



Convention on Biological Diversity

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**Subsidiary Body on Scientific,
Technical and Technological Advice**
Twenty-fifth meeting
Nairobi, 15–19 October 2023

Report of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice on its twenty-fifth meeting

Summary

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice held its twenty-fifth meeting in Nairobi from 15 to 19 October 2023. It adopted eight recommendations, which concerned the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework; mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review; approaches to identify scientific and technical needs to support the implementation of the Framework; plant conservation; the review of findings from the methodological assessment report on the diverse values and valuation of nature of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services; invasive alien species; sustainable wildlife management; and biodiversity and climate change (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.

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I. Recommendations adopted by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

25/1. Monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

1. *Welcomes* the progress of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including the proposed way forward for the global indicators constructed from binary responses;
2. *Requests* the Expert Group to continue the work mandated in subparagraphs 1 (a) (i) to (iii) of annex II to decision [15/5](#) of 19 December 2022 and to identify and provide technical advice to fill critical gaps in order to improve the monitoring framework, in particular on headline indicators that do not have an existing methodology and, time permitting, on elements of targets and goals not currently covered by any headline indicator;
3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to assist the members of the Expert Group in engaging with biodiversity-related conventions and relevant international organizations, including, where appropriate, through the Bern Process, in line with their respective mandates, including the terms of reference of the Group set out in annex II to decision 15/5;
4. *Requests* the Expert Group to make available in due time for review by the Parties before the twenty-sixth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice the revised metadata for each indicator, in particular on headline indicators that do not have an existing methodology;
5. *Decides* that, at its twenty-sixth meeting, when considering the full monitoring framework, it will also consider the list of binary questions for the global indicators developed from binary responses, with a focus on the targets not discussed at its twenty-fifth meeting¹ and taking into account the discussions held at that meeting, and will forward the list to the Conference of the Parties for consideration at its sixteenth meeting;
6. *Invites* the Expert Group, time permitting and as appropriate, to provide advice on the wording of the list of binary questions, with the support of the Executive Secretary and in a manner consistent with the agreed language of the goals and targets of the Framework, which would be provided in the form of an explanatory note based on the annex to the present recommendation to facilitate discussions at the twenty-sixth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;
7. *Requests* the Expert Group to provide additional explanatory information on the list of binary questions, including guidance on the methodologies that will be used to compile the global indicators based on the binary responses, the thresholds for responding to the questions and a glossary of key terms, and to make such information available in due time for review by the Parties before the twenty-sixth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;
8. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to compile and make available the views received from Parties in response to paragraphs 4 and 7 and, in consultation with the Co-Chairs of the Expert Group, to produce a summary of comments as an information document for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-sixth meeting;

¹ Specifically, Targets 1, 6, 12 and 15.

9. *Encourages* the Expert Group to take section C of the Framework into consideration when addressing the gaps in the monitoring framework in preparation for the twenty-sixth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

10. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth groups and relevant organizations, as appropriate, to contribute to the online discussions convened further to decision 15/5, in particular to respond to questions raised by the Expert Group and to share national experiences related to specific indicators;

11. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to propose a modality for integrating agreed binary indicator questions into the seventh national reporting template, including in the online reporting tool, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fourth meeting;

12. *Requests* the Expert Group to take fully into account the work of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity on traditional knowledge indicators in order to further enhance the monitoring framework;

13. *Decides* that the following provisions in a draft decision on the monitoring framework will be considered at its twenty-sixth meeting and submitted for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting:

[XX. *Adopts* the proposed list of global indicators based on binary responses in national reports, along with the questions and responses for formulating those indicators, contained in the annex to the present decision.]

[Annex

List of binary indicator questions

I. Background on global indicators collated from binary responses

1. Table 1 of annex I to decision [15/5](#) comprises a list of headline indicators and an indication of the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework that are proposed to be measured by a global indicator collated from binary “yes/no” responses, namely, Goals B and C² and Targets 1, 6, 8, 9, 12 to 17, 20,³ 22 and 23. All goals and targets include a headline indicator or a global indicator collated from binary responses or both.

2. The headline indicators and binary questions will be linked to the reporting on national targets aligned with the global goals and targets described in decision [15/6](#). The headline indicators and the questions in the table below will be included in the national reporting template for the seventh and eighth national reports. Furthermore, additional component, complementary and national indicators are encouraged and can be used in the national reports, but they are not included in the template.

II. Methodology for computing global indicators

3. Global-level indicators collated from the responses to binary “yes/no” questions in the national reports are referred to in the annex to decision [15/5](#). To calculate the global-level indicators from those responses, the following methodology will be used:

(a) At the question level, many questions offer the following possible answers: (a) yes, fully; (b) yes, partially; (c) no, but under development; and (d) no. Other questions are phrased as a tick the box, where each box is effectively a yes/no question, for example, the questions related to the participation of (a) indigenous peoples and local communities; (b) women and girls (c) children and

² Goal C does not have its own global indicator collated from binary responses, but the Target 13 indicator is also relevant to Goal C.

³ Target 20 is listed here even though it was not included in the list of binary indicators in decision [15/5](#), probably because the target was added late in the process of development of the Framework. However, the Expert Group recommends its inclusion in the list.

youth; and (d) persons with disabilities, where those options are not mutually exclusive and Parties should select all that apply. In the case of such questions, ticking the box is considered as a “yes”;

(b) At the indicator level, a “yes” answer to every individual question within it is needed for the indicator to be considered as having been fully met. The global aggregation will be based on answering yes to all questions for a particular indicator;

(c) Whether a country should be categorized as landlocked or as having indigenous peoples is based on a single yes or no question in the national reporting template. For countries that are landlocked or countries that do not have indigenous peoples, questions on those topics should not be requested from them and will not count towards the computation of the indicator.

4. The questions will be accompanied by additional explanatory information,⁴ including a detailed glossary of the terms used in the questions. For example, the phrase “biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning” or “participatory processes”, as well as the answers “no, but under development” and “yes, partially”, would need to be defined in a way that enables Parties to answer the questions accurately.

Global indicators collated from binary responses and corresponding binary questions and answers

Goal B: Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed and nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, are valued, maintained and enhanced, with those currently in decline being restored, supporting the achievement of sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations by 2050.	
Proposed indicator text: Number of countries with policies or action plans for [[promoting][implementing and monitoring] the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services [in a manner supportive of sustainable development][and processes to value biodiversity, as well as policies to ensure the provision of ecosystem services for present and future generations,]][promoting the achievement of Goal B].	
B.1 Does your country have [and implement] policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature’s contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?	(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially (d) Yes, fully
B.2 Does your country have [and implement] policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?	(a) No (b) No, but under development Yes, partially (d) Yes, fully
<i>Note: there is general agreement on questions B1 and B2, but divergent views on whether there should be a question B3 and what might be in that question, and this might need further work in order to reflect the long-term nature of the goal.</i>	
Target 1: Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.	
Proposed indicator text: Number of countries using participatory, biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning or effective management processes to address land and sea use change.	
1.1 Are all areas of your country under biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning or effective management processes that:	

⁴ The Expert Group has not developed the additional explanatory information yet; however, it will do so during the intersessional period, so that the information may be made available for the Parties in advance of the twenty-sixth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, for consideration at that meeting.

<p>(a) Address land-use (terrestrial) change?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially (d) Yes, fully</p>
<p>(b) Address land-use (inland water) change?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially (d) Yes, fully</p>
<p>(c) Address sea-use (coastal and marine) change? (Will be considered not applicable to landlocked States)</p>	<p>(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially (d) Yes, fully</p>
<p>1.2 If the answer to question 1.1 is yes, were the plans created using a participatory process? (Select all that apply, noting that, if your country is a landlocked State, marine spatial planning will be considered as not relevant)</p>	<p>(a) No participatory process (b) For terrestrial spatial planning (c) For marine spatial planning (d) For inland water spatial planning</p>
<p>Target 6: Eliminate, minimize, reduce and/or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services by identifying and managing pathways of the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species, reducing the rates of introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species by at least 50 per cent by 2030, and eradicating or controlling invasive alien species, especially in priority sites, such as islands.</p>	
<p>Proposed indicator text: Number of countries adopting relevant regulation, processes and measures and allocating resources to reduce the impact of invasive alien species significantly.</p>	
<p>6.1 Does your country have regulations and processes empowering relevant institutions to implement the measures necessary for a reduction in the impact of invasive alien species?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially (d) Yes, fully</p>
<p>6.2 Does your country have measures in place for preventing the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species and for eradicating or controlling invasive alien species? (Select all that apply)</p>	<p>(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially (d) Yes, fully</p>
<p>Target 8: Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.</p>	
<p>Proposed indicator text: Number of countries with agreed policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.</p>	
<p>8.1 Does your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan include actions to prevent or minimize the impacts of the following? (Select all that apply)</p>	<p>(a) Climate change [(b) Ocean acidification, if relevant] [(c) None]</p>

<p>8.2 Do[es] your country's [policies] [national strategy on climate change (nationally determined contributions)] address the impacts of climate change and of ocean acidification[, where relevant,] on biodiversity [and employ nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches]? (Select all that apply.)</p>	<p>(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially (d) Yes, fully</p>
<p>8.3 Are the impacts of climate change and/or ocean acidification on biodiversity monitored and reported on? (Select all that apply)</p>	<p>(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, on climate change (d) Yes, on ocean acidification</p>
<p>8.4 Do[es] your country's [policies] [national strategy on climate change (nationally determined contributions) or][action plans] [on the impact of climate change and ocean acidification] contain the following types of actions designed to increase biodiversity resilience? (Select all that apply)</p>	<p>(a) Mitigation (b) Adaptation (c) Risk reduction</p>
<p>[8.4 bis Are measures in place to minimize the negative impacts of climate actions on biodiversity, including in the nationally determined contributions?]</p>	
<p>[8.4 ter Are measures in place to foster positive impacts of climate actions on biodiversity, including in nationally determined contributions?]</p>	
<p>Target 9: Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.</p>	
<p>Proposed indicator text: Number of countries with policies to sustainably manage, use [and trade in] wild species, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use [of wild species] by indigenous peoples and local communities</p>	
<p>9.1 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks or administrative measures that [address][seek to ensure] [the management and sustainable use of] [the sustainable management and use of] wild species? (Select all that apply.)</p>	<p>(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially (d) Yes, fully</p>
<p>9.2 Do your country's action plans [have] [include effective] monitoring [tools] related to the sustainable management and use of wild species?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, but not for all species or uses (d) Yes, for all species and uses</p>
<p>[9.3 Does your country have legal instruments to regulate trade in wild species? (Select all that apply)]</p> <p>[9.3 alt. Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to map and promote biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity?]</p> <p>[9.3 bis Does your country monitor the social, economic and environmental benefits for people, in particular groups in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity?]</p>	<p>(a) No plans for any species (b) Yes, for terrestrial species (c) Yes, for freshwater species (d) Yes, for marine species (e) Yes, for international trade</p>

<p>9.4 [Is] [Does] your country [have legal instruments or [other] policy frameworks] [implementing a plan] to [protect and encourage][promote] the customary sustainable use of [wild species] [biodiversity], [ensuring respect for the customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities] for example, the Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity [or other relevant initiatives]?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially (d) Yes, fully (e) Not applicable</p>
<p>Target 12: Significantly increase the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services.</p>	
<p>Proposed indicator text: Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces.</p>	
<p>12.1 Are there urban areas in your country under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning that incorporates the management of green or blue spaces for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, for some urban areas (d) Yes, for all urban areas</p>
<p>12.2 Are there urban areas in your country under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning incorporating the management of green or blue spaces for ecosystem services and nature’s contributions to people?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, for some urban areas (d) Yes, for all urban areas</p>
<p>Target 13: Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030, facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments.</p>	
<p>Proposed indicator text: Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.</p>	
<p>13.1 Does your country have [an] operational [legislative][legal instruments], an administrative and policy framework or measures [or offer capacity-building] to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources [and/or from digital sequence information on genetic resources]? (Select all that apply)</p>	<p>(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, concerning access (d) Yes, concerning benefit-sharing (e) Yes, concerning compliance rules [(f) Yes, concerning digital sequence information on genetic resources]</p>
<p>13.2 Does the framework or measures mentioned in question 13.1 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources [and/or digital sequence information on genetic resources]?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially (d) Yes, fully</p>

	(e) Not applicable [(f) On digital sequence information on genetic resources]
<p>13.3 Does your country monitor [compliance with] the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources [and/or from digital sequence information on genetic resources]?</p> <p>[13.3 alt Does your country monitor [compliance with] the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources [and/or from digital sequence information on genetic resources] that were accessed in your country?</p> <p>13.3 alt. bis Does your country monitor [compliance with] the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources [and/or from digital sequence information on genetic resources] that were accessed in another country?]</p>	<p>(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially [(c) alt. yes, Monetary benefits] (d) Yes, fully [(d) alt. Non-monetary benefits] [(e) On digital sequence information on genetic resources]</p>
<p>[13.4 Does your country have [a] [legislative][legal instruments], administrative and policy framework or measures [under development] to address [the fair and equitable benefit-sharing of] digital sequence information on genetic resources?]</p> <p>[13.4 alt Question on digital sequence information to be developed in the light of the ongoing process to develop a multilateral mechanism on benefit-sharing from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources.]</p>	
<p>Target 14: Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.</p>	
<p>Proposed indicator text: Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty [reduction][eradication] strategies and accounts at all levels, [ensuring that biodiversity values are mainstreamed] [and] across all sectors [and fiscal and financial flows are aligned with it].</p>	
<p>14.1 Does your country [integrate policies] [have policies integrating] regulations, plans or strategies for [biodiversity and its multiple] [the multiple biodiversity] values into [sector] policies, regulations, planning, development processes, and poverty [reduction][eradication] strategies at all [levels] [of government]?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially (d) Yes, fully</p>
<p>[14.2 Does your country [have] [implement][use] regular environmental economic accounting to quantify the monetary and non-monetary values of biodiversity?]</p>	<p>(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, non-monetary (d) Yes, monetary (e) Yes, monetary and non-monetary]</p>
<p>14.3 [Does your country integrate] [Has your country integrated] [the multiple values of biodiversity into] [mechanisms] [guidelines] [policies, regulations, plans or strategies] [to ensure that the] [multiple values of] biodiversity [and its multiple values]] are [mainstreamed across all sectors and] integrated into[assessments of] environmental impacts [assessment] [on biodiversity] [at all levels of government]? [Of the following sectors relevant to biodiversity: Infrastructure; Fisheries; etc.]</p>	<p>(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially (d) Yes, fully</p>

