effectiveness of the processes under the Convention and its Protocols

I. Review of the effectiveness of the processes under the Convention and its Protocols

A

Options to further improve the effectiveness of processes under the Convention and its Protocols

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation

1. *Recommends* that the Executive Secretary, under the guidance of the Bureau, identify a pool of representatives to serve as chairs of working or 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 group, well in advance of the fifth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, the sixteenth meeting of Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, 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 on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization;

2. *Requests* that the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, facilitate an orientation or training session for the representatives identified in the paragraph above, ahead of the meetings, in order to familiarize them with the rules of procedure and established practices, techniques and skills in the area of managing multilateral negotiations and facilitating consensus, with a view to ensuring ethical approaches and impartiality, in accordance with United Nations standards and principles;

3. *Also requests* that the Executive Secretary mobilize resources to facilitate the participation of representatives from developing countries in addition to those identified in the previous paragraphs for the purpose of chairing or facilitating negotiating sessions at the fifth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, 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 and the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Nagoya Protocol, when requested, without prejudice to the support provided for the participation of developing countries, and, in line with decision 15/34 of 19 December 2022, and invites 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 trust fund for additional voluntary contributions to facilitate the participation of Parties in the process of the Convention;

4. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, at its sixteenth meeting, 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, adopt decisions, respectively, along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties,

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing,

[Recalling decisions XII/29 of 17 October 2014 and 15/18, CP-10/8 and NP-4/9 of 10 December 2022,

Recognizing the need to further improve the effectiveness of meetings under the Convention on Biological Diversity 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 and the peer-review of documents in advance;]

[4. *Decides* 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 shall be limited to the number of delegates per developing country whose participation has been supported by the Secretariat;]

[5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to facilitate the identification of additional financial support to increase participation of all focal points of the Convention and its Protocols, especially those from developing countries, and in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition;]

[6. *Decides* that, in the case of back-to-back intergovernmental meetings, a mandatory free day shall be scheduled every five days, during which no formal or informal activities shall take place, without prejudice to the support provided to delegates from developing country Parties;]

[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, unless otherwise agreed, decides that no session shall 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 Advise 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 group, 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 area 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 [mobilize resources], [subject to the availability of resources,] [and] facilitate the attendance of the representatives from developing countries identified in paragraph 8 above to intergovernmental meetings held under the Convention, [without prejudice to the support provided for the participation of their delegations, where feasible];]

[11. *Decides* that the organization of meetings should include more regular and earlier use of strategic pauses to enable discussions by small groups and friends of the Chair groups to find possible solutions, in order to avoid protracted and unfruitful discussions in plenary session;]

[12. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to engage with indigenous peoples, 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;]

[(b) To follow rule 35 of the rules of procedure for meetings of the Conference of the Parties for the preparation of conference room papers and “L” documents;]

[(c) To develop a clear schedule for the preparations for each meeting in a timely manner;]

[(d) To provide national focal points at the end of each year 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;]

[(e) To provide time limits for plenary discussions and clear indications for moving to a smaller setting for more focused discussions;]

[(f) To formalize rules around not presenting new text, introducing new issues and making deletions unless flagged in initial interventions or written submissions;]

[(g) 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;]

[(h) To limit the number of items that directly result in conference room papers to those on which there is little disagreement, noting that it is more efficient to assign items on which there are major differences of opinion to a contact group, even though this would likely mean more contact groups and, therefore, fewer sessions per contact group;]

[(i) To review the structure of the website of the Convention to make it more user-friendly;]

14. *Requests* the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties and the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to consider the recommendations contained in annex I to the present decision when preparing meetings under the Convention;

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 the compilation of submissions contained in annex II to the present decision.

Annex I¹⁷⁹**Recommendations to the Bureau in the preparation for meetings**

- [1. Commissioning of any studies requested by the Conference of the Parties to inform discussions and negotiations.
2. Making studies available for peer review.
3. Publication of a scenario note for the meeting in question.
4. The timing of Bureau meetings at strategic points to guide the process.
5. Streamlining of the issuance of notifications relating to the meeting.
6. No first readings at meetings of the Conference of the Parties when item has already been addressed by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation or by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.]

Annex II¹⁷⁹**Compilation of submissions received during the fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation for further consideration**

- [1. Early submission of statements, and first reading of meeting documents in virtual plenary settings, to achieve the most efficient use of time during meetings.
2. To invite each of the major stakeholder groups and observer organizations to consider sharing their views and proposals on relevant agenda items, including by early uploading, and encourages Parties to review the views and proposals of observers, in advance of the meeting concerned and, if necessary, to engage with the relevant observer to develop a better understanding of the views and proposals.
3. To organize, subject to the availability of resources, informational webinars with major groups, including interpretation into UN languages, and improved internet connection through access via government or other offices when needed, to facilitate exchange of views and to reach a common understanding about relevant agenda items, particularly for indigenous peoples and local communities.
4. To develop, in collaboration with the Bureaux, guidelines for the operation of plenary sessions, contact groups and friends of the Chair meetings to ensure consistency of approach, including:
 - (i) Terms of engagement;
 - (ii) How to deal with new text proposals at different stages of the process;
 - (iii) How to ensure operation of huddles in line with relevant the United Nations code of conduct and practice.
5. To continue to explore the availability and reliability of any methods or technology that may be used to expedite decision-making; and to report on any findings to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, for its consideration and submission of a recommendation to the Conference of the Parties, at its seventeenth meeting.
6. To further develop the decision-tracking tool, including by enhancing the user interface to facilitate intuitive navigation and improve the search function and interactive features, and to ensure that the tool tracks whether or not appropriate actions have been taken to address each decision and its elements, with a view to improving its usefulness to support implementation of decisions and the monitoring of implementation of decisions and to report on the outcomes to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, for its consideration and submission of a recommendation to the Conference of the Parties, at its seventeenth meeting;

¹⁷⁹ Given their early drafting stage, annexes I and II have not been formally edited.

7. Keep the website as well as the app, updated to improve access to the tools and guidance available and enhance knowledge management by integrating the latest developments on tools and technology that are being implemented or explored.
8. First readings only online ahead of the meeting, so that meetings are started with a draft conference room paper or non-paper for contact group.
9. Online system for quick text suggestions instead of reading out text.
10. Use of online text collaboration (i.e. google docs or other alternatives) to work collectively in plenary on resolving text problems and solutions. May require some initial training for delegates.
11. Experiment with not having draft proposed decisions from the Secretariat, but allowing Parties to generate decision text.
12. Consider how to improve the management of the agenda, including through combining agenda items where there are crossovers.
13. Use of screens for text-based negotiations.
14. Use of apps or other mechanisms to informally poll Parties on possible options to resolve issues. May require some initial training for delegates.
15. Consider other new ICT techniques.]¹⁸⁰]]

[B

Procedures for convening virtual and hybrid meetings

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation

Recommends that the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its sixteenth meeting, 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, adopt decisions, respectively, along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties,

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing,

Recalling decisions 15/18 of 10 December 2022, CP-10/8 of 10 December 2022 and NP-4/9 of 10 December 2022,

Reaffirming that all meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹⁸¹ the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety¹⁸² 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,¹⁸³ as well as the meetings of the intergovernmental subsidiary bodies of the Convention, must follow their respective rules of procedure,

1. *Affirms* that the meetings of the Conference of the Parties, 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, as well as the meetings of the

¹⁸⁰ Proposal 15 made as a placeholder.