<p>14.4 Does your country have policies, regulations, plans or strategies in place to progressively align, [where relevant], activities with all the goals and targets of the Framework?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) No, but plans are under development (c) Yes, for the public sector (d) Yes, for the private sector (e) Yes, for the public and private sectors</p>
<p>[14.4 bis Are the necessary policies, regulations, plans or strategies in place to [progressively] align all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework?]</p>	
<p>Target 15: Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions: (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.</p>	
<p>Proposed indicator text: Number of countries taking legal, administrative or policy measures aimed at encouraging and enabling business and financial institutions, and in particular, ensuring that large and transnational companies and financial institutions progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity, increase their positive impacts, reduce their biodiversity-related risks and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.</p>	
<p>15.1 Does your country have a legislative, administrative and policy framework to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions monitor, assess and transparently disclose risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity along their operations, supply and value chains and portfolios?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially (d) Yes, fully</p>
<p>15.2 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions provide relevant information to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially (e) Yes, fully</p>
<p>15.3 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially (d) Yes, fully</p>
<p>Target 16: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including through halving global food waste, significantly reducing overconsumption and substantially reducing waste generation, in order for all people to live well in harmony with Mother Earth.</p>	
<p>Proposed indicator text: Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices.</p>	
<p>16.1 Has your country established mechanisms, policy, or legislative or regulatory frameworks aimed at supporting sustainable consumption?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially</p>

	(d) Yes, fully
16.2 Has your country adopted mechanisms to improve awareness or education with regard to the impacts of consumption on biodiversity and access to relevant and accurate information or alternatives supporting sustainable consumption?	(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially (d) Yes, fully
[16.3 Has your country adopted or implemented policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to reduce the impacts of consumption on biodiversity, including by reducing food waste, overconsumption and waste generation?	(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, disaggregated by sector (d) Yes, by consumer group (e) Yes, by sector and group]
Target 17: Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement in all countries, biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 of the Convention.	
Proposed indicator text: Number of countries that have taken action to implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention and measures for the handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19.	
[17.1 Has your country adopted [and implemented] biosafety[-related] [policy], legal, administrative and other measures [further to][as set out in] Article 8(g) of the Convention?	(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, but not fully implemented (d) Yes, fully]
17.2 [Does [has] your country [have the legal instruments [and/or capacity], [policy and administrative measures] to] implemented [biosafety] measures [further to] [as set out in] Article 8(g) of the Convention and [measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits as set out in] Article 19][, in particular paragraphs 3 and 4]?	(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially (d) Yes, fully
17.3 Has your country taken measures for the effective participation in, [priority] access to [and the distribution of benefits from] results of biotechnological research activities based on the genetic resources of other Parties, as set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 19 of the Convention? [17.3 alt.1 Has your country taken legal or administrative measures to provide effective participation in biotechnological research activities, as set out in paragraph 1 of Article 19? 17.3 alt.1 bis Has your country taken practical measures to ensure access to results and benefit-sharing arising from biotechnologies based on genetic resources provided by Parties, as set out in paragraph 2 of Article 19?] [17.3 alt.2 Has your country taken legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Parties, especially developing countries, that provide the genetic resources for such research?] [17.3 bis Has your country taken practicable measures to [ensure] [promote and advance] priority access on a fair and equitable basis by Parties, especially developing countries, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based on genetic resources provided by those Parties?]	(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially (d) Yes, fully, and my country has implemented the measures taken

<p>[17.4 Does your country carry out scientifically sound risk assessments on the use and release of living modified organisms [and manage the identified [possible] risks]]?</p> <p>[17.4 alt. Does your country manage the identified risks of living modified organisms?]</p> <p>[17.4 bis Has your country taken measures for the distribution of the benefits of biotechnology, as set out in Article 19 of the Convention?]</p>	<p>(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, on some living modified organisms (d) Yes, fully</p>
<p>[17.5 Does your country provide access to biosafety-related information for the safe use of living modified organisms?</p> <p>[17.5 alt. Does your country have sufficient access to resources required for strengthening the capacity to implement Articles 8(g) and 19 of the Convention?]</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Yes, some information available (c) Yes, fully]</p>
<p>Target 20: Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the Framework.</p>	
<p>Proposed indicator text: Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building, development and access to and transfer of technology and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation.</p>	
<p>[20.1 Does your country have a national capacity-building and development action plan [or other policy or instrument for assessing the needs] for biodiversity?</p> <p>[20.1 bis Do these plans include capacity-building and development plans for [and by] indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth (select all that apply)]</p>	<p>(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially (d) Yes, fully]</p>
<p>20.2 Has your country undertaken a national capacity self-assessment as part of the revision of its national biodiversity strategy and action plan?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially (d) Yes, fully</p>
<p>20.3 Has your country undertaken a national assessment of the capacity-building and development needs [or other process for assessing the capacity needs] of indigenous peoples and local communities, [with their free, prior and informed consent], [for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity]?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially (d) Yes, fully (e) Not applicable</p>
<p>20.4 Has your country assessed its technology needs, including for indigenous and traditional technologies, if applicable?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially (d) Yes, fully (e) Not applicable</p>
<p>20.5 Is your country involved in joint capacity-building and development, the promotion of and access to innovation technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer activities with other countries for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?</p> <p>[20.5 alt. Has your country established partnerships to foster joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capabilities with other countries?]</p>	<p>(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes [(c) alt. Yes, for South-South cooperation, (c) alt bis Yes, for triangular cooperation, (c) alt ter. Yes for North-South cooperation]</p>

Target 22: Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.	
Proposed indicator text: Number of countries [promoting the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation] and [recognizing the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities with respect to their traditional territories, cultures and practices, as well as the rights of environmental human rights defenders, women, youth and persons with disabilities,] [ensuring representation and participation in decision-making and access to justice and information related to biodiversity, ensuring the legal rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including by respecting their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, women and girls, children and youth and persons with disabilities, and ensuring the full protection of human rights of environmental defenders.]	
22.1 Does your country have policy, legislative and administrative frameworks at the national and subnational levels that:	
(a) Ensure full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making related to biodiversity of the following? (Select all that apply)	(a) Indigenous peoples and local communities (b) Women and girls (c) Children and youth (d) Persons with disabilities
(b) Respect, in ensuring representation and participation in decision-making related to biodiversity, indigenous peoples and local communities? (Select all that apply)	(a) Culture and practices (b) Rights over lands and territories (c) Rights over resources (d) Rights over traditional knowledge (e) Not applicable
(c) Ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders?	(a) No (b) Yes
(d) Ensure public access to information related to biodiversity for indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and persons with disabilities? (Select all that apply)	(a) Indigenous peoples and local communities, (b) Women and girls, (c) Children and youth, (d) Persons with disabilities
(e) Provide access to justice for one or more of the following categories? (Select all that apply)	(a) Indigenous peoples and local communities (b) Women and girls (c) Children and youth (d) Persons with disabilities
22.2 Does your country have operational frameworks and mechanisms related to the policy, legislative and administrative frameworks listed under question 22.1?	(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially (d) Yes, fully

<p>[22.3 Does your country have financial resources or budgets for the frameworks listed under questions 22.1 and 22.2? (Select all that apply)</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Yes, financial allocations from the national budget (c) Yes, financial allocations from other sources]</p>
<p>[22.4 Has your country undertaken capacity-building activities for the frameworks listed under questions 22.1 and 22.2?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Yes]</p>
<p>[22.5 Does your country monitor the following:</p>	
<p>(a) The full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making of the following? (Select all that apply)</p>	<p>(a) Indigenous peoples and local communities (b) Women and girls (c) Children and youth (d) Persons with disabilities</p>
<p>(b) The following culture and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities? (Select all that apply)</p>	<p>(a) Culture and practices (b) Rights over lands and territories (c) Rights over natural resources (d) Rights over traditional knowledge (e) Not applicable</p>
<p>(c) The full protection of environmental human rights defenders?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Yes]</p>
<p>Target 23: Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the Framework through a gender-responsive approach, where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity</p>	
<p>Proposed indicator text: Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, including the Gender Plan of Action, as well as the allocation of specific financial resources to ensure that all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by ensuring women’s equal rights and access to land and natural resources.</p>	
<p>23.1 Does your country have mechanisms for facilitating the full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership of all women and girls at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially (d) Yes, fully</p>
<p>23.2 Has your country adopted legislation or policy measures that explicitly recognize and protect all women and girl’s rights and access to land and natural or biodiversity resources?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially (d) Yes, fully</p>
<p>23.3 Does your country take a gender-responsive approach in the national implementation of the Framework?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially (d) Yes, fully</p>

<p>[23.4 Has your country allocated specific financial resources to support gender-responsive programmes and initiatives aimed at promoting women's participation and leadership in biodiversity conservation?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Yes, financial allocations from the national budget (c) Yes, financial allocations from other sources]</p>
<p>[23.5 Has your country undertaken capacity-building activities to support gender-responsive programmes and initiatives aimed at promoting women's participation and leadership in biodiversity conservation?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Yes]</p>
<p>23.6 Has your country conducted [on a regular basis] sex-disaggregated data collection and analyses to assess the differential impacts of biodiversity policies and programmes?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially (d) Yes, fully</p>
<p>23.7 Are [the contributions and roles of women and girls] [gender perspectives] considered and incorporated in your country's national reports or national biodiversity strategy and action plan?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Yes, partially (c) Yes, fully</p>

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25/2. Scientific, technical and technological inputs that should inform the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

1. *Decides* to provide to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation for appropriate review, the elements of a draft decision set out below concerning the concrete procedures for the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework to be submitted for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to take into account views expressed by Parties during the intersessional period, including at the twenty-fifth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, when preparing the pre-session document concerning the process and concrete procedures for the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Framework for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fourth meeting;

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling 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](#) 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*, as well as the value of those reports in providing information to the Conference of the Parties on progress in the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹

Underscoring the critical importance of the scientific, technical and technological inputs, including from traditional knowledge, for all the elements of the global review of progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,²

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 and technical 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 of collective progress in the implementation of the Framework,

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 the rolling work programme up to 2030 of the Platform,³

Stressing the importance of the rolling work programme up to 2030 of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, especially with regard to the published and ongoing assessments, for the global review of collective

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

² Decision 15/4, annex.

³ Decision IPBES-10/1.

progress in the implementation of the Framework, and in this regard the importance of the second global assessment for the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Framework to be considered by the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth meeting,

1. *Decides* that the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework will be a process comprising several elements, including a global report focussed primarily on assessing progress in the implementation of the Framework and containing the following elements in its structure:

- (a) An introduction to the report and the Framework;
- (b) A concise scientific and technical synthesis of the state 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 the contributions of those agreements towards the Sustainable Development Goals and the implementation of the Framework;
- (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;]

[(Alt. f and g) A compilation of successful cases of implementation of the Framework that provide co-benefits for multiple social, economic and environmental goals, as well as for relevant multilateral environmental agreements, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals, taking into account various national circumstances and in line with respective mandates;]

[(h) A conclusion 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]];]⁴

2. *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;

[3. *Further decides* that specific challenges to the implementation of the Framework[, in particular for developing countries, least developed countries and 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;]

4. *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;

⁴ Paragraph 1 would be integrated into or would complement other paragraphs that determine the procedures and related elements of the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Framework developed by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fourth meeting.

5. *Also emphasizes* the need to ensure the balance, transparency and inclusivity of the preparation of the global report in all its stages;

6. *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 of 19 December 2022, including on the headline indicators[, global-level indicators collated from binary responses in national reports [and, when available and relevant at the global level, component indicators and complementary indicators, as well as supplementary national indicators]];

(b) The global analysis of information in national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national targets pursuant to paragraph 15 of decision 15/6;

(c) The five editions of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* and the two editions of the *Local Biodiversity Outlook*;

(d) [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];

(e) 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 Global Biodiversity Framework Fund[, and those of other relevant organizations];

(f) 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];

[(g) Reports from voluntary country reviews];

(h) Information on commitments by non-State actors towards the Framework,⁵ 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];

(i) Relevant information from 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]];

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

7. *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 Framework with a time-bound mandate until the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and terms of reference contained in the annex to the present decision, that will provide scientific,

⁵ Noting that, at its fourth meeting, the Subsidiary Body on Implementation will consider a template for the submission of commitments by non-State actor towards the Framework.

technical and technological recommendations, including on traditional knowledge, for the preparation of the global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Framework on the basis of the sources noted in paragraph 6;

8. *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, established pursuant to paragraph 7, 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 process for the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Framework;

9. *Decides* that the global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Framework 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;

10. *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, youth, 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 ways of addressing obstacles;

11. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to provide regular updates to Parties on the preparation of the global report;

12. *Invites* the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to contribute to the global review of collective progress, and in particular to the work of the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group, in a manner fully respectful of its respective mandates;

[13. *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

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 a global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Framework by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, including means of implementation, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth and nineteenth meetings, respectively.

2. The 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 6 of the present decision. Specifically, it is 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;⁶
- (c) Ensure the scientific and technical soundness of the draft global report and its associated products.

3. The Group shall:

- (a) Prepare and present to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice an outline of content and key questions that will structure the scientific and technical aspects of the global report, based on paragraph 1 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 paragraph 6 of the present decision] [and reach out to additional contributors where needed];

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

[3 bis. The Group shall also contribute to the technical dialogue referred to in paragraph 10 of the present decision.]

4. The Group shall be composed of 15 experts nominated by Parties, who may include experts from relevant academic and research institutions, with due regard to equitable regional representation and gender balance, and 10 representatives nominated by observers, including 5 from indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth groups, with due regard to equitable regional representation and gender balance. 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, with due regard to representation of different areas of technical expertise, ensuring balance in expertise on all aspects of the goals and targets of the Framework.

5. Experts may be selected from those 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, as well as 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 and insights on the three objectives of the Convention, including 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.

6. The Group will elect two co-chairs from among the selected experts, one from a developed country and one from a developing country.

7. 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 a committee for the global review of

⁶ Decision 15/5, annex I.

collective progress in the implementation of the Framework (if established under the Subsidiary Body on Implementation) may participate, *ex officio*, in the meetings of the Group, when appropriate. The Group may invite other experts, as appropriate, and with due regard to equitable regional representation, including developing countries, and gender balance, to contribute their expertise and experiences on specific issues related to its terms of reference.

8. The 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.

9. Once established, the 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 committee for the global review under the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, if established.

10. The timeline of the Group's workplan 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.

11. The Group shall report on its work to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at meetings held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

25/3. Approaches to identifying scientific and technical needs to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including its implications for the programmes of work of the Convention

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice,

Recalling paragraph 8 of decision [15/4](#) of 19 December 2022, in which the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity decided that the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity 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 this 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,

1. *Takes note* of document CBD/SBSTTA/25/4, which contains the results of the initial rapid analysis of programmes of work of the Convention and some of the related guidance, guidelines and tools produced under the Convention with regard to the goals and targets of the Framework, and notes the need for further analysis;

2. *Requests* that the Executive Secretary, building on the initial results of the rapid analysis:

(a) Undertake a comprehensive review and analysis of existing tools and guidance that can support the implementation of the targets and other elements of the Framework, including those developed under the Convention, in particular guidance on cross-cutting issues, assessments of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and tools and guidance developed under other relevant multilateral environment agreements, intergovernmental organizations, United Nations agencies, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and other relevant intergovernmental organizations in a manner consistent with their respective mandates;

(b) Compile views and information from Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, and women and youth, the secretariats of other multilateral environmental agreements, relevant intergovernmental bodies and organizations and relevant stakeholders, including by using the Clearing-House Mechanism, as inputs for undertaking the comprehensive review and analysis, and make the compilation and the findings of the review and analysis available for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-sixth meeting;

(c) Identify gaps and redundancies to support the implementation of the goals and targets of the Framework, in line with the mandates of the Convention, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-sixth meeting, with a view to addressing those gaps and potential needs for updates;

(d) On the basis of the analysis carried out in subparagraphs (a) to (c) above, prepare technical advice, including, if appropriate, recommendations for the adjustment of work undertaken under the Convention, including, but not limited to, the multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties, programmes of work of the Convention and the programme of work, organization and budget of the Secretariat, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty sixth meeting and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fourth meeting, as appropriate, and subsequent consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting; such advice may include new guidance and tools to address gaps or updates, as needed;

3. *Invites* relevant multilateral environmental agreements, intergovernmental organizations, in line with their respective mandates, to contribute to the work described in paragraph 2 above, including through the Bern Process, in particular with regard to guidance developed under their

respective processes that could support the implementation of the targets and other elements of the Framework;

4. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, the secretariats of biodiversity-related conventions, the other Rio Conventions and other relevant multilateral agreements, and relevant intergovernmental organizations and stakeholders to submit views related to the work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and the potential contribution of the Platform in addressing the scientific and technical needs to support the implementation of the Framework and the global review of collective progress, and requests the Executive Secretary to compile those views and make them available for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty six meeting.

25/4. Plant conservation

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

1. *Encourages* the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework to take into account the voluntary complementary actions related to plant conservation, as contained in the annex to the present recommendation, when providing technical advice on the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

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 its decisions [V/10](#) of 26 May 2000, [VI/9](#) of 19 April 2002, [VII/10](#) of 20 February 2004, [IX/3](#) of 30 May 2008 and [X/17](#) of 29 October 2010,

1. *Decides* to adopt the voluntary complementary actions related to plant conservation, as contained in the annex, as an update to the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation¹ to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,² noting that the voluntary complementary actions concern plants in terrestrial, inland water and marine and coastal ecosystems;

2. *Emphasizes* that the voluntary complementary actions should be viewed as a flexible framework within which national and regional actions may be developed in accordance with national priorities and capacities, taking into account differences in plant diversity among countries and the challenges faced by developing countries;

3. *Invites* Parties and other Governments:

(a) To develop or update national and regional actions related to plant conservation and incorporate them into relevant plans, programmes and initiatives, including, where appropriate, national biodiversity strategies and action plans and sectoral plans, and align the implementation of the voluntary complementary actions related to plant conservation with national and regional efforts to implement the Framework, as appropriate and on a voluntary basis;

(b) To include progress towards the voluntary complementary actions in their national reporting, as appropriate;

(c) Recalling paragraph 6 of decision [VII/10](#), to consider appointing national focal points for the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation where they have not been appointed, with a view to enhancing national coordination and implementation;

4. *Invites* relevant international, regional and national organizations to contribute, as appropriate, to the implementation of the voluntary complementary actions relating to plant conservation, in line with their respective mandates;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation, including its secretariat provided by Botanic Gardens Conservation International, for supporting activities related to the development of the voluntary complementary actions related to plant conservation;

6. *Invites* the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation:

(a) To provide guidance on using the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework to monitor progress on the implementation of the

¹ Decision [X/17](#), annex.

² Decision [15/4](#), annex.

voluntary complementary actions related to plant conservation, including by identifying its gaps;

- (b) To develop specific indicators for each of the voluntary complementary actions;
- (c) To develop a template for voluntary reporting on progress in the implementation of the voluntary complementary actions;

7. *Invites*, subject to the availability of resources, the flexible coordination mechanism for the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, as established in decision [VII/10](#), to pursue its mandate to support Parties with the implementation of the voluntary complementary actions related to plant conservation, recognizing the need for enhanced international cooperation, including by fostering scientific and technical cooperation, capacity-building and technology transfer, to enhance the capacity of countries, in particular developing countries;

8. *Requests* Parties, in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of the Convention on Biological Diversity,³ and relevant organizations to provide financial and technical support for enabling the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, in particular in developing countries.

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

Annex

Voluntary complementary actions related to plant conservation to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

<i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i>	<i>Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030</i>
1. Reducing threats to biodiversity	
<p>Target 1 Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.</p>	<p>Plant conservation in spatial planning and management processes 1. Identify and map, where possible, all plant species in terrestrial, inland water, marine and coastal ecosystems, including at the population level, as well as areas and ecosystems important for plant diversity, using diverse knowledge systems.</p>
<p>Target 2 Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.</p>	<p>Ecological restoration 2. Implement or participate in programmes for the effective restoration of degraded ecosystems and habitats, including to prevent or mitigate the existing drivers of degradation, prioritizing the use of genetically appropriate material of native species, enhancing and conserving soils, considering ecological criteria, associated fungal symbionts, pollinators and dispersers, and including species of conservation concern, as well as climate resilience, long-term commitment, innovative financing and adaptive management, ensuring that the programmes enhance biodiversity and human well-being and are informed, where possible, by traditional knowledge, with the free, prior and informed consent of the indigenous peoples concerned.</p>
<p>Target 3 Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and of marine and coastal areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of</p>	<p>Important areas for plant diversity 3 (a) Ensure that important areas for the conservation of plant species and their genetic diversity are identified, well connected and represented within protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, including in marine and coastal areas. 3 (b) Develop integrated management plans for important areas for plant diversity and implement programmes to ensure that those areas are effectively documented, protected, monitored and sustainably managed, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.</p>

<i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i>	<i>Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030</i>
<p>indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.</p>	
<p>Target 4 Ensure urgent management actions to halt human induced extinction of known threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species, to significantly reduce extinction risk, as well as to maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild and domesticated species to maintain their adaptive potential, including through in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for coexistence.</p>	<p>Plant species conservation</p> <p>4 (a) Ensure that extinction risk and conservation status are known, understood and maintained and that assessments are regularly updated, as far as possible, for known plant species.</p> <p>4 (b) Develop and implement recovery plans for all known threatened plant species, including management plans for pests, weeds and other known threats and drivers of loss, to significantly reduce extinction risk.</p> <p>4 (c) Promote programmes to ensure that threatened plant species are effectively conserved, managed, monitored and restored using in situ and ex situ methodologies, aiming to achieve adequate levels of genetic diversity and viable populations and, where appropriate, involving indigenous peoples and local communities.</p> <p>Conservation of genetic diversity</p> <p>4 (d) Undertake ex situ and in situ conservation programmes for genetic diversity in wild and domesticated plant species and populations, including crops and their wild relatives and other socioeconomically valuable plant species, considering the domestication gradient and the use of surrogates or proxies, ensuring that the genetic diversity within and among populations is effectively documented, managed and monitored, to maintain and restore genetic diversity and safeguard their adaptive potential, taking into account the relevant frameworks and plans of action developed under the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.</p> <p>4 (e) Establish programmes to ensure that domesticated, cultivated species and crop wild relatives are effectively protected, restored and managed using on-farm and in situ methodologies and by applying sustainable management practices using agroecology and other sustainable production practices involving the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities, with their free, prior and informed consent.</p> <p>4 (f) Encourage ex situ operations that artificially propagate threatened plant species to seek cooperative measures that would support in situ conservation, such as technical support, the contribution of funds, the exchange of specimens for reintroduction into the wild, capacity-building and training, technology transfer, investment and infrastructure.</p>

<i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i>	<i>Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030</i>
<p>Target 5 Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spillover, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.</p>	<p>Sustainable harvesting 5 (a) Develop and implement strategies to ensure the sustainable and legal harvesting and use of wild plants, including by determining sustainable harvest levels, and for artificial propagation or assisted production, respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.</p> <p>Trade in plants 5 (b) Identify wild plants that are currently or likely to be threatened by unsustainable or illegal trade, and support the implementation or development and adoption of national or international guidelines and other measures to ensure that the harvesting of and trade in plants are sustainable, safe and legal.</p>
<p>Target 6 Eliminate, minimize, reduce and or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services by identifying and managing pathways of the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species, reducing the rates of introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species by at least 50 per cent by 2030, and eradicating or controlling invasive alien species, especially in priority sites, such as islands.</p>	<p>Monitoring invasive species 6 (a) Develop or strengthen early warning and monitoring and tracking systems, including public awareness programmes, at the national and international levels, to prevent, manage and eradicate potentially invasive alien species that affect or may affect native plants and their ecosystems, and put in place measures¹ to manage pathways of introduction.</p> <p>¹ Any international measures should be implemented in compliance with the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organization and the International Plant Protection Convention.</p> <p>Controlling invasive species 6 (b) Address the detrimental impact of invasive alien species on plant diversity and ecosystems by undertaking control or eradication measures, with a focus on areas important for plant diversity and considering the impacts of climate change.</p>
<p>Target 7 Reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects, including: (a) by reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, including through more efficient nutrient cycling and use; (b) by reducing the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals by at least half, including through integrated pest management, based on science, taking into account food security and livelihoods; and (c) by preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution.</p>	<p>Impact of pollution on plants 7. Gather information, research, assess and provide evidence of pollution risks and their negative impacts, and take action to minimize pollution pressures on plant species and their ecosystems.</p>

<i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i>	<i>Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030</i>
<p>Target 8 Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.</p>	<p>Native plant use in climate mitigation and adaptation</p> <p>8 (a) Consider current and projected impacts of climate change on species, species distribution and ecosystems when implementing plant conservation activities, including those undertaken under Targets 2, 3, 4 and 6.</p> <p>8 (b) Encourage the use of genetically, biologically and ecologically appropriate native plant species, including species of conservation concern, in areas planted for carbon sequestration and in nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for climate mitigation and adaptation, ensuring that such areas are selected appropriately to avoid negative effects and foster positive impacts on biodiversity.</p>
<p>2. Meeting people’s needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing</p>	
<p>Target 9 Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.</p>	<p>Plants for peoples’ needs</p> <p>9. Co-develop and implement programmes with indigenous peoples, local communities and relevant stakeholders to sustainably maintain and manage wild plants that are of socioeconomic and cultural importance, as well as their ecosystems, and to enhance benefits for people.</p>
<p>Target 10 Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.</p>	<p>Sustainable management of production land</p> <p>10 (a) Support and put in place sustainable management programmes for existing areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry and increase the proportion of those areas that is managed sustainably to ensure the conservation and restoration of associated wild plant diversity, including crop wild relatives.</p> <p>10 (b) Include a special effort to conserve landraces, both in situ and ex situ, and promote the wider use of landraces to support the diversification of crops and cropping systems.</p> <p>10 (c) Promote and support actions relating to the conservation of wild relatives of edible species as a clear contribution towards food security.</p>
<p>Target 11 Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and</p>	<p>Native plants and ecosystem functions and services</p> <p>11. Ensure that genetically, biologically and ecologically appropriate and adapted native plant species, including species of conservation concern, are used for the restoration of ecosystems or ecosystem services, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches.</p>

<i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i>	<i>Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030</i>
<p>disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.</p>	
<p>Target 12 Significantly increase the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services.</p>	<p>Urban green infrastructure 12 (a) Establish green infrastructure projects focused on plant diversity and connectivity, encouraging the use of native climate-resilient species in plant diversity conservation programmes in urban areas and developing and implementing new strategies for promoting the mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services into urban and territorial planning and management, taking into account coastal urban areas and coastal and marine ecosystems.</p> <p>Urban plant diversity 12 (b) Develop, designate and protect biodiversity-rich accessible green and blue spaces in urban areas by establishing or strengthening, inter alia, parks, greenways, ponds, watercourses, wetlands, botanical gardens and arboretums in such areas, and ensure connectivity among those spaces, in order to support biodiversity conservation, environmental education and awareness, and human health and well-being effectively.</p>
<p>Target 13 Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030, facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments.</p>	<p>Access and benefit-sharing for plant conservation 13. Support and encourage measures to facilitate appropriate access to plant genetic resources, ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of such resources and associated traditional knowledge, as well as from digital sequence information originated from those resources, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments.</p>
<p>3. Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming</p>	
<p>Target 14 Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private</p>	<p>Tools for mainstreaming plant conservation 14. Provide open and accessible data and develop tools to help to measure and integrate the importance of diverse knowledge systems and value of plant diversity into policies, regulations, environmental assessments and planning processes, including rural and urban development, poverty reduction strategies and national accounting and reporting mechanisms.</p>

<i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i>	<i>Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030</i>
<p>activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.</p>	
<p>Target 15 Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, including with requirements for all large as well as transnational companies and financial institutions along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios; (b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns; (c) Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable; <p>in order to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.</p>	<p>Sustainable practices in plant use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 (a) Encourage and support the adoption by businesses, in particular large and transnational companies and other sectors that focus on plants of sustainable practices along supply chains for trade in wild plant species, and promote those practices in such sectors as finance, transport, e-commerce and tourism. 15 (b) Promote and support the development of best practices for the monitoring and evaluation of plant use in sustainable production, to support plant conservation and benefits to indigenous peoples and local communities. 15 (c) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption practices in plant use.
<p>Target 16 Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including through halving global food waste, significantly reducing overconsumption and substantially reducing waste generation, in order for all people to live well in harmony with Mother Earth.</p>	<p>Sustainable consumption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16 (a) Provide information and guidance, including in the form of trade statistics and data, and capacity-building to inform the development of policies and legislative and regulatory frameworks that recognize the importance of wild plants as a source of food, fibres, medicines, pharmaceuticals and construction material and as a resource for other sectors. 16 (b) Develop and support education programmes on the importance of plants and the impacts of the global footprint of consumption, global food waste and overconsumption on plant diversity.
<p>Target 17 Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement in all countries, biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 of the Convention.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17. Foster and support research and development, especially in developing countries, to enhance the benefits arising from the use of safe biotechnologies related to plant conservation and increase the sustainability and resilience of agrifood systems.