¹⁸¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹⁸² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2226, No. 30619.

¹⁸³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3008, No. 30619.

intergovernmental subsidiary bodies of the Convention, shall be held in-person, unless extraordinary circumstances, as indicated in paragraph 2 below, render the holding of in-person meetings impossible for an extended period of time;

2. *Reaffirms* that, in the event of extraordinary circumstances that render the holding of in-person meetings impossible, sessions of the meetings referred to in paragraph 1 above shall 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 to function;

3. *Notes* that, in the event of extraordinary circumstances that render the holding of in-person meetings impossible, urgent decisions, such as those on budgetary matters, may be taken by the Conference of the Parties through a silence procedure in line with United Nations practice and a decision of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, following proper 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 allow 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, virtually or in a hybrid format, in line with their respective mandates and, as applicable, their respective rules of procedure[, noting that at least one of their meetings should be in person];

6. *Also notes* that, during the intersessional period, the Bureaux can meet virtually to provide continued guidance to the Secretariat with regard to the preparation of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties and relevant subsidiary bodies;

7. *Decides* that:

(a) The operational modalities of any meeting held virtually 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 virtual sessions of meetings, the Secretariat shall take into consideration the significant health and well-being burden for Parties 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 virtual sessions should be limited to two consecutive hours per day;

(d) The Secretariat should implement measures to facilitate effective online participation by all participants in virtual 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 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.]

II. Procedure for avoiding or managing conflicts of interest in expert groups

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation

Recommends that, at their sixteenth, eleventh and fifth meetings, respectively, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety 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 adopt decisions along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties,

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing,

Recalling decisions 14/33 of 29 November 2018, CP-9/10 of 28 November 2018 and NP-3/11 of 29 November 2018,

Having reviewed the report of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity¹⁸⁴ on the implementation of the procedure for avoiding or managing conflicts of interest in expert groups,¹⁸⁵

Taking into account the effective use of the procedure for avoiding or managing conflicts of interest¹⁸⁶ 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 potential 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 contained in the appendix to the annex to decision 14/33 and replace the original form contained in that decision 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 the Conference of the Parties, including by:

[(a) Reviewing, for accuracy, the information provided in the interest disclosure forms submitted by nominated experts;]

(b) 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[or revealed by other reliable sources];

(c) 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;

¹⁸⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹⁸⁵ CBD/SBI/4/11/Add.1.

¹⁸⁶ Decision 14/33, annex.

[4. *Decides* to review periodically the procedure and 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.]

4/13. Multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation,

Noting paragraph 9 of decision 15/4 of the Conference of the Parties of 19 December 2022,

Noting also recommendation 26/2 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice of 18 May 2024 and its complementarity to the present recommendation,

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

**[The Conference of the Parties,*

Recalling its decision [15/4](#) of 19 December 2022, in which it decided that the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework¹⁸⁷ should be used as a strategic plan for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity¹⁸⁸ and its Protocols, its bodies and its Secretariat over the period 2022–2030,

Recalling also its decision [15/33](#) of 19 December 2022, in which it noted that it would review progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Framework at each of its meetings up to 2030 and decided that the development of further guidance for policy development and implementation should support achievement of the goals and targets set out in the Framework, the outcome of the global analysis of information in national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including national targets, and the global review of collective progress in implementation, as well as new information that might become available, including through scientific assessments,

1. *Decides* to update its multi-year programme of work up to 2030 according to the list of issues set out in the annex to the present decision;

2. *Also decides* to review and update, at its seventeenth and eighteenth meetings, the programmes of work and cross-cutting issues under the Convention on Biological Diversity, focusing on their alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and addressing a limited number of those programmes of work and issues at each of its meetings;

3. *Further decides* to address, at each of its meetings, standing items consistent with its previous decisions, as well as other issues arising from its decisions related to particular programmes of work and cross-cutting issues, to maintain sufficient flexibility in its multi-year programme of work in order to accommodate emerging issues or opportunities that it may identify and, to that end, to review its multi-year programme of work at its seventeenth and eighteenth meetings, so as to enable any necessary adjustments to be made.

* The present draft decision was prepared by the Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation with the support of the Secretariat following the first reading of agenda items 11 and 12. The text of the draft decision was not reviewed by the Subsidiary Body at its fourth meeting.

¹⁸⁷ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

¹⁸⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

Annex**List of the main issues to be addressed at each meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity during the period 2023–2030**

<i>Meeting of the Conference of the Parties</i>	<i>Strategic issues</i>
Seventeenth (2026)	(a) Global analysis of information in national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including national targets, to assess the contribution towards implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework; (b) Global review of the implementation of the Framework and related means of implementation based on, inter alia, the seventh national reports;^a (c) Review of the implementation of the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;^b (d) Strategic actions to enhance the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Framework, including in relation to means of implementation; (e) Further work on tools and guidance related to mainstreaming biodiversity;^c (f) Implications for the work of the Convention of the deliverables of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, including: (i) Thematic assessment of the interlinkages among biodiversity, water, food and health (“nexus assessment”); (ii) Thematic assessment of the underlying causes of biodiversity loss, determinants of transformative change and options for achieving the 2050 vision for biodiversity; (iii) Methodological assessment of the impact and dependence of business on biodiversity and nature’s contributions to people; [(g) Tools and guidance to support the implementation of the Framework:^d (i) Biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning; (ii) Pollution and biodiversity; (iii) Sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity; (iv) Equity, gender equality and the human rights-based approach relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;] (h) Fair and sustainable resource use and consumption patterns; (i) Relationship between biodiversity and sustainable livelihoods; (j) Review and updates of the programmes of work, with a focus on their alignment with the Framework; (k) Placeholder for follow-up, as needed, on the multilateral mechanism for benefit-sharing from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources; (l) [Other items to be determined].]
Eighteenth (2028)	(a) Review of the implementation of the Framework and related means of implementation,^e including a global analysis of information in national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including national targets, to assess the contribution towards the implementation of the Framework; (b) Strategic actions to enhance the implementation of the Convention and the Framework, including in relation to means of implementation; (c) Review of the operations, performance and outcomes of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund and future arrangements;^f

<i>Meeting of the Conference of the Parties</i>	<i>Strategic issues</i>
	(d) Four-year outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities and assessment of funding needs to inform the tenth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund (2030–2034); (e) Review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism;^d (f) Implications for the work of the Convention of the deliverables of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, including: (i) Methodological assessment on monitoring biodiversity and nature's contributions to people; (ii) Methodological assessment of integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and ecological connectivity; (g) Considerations for a follow-up to the Framework, including a review of the effectiveness of measures to implement its goals and targets in line with the principles and objectives of the Convention; (h) Review and updates of the programmes of work, with a focus on their alignments with the Framework; (i) [Other items to be determined].
Nineteenth (2030)	(a) Global analysis of information in national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including national targets, to assess the contribution towards the Framework; (b) Global review of the implementation of the Framework and related means of implementation: final assessment of progress towards achieving the targets of the Framework based on, inter alia, the eighth national reports;^g (c) Strategic actions to enhance the implementation of the Convention and the Framework, including in relation to means of implementation; (d) Implications for the work of the Convention of the deliverables of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, including its second global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services; (e) Update of and follow-up to the Framework and follow-up to the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030) and the strategy for resource mobilization; (f) [Other items to be determined].

^a Conducted in conjunction with the review of the strategy for resource mobilization (decision [15/7](#), para. 46), the midterm review of the implementation of the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030) (decision [15/11](#), para. 9), the review of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism (decision [15/8](#), para. 32 (j)) and the review of the role of subnational governments, cities and other local authorities in the implementation of the objectives of the Convention and its Protocols and the Framework (decision [15/12](#), para. 7).

^b Decision 15/5, annex I.

^c Pending a decision by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting.

^d Pending a decision by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting.

^e Conducted in conjunction with the further review of the strategy for resource mobilization (decision [15/7](#), para. 46).

^f Decision [15/15](#), para. 29.

^g Conducted in conjunction with the evaluation of the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development (decision [15/8](#), para. 16 (i)) and other mechanisms adopted by the Conference of the Parties to support the means of implementation.]

4/14. Administrative and budgetary matters

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation,

Recalling decision 15/34 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity of 19 December 2022,

Taking note of the report of the Secretariat on administrative and budgetary matters,¹⁸⁹

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To undertake the external in-depth functional review of the structure of the Secretariat, with a view to updating its structure and posts in the light of the adoption and implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, for consideration and action by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting;

(b) To provide the information requested in paragraph 36 of decision 15/34 of the Conference of the Parties 90 days in advance of the opening 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 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, in accordance with the financial rules contained in the appendix to decision III/1 of 15 November 1996;

(c) To organize online interactive information sessions on administrative and budgetary matters before the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(d) To present, under each substantive agenda item, its administrative and financial implications, before opening the substantive discussion, and to include that information in the relevant documents;

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

**[The Conference of the Parties,*

Recalling decision 15/34 of 19 December 2022,

Welcoming with appreciation the financial contributions from developed country Parties to the voluntary trust funds of the Convention on Biological Diversity¹⁹⁰ 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,

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 Diversity contained in annex I to decision X/45,

Noting that the recruitment process for the position of Executive Secretary is also subject to the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations¹⁹¹ and the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations,¹⁹² including those that relate to human resources,

¹⁸⁹ CBD/SBI/4/16.

* The present draft decision was prepared by the Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation with the support of the Secretariat, following the first reading of agenda item 13. The text of the draft decision was not reviewed by the Subsidiary Body at its fourth meeting.

¹⁹⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹⁹¹ ST/SGB/2018/1/Rev.2.

¹⁹² ST/SGB/2013/4 and ST/SGB/2013/4/Amend.1.

1. *Encourages* developed country Parties and other Parties in a position to do so to facilitate engagement of the Secretariat with potential alternative donors to the Special Voluntary Trust Fund, including private and philanthropic bodies, to assist in funding the participation of eligible developing country Parties in meetings of the Parties to the Convention and its Protocols;

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the full and effective participation of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as Parties with economies in transition, in meetings of the Parties to the Convention and its Protocols;

3. *Recognizes* the need to secure adequate funding to enable the participation of at least two delegates from each developing country Party in meetings of the Parties to the Convention and its Protocols;

Option 1

4. *Emphasizes* the need for inclusive, transparent and objective processes in the appointment of future executive secretaries of the Convention, in line with section II of the revised administrative arrangements between the United Nations Environment Programme and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, contained in annex I to decision X/45, and the need to improve the procedure and relevant guidelines in order 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.

Option 2

Recalling that the revised administrative arrangements between the United Nations Environment Programme and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, contained in annex I to decision X/45, stipulates 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 by the Conference of the Parties in its decisions IV/17, VII/33, VIII/10 and X/45, including the revised administrative arrangements contained in annex I to decision X/45, for a transparent and objective process for the appointment of the Executive Secretary,

Noting that the recruitment process for the position of Executive Secretary is also subject to the regulations and rules of the United Nations, including those that relate to human resources,

4. *Clarifies* that, for the purposes of interpreting article 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 through its Bureau if all the following actions have been undertaken:

(a) Acting on behalf of the Secretary-General, the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme presents to the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties an initial proposal for the terms of reference for the selection of a new Executive Secretary, containing the criteria to guide the recruitment process;

(b) The Bureau of the Conference of the Parties is given adequate time, which should not be less than one month, to consider the proposed terms of reference through regional consultations and conveys its views to the Executive Director;

(c) Should the case arise, the Executive Director shall justify the reasons, in writing, for not incorporating any of the suggestions submitted by the Bureau into the final version of the terms of reference;

(d) Following the establishment of a transparent process for recruitment, open to nominations by all Parties, and a selection process resulting in a recommendation to the Secretary-General, the Executive Director informs the Bureau of a potential nominee and indicates why the candidate is believed to best meet the criteria, including when compared with other shortlisted candidates;

(e) The Bureau is given adequate time, which should not be less than one month, to consider the proposed nomination;

(f) If there is no consensus within the Bureau, the Executive Director is informed by the President of the Conference of the Parties that the proposed nomination should not proceed and that the selection process should continue until the Bureau is presented with a proposed nomination that it deems consensual;

(g) Considering its formal role in the appointment process, the Bureau must receive from the Executive Director, in a timely manner, all information necessary for its consideration. If the Bureau seeks additional clarification on any issue, this should be provided by the Executive Director;

(h) Considering that all Bureau members are expected to engage with their constituencies throughout the process, the Executive Director should transmit the relevant information to the Bureau in a format that, while respecting the confidentiality rules that apply to recruitment processes, will allow for the circulation of that information to national focal points for the Convention.]

II. Account of proceedings

Introduction

1. The fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation was attended by the following Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity:

Angola	Fiji	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)
Antigua and Barbuda	Finland	New Zealand
Argentina	France	Nigeria
Armenia	Gabon	Norway
Australia	Gambia	Oman
Austria	Georgia	Pakistan
Bahamas	Germany	Peru
Bangladesh	Ghana	Philippines
Barbados	Grenada	Poland
Belgium	Guatemala	Portugal
Benin	Guinea	Qatar
Bhutan	Guinea-Bissau	Republic of Korea
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Hungary	Republic of Moldova
Botswana	Iceland	Romania
Brazil	India	Russian Federation
Burkina Faso	Indonesia	Rwanda
Burundi	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Cabo Verde	Iraq	Saint Lucia
Cambodia	Ireland	Sao Tome and Principe
Cameroon	Israel	Saudi Arabia
Canada	Italy	Senegal
Central African Republic	Jamaica	Serbia
Chad	Japan	Seychelles
Chile	Jordan	Sierra Leone
China	Kenya	Singapore
Colombia	Kuwait	Slovakia
Comoros	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Slovenia
Cook Islands	Lebanon	Somalia
Costa Rica	Lesotho	South Africa
Croatia	Liberia	South Sudan
Cuba	Lithuania	Spain
Czechia	Luxembourg	Sri Lanka
Côte d'Ivoire	Madagascar	Sudan
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Malawi	Suriname
Denmark	Malaysia	Sweden
Djibouti	Maldives	Switzerland
Dominican Republic	Mauritius	Syrian Arab Republic
Egypt	Mexico	Tajikistan
Equatorial Guinea	Mongolia	Thailand
Eritrea	Montenegro	Togo
Eswatini	Morocco	Tonga
Ethiopia	Mozambique	Trinidad and Tobago
European Union	Namibia	Tunisia
	Nepal	Turkmenistan
		Türkiye