<i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i>	<i>Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030</i>
<p>Target 18 Identify by 2025, and eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, in a proportionate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them by at least \$500 billion per year by 2030, starting with the most harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.</p>	<p><i>No particular plant conservation action is required under Target 18, except to support its achievement.</i></p>
<p>Target 19 Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, mobilizing at least \$200 billion per year by 2030, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Increasing total biodiversity related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance, and from countries that voluntarily assume obligations of developed country Parties, to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to at least \$20 billion per year by 2025, and to at least \$30 billion per year by 2030; (b) Significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization, facilitated by the preparation and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments according to national needs, priorities and circumstances; (c) Leveraging private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies for raising new and additional resources, and encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments; (d) Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, and benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards; (e) Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises; 	<p>Financial resources for plant conservation</p> <p>19. Support and mobilize resources from a wide range of appropriate sources to carry out plant conservation actions.</p>

<i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i>	<i>Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030</i>
<p>(f) Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric actions and non-market-based approaches including community based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity;</p> <p>(g) Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use.</p>	
<p>Target 20 Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the Framework.</p>	<p>Capacity-building</p> <p>20 (a) Establish or strengthen professional training and capacity-building initiatives related to plant conservation, scientific research and monitoring, taxonomy and information management, horticulture, botany, plant conservation biology research, biotechnology and ecological restoration.</p> <p>20 (b) Establish mechanisms, partnerships and networks to support the accessibility of data, knowledge, technology and South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation for collaborative plant conservation.</p>
<p>Target 21 Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation.</p>	<p>Public awareness programmes</p> <p>21 (a) Develop or implement programmes to raise public awareness of the value of plant diversity and the ecosystem services that they provide.</p> <p>Plant information systems</p> <p>21 (b) Support the development and use of existing comprehensive, authoritative and accessible expertise and online information systems, documentation and inventories, as well as access to biological collections (e.g. through digitization) at the local, national and international levels, making available to all countries information on their floras and the status of known plant species and associated ecosystems, while ensuring the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples with regard to access to traditional knowledge and taking into consideration the ongoing work and processes carried out under relevant organizations, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.</p>

<i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i>	<i>Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030</i>
	<p>21 (c) Explore ways to consider various knowledge systems, including traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies, to support plant conservation action.</p> <p>21 (d) Promote the continuous updating of the World Flora Online, including its identification support tools, information on plant distribution and the updating of regional floras.</p> <p>[Citizen science 21 (e) Develop or support citizen science programmes for identifying, documenting, monitoring, conserving, restoring and sustainably using plant diversity.]</p>
<p>Target 22 Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.</p>	<p>Plant conservation and traditional knowledge 22. Ensure the full equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive participation of indigenous peoples and local communities at all relevant levels, with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation, to build respect for, and safeguard traditional knowledge, innovations and practices related to the conservation and sustainable use of plant diversity.</p>
<p>Target 23 Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the Framework through a gender-responsive approach, where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.</p>	<p>Gender equality 23. Ensure gender equality in the implementation of plant conservation and restoration actions by proactively implementing a responsive approach, encompassing the recognition of women’s rights, equitable access to plant resources and inclusive participation at all levels in decision-making processes, while highlighting the important role of women, as essential knowledge holders, in plant conservation.</p>

25/5. Review of findings from the *Methodological Assessment Report on the Diverse Values and Valuation of Nature* of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and their implications for the work undertaken under the Convention

The Subsidiary Body recommends that, at its sixteenth meeting, the Conference of Parties adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of Parties,

Recalling the preamble to the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹ in which the Parties acknowledge that they are conscious of the intrinsic value of biological diversity and of the ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its components,

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

Emphasizing the fact that the diverse value systems and concepts are recognized and considered in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,² including, for those countries that recognize them, the rights of nature and the rights of Mother Earth as an integral part of the successful implementation of the Framework,

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

1. *Welcomes [with appreciation] The Methodological Assessment Report on the Diverse Values and Valuation of Nature* of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services,³ including the summary for policymakers [and its key messages] approved by the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services at its ninth session;

2. *Notes* the relevance of the findings of the assessment, which calls for the recognition and consideration of integrating diverse knowledge and value systems, valuation methods and concepts and world views of nature in policymaking and decision-making to leverage a transformative change towards sustainable and just futures for people and nature, and thus for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework adopted under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including its goals and targets, the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity⁴ and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;⁵

[3. *[Welcomes][Endorses]* the key messages contained in the summary for policymakers of the assessment;⁶]

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

² Decision [15/4](#), annex.

³ Patricia Balvanera and others, eds., *The Methodological Assessment Report on the Diverse Values and Valuation of Nature* (Bonn, Germany, Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Secretariat, 2022).

⁴ Decision X/2, annex.

⁵ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

⁶ Unai Pascual and others, *The Methodological Assessment Report on the Diverse Values and Valuation of Nature: Summary for Policymakers* (Bonn, Germany, Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Secretariat, 2022).

4. *Recognizes* the relevance of the assessment as an important input for the implementation of the programme of work on the implementation of Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention^{7,8} and the Joint Programme of Work on the Links Between Biological and Cultural Diversity;⁹

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

6. *Encourages* Parties to develop capacities, as appropriate, to take into account and consider the findings of the assessment in relevant national implementation processes, including the use of the proposed methodologies for measuring progress in national implementation, and urges developed country Parties, other Parties and other Governments in a position to do so, as well as relevant organizations, to provide support to developing countries in this regard, including through capacity-building, financing and technology transfer;

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

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

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

[(c) Reform policies and institutions, and their underlying norms and societal goals, to internalize the diverse intrinsic, relational and instrumental values of nature, and align them with the global objectives of sustainability and environmental justice through a gradual medium- and long-term process;]

[Alt. (c) Support participatory processes to promote various sustainability pathways;]

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

8. *Further encourages* Parties, and invites other Governments, to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and young people, and persons with disabilities, in line with Targets 22 and 23 of the Framework, in incorporating diverse intrinsic, relational and instrumental values and perspectives of nature and knowledge systems in decision-making.

⁷ Decision V/16, annex.

⁸ Pending consideration of the new programme of work by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting.

⁹ UNEP/CBD/COP/10/INF/3, annex I.

25/6. Invasive alien species

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

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 decisions [15/4](#), [15/19](#) and [15/27](#) of 19 December 2022, and recognizing the urgent need to implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,¹ in particular its Target 6,

1. *Welcomes* *The Thematic Assessment Report on Invasive Alien Species and their Control: Summary for Policymakers*² and its key messages of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services[, as well as the chapters of the-assessment];

[2. *Endorses* the key messages contained in *The Thematic Assessment Report on Invasive Alien Species and their Control: Summary for Policymakers*];

3. *Notes* the relevance of the findings of the assessment for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the work undertaken under the Convention on Biological Diversity;³

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

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

6. *Highlights* the fact that access to adequate and sustained financial and other resources, including international funding to support developing countries, [in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of the Convention,] underpins and improves the effectiveness of actions for the long-term management of biological invasions, including the eradication, control and ongoing monitoring of invasive alien species and their pathways of introduction;

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

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

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

¹ Decision 15/4, annex.

² Helen E. Roy and others, *The Thematic Assessment Report on Invasive Alien Species and their Control: Summary for Policymakers* (Bonn, Germany, Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Secretariat, 2023).

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

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

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

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

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

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

9. *Urges* Parties, within their capabilities, to make use of the elements of voluntary guidance endorsed in paragraph 8 for the updating and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and to inform national and subnational actions for the management of invasive alien species;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) To seek opportunities to enhance coordination and collaboration among countries and international and regional mechanisms, and across sectors, [to support the implementation of the One

Health approach, among other holistic approaches,] and to ensure that sustained strategic actions are taken to manage invasive alien species;

(j) To conduct knowledge-sharing and capacity-building activities to support Parties, in particular developing country Parties, with implementing Target 6, ensuring the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth in those activities;

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

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

(i) Continuing the assessment of the existing capacity and scientific, technical and technological needs of Parties, especially developing countries, for their implementation of Target 6;

(ii) Sharing experiences and lessons learned by the Group members that could be useful for work undertaken under the Convention in relation to invasive alien species;

(iii) Developing capacity-building activities and guidance, as needed, to address gaps identified in the aforementioned needs assessment;

(iv) Facilitating international collaboration towards the management of invasive alien species with the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities;

(v) Strengthening collaboration with the relevant sectors, such as tourism and trade, and with the Global Biodiversity Information Facility to improve access to data and information on invasive alien species;

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

(i) Work carried out by Parties and stakeholders towards the implementation of Target 6, in particular to facilitate international and regional cooperation;

(ii) Approaches that can be taken to facilitate a collaborative response to biological invasions and the threats and impacts of invasive alien species[, and how those individual approaches could be integrated into the One Health approach];

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

Annex I

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

1. The present annex contains advice and voluntary guidance for Parties and stakeholders to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in particular its Target 6, on invasive alien species, as well as other relevant targets.

2. Target 6, among other things, stresses the need to identify and manage invasive alien species⁴ and pathways and to prevent the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species.

⁴ An invasive alien species is a species whose introduction or spread threatens biological diversity. In its decision VI/23, the Conference of the Parties determined that the term “invasive alien species” was deemed the same as “alien invasive species”.

Given the multiple pathways for alien species introductions and the fact that multiple alien species and invasive alien species are already present in many countries, it will be necessary to prioritize efforts for managing those species, the most important pathways⁵ and sites that may be relevant to biodiversity or vulnerable to the impacts of invasion, taking into account feasibility, resource effectiveness and the diverse values of biodiversity for people.

3. To support the prioritization of efforts and eventual decisions for managing invasive alien species, a range of methods are available to analyse the costs, benefits and effectiveness of specific management actions, such as:⁶

(a) Cost-benefit analysis, as appropriate, by which monetary values are used to assess both the costs and benefits of managing specific species or applying management actions;

(b) Cost-effectiveness analysis, by which the costs of implementing a programme are assessed against the benefits, as measured in non-economic terms, for example, the number of threatened species that are protected or the social, cultural and environmental impacts on indigenous peoples, local communities, women and youth;

(c) Multi-criteria methods, by which a wide range of criteria, often measured in various ways, are assessed to prioritize a variety of intervention options;

(d) Risk assessment based on science, which is typically based on a combination of available evidence and expert opinion;

(e) Risk management, by which the risk reduction measures and actions to take are identified.

4. The following two sections present information on three of those methods (cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness analyses, and multi-criteria methods) that can contribute to the broader risk analysis process⁷ by facilitating the analysis of information that may be different in nature from that used by other methods that rely on purely scientific data (e.g. risk assessment).⁸

I. Cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness analyses

5. Methods for cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness analyses are available to assist with the management of invasive alien species, including prioritization. Those methods can also be useful to provide information on the need for and importance of prevention actions, which are key for the achievement of Target 6. For example, cost-benefit considerations can be applied for prioritizing species or dispersal pathways (between and within countries), to determine best management options, and for assessing feasibility and cost-effectiveness.

6. Cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness analyses should be as comprehensive as possible and should ideally encompass multiple areas, such as biodiversity, potential impacts on other non-target species, animal welfare, public acceptability, potential impacts on indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, and human health issues, although some of those areas are often difficult to represent in simple financial terms. Similarly, for this type of analysis, case-by-case consideration

⁵ Pathways that are identified as posing the greatest risk to the environment and biodiversity or those with the greatest opportunities for preventing such risk (see Melodie A. Mc Geoch and others, “Prioritizing species, pathways, and sites to achieve conservation targets for biological invasion”, *Biol Invasions*, vol. 18, pp. 299–314 (November 2015)).

⁶ See [CBD/IAS/AHTEG/2019/1/INF/1](#), para. 10.

⁷ In accordance with the annex to decision [VI/23](#), “risk analysis” refers to: (a) the assessment of the consequences of the introduction and of the likelihood of establishment of an alien species using science-based information (i.e. risk assessment); and (b) the identification of measures that can be implemented to reduce or manage those risks (i.e. risk management), taking into account socioeconomic and cultural considerations. For further information, see, for example, Sabrina Kumschick, John R. U. Wilson and Llewellyn C. Foxcroft, “A framework to support alien species regulation: the Risk Analysis for Alien Taxa (RAAT)”, *NeoBiota*, vol. 62 (October 2020).

⁸ See Helen E. Roy and others, “Developing a framework of minimum standards for the risk assessment of alien species”, *Journal of Applied Ecology*, vol. 55, No. 2 (October 2017).

should be given to when to proceed with an intervention, even in the absence of all the desirable information, and to weighing the time needed for planning a management strategy against the importance of taking prompt and early action.

7. The final decision to take actions to eradicate, contain or manage and control an invasive alien species carries significant costs and risks, including the cost of inaction; as a result, whenever possible, pilot studies and economic assessments are recommended before decisions are made. This, however, is not always feasible, and there exist rapid methods, such as quick assessments in non-monetary terms, that may assist in producing “shortlists” of priority species or sites that can be used to inform management actions.

8. In the case of island ecosystems, the call in Target 6 for the prioritization of actions on priority sites should be considered, and island-specific prioritization tools adapted to the level of risk and magnitude of potential benefits to biodiversity should be used.

9. Lastly, cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness analyses should also take into account the importance of awareness-raising, including education and guidance, as well as data-sharing among Parties, organizations and stakeholders, as important tools to maximize the use of resources and reduce the cost of interventions.

II. Multi-criteria analysis

10. Multi-criteria methods for decision-making provide a structured process that can help to resolve issues involving several factors and identify the best solutions to complex problems that require different assessment criteria or data. Such methods enable the rapid assessment of options and are already widely used to support decision-making relating to invasive alien species, for example, through a risk assessment. They can be used with expert knowledge and opinion when information is limited or in circumstances where more detailed but data-intensive approaches, such as cost-benefit analysis, may be impractical. By breaking problems down into their individual components, multi-criteria methods can be used to assess options for decision-making in a transparent and rational manner.

11. Analytic methods and data requirements for the prioritization of species, sites and pathways are often quite different from one another. Multi-criteria methods can therefore help with making decisions on the management of invasive alien species, such as when to choose between prevention, eradication or long-term management objectives, how to produce the rapid assessments of large numbers of species or how to compare the feasibility of various management options. Multi-criteria decision-making approaches can also be used when applying risk, cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness analyses to support risk-based prioritization. Invasive alien species prioritized by actual or potential impacts using such rapid methods can then be considered in more detail to ensure that management is effective, cost-effective and feasible.

12. Because multi-criteria approaches often operate in the absence of published data, concerns may be raised over the use of experts’ opinions or unsubstantiated information. The source, relevance and limits of the information and data used and their respective uncertainties should therefore be integrated into the analysis and explicitly presented in the interpretation of the results. Multi-criteria analyses could benefit from existing risk analyses for some species and standardized methods for impact assessment, such as the environmental impact classification for alien taxa⁹ and the socioeconomic impact classification for alien taxa.¹⁰ The way in which multiple criteria are combined to support an overall conclusion can also result in divergent views, as the conclusion is often based on pragmatism

⁹ www.iucn.org/resources/conservation-tool/environmental-impact-classification-alien-taxa.

¹⁰ Sven Bacher and others, “Socioeconomic impact classification of alien taxa (SEICAT)”, *Methods in Ecology and Evolution*, vol. 9, No. 1 (April 2017).

rather than a validated approach. Case-by-case assessments to consider the usefulness of those methods under specific circumstances are therefore advisable.

13. The application of multi-criteria methods can be improved through, inter alia, the review and harmonization of methods to develop best practices and common protocols; increased dialogue with experts from other fields, such as plant health, to develop best practices; the application of updated risk analysis tools, such as the aquatic species invasiveness screening kit¹¹ and long-term analysis,¹² when data are available; increasing published peer-reviewed and open-access quantitative data and research efforts to generate quantitative data; and the use of traditional indigenous knowledge, pending the free, prior and informed consent¹³ of the indigenous peoples concerned, which may often be unpublished, to complement information from other published sources.

III. Additional actions for the management of invasive alien species

14. The following measures are suggested for Parties, local and subnational governments, organizations and stakeholders, as applicable:

(a) Developing coordinated strategies at various levels of government to minimize the incursions and impacts of invasive alien species. The strategies can be developed as part of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and/or national invasive species strategies and action plans, if possible using similar timescales and taking into consideration broader international cooperation. It could include strengthening and coordinating existing programmes, identifying and filling gaps with new initiatives and building on the strengths and capacities of partner organizations, including academia and scientific institutions, civil society organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth

(b) Sharing information¹⁴ on best practices for the prevention, management, control and eradication¹⁵ of invasive alien species to support risk analysis and management prioritization. This can be done through inter-agency and cross-sectoral knowledge and information exchange at all levels of government¹⁶ and can include the production of tools (e.g. prioritized lists for action¹⁷ and common data formats); the application of the best available identification and prioritization methods, including cost-benefit and multi-criteria methods; and training, capacity-building and technology-transfer efforts;

(c) Considering economic, social and cultural values, as well as possible positive and negative impacts on native biodiversity when assessing the costs, benefits and prioritization of intervention strategies for the prevention, management, control and eradication of invasive alien species. This could build on existing processes, such as the socioeconomic impact classification for alien taxa, and international best practices¹⁸ relating to the engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and stakeholders in decision-making. It is suggested that guidelines be

¹¹ See Centre for Environment, Fisheries, and Aquaculture Science, “Decision support tools for the identification and management of invasive non-native aquatic species”, available at www.cefas.co.uk/expertise/research-advice-and-consultancy/non-native-species/decision-support-tools-for-the-identification-and-management-of-invasive-non-native-aquatic-species/.