Uganda
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of
Great Britain and
Northern Ireland

United Republic of
Tanzania
Uruguay
Vanuatu
Venezuela (Bolivarian
Republic of)

Yemen
Zambia
Zimbabwe

2. The following States not party to the Convention were also represented: Holy See and United States of America.

3. The meeting was also attended by observers from the following United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, convention secretariats and other bodies and organizations:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the
United Nations

United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization

Global Environment Facility

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality
and the Empowerment of Women (UN-
Women)

Office of the United Nations High
Commissioner for Human Rights

Secretariat of the International Partnership
for the Satoyama Initiative

United Nations Environment Programme

United Nations Environment Programme
World Conservation Monitoring Centre

Secretariat of the International Treaty on
Plant Genetic Resources for Food and
Agriculture

United Nations Office for Project Services

World Health Organization

United Nations Development Programme

4. Information on participation in the meeting is available in information document CBD/SBI/4/INF/1.

Item 1

Organizational matters

(a) Opening of the meeting

5. The meeting was opened at 10.12 a.m. on 21 May 2024 by the Chair, Chirra Achalender Reddy (India).

6. In his opening remarks, the Chair welcomed participants to the meeting. He expressed his condolences to the people and Government of Kenya for the lives and homes lost during the recent flooding, and to the people and Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the death of the President, Ebrahim Raisi, in an air accident. The present meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation was the first to be held since the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, and had an ambitious agenda of 16 items. He appealed to participants to invest their time, energy, knowledge and wisdom in pursuing the decisions taken at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in order to achieve major breakthroughs at its sixteenth meeting, in Cali, Colombia, in October 2024, and to promote the larger objective of implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. He concluded by highlighting the opportunity before the Subsidiary Body to take action for the benefit of biodiversity and humanity.

7. Opening statements were made by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Inger Andersen; the Acting Executive Secretary of the Secretariat of the Convention, David Cooper; the Deputy Director General of the Department of Nature and Ecology Conservation of China, Ning Liu, on behalf of the President of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the Minister of Ecology and Environment of China, Huang Runqiu; and

the Ambassador of Colombia in Kenya and Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and UNEP, Pedro León Cortes Ruiz.

8. In her opening remarks, the Executive Director said that good progress had been made during the twenty-sixth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, which had directly preceded the present meeting, and she expressed hope that the present meeting would produce strong recommendations for consideration at the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The goals and targets of the Framework were aspirational and inspirational, but implementation was the overriding consideration. Several countries had already submitted updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans, which must adopt a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach in order to achieve their aims. UNEP was proud to be working with a range of partners to support Parties in that process, but a great deal remained to be done, and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation needed to consider strategies that enabled countries to deliver in a faster, better, quicker and smarter way. Delivering on the Framework required the ambitious realization of the full package of decisions adopted at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. It also required sufficient resources, and, in that regard, UNEP was pleased to be working with China to launch the Kunming Biodiversity Fund as part of wider efforts to mobilize resources. Progress was being achieved in technical and scientific cooperation, though clear operational and financing mechanisms would be needed to ensure that maximum benefits were delivered to Parties. In concluding, she encouraged participants to show focus, compromise and ambition to advance work on means of implementation that met country needs and helped to ensure that biodiversity was put on the path to recovery, for the benefit of people and the planet.

9. The Acting Executive Secretary, in his opening remarks, thanked the people of Kenya and UNEP for welcoming the participants to Nairobi. He recognized those Governments that, through their generous financial support, had made it possible for representatives from a large number of developing country Parties and representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities to attend. The twenty-sixth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, held the previous week, had been very productive, and several of the outcomes would inform discussion at the present meeting. He apologized for the delay in posting the documents for the meeting, and thanked the Bureau for their guidance on the matter and agreement to move forward. The present meeting of the Subsidiary Body was a critical step on the path to the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, given its crucial role in addressing such matters as the multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties and ensuring that mechanisms were in place to implement the Framework, and to monitor progress in implementation. In that regard, significant progress had been made in the development of indicators for the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. A wide range of actors, organizations and entities, both within and outside the Convention, deserved credit for their contributions to the development and implementation of the Framework and to the wider agenda of protecting biodiversity. Of particular significance was the establishment of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund under the Global Environment Facility, which had already started disbursing funds to assist with the implementation of the Framework. Those and many other initiatives represented a response to the call of Parties to mainstream biodiversity across sectors, foster transformative change and implement the Framework through a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach.

10. The Deputy Director General of the Department of Nature and Ecology Conservation of China, speaking on behalf of the President of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, said that the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework had been a significant outcome of that meeting. The Framework indicated the way forward for global biodiversity governance, and its adoption had been the catalyst for a wide range of subsequent actions related to implementation, the development of monitoring indicators and resource mobilization. China had actively engaged with a number of partners to support the implementation of the Framework, including through the launch of the Kunming Biodiversity Fund to support biodiversity conservation in developing countries. At the national level, the China Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (2023–2030)

provided the basis for action to conserve biodiversity. The present meeting was very timely, given that the International Day for Biological Diversity, 2024, would be celebrated on 22 May, the day after the opening of the meeting, with the theme “Be part of the Plan”. In concluding, he expressed confidence that concerted efforts and positive action by Governments and all sectors of society would contribute to the realization of the Framework’s goals.

11. The Permanent Representative of Colombia gave a statement on behalf of Colombia as the host country for the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. He said that “Peace with nature” had been chosen as the theme for the meeting, as Colombia was convinced that reconciliation with nature was imperative to achieve the objectives of the Convention and the goals of the Framework. His Government believed that the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties should be an event where different social actors and knowledge systems converged, recognizing the role of indigenous peoples, Afro-descendant peoples and local communities in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. It was essential that the indicators of the Framework reflect the most appropriate pathways to achieve the goals and targets and that national circumstances and capacities be taken into account when defining obligations of the Parties, especially in terms of reporting. A supportive environment would include technology transfer, support from regional and subregional centres and strengthening of synergies with other global environmental instruments. In concluding, he affirmed that his delegation would work resolutely to ensure that the present meeting resulted in recommendations that reflected consensus and enabled the advancement of the objectives of conservation, sustainable use and fair and equitable participation and paved the way for a historic sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

12. Following the opening remarks, statements were made by the following representatives of regional groups: Senegal (on behalf of the African States), Cambodia (on behalf of the Asia-Pacific States), Argentina (on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean States), the European Union and its member States, and Switzerland (also on behalf of Australia, Canada, Iceland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, the Republic of Korea, United Kingdom and the United States).

13. Statements were also made by representatives of the CBD Women’s Caucus, the Global Youth Biodiversity Framework, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability (also on behalf of Regions4 Sustainable Development and the Government of Quebec) and the Third World Network (on behalf of the CBD Alliance).

(b) Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

Election of officers

14. At the 1st plenary session, on 21 May, it was agreed that Angela Lozan (Republic of Moldova) would act as Rapporteur for the meeting.

15. The Rapporteur made a statement of thanks on behalf of all participants

Adoption of the agenda

16. At its 1st plenary session, the Subsidiary Body adopted the following agenda on the basis of the provisional agenda prepared by the Secretariat:¹⁹³

1. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Opening of the meeting;
 - (b) Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
2. Review of implementation: progress in national target setting and the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans.
3. Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review.

¹⁹³ CBD/SBI/4/1.

4. Resource mobilization and financial mechanism:
 - (a) Resource mobilization;
 - (b) Financial mechanism.
5. Capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management under the Convention and its Protocols:
 - (a) Capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, clearing house mechanism and knowledge management;
 - (b) Capacity-building and development action plan for the Nagoya Protocol.
6. Communication.
7. Cooperation with other conventions and international organizations.
8. Review of the effectiveness of the processes under the Convention and its Protocols.
9. Assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Nagoya Protocol (Article 31).
10. Long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming.
11. Review of the programmes of work of the Convention.
12. Multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties.
13. Administrative and budgetary matters.
14. Other matters.
15. Adoption of the report.
16. Closure of the meeting.
17. During the consideration of the agenda, statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt and Russian Federation.

Organization of work

18. At its 1st plenary session, the Subsidiary Body approved the proposed organization of work.¹⁹⁴

Item 2

Review of implementation: progress in national target setting and the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans

19. The Subsidiary Body considered agenda item 2 at its 1st plenary session. It had before it a note by the Secretariat on progress in the preparation of revised and updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the establishment of national targets in alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,¹⁹⁵ which included a draft recommendation, and a report on the implementation of the multi-year programme of work on implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention.¹⁹⁶ It also had before it, as an information document, a summary of key findings from regional and subregional dialogues on national biodiversity strategies and action plans.¹⁹⁷

20. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Djibouti, Ethiopia (on behalf of the African States), European Union and its member States, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Japan, Malawi, Malaysia, Morocco, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Kingdom, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

¹⁹⁴ CBD/SBI/4/1/Add.1, annex I.

¹⁹⁵ CBD/SBI/4/2.

¹⁹⁶ CBD/SBI/4/3.

¹⁹⁷ CBD/SBI/4/INF/6.

21. At its 2nd plenary session, on 21 May, the Subsidiary Body resumed its consideration of agenda item 2.
22. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Armenia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chile, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Mongolia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, Tonga, Türkiye and Vanuatu.
23. Statements were also made by representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Development Programme.
24. Further statements were made by representatives of the Business for Nature coalition, the CBD Alliance, the CBD Women's Caucus, the Global Youth Biodiversity Network, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and the Secretariat of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat.
25. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a draft recommendation, in consultation with the Secretariat, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body, taking into account the views expressed or supported by Parties.
26. At its 9th plenary session, on 27 May, the Subsidiary Body considered a draft recommendation on review of implementation submitted by the Chair.
27. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, European Union and its member States, Gabon, Georgia, Guatemala, Iceland, Indonesia, Japan, Liberia, Malawi, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan and United Kingdom.
28. At its 14th plenary session, on 29 May, the Subsidiary Body resumed its consideration of the draft recommendation and, following an exchange of views, approved it, as orally amended, as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/4/L.15, for formal adoption.
29. The Subsidiary Body adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBI/4/L.15 as recommendation 4/1 (see sect. I).

Item 3

Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review

30. The Subsidiary Body considered agenda item 3 at its 2nd plenary session. It had before it a note by the Secretariat on mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review,¹⁹⁸ which included a draft recommendation, and two addenda to that document: the first on the modus operandi for the open-ended forum for voluntary country review of implementation,¹⁹⁹ and the second on procedures for the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.²⁰⁰
31. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia (on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean States), Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, European Union and its member States, Gabon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Russian Federation, South Africa

¹⁹⁸ CBD/SBI/4/4.

¹⁹⁹ CBD/SBI/4/4/Add.1.

²⁰⁰ CBD/SBI/4/4/Add.2/Rev.1.

(on behalf of the African States), South Sudan, Switzerland, Uganda, United Kingdom and Zimbabwe.

32. At its 3rd plenary session, on 22 May, the Subsidiary Body resumed its consideration of agenda item 3.

33. A statement was made by a representative of Fiji.

34. Statements were also made by representatives of the CBD Women's Caucus, the Global Youth Biodiversity Network and the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity.

35. Following the exchange of views, the Subsidiary Body agreed to establish a contact group, co-chaired by Gillian Guthrie (Jamaica) and Carolina Caceres (Canada), with a mandate to discuss elements of the draft recommendation, focusing on matters related to the global review and the open-ended forum for voluntary country review of implementation and also addressing aspects of the reporting template for non-State actors.

36. At its 13th plenary session, on 29 May, the Subsidiary Body considered a draft recommendation submitted by the Chair following discussion in the contact group.

37. Following an exchange of views, the Subsidiary Body approved the draft recommendation as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/4/L.6, for formal adoption at a later stage.

38. During the approval of the draft recommendation, the representative of the European Union and its member States requested that it be put on record that the reporting of commitments by non-State actors, as contained in annex II to the recommended draft decision, had not been discussed in full.

39. At its 14th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBI/4/L.6, as orally amended, as recommendation 4/2 (see sect. I).

Item 4

Resource mobilization and financial mechanism

(a) Resource mobilization

40. The Subsidiary Body considered agenda item 4 (a) at its 3rd plenary session. It had before it a note by the Secretariat on resource mobilization,²⁰¹ which included a draft recommendation, and an information document containing an exploration of the biodiversity finance landscape.²⁰² In addition, the report of the second meeting of the Advisory Committee on Resource Mobilization had been provided as a reference document.²⁰³

41. The Co-Chairs of the Advisory Committee on Resource Mobilization briefed the Subsidiary Body on the work carried out by the Advisory Committee pursuant to decision 15/7 of the Conference of the Parties.

42. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, European Union and its Member States, Fiji, Gabon, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Jamaica (on behalf of the South American and Caribbean States), Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malawi, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Seychelles, South Africa, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tonga (also on behalf of Cook Islands, Fiji and Vanuatu), Türkiye, Uganda, United Kingdom, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe (on behalf of the African States).

²⁰¹ CBD/SBI/4/5.

²⁰² CBD/SBI/4/INF/10.

²⁰³ CBD/RM/AC/2024/1/4.