¹² For example, a number of science-based international standards for pest risk analysis have been adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures of the International Plant Protection Convention (see www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/ispm/).

¹³ “Free, prior and informed consent” refers to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” and “approval and involvement” (decision [15/4](#), annex).

¹⁴ See paragraph 5 of decision [15/27](#), in which the Conference of the Parties encouraged Parties to facilitate data-sharing.

¹⁵ This refers to the application of measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate invasive alien species ([CBD/IAS/AHTEG/2019/1/2](#), para. 13 (e)).

¹⁶ See, for example, regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2016 on protective measures against pests of plants.

¹⁷ Such lists might be specific to an area or species.

¹⁸ For example, the European Alien Species Information Network.

developed to include social and cultural values more explicitly when assessing the costs, benefits and prioritization of management;

(d) Considering, where possible, that the decisions and risk analyses should be based on science, following international standards agreed under relevant international organizations or instruments, such as the International Plant Protection Convention and the World Organization for Animal Health, while at the same time considering, as far as possible, indigenous knowledge systems, including their social, cultural and ecological dimensions, which can contribute to a comprehensive assessment;

(e) Communicating risks associated with invasive alien species, including related uncertainties, in a holistic manner, and the potential consequences associated with their introduction, and considering impacts on biodiversity, the economy, the cultural and social values of indigenous peoples and local communities, public health, animal health and welfare, the quality of life and climate resilience;

(f) Applying early detection and rapid response measures to prevent new invasions from alien species, including through rapid risk assessments, potential scenario-driven distribution models, monitoring, citizen science programmes and alert systems and rapid response protocols, such as incident command systems;

(g) Using context-specific tools and interventions in terms of risk levels and biodiversity characteristics. This could be useful for the management of priority sites for prevention, eradication or control, such as islands where invasive alien species are a major driver of biodiversity loss, including through the use of island-specific prioritization tools, or in marine and connected water systems, where prevention is particularly critical;

(h) Using decision support tools, which enable management actions to proceed in line with the precautionary approach, despite knowledge and data gaps;

(i) Undertaking rapid assessments to support decision-making on measures to eradicate, contain or manage invasive alien species. Rapid methods in non-monetary terms may assist to produce “shortlists” of priority species to be considered for management. Detailed pilot studies and economic assessments are however needed to support decision-making on management actions. To support risk management, additional or supplementary methodologies may be required if large numbers of species need to be rapidly assessed, detailed information is lacking or non-monetary-based inputs on social and cultural values are required.

Annex II

Identification and minimization of additional risks associated with cross-border e-commerce in live organisms and the impacts thereof

1. The present annex contains advice and voluntary guidance for Parties and stakeholders to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in particular its Target 6, on invasive alien species, as well as other relevant targets.

I. Suggested actions for national and subnational authorities and border agencies

A. Legislation, policy and technical actions

2. The following actions are suggested for Parties, organizations and stakeholders, as applicable:

(a) Investigating and evaluating risks, including those from cross-border trade, posed by all forms of e-commerce¹⁹ in invasive and potentially invasive alien species, and developing and implementing appropriate risk management strategies;²⁰

(b) Reviewing existing national, subnational and regional legislation regulations²¹ and policies, as appropriate, verifying whether e-commerce is adequately addressed and making any changes necessary to ensure that enforcement actions may be taken, where needed, to reduce the risk of biological invasions associated with e-commerce in wildlife²² (in line with decision XIII/13 of 17 December 2016);

(c) Reducing the risk associated with trade in invasive alien species sold online (in line with decision XIII/13, para. 7) by using the guidance on devising and implementing measures to address the risks associated with the introduction of alien species as pets, aquarium and terrarium species and as live bait and live food (in line with decision XII/16 of 10 October 2014) and the supplementary voluntary guidance for avoiding the unintentional introductions of invasive alien species associated with trade in live organisms (in line with decision 14/11 of 29 November 2018);

(d) Enhancing international and regional cooperation initiatives and networks, with a view to exchanging good practices to enhance national and subnational policies and legislations, recognizing specific circumstances and priorities;

(e) In cooperation with relevant organizations, establishing and supporting mechanisms to identify the occurrence and spread of invasive alien species associated with e-commerce, with a focus on high-risk and potentially high-risk consignments, such as soils, growing media and living organisms (including their bedding, where applicable);

(f) Using, as appropriate, available tools, such as the Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species,²³ that provide country-level checklists of alien and invasive alien species and can support actions for the identification of invasive alien species associated with e-commerce;

(g) Assessing invasion risks posed by alien species before permitting their entry. Such assessments might be used for establishing or updating lists of invasive and potentially invasive alien

¹⁹ See decision [XII/17](#), para. 9 (d).

²⁰ See, for example, Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats Standing Committee document T-PVS/Inf(2021)39.

²¹ See, for example, regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2016 on protective measures against pests of plants.

²² Wildlife is defined as wild fauna and flora.

²³ See www.griis.org.

species in the interest of preventing their unintended introduction, especially in territories particularly vulnerable to invasive alien species, such as islands. Such considerations should be aligned with the guidance contained in decisions XII/16 and 14/11 and other applicable international obligations and standards, including those linked to the General Agreement on Trade in Services,²⁴ that are relevant to cross-border e-commerce;

(h) Revising and updating international agreements and import requirements, including for e-commerce, on invasive and potentially invasive alien species that do not fall under phytosanitary requirements or that have a potential to be hitchhikers or contaminants of other species.

B. Stakeholders' engagement

3. The following actions are suggested for Parties, organizations and stakeholders, as applicable:

(a) Developing mechanisms, in collaboration with e-commerce stakeholders, for identifying e-commerce traders, their locations and other stakeholders with a view to facilitating inter-agency and multi-stakeholder participation and cooperation (in line with decision XIII/13, para. 7);

(b) Engaging and collaborating with indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, as well as the wider community and general public, towards the prevention and detection of the early incursion, establishment or spread of invasive alien species from e-commerce;

(c) Helping to ensure compliance with sanitary, phytosanitary and veterinary import, animal welfare and wildlife trade requirements of importing countries between customers and e-commerce traders by providing updated and quality information on the risks to the customer's country (in terms of legal, environmental, health and sociocultural aspects) (in line with decision 14/11, para. 10);

(d) Strengthening coordination and communication with sellers and exporters of live organisms and e-commerce users and, when applicable, postal and courier services, to help to communicate relevant information on the risks and preventive measures, noting the limitations of postal and courier services when it comes to regulating the import of goods (in line with decision XII/16, para. 24, and taking into consideration decision 14/11, annex I, paras. 7, 9–11, 13 and 29);

(e) Ensuring, in collaboration with national and regional trade authorities, that import and export requirements are up to date, clear and accessible to e-commerce traders, indigenous peoples, local communities and relevant stakeholders;

(f) Informing sellers and buyers about invasive and potentially invasive alien species, focusing on their legal responsibility. The involvement of social media and specialized media, such as pet magazines, journals and books, especially journals from pet or plant associations or societies, and magazines and journals on biocontrol agents can be sought and multi-agency targeted publicity campaigns can be launched to disseminate correct information, with the aim of shifting consumer values (e.g. towards native and non-invasive species) and changing behaviours (e.g. to prevent the impulse purchase of invasive alien species) (in line with decision XIII/13, para. 4);

(g) Encouraging partnerships and collaboration with e-commerce platforms, e-payment service providers and postal and express courier services to ensure adherence to national regulations, international standards and guidance on invasive alien species in their operations, consistent with other international obligations (in line with decision [XIII/13](#), para. 7 (b));

(h) Implementing the single-window approach, which allows the sharing of standardized information and documents with a single-entry point to fulfil all import-, export- and transit-related

²⁴ See www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/serv_e/gatsintr_e.htm.

regulatory requirements.²⁵ Its implementation at the national and subnational levels may facilitate reporting on regulated articles, including live alien organisms with phytosanitary and sanitary risks and risks to biodiversity (in line with decision [XIII/13](#), para. 7 (c), and decision [14/11](#), annex I, para. 32). The single-window approach can interoperate with relevant existing information systems (e.g. the European Alien Species Information Network)²⁶ for sharing relevant information (two-way data flow).

C. Monitoring and compliance

4. The following actions are suggested for Parties, organizations and stakeholders, as applicable:

(a) Gathering data in accordance with national legislation and circumstances (in line with decision [14/11](#), annex I, paras. 34–36), using all available means and tools, including citizen science, to monitor compliance and evaluate the efficacy of activities implemented to mitigate risks associated with e-commerce. The data collected can be used, together with other relevant information, including compliance history and information from indigenous peoples and local communities obtained with their free, prior and informed consent,²⁷ to inform risk-based inspections and determine whether investigation or enforcement action is needed. Data analytics can be applied to discern any abnormal trends and patterns, including potentially invasive alien species incursions and impact risks;

(b) Disseminating good practices on risk-based interventions using best-practices in data analytics to facilitate legitimate e-commerce and, at the same time, identify and stop illegal trade. Wherever possible, prioritizing the use of non-intrusive inspection technologies and promoting the adequacy of existing technologies (e.g. scanners, sniffer dogs and other available tools) for the detection of invasive alien species and the further development of automated biosensors to improve the detection of prohibited and restricted articles moving through the express courier and postal systems;

(c) Developing and implementing training and illustrated tools to facilitate an appropriate level of monitoring and inspection of e-commerce markets, in particular considering the challenges related to labelling, which may make understanding what might need to be inspected more difficult. This may include developing guidance for monitoring e-commerce platforms and issuing warnings, notices and other enforcement actions when non-conformity is detected in e-commerce transactions and for the proper handling of restricted items seized in compliance with national and subnational laws and regulations.

II. Suggested actions for web marketplaces (sale platforms), e-payment service providers and postal and express courier services

5. Web marketplaces (sale platforms) can be classified into three categories, which can overlap, namely:

(a) Online marketplaces, which are larger online sites that sell a great variety of items and often provide individual retailers with access to international buyers (e.g. eBay and Amazon);

(b) Individual retailers who sell online across borders from their own sites and may have physical shops);

(c) Peer-to-peer trading platforms, such as Facebook groups, or other online platforms dedicated to, for example, certain types of pets, through which trading takes place between primarily non-commercial entities. These tend not to buy or sell across borders.

²⁵ See www.wcoomd.org/~media/wco/public/global/pdf/topics/facilitation/activities-and-programmes/tf-negotiations/wco-docs/info-sheets-on-tf-measures/single-window-concept.pdf.

²⁶ See <https://easin.jrc.ec.europa.eu/easin>.

²⁷ “Free, prior and informed consent” refers to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” and “approval and involvement” (see decision [15/4](#), annex).

6. The following actions are suggested for web marketplaces (sale platforms), e-payment service providers and postal and express courier services, as applicable:

(a) Using the information available from relevant international bodies, national and subnational authorities and other sources regarding the risks (both legal and environmental) posed by invasive alien species to take steps accordingly to make their users aware of them (in line with decision 14/11, annex I, paras. 11–13);

(b) Monitoring e-commerce taking place on their platforms and, consistent with relevant national and subnational legislation, improving the ability to verify the cargo of postal parcels and alert relevant authorities where there is evidence of illegal or otherwise potentially damaging trade in invasive alien species;

(c) Developing and applying improved management measures to minimize the risks of introducing invasive and potentially invasive alien species through e-commerce, consistent with international and national obligations.

III. Suggested actions for relevant international organizations, bodies and agreements, including standard-setting organizations

7. The following actions are suggested for international organizations and bodies, as applicable:

(a) Sharing data, information, technology and expertise on e-commerce in invasive and potentially invasive alien species;

(b) Using guidance from relevant international bodies, including the ongoing work conducted by the World Customs Organization, the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, the International Plant Protection Convention²⁸ and the World Organization for Animal Health;

(c) Monitoring e-commerce in invasive and potentially invasive alien species at the global and regional levels, with a view to identifying trends and risks in relation to trade in those species;

(d) Developing guidance and tools to assist national border agencies in responding to non-compliance, considering that both domestic and international actions may be required to respond effectively;²⁹

(e) Improving collaboration among national border agencies in order to enhance opportunities to link existing security initiatives with invasive alien species risk management and targeted (risk-based) inspections. This will also provide a mechanism for timely information-sharing among national border agencies and other relevant ministries and departments on issues related to cross-border e-commerce;

(f) Conducting joint capacity-building activities with relevant organizations, Parties and other Governments at all levels, providing technical assistance and resources for implementing existing international guidelines and standards and developing national or subnational regulatory frameworks or measures to address the risks associated with e-commerce for all relevant stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities;

²⁸ The management of e-commerce and postal and courier pathways has been identified as one of eight development agenda items in the Strategic Framework 2020–2030 of the International Plant Protection Convention (see International Plant Protection Convention, Outline for the International Plant Protection Convention e-Commerce Guide for plants, plant products and other regulated articles (2017-039)).

²⁹ This framework is provided in the World Customs Organization *SAFE Framework of Standards*.

(g) Exploring the possibility to expand the concept of “authorized economic operators”³⁰ to cross-border e-commerce, including for postal operators, express carriers and e-platforms, which would result in a lower frequency of inspections;

(h) Developing frameworks and resources that enable the advanced electronic exchange of data among all parties involved in the international supply chain and using the data to sort packages and determine the level of inspection needed (risk-based inspection);³¹

(i) Raising awareness among international organizations, regional organizations, national organizations and e-commerce stakeholders about import and export requirements and actions that can be taken to prevent or minimize the risk of introduction and spread of invasive and potentially invasive alien species associated with e-commerce³² (in line with decision [XIII/13](#), para. 7 (a));

(j) Building upon such frameworks as the environmental impact classification for alien taxa,³³ considering the development and implementation of an international invasive alien species risk-based labelling system to inform buyers and importers and to be used for all species sold online. With regard to consignments of live alien species, such labelling could include information enabling the identification of hazards for biodiversity and the identification of species or lower taxa (e.g. scientific name and taxonomic serial number or its equivalent) (in line with decision [XII/17](#), para. 6 (g), of 10 October 2014, and decision [14/11](#), annex I, para. 14), taking into account the ongoing work of the Economic and Social Council Subcommittee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, the World Trade Organization, the International Plant Protection Convention, the World Organization for Animal Health and other relevant organizations and instruments.

Annex III

Management of invasive alien species as it relates to the prevention of potential risks arising from climate change and other drivers of biodiversity loss

1. The present annex contains advice and voluntary guidance for Parties and stakeholders to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in particular its Target 6, on invasive alien species, as well as other relevant targets.