43. At its 4th plenary session, on 22 May, the Subsidiary Body resumed its consideration of agenda item 4 (a).
44. Statements were made by representatives of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Development Programme
45. Statements were made by representatives of the Global Forest Coalition, the Global Youth Biodiversity Network, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, the Secretariat of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Third World Network (on behalf of the CBD Alliance). In addition, a representative made a statement on behalf of a coalition of civil society organizations, including the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, the Global Youth Biodiversity Network, Greenpeace International, Birdlife International, the Campaign for Nature, Conservation International and the World Wildlife Fund for Nature.
46. Following the exchange of views, the Subsidiary Body agreed to establish a contact group, co-chaired by Salima Kempenaer (Belgium) and Shonisani Munzhedzi (South Africa), to further discuss the draft recommendation, with the mandate to address contentious issues and provide a clean text for consideration by the Subsidiary Body.
47. At its 13th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body considered a draft recommendation submitted by the Chair following discussion in the contact group.
48. Following an exchange of views, the Subsidiary Body approved the draft recommendation, as orally amended, as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/4/L.8, for formal adoption at a later stage.
49. During the approval of the draft recommendation, the representative of Canada requested that it be put on record that the draft recommendation did not reflect all the views of the Parties as there had not been enough time to go through all the issues. The representative of the European Union and its member States asked that it also be put on record that, as all parts of the document had not been discussed, there remained unbracketed elements that could be misconstrued as being agreed, in particular annex I, which had not been discussed in its entirety owing to a lack of time.
50. In addition, the representative of Gabon expressed a reservation regarding the approval, noting that the draft recommendation did not reflect her delegation's request that it include clear modalities and plans on how to achieve the numerical value in Target 19 (a).
51. At its 14th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBI/4/L.8 as recommendation 4/3 (see sect. I).

(b) Financial mechanism

52. The Subsidiary Body considered item 4 (b) at its 4th plenary session. It had before it a note by the Secretariat on the financial mechanism,²⁰⁴ which included a draft recommendation, and an addendum to that document, consisting of the preliminary report of the Council of the Global Environment Facility,²⁰⁵ the annexes to which were set out separately in an information document.²⁰⁶ It also had before it, as additional information documents, notes by the Secretariat on the identification of national funding priorities,²⁰⁷ the implementation plan for the sixth quadrennial review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism,²⁰⁸ considerations for preparing further guidance to the Global Environment Facility²⁰⁹ and enhancing programmatic synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions.²¹⁰

²⁰⁴ CBD/SBI/4/6.

²⁰⁵ CBD/SBI/4/6/Add.1.

²⁰⁶ CBD/SBI/4/INF/12.

²⁰⁷ CBD/SBI/4/INF/16.

²⁰⁸ CBD/SBI/4/INF/17.

²⁰⁹ CBD/SBI/4/INF/18.

²¹⁰ CBD/SBI/4/INF/19.

53. The independent evaluator for the sixth review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism made a brief presentation on the implementation plan for the review.
54. A representative of the Global Environment Facility presented the preliminary report of the Council of the Global Environment Facility.
55. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Cook Islands (on behalf of the Pacific Islands present at the meeting), Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, European Union and its member States, Fiji, India, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Zimbabwe (on behalf of the African States).
56. Statements were also made by representatives of the CBD Women's Caucus, the Global Youth Biodiversity Network and the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity.
57. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a draft recommendation, in consultation with the Secretariat, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body, taking into account the views expressed or supported by Parties.
58. At its 10th plenary session, on 27 May, the Subsidiary Body considered a draft recommendation submitted by the Chair.
59. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, European Union and its member States, Gabon, Georgia, Indonesia, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Russian Federation, South Africa, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom and Zimbabwe.
60. At its 11th plenary session, on 28 May, the Subsidiary Body resumed its consideration of the draft recommendation.
61. Following an exchange of views, the Subsidiary Body approved the draft recommendation, as orally amended, as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/4/L.2, for formal adoption at a later stage.
62. At its 14th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBI/4/L.2, as orally amended, as recommendation 4/4 (see sect. I).

Item 5

Capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management under the Convention and its Protocols

(a) Capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management

63. The Subsidiary Body considered item 5 (a) at its 4th plenary session. It had before it a note by the Secretariat on the matter,²¹¹ which included a draft recommendation, and three addenda to that document: one on the draft work programme for the clearing-house mechanism;²¹² another on the draft knowledge management strategy to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;²¹³ and a progress report on the implementation of previous decisions on capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, the clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management. It also had before it, as information documents, a note by the Secretariat on possible modalities for operationalizing the global coordination entity of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism,²¹⁴ a compilation of submissions for the peer review

²¹¹ CBD/SBI/4/7.

²¹² CBD/SBI/4/7/Add.1.

²¹³ CBD/SBI/4/7/Add.2.

²¹⁴ CBD/SBI/4/INF/7.

of the draft knowledge management strategy²¹⁵ and a draft indicative workplan for the knowledge management strategy.²¹⁶

64. One of the Co-Chairs of the Informal Advisory Group on Technical and Scientific Cooperation presented the report on the group's work, as set out in section VI of document CBD/SBI/4/7.

65. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Cuba (on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean States), Egypt (on behalf of the African States), European Union and its member States, Malawi, Morocco, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and Zimbabwe.

66. At its 5th plenary session, on 23 May, the Subsidiary Body resumed its consideration of agenda item 5 (a).

67. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Burundi, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia, Guatemala, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Mexico, Norway, Philippines, South Africa, Switzerland, Tajikistan and Uganda.

68. Statements were also made by representatives of the CBD Alliance, the CBD Women's Caucus, the Federation of German Scientists, the Global Biodiversity Information Facility, the Global Youth Biodiversity Network, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and the International Union for Conservation of Nature.

69. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a draft recommendation covering the non-contentious issues.

70. For issues on which divergent views had been expressed, the Subsidiary Body agreed to establish a contact group, co-chaired by Jesús Guerra (Cuba) and Holly Kelly Weir (United Kingdom), with the mandate to resolve matters related to the modalities for operationalizing the global coordination entity and to resolve elements of the draft decision in the draft recommendation, including those related to the hosting of the entity.

Clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management

71. At its 12th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body considered a draft recommendation on the clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management submitted by the Chair.

72. Following an exchange of views, the Subsidiary Body approved the draft recommendation, as orally amended, as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/4/L.4, for formal adoption at a later stage.

73. At its 14th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBI/4/L.4, as orally amended, as recommendation 4/6 (see sect. I).

Capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer

74. At its 13th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body considered a draft recommendation on capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer submitted by the Chair following discussion in the contact group.

75. Following an exchange of views, the Subsidiary Body approved the draft recommendation as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/4/L.7, as orally amended, for formal adoption at a later stage.

76. At its 14th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBI/4/L.7 as recommendation 4/5 (see sect. I).

²¹⁵ CBD/SBI/4/INF/8.

²¹⁶ CBD/SBI/4/INF/9.

(b) Capacity-building and development action plan for the Nagoya Protocol

77. The Subsidiary Body considered agenda item 5 (b) at its 5th plenary session. It had before it a note by the Secretariat on the draft capacity-building and development action plan for the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization,²¹⁷ which included a draft recommendation, and an information document containing information supporting the implementation of the capacity-building and development action plan for the Protocol.²¹⁸

78. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties to the Nagoya Protocol: Argentina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt (on behalf of the African States), European Union and its Member States, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Philippines, South Africa, Switzerland, Uganda and United Kingdom.

79. Statements were also made by representatives of the CBD Women's Caucus, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and the Secretariat of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

80. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a draft recommendation, in consultation with the Secretariat, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body, taking into account the views expressed or supported by Parties.

81. At its 11th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body considered a draft recommendation submitted by the Chair.

82. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties to the Nagoya Protocol: Argentina, Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, European Union and its member States, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Uganda, United Kingdom and Zimbabwe.

83. At its 12th plenary session, on 28 May, the Subsidiary Body resumed its consideration of the draft recommendation.

84. Following an exchange of views, the Subsidiary Body approved the draft recommendation, as orally amended, as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/4/L.3, for formal adoption at a later stage.

85. At its 14th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBI/4/L.3, as orally amended, as recommendation 4/7 (see sect. I).

Item 6

Communication

86. The Subsidiary Body considered agenda item 6 at its 5th plenary session. It had before it a note by the Secretariat on communication, education and public awareness,²¹⁹ which included a draft recommendation.

87. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Brazil, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the African States), Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, European Union and its Member States, Japan, Republic of Korea and Uganda.

88. At its 6th plenary session, on 23 May, the Subsidiary Body continued its consideration of the item.

89. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Djibouti, Egypt, Ghana, India, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Tajikistan and United Kingdom.

²¹⁷ CBD/SBI/4/8.

²¹⁸ CBD/SBI/4/INF/3.

²¹⁹ CBD/SBI/4/9.

90. Statements were also made by representatives of the CBD Women's Caucus, the Centre d'accompagnement des alternatives locales de développement, the Global Youth Biodiversity Network, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and the International Union for Conservation of Nature.
91. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a draft recommendation, in consultation with the Secretariat, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body, taking into account the views expressed or supported by Parties.
92. At its 12th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body considered a draft recommendation on communication, education and public awareness submitted by the Chair.
93. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Canada, Chile, Colombia, European Union and its member States, India, Japan and Mexico.
94. At its 13th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body resumed its consideration of the draft recommendation.
95. Following an exchange of views, the Subsidiary Body approved the draft recommendation, as orally amended, as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/4/L.5, for formal adoption at a later stage.
96. At its 14th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBI/4/L.5, as orally amended, as recommendation 4/8 (see sect. I).

Item 7

Cooperation with other conventions and international organizations

97. The Subsidiary Body considered item 7 at its 6th plenary session. It had before it a note by the Secretariat on cooperation with other conventions and international organizations,²²⁰ which included a draft recommendation. It also had before it, as information documents, a report of activities concerning cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and initiatives,²²¹ a note by the Secretariat on key entry points for cooperation and collaboration among multilateral environmental agreements,²²² the interim report of UNEP on activities to support the implementation of the Convention, its Protocols and the Framework²²³ and the report of the Bern III Conference on cooperation among the biodiversity-related conventions for the implementation of the Framework.²²⁴
98. One of the Co-Chairs of the Bern III Conference briefed the Subsidiary Body on the Conference and its outcomes and introduced the report of the Conference.
99. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, European Union and its member States, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malawi, Mexico, Namibia, Pakistan, Philippines, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and Zimbabwe (on behalf of the African States).
100. Statements were also made by representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and UNEP.
101. Further statements were made by representatives of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and the Secretariat of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.
102. At its 7th plenary session, on 24 May, the Subsidiary Body resumed its consideration of agenda item 7.

²²⁰ CBD/SBI/4/10.

²²¹ CBD/SBI/4/INF/4.

²²² CBD/SBI/4/INF/13.

²²³ CBD/SBI/4/INF/14.

²²⁴ CBD/SBI/4/INF/15.

103. Statements were made by representatives of the Global Youth Biodiversity Network, ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability (also on behalf of Regions4 Sustainable Development and the Government of Quebec) and the Secretariat of the Convention on Wetlands.

104. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a draft recommendation, in consultation with the Secretariat, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body, taking into account the views expressed or supported by Parties.

105. At its 14th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body considered a draft recommendation submitted by the Chair.

106. Following an exchange of views, the Subsidiary Body approved the draft recommendation, as orally amended, as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/4/L.12, for formal adoption.

107. The Subsidiary Body subsequently adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBI/4/L.12 as recommendation 4/9 (see sect. I).

Item 8

Review of the effectiveness of the processes under the Convention and its Protocols

108. The Subsidiary Body considered agenda item 8 at its 7th plenary session. It had before it notes by the Secretariat containing a review of the effectiveness of processes under the Convention and its Protocols,²²⁵ which included a draft recommendation, and a report on the implementation of the procedure for avoiding or managing conflicts of interest in expert groups.²²⁶ It also had before it, as an information document, a compilation of views from Parties and stakeholders on virtual and hybrid meetings, including relevant experience.²²⁷

109. The draft recommendation in document CBD/SBI/4/11 set out three draft decisions: decision A, on the procedure for avoiding or managing conflicts of interest in expert groups; decision B, on procedures for convening virtual and hybrid meetings; and decision C, on options to further improve effectiveness of processes under the Convention and its Protocols.

110. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Cuba (on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean States), Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, European Union and its member States, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Uganda, United Kingdom and Zimbabwe (on behalf of the African States).

111. Statements were also made by representatives of the Global Youth Biodiversity Network, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and the Third World Network (on behalf of the CBD Alliance).

112. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that he would prepare revised texts for draft decisions A and B, in consultation with the Secretariat, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body, taking into account the views expressed or supported by Parties, and that he would establish a group of friends of the Chair, facilitated by Joaquín Salzberg (Argentina), to further consider draft decision C.

113. At its 14th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body considered a draft recommendation on review of the effectiveness of the processes under the Convention and its Protocols, submitted by the Chair, and an addendum to the draft decision on options to further improve the effectiveness of those processes, submitted by the Chair following discussion in the group of friends of the Chair.

²²⁵ CBD/SBI/4/11.

²²⁶ CBD/SBI/4/11/Add.1.

²²⁷ CBD/SBI/4/INF/11.

114. Following an exchange of views, the Subsidiary Body approved the draft recommendation and the addendum thereto, as orally amended, as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/4/L.10, for formal adoption.

115. During the approval of the draft recommendation and its addendum, the representative of the Russian Federation requested that his position, which was that all Bureau members should comply with United Nations ethics standards and principles, including by completing the relevant United Nations-based training modules, be put on record.

116. The Subsidiary Body subsequently adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBI/4/L.10 as recommendation 4/12 (see sect. I).

Item 9

Assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Nagoya Protocol (Article 31)

117. The Subsidiary Body considered agenda item 9 at its 8th plenary session, on 26 May. It had before it a note by the Secretariat on the development of the methodology for the second assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Nagoya Protocol,²²⁸ which included a draft recommendation.

118. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties to the Nagoya Protocol: Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Egypt (on behalf of the African States), European Union and its member States, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Malawi, Morocco, Peru, Philippines, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Uganda, United Kingdom and Zimbabwe.

119. A statement was also made by a representative of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity.

120. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a draft recommendation, in consultation with the Secretariat, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body, taking into account the views expressed or supported by Parties.

121. At its 14th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body considered a draft recommendation on the development of the methodology for the second assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Nagoya Protocol submitted by the Chair.

122. Following an exchange of views, the Subsidiary Body approved the draft recommendation, as orally amended, as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/4/L.11, for formal adoption.

123. During the approval of the draft recommendation, the representative of the European Union and its member States requested that the fact that the draft recommendation had not been discussed be put on record.

124. The Subsidiary Body subsequently adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBI/4/L.11 as recommendation 4/11 (see sect. I).

Item 10

Long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming

125. The Subsidiary Body considered agenda item 10 at its 7th plenary session. It had before it a note by the Secretariat on the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity,²²⁹ which included a draft recommendation. It also had before it, as an information document, a compilation of submissions to the open-ended online forum on the draft long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming and associated action plan.²³⁰

²²⁸ CBD/SBI/4/12.