I. Linkages between invasive alien species, climate change and other drivers of biodiversity loss

2. Global drivers of biodiversity loss, such as land use and climate change, are known to lead to changes in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems that have profound consequences for biodiversity. Climate change and other drivers of biodiversity loss facilitate the spread and establishment of many alien species and create new opportunities for them to become invasive. Those interactions are considered in a report for the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Invasive Alien Species issued in 2019³⁴ and documented in *The Thematic Assessment Report on Invasive Alien Species and their*

³⁰ See the World Customs Organization *Compendium of Authorized Economic Operator Programmes*. Available at www.wcoomd.org/-/media/wco/public/global/pdf/topics/facilitation/instruments-and-tools/tools/safe-package/aeo-compedium.pdf?db=web.

³¹ See International Plant Protection Convention ePhyto Solution. Available at www.ippc.int/en/ephyto/.

³² Including aquatic species, as many requirements are centred on terrestrial pests and diseases.

³³ See www.iucn.org/resources/conservation-tool/environmental-impact-classification-alien-taxa.

³⁴ CBD/IAS/AHTEG/IAS/2019/1/2.

Control: Summary for Policymakers of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.³⁵

3. Climate change can increase the rates and risks of introduction, establishment and spread of many invasive and potentially invasive alien species. Human adaptations to climate change may alter land use and increase disturbances in the ecosystems, which, in turn, facilitate the establishment of alien species. Climate change can also affect the range and expansion of and shifts in host species of, for example, invasive insects and pathogens, which could lead to the propagation of pests and diseases.

4. Climate change is associated with more frequent extreme weather events, such as drought, cyclones and flooding, as well as slow-onset events. Extreme events can contribute to the movement of invasive and potentially invasive alien species to new areas and cause disturbances in habitats that enable invasive alien species to establish themselves and spread. They can also lead to sudden human population movements, and displaced people can inadvertently transport invasive alien species with them.

5. Not all alien species incursions are successful, nor will all invasive alien species benefit from climate change, as some may become less abundant under changing climate conditions. However, while some invasive alien species will decline in importance, the currently low impact of others may become significant.

6. The prevention and management of invasive and potentially invasive alien species become an even greater challenge with climate change and other drivers of biodiversity loss, in particular for island ecosystems and island States. Adequate information, actions for prioritization and other tools that support the management of invasive alien species in the face of climate change will be required.³⁶

7. Land- and sea-use changes interact with the various stages of biological invasions, including transport, introduction, establishment and spread. This applies to terrestrial, aquatic and marine biomes. Disturbances and land transformations offer new opportunities for new species to colonize and spread, and land- and sea-use changes can often bring about the use of introduced species (e.g. new forage species and plantation trees).³⁷

II. Prediction

8. Managing the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services, in particular in the context of climate change and other drivers of biodiversity loss, requires understanding how the actual and potential environmental, socioeconomic and cultural impacts may vary as a result of those changes, so that management priorities may be adapted accordingly. In this sense, modelling and foresight exercises under various climate change scenarios could be useful.

9. In view of the above, the following technical actions are suggested for Parties and stakeholders, as applicable (taking into account decision [14/5](#) of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity of 29 November 2018, especially its annex):

(a) Undertaking horizon scanning to forecast or predict future changes caused by climate change, in actual and potential risks and impacts of invasive alien species;

(b) Identifying changes caused by climate change in the pathway of introduction of invasive and potentially invasive alien species. Climatically similar regions exposed to the greatest current risks today are likely to change in future, along with changes in vectors and pathways, including changes in trade and the movement of people to and from those regions;

³⁵ Helen E. Roy and others, *The Thematic Assessment Report on Invasive Alien Species and their Control: Summary for Policymakers* (Bonn, Germany, Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Secretariat, 2023).

³⁶ See [CBD/IAS/AHTEG/2019/1/3](#).

³⁷ See Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats Standing Committee document T- PVS/Inf (2008) 5 rev.

(c) Identifying the effects of climate change and other drivers of biodiversity loss on the introduction of new potentially invasive alien species or on their pathways of introduction and establishment in both pristine and already invaded communities;

(d) Applying modelling (e.g. for climate, species distribution and time-space scales) to evaluate the potential for range expansion of invasive alien species under various climate change scenarios and their impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services, including by developing models for use on a broad scale by developing countries;

(e) Improving methods to integrate climate change models, land-use scenarios and trends in trade with the help of invasive alien species data analysis to improve projection capability;

(f) Defining scenarios to understand where invasive alien species may indirectly compound the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystem services by transforming ecosystems;

(g) Refining the risk analysis of invasive alien species, including by identifying potentially invasive alien species (e.g. disease vectors) that, under current conditions, remain without significant impact but are likely to become established or invasive and to have an increased impact owing to rapid population growth as a result of climate change (the so-called “sleeper alien species”). This can be done, inter alia, by using societal participation and digital technologies (e.g. in epizootic surveillance) and approaches, such as through the use of sentinel sites to monitor changes in the abundance, spread and impacts of such species, or by carrying out trait- and impact-based risk assessments;

(h) Improving knowledge of invasive and potentially invasive alien species that are likely to benefit under increased CO₂ levels, eutrophication, the presence of nutrients and fertilizers, pesticides, rising temperatures, the increased frequency of extreme weather events, fire regimes of increased frequency and intensity, high saltwater incursions, changes in ocean currents and changes in precipitation patterns. Improved scientific information will help to prioritize management decisions to prevent their spread and impacts, including by resorting to measures for eradication, containment and control;³⁸

(i) Improving knowledge of the risks of invasive alien species adapting to new environmental conditions, including their potential for rapid evolution and their role in disease spillover and hybridization, as well as the understanding of the impact of land-use changes on niche availability;

(j) Using indigenous biocultural indicators and traditional knowledge, with the free, prior and informed consent³⁹ of the peoples concerned, of early identification and warning systems, in prediction of invasive and potentially invasive alien species caused by climate change and other drivers of biodiversity loss.

III. Planning and prevention

10. The following actions are suggested for Parties, organizations and stakeholders, as applicable:

(a) Prioritizing invasive alien species on the basis of potential direct and indirect impacts, such as their role in disease transmission, in the context of climate change;

(b) Prioritizing protected areas, key biodiversity areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, taking into account nature contributions to people and ecosystem goods and services, as well as ecosystem functions on those priority sites;

³⁸ Where applicable, humane measures and guidelines should be considered when applying management measures. See Kevin Smith and others, *A Manual for the Management of Vertebrate Invasive Alien Species of Union Concern, Incorporating Animal Welfare*, 1st ed. (European Union, 2022).

³⁹ “Free, prior and informed consent” refers to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” and “approval and involvement” (see decision [15/4](#), annex).

(c) Monitoring the spread and impact of all potential and established alien species, in particular in sites or regions where biodiversity and ecosystem services are likely to deteriorate rapidly as a result of climate change and other drivers of biodiversity loss. Evidence-based and best-practice approaches using, for example, remote sensing or sensor networks are recommended, as well as digital tools for participatory surveillance by local civil society groups;

(d) Minimizing the potential impacts of biological invasions and developing spatial response planning for areas in which communities are threatened with a high risk of extreme weather events (e.g. by relocating zoos, botanical gardens and exotic aquaculture facilities from areas prone to extreme weather events);

(e) Considering the movement of post-disaster debris as a potential pathway of introduction of alien and invasive alien species;

(f) Adapting current pathway management to reduce risks arising from climate and other drivers of biodiversity loss, including by predicting associated changes in trade and the movement of people;

(g) Engaging all sectors, including agriculture and public health agencies and industries, in planning activities relating to invasive alien species where risks from climate change and other drivers of biodiversity loss are cross-sectoral, in line with the whole-of-society and whole-of government approach called for in the Framework;

(h) Raising public awareness of threats from invasive alien species further aggravated by climate change and other drivers of biodiversity loss, and engaging the public and all relevant sectors in response planning;

(i) Supporting best practices and traditional knowledge,⁴⁰ innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with regard to the prevention, monitoring, controlling and mitigation of the impacts of invasive alien species caused by climate change and other drivers of biodiversity loss;

(j) Engaging regional and local specialists, including animal welfare and zoonotic disease experts, when considering prevention, planning and mitigation measures;

(k) Promoting early detection and rapid response.

IV. Management

11. The following management actions are suggested for Parties, organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders, where applicable:

(a) Applying adaptive management approaches to prioritize management actions in the context of climate change and other drivers of biodiversity loss and sharing the information with other Parties and stakeholders to improve outcomes;

(b) Taking steps to increase the long-term functional resilience of ecosystems and habitats threatened by climate change, extreme weather events, natural disasters and associated invasive alien species incursions, in particular in islands and coastal systems (in line with decision 14/5, paras. 3 (h) and 4 (b) and annex, and decision X/33, para. 8 (n), of 29 October 2010);

(c) Undertaking focused management actions, including mitigation, monitoring, containment, eradication, when possible, or control of invasive and potentially invasive alien species,

⁴⁰ Traditional knowledge is defined as the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying tradition lifestyles relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (decision [14/13](#)).

in areas that could act as non-native sources for spread into identified vulnerable areas or native communities;

(d) Collating existing data and information into international online databases (e.g. the Global Invasive Species Database)⁴¹ to enable the interoperable collection and dissemination of data and information on the effectiveness of actions to mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species arising from climate change and other drivers of biodiversity loss;

(e) Taking into account the precautionary approach when contemplating ex situ conservation measures, such as relocation or assisted migration, to avoid unintended ecological consequences, such as the introduction and spread of invasive alien species (in line with decision X/33, para. 8 (e));

(f) Collaborating with indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior and informed consent to document and support best practices and traditional knowledge, with regard to the monitoring, control and mitigation of the impacts of invasive alien species, diseases and shifting species distributions caused by climate change and other drivers of biodiversity loss;

(g) Providing tools⁴² and mechanisms for collecting and analysing data, for effective decision-making on addressing linkages between climate change and invasive alien species;

(h) Making use of the categorization of pathways of introduction of invasive alien species and considerations for their prioritization⁴³ to have a common understanding of and nomenclature for pathway categorization (in line with decision XII/17, para. 6 (d));

(i) Ensuring that national policies on climate change and other drivers of biodiversity loss recognize their linkage to the potential establishment and spread of invasive alien species, especially through climate change adaptation activities.

V. National, regional and international cooperation

12. The following areas can benefit from national, regional and international cooperation in addressing challenges related to invasive alien species:

(a) National and international climate mitigation and adaptation strategies, environmental impact assessments and response planning activities (in accordance with decision X/33, para. 8 (p));

(b) Policy guidance developed under other relevant conventions (e.g. the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,⁴⁴ the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals,⁴⁵ the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture,⁴⁶ the *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species* of Wild Fauna and Flora⁴⁷ and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa);⁴⁸

(c) National and international commitments and actions under the Sustainable Development Goals;

(d) The One Health approach;

⁴¹ See www.iucngisd.org/gisd/.

⁴² For example, the Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa can be used to look at the impacts of species in various climatic zones, which might help to predict the future impacts of species in areas that may become climatically similar.

⁴³ See [UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/18/9/Add.1](http://www.unep.org/cbd/sbstta/18/9/Add.1).

⁴⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

⁴⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1651, No. 28395.

⁴⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2400, No. 43345.

⁴⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

⁴⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

(e) Programmes and other activities funded by multilateral agencies or forums, such as the Global Environment Facility, the Clean Development Mechanism, the Green Climate Fund, the Blue Fund, the Loss and Damage Fund and other donors;

(f) Training, capacity-building and knowledge transfer for governmental and non-governmental development assistance agencies and operatives engaged in disaster relief on the risks of introduction and spread of invasive and potentially invasive alien species through their activities.

Annex IV

Risk analysis of the potential consequences of the introduction of invasive alien species on socioeconomic and cultural values

1. The present annex contains advice and voluntary guidance for Parties and stakeholders to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in particular its Target 6, on invasive alien species, as well as other relevant targets.

2. Socioeconomic and cultural values are often context-dependent, as they may include such issues as security, material and non-material assets, health and social, spiritual and cultural relationships. The impacts of invasive alien species should therefore be determined on a case-by-case basis. Social impact assessments,⁴⁹ which were developed alongside environmental impact assessments, offer a structured process for identifying, evaluating and addressing social costs and benefits.

3. Risk analyses allow for both scientific and technical information and socioeconomic and cultural information to be considered in the decision-making process. In this regard, inputs from cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness analyses (see annex I) can be useful during a risk analysis and facilitate the consideration of socioeconomic and cultural values.

4. In addition, in the context of a risk analysis, risk communication plays an important role in facilitating a common understanding of the risks posed by invasive alien species, developing credible risk management options and consistent regulations and promoting awareness.

Consideration of socioeconomic and cultural values

5. The following actions are suggested for Parties, organizations and stakeholders, as applicable:

(a) Recognizing and respecting the traditional knowledge,⁵⁰ innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth that can contribute to the monitoring, early detection and control of invasive alien species, and integrating emerging technologies in a way that complements and respects indigenous knowledge systems;

(b) Promoting knowledge and information-sharing through culturally appropriate solutions and capacity-building among indigenous peoples, local communities, women, youth and stakeholders, thereby ensuring their active participation in decisions and practices concerning invasive alien species management, with their free, prior and informed consent,⁵¹ as appropriate;

(c) Developing guidelines to include socioeconomic and cultural values more explicitly when assessing the costs, benefits and prioritization of management measures for invasive alien

⁴⁹ Social impact assessments include the processes of analysing, monitoring and managing the intended and unintended social consequences, both positive and negative, of planned interventions (Frank Vanclay, "International principles for social impact assessment", *Impact Assessment and Project Appraisal*, vol. 21, No. 1 (March 2003)).

⁵⁰ Traditional knowledge is defined as the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying tradition lifestyles relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (decision [14/13](#)).

⁵¹ "Free, prior and informed consent" refers to the tripartite terminology of "prior and informed consent", "free, prior and informed consent" and "approval and involvement" (see decision [15/4, annex](#)).

species. This could build upon existing processes (e.g. the socioeconomic impact classification for alien taxa)⁵² and international best practices with regard to the engagement of indigenous peoples, local communities and relevant stakeholders in decision-making, as well as upon existing guidelines of similar scope for other processes, as applicable;

(d) Gathering qualitative and quantitative data on the socioeconomic and cultural impacts of invasive alien species (e.g. how the impacts of invasive alien species on treasured, sacred, culturally and spiritually significant native species can be measured)⁵³ and developing methods for the consideration of that information in the prioritization and management of invasive alien species;

(e) Considering public awareness, education campaigns for all ages, especially in schools, and for consumers and risk communication to support stakeholders' engagement in the consideration of the impact of invasive alien species on socioeconomic and cultural values;

(f) Using social impact assessments to assess the impacts on people and communities of an intervention for the management of alien and invasive alien species in a multistage manner. This will facilitate the analysis of information collected before, during and after an intervention.⁵⁴

Appendix

Examples of considerations of socioeconomic and cultural values

Nepal

1. Government agencies, in cooperation with various organizations and communities, have developed awareness-raising campaigns, research and on-the-ground management strategies to support the establishment of early warning systems to combat the spread and impact of invasive alien species and promote the restoration of native habitats affected by them. Addressing that challenge has required sustained collaboration among stakeholders, including government bodies, research institutions, local communities and indigenous organizations. Through cooperation, it is possible to mitigate the adverse effects of invasive species and protect the unique biodiversity of Nepal for future generations.