²²⁹ CBD/SBI/4/13.

²³⁰ CBD/SBI/4/INF/2.

126. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, European Union and its member States, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Switzerland, Togo (on behalf of the African States), Uganda, United Kingdom and Zimbabwe.

127. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a draft recommendation, in consultation with the Secretariat, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body, taking into account the views expressed or supported by Parties.

128. At its 13th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body considered a draft recommendation submitted by the Chair.

129. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, European Union and its member States, Indonesia, Mexico, Russian Federation and Togo.

130. At its 14th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body resumed its consideration of the draft recommendation.

131. Following an exchange of views, the Subsidiary Body approved the draft recommendation, as orally amended, as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/4/L.9, for formal adoption.

132. During the approval of the draft recommendation, the representative of the European Union and its member States requested that it be put on record that Parties had not had sufficient time to discuss the matter and would be able to make further changes to the text at the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The representative of Mexico requested that, in addition to the issue of insufficient time at the current meeting, the need to make every effort to ensure sufficient time for discussion of the matter at the sixteenth meeting also be put on record.

133. The Subsidiary Body subsequently adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBI/4/L.9 as recommendation 4/10 (see sect. I).

134. During the adoption of the recommendation, the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo asked that it be put on record that he had agreed to consider the draft recommendation on an exceptional basis, as it had not been provided in all official languages of the United Nations, on the understanding that such consideration would not set a precedent for future meetings.²³¹

Item 11

Review of the programmes of work of the Convention

Item 12

Multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties

135. The Subsidiary Body considered agenda items 11 and 12 together, at its 8th plenary session.

136. For agenda item 11, the Subsidiary Body had before it a note by the Secretariat on the review of the programmes of work of the Convention,²³² which included a draft recommendation. It also had before it recommendation 26/2 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice on scientific and technical needs to support the implementation of the Framework.

137. For agenda item 12, the Subsidiary Body had before it a note by the Secretariat on the multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties,²³³ which included a draft recommendation, with the main issues to be addressed at the meetings of the Conference of the Parties during the period 2023–2030 listed in an annex thereto.

²³¹ The same reservation was understood to apply to other draft recommendations presented for consideration in their English version only, namely those set out in documents CBD/SBI/4/L.10, CBD/SBI/4/L.11 and CBD/SBI/4/L.12.

²³² CBD/SBI/4/14.

²³³ CBD/SBI/4/15.

138. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, European Union and its member States, Mexico, Namibia, Norway, Russian Federation, South Africa, Uganda (on behalf of the African States), United Kingdom and Zimbabwe.

139. Statements were also made by representatives of the CBD Alliance, the CBD Women's Caucus, the Global Youth Biodiversity Network and the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity.

140. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a draft recommendation, in consultation with the Secretariat, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body, taking into account the views expressed or supported by Parties.

141. At its 14th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body considered a draft recommendation on the multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties submitted by the Chair.

142. Following an exchange of views, the Subsidiary Body approved the draft recommendation, as orally amended, as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/4/L.14, for formal adoption.

143. During the approval of the draft recommendation, the representative of the European Union and its member States reiterated a proposal, introduced in his initial statement under the items, for work to be done by the Secretariat before the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and agreed to approve the draft recommendation without the inclusion of his proposal provided that it be put on record. The proposal was to request the Executive Secretary to indicate, when preparing the agenda items for the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, any outstanding issues under the agenda items that needed to be addressed in order to fully align the implementation of the relevant programmes of work with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework; to prepare a timeline clearly indicating which programmes of work would be considered at each meeting the Conference of the Parties across the multi-year programme of work period, with a view to ensuring that their implementation was aligned with the Framework; and, for each new topic set out in the annex to the draft recommendation in relation to the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to prepare a proposed scope of work for consideration by the Conference of the Parties.

144. The Subsidiary Body subsequently adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBI/4/L.14 as recommendation 4/13 (see sect. I).

Item 13

Administrative and budgetary matters

145. The Subsidiary Body considered agenda item 13 at its 8th plenary session. It had before it a note by the Secretariat on administrative and budgetary matters,²³⁴ as well as contributions tables updated to 30 April 2024, available on the Secretariat's website.²³⁵

146. Statements were made the representatives of the following Parties: Austria, Belgium (in its national capacity and, separately, on behalf of the European Union and its member States), Benin, Brazil (also on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guatemala, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Peru, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Burkina Faso, Canada, Costa Rica, Egypt, European Union, Jamaica (on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean States), Japan, Namibia (on behalf of the African States), New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, Spain, Switzerland, Uganda and United Kingdom.

147. A representative of Sweden announced that the Minister of Climate and Environment of her country was preparing a contribution in Swedish krona equating to approximately \$350,000 for the participation of developing countries and indigenous peoples and local communities in the

²³⁴ CBD/SBI/4/16.

²³⁵ www.cbd.int/convention/parties/contributions.shtml#tab=0.

Convention processes in 2024, with the contribution to be divided between the two voluntary trust funds.

148. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a draft recommendation, in consultation with the Secretariat, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body, taking into account the views expressed by Parties and any draft recommendation texts submitted by them.

149. At its 14th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body considered a draft recommendation submitted by the Chair.

150. Following an exchange of views, the Subsidiary Body approved the draft recommendation, as orally amended, as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/4/L.13, for formal adoption.

151. During the approval of the draft recommendation, the representative of Canada asked that the present report reflect his delegation's expectation that the documentation for the item on budget and administrative matters on the agenda of the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties would cover the series of items that the Conference of the Parties, in decision 15/34, had requested the Executive Secretary to complete.

152. The Subsidiary Body subsequently adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBI/4/L.13 as recommendation 4/14 (see sect. I).

Item 14

Other matters

153. A statement was made by the representative of Indonesia on the environmental and biodiversity situation in the State of Palestine.

Item 15

Adoption of the report

154. At its 14th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body adopted the present report, as orally amended, on the basis of the draft report prepared by the Rapporteur,²³⁶ on the understanding that the Rapporteur would be entrusted with its finalization.

Item 16

Closure of the meeting

155. The representative of Colombia made a statement as the representative of the host of the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. He noted that Colombia was the most biodiverse country in the world per square metre, and that the meeting venue looked out over the cliffs of Cali, a natural park that held the highest number of birds and orchids in the world. In Cali, delegates would see indigenous peoples, peoples of African descent and people from local communities, the main guardians of Colombia's biodiversity, whose traditional knowledge and practices were more relevant than ever. The decisions that Parties would adopt would strengthen the hope that human beings could reconcile with each other and nature. The Government of Colombia was therefore aiming to create a global coalition for peace with nature. At its sixteenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties should reach consensus whereby the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework could reaffirm a clear path for repairing the loss of biodiversity and the way and means of doing so, including resource mobilization from all sources. Delegates were therefore invited to make the sixteenth meeting a meeting of the people, one that moved forward towards the implementation of the Framework and, especially, one with concrete results.

156. Following the customary exchange of courtesies, the meeting was declared closed at 10.15 p.m. on 29 May.

²³⁶ CBD/SBI/4/L.1.