New Zealand

2. The Government of New Zealand is working on the incorporation of cultural knowledge, values and perspectives (*mātauranga*) in the management of invasive alien species. Māori are involved in the management of invasive alien species, especially when culturally and spiritually significant (*taonga*) species are at risk. The national invasive alien species system provides an example of working in partnership with indigenous people, under the unique constitutional context of the Treaty of Waitangi, to contribute to improving biodiversity outcomes.

South Africa

3. The Constitution of South Africa provides that everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to his or her health or well-being, thereby providing a basis for socioeconomic considerations. The National Environment Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004, Alien and Invasive Species Regulations provide that a risk assessment should include key economic, social and ecological considerations (without defined modalities) that will guide a decision on whether or not to issue an import permit for exotic species. Some studies suggest that environmental and socioeconomic impacts are significantly correlated, as in the case of the water hyacinth.

⁵² Sven Bacher and others, "Socioeconomic impact classification of alien taxa (SEICAT)", *Methods in Ecology and Evolution*, vol. 9, No. 1 (April 2017).

⁵³ The eradication of invasive alien species can sometimes affect the interests of indigenous communities when the species has become an important resource over time. This should be a consideration in choosing the best management approach, where compatible with conservation outcomes.

⁵⁴ Franck Vanclay and others, *Social Impact Assessment: Guidance for Assessing and Managing the Social Impacts of Projects*, (International Association for Impact Assessment, 2015).

Sweden

4. Certain invasive alien species, such as *Lupinus polyphyllus*, *Rosa rugosa*, *Heracleum mantegazzianum* and *Impatiens glandulifera*, have an impact on biologically and culturally important meadows and pastures characterized by a specific flora and fauna resulting from traditional agricultural practices that are increasingly being abandoned. Such meadows and pastures form the traditional Swedish countryside, which is homely and picturesque. Some socioeconomic impacts of biodiversity loss have been recognized, including the loss of quality and value of honey derived from modified pastures. Invasive plant species can form monocultures, replacing the diversity of endemic flora and completely changing the scenery. The cultural impact of a changing scenery on the average member of the population is difficult to measure.

Annex V

Relevance of databases to support the management of invasive alien species

1. The present annex contains advice and voluntary guidance for Parties and stakeholders to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in particular its Target 6, on invasive alien species, as well as other relevant targets.

I. Importance of databases

2. Information on such issues as species distribution, characteristics and impacts is essential for applying analytical tools (e.g. risk analysis, cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness analyses, and establishment, spread and population modelling) and designing effective actions to minimize the impact of invasive alien species.

3. There are currently several databases⁵⁵ that provide useful information on the prevention, control or eradication of invasive alien species. Well-maintained databases with agile systems that reduce the time lag between the detection of an alien species in the field and the availability of that information online can inform decision-making and support the achievement of and monitoring of progress towards Target 6.

4. The use of a common, well-defined and accepted terminology is important to enable a more effective use of information from databases, including by ensuring a better flow of data and harmonization among the different platforms.

5. Since databases are key to the prioritization and management of actions regarding invasive alien species, long-term funding is needed to support their proper operation and maintenance to ensure continued data availability in support of decision-making. In addition, access to databases on invasive alien species and their management requires capacity-building, improved technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer. Similarly, permanent efforts are needed from the international community to maintain and update existing data systems.

II. Maintenance of efficient, timely and high-quality up-to-date standardized data and information for the management of invasive alien species

6. The following actions are suggested for Parties, organizations, stakeholders and database managers, as applicable:

(a) Performing an analysis of the focus and contents of all the international platforms that are currently available, to evaluate whether there is sufficient information and capacity to track progress towards Target 6, and identify and fill any gaps;

(b) Increasing collaboration among data providers to address data gaps, especially for regions, ecosystems and organism groups for which knowledge is poor (e.g. alien marine species, invertebrates, microorganisms and fungi) and to keep information on databases up to date;

(c) Maintaining a dynamic data flow of records of invasive alien species occurrences from a wide variety of sources, including field monitoring, citizen science and specimen collections, as brought together by the Global Biodiversity Information Facility,⁵⁶ on the one hand, and expert-

⁵⁵ See *The Thematic Assessment Report on Invasive Alien Species and their Control: Summary for Policymakers*, appendix 3 (see footnote 2).

⁵⁶ See www.gbif.org/.

derived checklists, including up-to-date literature reviews, as compiled in the Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species,⁵⁷ on the other hand;

(d) Ensuring the interoperability of data streams between data providers (e.g. national authorities and researchers) and aggregators (e.g. the Global Biodiversity Information Facility, the Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species, the CABI Compendium⁵⁸ and the European Alien Species Information Network)⁵⁹ to increase the data flows necessary for global and regional analyses and decision-making and to create opportunities for national capacity-building and financing;

(e) Considering the potential usefulness of supporting the development of an international database or repository, including by strengthening existing ones and avoiding duplication of work, where all the information needed for the implementation of Target 6 could be accessed in multiple languages and following a standardized format for ease of submission and translation. Such an international database could be used as a one-stop shop for information on invasive and potentially invasive alien species;

(f) Establishing strategies for the long-term funding of and support for the maintenance of databases and information systems, including support for the maintenance and ongoing development of the Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species, the Global Invasive Species Database⁶⁰ and other expert networks focused on the collation and curation of new and existing data that can support the achievement of Target 6;

(g) Considering the need for knowledge and data-sharing to be free and open source and to overcome language and cultural barriers, while also taking into consideration the specific needs of developing Parties, which struggle with insufficient financial, technical and human resources. Establishing portals where case studies and best practices could be shared (e.g. an invasive alien species clearing house, such as the Global Invasive Alien Species Information Partnership)⁶¹ can be envisaged to facilitate that process;

(h) Including the training of agents in sectors where the control and prevention of invasive alien species can be enforced (e.g. customs agents, border and port police and cabotage managers);

(i) Obtaining the free, prior and informed consent⁶² of indigenous peoples and local communities when using their traditional knowledge;⁶³

(j) Using the CABI Compendium and the Global Invasive Species Database, which are encyclopedic resources of scientific information on invasive alien species, to inform decision-making;

(k) Using and developing, as appropriate, risk and impact assessment frameworks (e.g. the environmental impact classification of alien taxa⁶⁴ and the socioeconomic impact classification of

⁵⁷ See <https://griis.org/>.

⁵⁸ See www.cabidigitallibrary.org/journal/cabicompendium.

⁵⁹ See <https://alien.jrc.ec.europa.eu/easin>.

⁶⁰ See www.iucngisd.org/gisd/.

⁶¹ See www.cbd.int/invasive/giaspartnership/.

⁶² This should recognize that indigenous interest extends beyond the use of traditional knowledge and includes interests in how data relating to culturally significant species and places are used and how and where they are stored (e.g. the concept of indigenous data sovereignty). “Free, prior and informed consent” refers to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” and “approval and involvement” (see decision [15/4](#), annex).

⁶³ Traditional knowledge is defined as the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying tradition lifestyles relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (decision [14/13](#)).

⁶⁴ www.iucn.org/resources/conservation-tool/environmental-impact-classification-alien-taxa-eicat.

alien taxa)⁶⁵ for developing science-based policies and prioritizing actions to manage invasive alien species.⁶⁶

Annex VI

Additional advice and technical guidance on invasive alien species management

1. The present annex contains advice and voluntary guidance for Parties and stakeholders to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in particular its Target 6, on invasive alien species, as well as other relevant targets.
2. The present advice does not constitute an attempt to modify the existing rights and obligations of a Party under the Convention or any other international agreement.

I. Use of sanitary and phytosanitary measures

3. The following actions are suggested for Parties, organizations and stakeholders, as applicable:
 - (a) Improving collaboration among relevant ministries and departments (e.g. environmental sanitary, phytosanitary and human health authorities) towards the application of sanitary and phytosanitary measures that can contribute to preventing the introduction and spread of invasive and potentially invasive alien species and disease spillover. The collaboration could include, for example, setting national and regional priorities, completing risk assessments, carrying out surveillance activities, developing response plans, sharing information and exchanging expertise;
 - (b) Broadening the application of sanitary and phytosanitary measures, not only in the context of agriculture, but also to protect the natural environment, biodiversity and human health, and considering the need for cross-sectoral collaboration and technology transfer, in line with the mandate of relevant conventions;
 - (c) Using, as appropriate, materials developed under the International Plant Protection Convention and the World Organisation for Animal Health to strengthen capacities and develop national regulatory frameworks and national biosecurity strategies to address the risks associated with invasive and potentially invasive alien species;
 - (d) Improving regional cooperation to support the achievement of Target 6, through regular coordination and communication, the identification of common priorities and the alignment of efforts. This could be supported through the International Plant Protection Convention by using the model of regional plant protection organizations to foster cooperation on invasive alien species;
 - (e) Addressing existing key gaps, such as the need for additional attention and guidance on the issues of pathogens affecting wildlife and invasive alien species that may be a vector or host of pathogens or parasites and of other organisms that do not meet the International Plant Protection Convention definition of quarantine pests or are not included in its list of pathogens causing diseases or listed by the World Organisation for Animal Health (e.g. invasive ants);
 - (f) Considering how various approaches to regulating invasive alien species⁶⁷ (e.g. lists of restricted, prohibited or permitted species or hybrids) can be implemented in compliance with the

⁶⁵ See Sven Bacher and others, “Socioeconomic impact classification of alien taxa (SEICAT)”, *Methods in Ecology and Evolution*, vol. 9, No. 1 (April 2017).

⁶⁶ For an example on how to use the Environmental Impact Classification of Alien Taxa standard and its applications, see [CBD/AHTEG/IAS/2019/1/2](#), annex V, paras. 12–17.

⁶⁷ For example, the regional approach to surveillance and regulation of the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control and of the European Food Safety Authority with regard to animal health (available at [www.efsa.europa.eu/en/topics/topic/animal-health#efsa-role](#)) and invasive alien species (available at [www.efsa.europa.eu/en/topics/topic/invasive-alien-species](#)).

World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, with a view to facilitating the development of better regulation and ensuring transparency;

(g) Developing guidance regarding invasive or potentially invasive alien species that do not fall under international agreements (e.g. those that are not regulated by sanitary and phytosanitary measures).

II. Management measures for specific pathways

4. The following advice refers to pathways⁶⁸ that present specific gaps and inconsistencies that need to be addressed (in line with decision [VIII/27](#), paras. 16, 29–37, 40–44, 49–51, 58 and 59, of 31 March 2006).

A. Inter-basin water transfer and navigational canals

5. The following actions are suggested for Parties, organizations and stakeholders, as applicable:

(a) Supporting the ratification and implementation of relevant international maritime agreements and guidelines (e.g. the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments⁶⁹ and the Guidelines for the Control and Management of Ships' Biofouling to Minimize the Transfer of Invasive Aquatic Species)⁷⁰ for all marine traffic, to minimize the spread of invasive and potentially invasive alien species through shipping routes;

(b) Enhancing regional cooperation on planning, monitoring and data exchange on invasive and potentially invasive alien species specifically related to inter-basin water channels, with a view to establishing early warning and rapid response systems, and researching and employing methodologies to reduce new invasions through those channels;⁷¹

(c) Promoting measures to prevent the introduction, establishment and spread of invasive alien species in procedures for the planning, development and management of inland waterways and costal infrastructure, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities after obtaining their free, prior and informed consent,⁷² and other groups that are dependent on waterways (e.g. boaters and recreational boat users). Such measures could include training for port State authorities and relevant stakeholders to carry out controls and inspections;

(d) Requiring impact assessments, to ensure that invasive and potentially invasive alien species are considered in water transfer schemes and navigation canal projects, and developing technical advice on methods and mechanisms to prevent or minimize the introduction or spread of those species through canals and pipes.⁷³

B. Sea containers and cargos

6. The following actions are suggested for Parties, organizations and stakeholders, as applicable:

(a) Raising awareness of the issue of sea containers and their role in carrying alien species or invasive alien species, regardless of the type of cargo that they contain;

⁶⁸ See UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/18/9/Add.1.

⁶⁹ International Maritime Organization, document BWM/CONF/36, annex.

⁷⁰ International Maritime Organization Marine Environment Protection Committee resolution MEPC.207(62).

⁷¹ See, for example, regulation (EU) No. 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species, art. 22, para. 1 (d), as supplemented by Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2018/968 of 30 April 2018, and the European Alien Species Information Network Notification System (available at <https://easin.jrc.ec.europa.eu/notsys>).

⁷² “Free, prior and informed consent” refers to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” and “approval and involvement” (see decision [15/4](#), annex).

⁷³ See decision [VII/4](#), annex.

(b) Increasing further collaboration among relevant organizations, including the International Plant Protection Convention, the World Organisation for Animal Health, the International Maritime Organization and the World Customs Organization, the business sector and relevant stakeholders to develop harmonized operational standards and guidance, as applicable, to address existing and potential pathways of biological invasion (contaminants, stowaways or hitchhikers) by means of sea containers, taking into account the appropriate treatment of sea containers before loading cargos;⁷⁴

(c) Avoiding the introduction and spread of invasive and potentially invasive alien species through the transport of sea containers (in line with decision [XIII/13](#), para. 11, decision [14/11](#), annex I, paras. 10 and 34–36, and other relevant international guidance)⁷⁵ and ensuring that trade partners involved in sea container supply chains exercise due diligence when assuming their custodial responsibility to verify that containers are free of visible pest contamination before they are transferred into the custody of the next responsible party in the chain.

C. Marine biofouling

7. The following actions are suggested for Parties, organizations and stakeholders, as applicable:

(a) Developing and promoting new regulations to prevent and address biofouling of marine infrastructures, such as offshore wind farms, oil platforms, ports and shore defences;

(b) Informing and training shipping and boating stakeholders on preventing the introduction and spread of invasive alien species (e.g. by raising awareness of the recommendations contained in the publication *Biofouling Management for Recreational Boating*);⁷⁶

(c) Developing mitigation measures and programmes to prevent the introduction or spread of aquatic invasive and potentially invasive alien species. Such measures are particularly important given that it is almost impossible to eradicate those species once established.

D. International development assistance

8. The following actions are suggested for Parties, organizations and stakeholders, as applicable:

(a) Supporting, in association with international aid programmes, developing countries in capacity-building, resource mobilization and information-sharing for assessing and managing the risks of introducing invasive alien species. Developed countries can play a key role in facilitating this process;

(b) Helping to ensure that aid agencies take into consideration procedures or codes of practice to minimize or avoid the introduction and spread of invasive and potentially invasive alien species in their initiatives, projects, programmes and agreements.

E. Emergency relief, aid and response

9. The following actions are suggested for Parties, organizations and stakeholders, as applicable:

(a) Documenting any case of invasive alien species in aid-recipient countries across broad sectors;

⁷⁴ See, for example, the guidance provided by the European Maritime Safety Agency on best practices for ballast water sampling.

⁷⁵ See, for example, International Plant Protection Convention Secretariat, *Sea Container Supply Chains and Cleanliness: an IPPC Best Practice Guide on Measures to Minimize Pest Contamination* (Rome, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2020).

⁷⁶ See Global Environment Facility-United Nations Development Programme-International Maritime Organization, *Biofouling Management for Recreational Boating: Recommendations to Prevent the Introduction and Spread of Invasive Aquatic Species* (London, International Maritime Organization, 2022).

(b) Including the risk of introduction and spread of invasive and potentially invasive alien species in emergency response strategies, protocols and codes of practice and encouraging relevant actors to follow the recommendations to prevent and minimize such introduction and spread into new areas (in line with decision VIII/27, para. 42). To support those actions, emergency management approaches, such as incident command systems, can be linked to rapid response measures for invasive alien species;

(c) Identifying the responsibilities of aid providers and aid recipients to avoid any invasive alien species introductions through contaminants in aid transport and transfer.⁷⁷

F. Civil air transport

10. The following actions are suggested for Parties, organizations and stakeholders, as applicable:

(a) Engaging relevant sectors at all levels to develop standards to prevent hitchhiker or stowaway species arriving by air;⁷⁸

(b) Strengthening collaboration among relevant organizations, including the International Plant Protection Convention, the World Organisation for Animal Health, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Customs Organization and the International Air Transport Association, to develop harmonized operating standards related to air cargo, in compliance with International Civil Aviation Organization Assembly resolution A36-21.

G. Tourism

11. The following actions are suggested for Parties, organizations and stakeholders, as applicable:

(a) Avoiding the introduction and spread of invasive alien species through the transport of living organisms (in line with the guidance in decision XII/16, annex, para. 9, and decision 14/11, para. 11 (c));

(b) Collaborating with travel and tourism operators and tourism associations at all levels of government to develop: (i) awareness programmes and guidelines⁷⁹ to inform tourists, tourism agencies, indigenous peoples and local communities, policymakers, managers of protected areas and customs authorities, among others, of the risk posed by invasive alien species; and (ii) strategies to minimize those risks,⁸⁰ in particular on priority sites, such as island ecosystems.

III. Capacity-building activities

12. The following actions are suggested for Parties, organizations and stakeholders, as applicable:

(a) Including the prevention and management of invasive alien species in the capacity-building programme of the Secretariat of the Convention of Biological Diversity, in line with Target 6;

(b) Establishing regular training programmes at the global, regional, national or subnational level, with support from a range of actors, especially academics, scientific experts and indigenous peoples and local communities, after obtaining their free, prior and informed consent, to facilitate the timely achievement of Target 6;

⁷⁷ See International Plant Protection Convention Secretariat, *Safe Provision of Food and Other Humanitarian Aid to Prevent the Introduction of Plant Pests During an Emergency Situation* (Rome, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2021).

⁷⁸ See, for example, the International Air Transport Association Environment Committee guidance on prohibited carriage of wildlife and related products by passengers (available at www.iata.org/contentassets/adfc0ea8044648fcbff13d79dceff7ae/encom-pax-wildlife-guidance-final-2003-nov-2015.pdf).

⁷⁹ See, for example, Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats Standing Committee document T-PVS/Inf (2017) 1.

⁸⁰ See decision VII/14.

- (c) Considering using existing resources and developing technical manuals and training packages, as appropriate, on the following topics:
- (i) Taxonomic identification of organisms, including identification keys based on morphology, link to databases with images, DNA barcoding, artificial intelligence-aided identification and citizen science;
 - (ii) Publication and use of data on invasive alien species based on international data standards to enable the cross-linking of subnational, national, regional and global thematic databases;
 - (iii) Use of monitoring data to predict the spreading trends in invasive and potentially invasive alien species;
 - (iv) Best practices for successful eradications and other useful information resources on technical advice;⁸¹
 - (v) Use of shared information on invasive alien species for subnational and national policy-setting and implementation;
 - (vi) Application of classical biological control⁸² agents against invasive alien species;⁸³
 - (vii) Application of an ecosystem-based approach to control invasive alien species;⁸⁴
 - (viii) Multi-criteria decision-support manual for policymakers;
 - (ix) Model regulatory act on invasive alien species with responsibility shared among broad sectors;
 - (x) Cost-effective methods for packaging biological samples collected in the field, to guarantee early detection in remote and restricted-access locations;
 - (xi) How to implement Target 6.

⁸¹ See the International Union for Conservation of Nature guidelines on invasive alien species (available at www.iucn.org/search?key=invasive&f%5B0%5D=topic%3A1174), the Convention on Biological Diversity toolkit (available at www.cbd.int/invasive/cbdtoolkit/) and the Research Institute for Nature And Forest *Guidance for Drafting Best Management Practices for Invasive Alien Species* (available at https://purews.inbo.be/ws/portalfiles/portal/14941741/Adriaens_etal_2018_Gu%20idanceBestPractices.pdf).

⁸² The International Plant Protection Convention defines biological control as pest control strategy making use of living natural enemies, antagonists or competitors and other self-replicating biotic entities.

⁸³ See [CBD Technical Series No. 91](#).

⁸⁴ See CABI biological control of invasive plants, available at www.cabi.org/what-we-do/cabi-centres/biological-control-of-invasive-%20plants/.

25/7. Sustainable wildlife management

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

1. *Notes* the information prepared by the Secretariat regarding areas beyond the wild meat sector that might require complementary guidance, as contained in document CBD/SBSTTA/25/11;
2. *Also notes* the five thematic objectives included in the workplan of the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management for 2023–2025, including to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;
3. *Further notes* the views expressed by Parties at the twenty-fifth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice regarding additional areas that could benefit from further work under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including on issues addressed in *The Thematic Assessment Report on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species* of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services that were not included in document CBD/SBSTTA/25/11;
4. *Notes* that additional guidance on sustainable wildlife management beyond the wild meat sector should, as its core objectives, contribute to the implementation of the goals and targets of the Framework;
5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to collaborate with the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management to undertake, in line with the mandate of the Convention and the goals and targets of the Framework, a further gap analysis to identify areas that are not adequately covered by existing guidance developed under relevant multilateral environmental agreements and by competent intergovernmental organizations;
6. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, when undertaking the further gap analysis referred to in paragraph 5 above, to take into consideration, in line with the mandate of the Convention and the goals and targets of the Framework, the seven key elements of effective policy for the sustainable use of wild species identified in *The Thematic Assessment Report on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species*, namely:
 - (a) Inclusive and participatory decision-making;
 - (b) The inclusion of multiple forms of knowledge and the recognition of rights;
 - (c) The equitable distribution of costs and benefits;
 - (d) Policies tailored to local, social and ecological contexts;
 - (e) The monitoring of social and ecological conditions and practices;
 - (f) Coordinated and aligned policies;
 - (g) Robust institutions, from customary to statutory;
7. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary, in undertaking the further gap analysis referred to above:
 - (a) To solicit views and inputs from Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, the secretariats of relevant multilateral environment agreements and competent intergovernmental bodies, in conjunction with the comprehensive review and analysis of existing tools and guidance that can support the implementation of the goals and targets of the Framework, as requested by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice in its recommendation 25/3;
 - (b) To review the list of areas that might require complementary guidance on the basis of the further gap analysis, taking account the views referred to in paragraph 3 above;

(c) To submit the results of the further gap analysis, including the revised list, to the Conference of the Parties for consideration at its sixteenth meeting;

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

Recognizing that the sustainable use and management of wild species contribute to the achievement of relevant goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,¹ in particular Goals A and B and Targets 4, 5, 9 and 10, as well as to the Sustainable Development Goals,

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

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

Recognizing also that the sustainable use of wild species is critical to halting and reversing biodiversity loss and therefore well embedded in the work undertaken under the Convention on Biological Diversity,² including through multiple programmes of work, the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity³ and the Framework,

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

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

1. *Welcomes* *The Thematic Assessment Report on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species* of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services,⁴ its summary for policymakers and key messages, and notes their relevance to the work undertaken under the Convention and to the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

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

3. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments, subnational governments at all levels and relevant organizations to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, girls and boys, youth and persons with disabilities in the

¹ Decision 15/4, annex.

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

³ Decision VII/12, annex II.

⁴ Jean-Marc Fromentin and others, eds., *The Thematic Assessment Report on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species* (Bonn, Germany, Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Secretariat, 2022).

decision-making processes related to wild species, in line with Targets 22 and 23 of the Framework;

4. *Encourages* Parties, and invites other Governments, subnational governments at all levels, indigenous people and local communities, women and relevant organizations, according to their needs, capacities and circumstances, in accordance with relevant international obligations, and as appropriate, to:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(h) Address potential challenges for the sustainable use of wild species, including the impacts of climate change and an increase in [demand and technological developments] [unsustainable practices] that have negative impacts on wild species, in an integrated manner to achieve Targets 4, 5, 9 [and 10] of the Framework;

(i) Identify the links and contributions of the sustainable use of wild species to the achievement of broader conservation, restoration and sustainable management goals and the Sustainable Development Goals to ensure policy alignment, and support poverty alleviation and

eradication and policies to secure tenure rights and equitable access to land, fisheries and forests as enabling conditions for the sustainable use of wild species;

(j) Address constraints, such as the lack of implementation of international instruments in national policies and the lack of data and indicators to monitor progress in this regard, as well as the loss of languages, that undermine the ability of indigenous peoples and local communities, and women, to maintain and restore practices associated with the sustainable use of wild species for the achievement of targets concerning such use;

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

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

(m) Coordinate efforts to halt the illegal [and unsustainable] harvesting and use of and trade in wild species, while promoting sustainable, safe, legal [and traceable] trade in support of the achievement of Target 5 of the Framework;

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

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

[5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary[, subject to the availability of resources,] in collaboration with the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management and with inputs from Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth and relevant organizations, to prepare draft complementary guidance on those areas within the mandate of the Convention, with a view to supporting the effective implementation of the Framework, taking into account the seven key elements referred to in paragraph 4 (b), as well as the further gap analysis and revised list of areas that might require complementary guidance prepared pursuant to recommendation 25/7, and submit such guidance to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice for consideration at a meeting held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;]

6. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, subnational governments at all levels, indigenous people and local communities, women and relevant organizations to submit information on best practices for sustainable wildlife management, and requests the Executive Secretary to compile and synthesize the information submitted, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-seventh meeting;

[7. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to promote incentives to enhance biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of wildlife, in particular biodiversity credit schemes, in a way that makes them accessible to indigenous peoples and local communities, and women engaged in conservation and sustainable wildlife management;]

8. *Requests* the Executive Secretary[, subject to the availability of resources,] in consultation with Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations, including indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, in collaboration with the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management, to facilitate regional dialogues to build

common understanding regarding the application of the seven key elements referred to in paragraph 4 (b).

25/8. Biodiversity and climate change

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice,

Recalling decisions [VII/15](#) of 20 February 2004, [IX/16 A to D](#) of 30 May 2008, [X/33](#) of 29 October 2010, [XI/19](#), [XI/20](#) and [XI/21](#) of 19 October 2012, [XII/20](#) of 17 October 2014, [XIII/4](#) of 13 December 2016, [14/5](#) of 29 November 2018 and [15/24](#) and [15/30](#) of 19 December 2022 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and, in particular, the critical role of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services in climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction,

Recalling also decision [15/2](#) of 10 December 2022, in which the Conference of the Parties welcomed *The Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and the related regional and thematic assessments, and decision [15/19](#) of 19 December 2022, in which the Conference of the Parties took note of the report of the workshop on biodiversity and climate change co-sponsored by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change,¹

1. Welcomes the *Sixth Assessment Report* of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and takes note of its findings and their implications for the work undertaken under the Convention;

2. Expresses alarm and utmost concern about the accelerating negative impact of climate change on biodiversity and on the capacity of nature to provide its contributions to people and that of ecosystems to provide their functions and services, including for climate adaptation, resilience and mitigation and for disaster risk reduction, and especially the impact on the most vulnerable people, including indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, and on the most vulnerable ecosystems;

3. Welcomes the decision of the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, at its tenth session, to undertake a second global assessment, a methodological assessment on spatial planning and connectivity and a methodological assessment on monitoring, also stressing the importance to consider those outcomes at a future meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, and encourages Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to consider those outcomes, where appropriate, in the consideration of their work;

4. Encourages further collaboration between the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, reaffirming the need for transparency for any activity, in conformity with the decisions of the Panel and the Platform and their respective policies and procedures;

5. Takes note of the synthesis of views and information on biodiversity and climate change, made available by the Secretariat to inform the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;²

6. Stresses the importance of national focal points of the Convention on Biological Diversity engaging with their United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change counterparts and of enhancing collaboration among Parties to those Conventions to raise awareness of relevant interlinkages between biodiversity and climate change so as to support relevant national planning processes, in line with national commitments, circumstances and priorities, as appropriate;

¹ Hans-Otto Pörtner and others, *IPBES-IPCC Co-Sponsored Workshop: Biodiversity and Climate Change: Scientific Outcome* (Bonn, Germany, Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, 2021).

² CBD/SBSTTA/25/INF/2.

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, when undertaking the comprehensive review and analysis of existing tools and guidance that can support the elements of Targets 8 and 11 and other aspects of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in line with recommendation 25/3 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, to include those developed under the Convention on Biological Diversity and assessment reports of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, taking note of United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/5 of 2 March 2022 on nature-based solutions for supporting sustainable development;

8. *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 [VII/15 of 20 February 2004](#), [IX/16 A to D of 30 May 2008](#), [X/33 of 29 October 2010](#), [XI/19](#), [XI/20](#) and [XI/21](#) of 19 October 2012, [XII/20](#) of 17 October 2014, [XIII/4 of 13 December 2016](#), [14/5 of 29 November 2018](#) and [15/24](#) and [15/30](#) of 19 December 2022 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity³ and, in particular, the critical threat to biodiversity posed by climate change and its role in adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction, while stressing the importance of considering climate change beyond Targets 8 and 11 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework⁴ when implementing the Framework,

Recognizing that biodiversity loss, climate change, ocean acidification, desertification, land degradation, invasive alien species and pollution, among others, are interdependent crises that need to be addressed in a coherent and balanced manner to achieve the goals of the Convention and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁵ and the Paris Agreement,⁶ as well as target 15.3, on land degradation neutrality, of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development⁷ and targets set out under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,⁸ in a manner consistent with the mandates of multilateral environmental agreements and the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,⁹

Stressing that, according to *The Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services,¹⁰ fossil fuel subsidies, which are valued at 345 billion United States dollars annually, result in global costs of 5 trillion United States dollars when including the reduction of nature's contributions,

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

⁴ Decision 15/4, annex.

⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3156, No. 54113.

⁷ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

⁹ *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.

¹⁰ Eduardo S. Brondízio and others, eds., *The Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* (Bonn, Germany, Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Secretariat, 2019).

Recalling General Assembly resolution 76/300 on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment and the report of the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment,¹¹

Stressing that holding the increase in global average temperature below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels is a prerequisite to avoid further biodiversity loss and land and ocean degradation and to achieve the 2050 Vision of living in harmony with nature, and will require transformative change,

Recalling decision 15/13 of 19 December 2022, in which the Conference of the Parties took note of United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/5 of 2 March 2022 on nature-based solutions for supporting sustainable development,¹² in which the Environment Assembly recognized that nature-based solutions might contribute significantly to climate action, while recognizing the need for analysis of their effects, including in the long term, and acknowledging that they did not replace the need for rapid, deep and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, but could improve action for adaptation and resilience to and the mitigation of climate change and its impact,

Emphasizing that biodiversity plays a critical role in combating climate change and that conserving and restoring ecosystems are feasible, effective and low-cost options for effective mitigation and adaptation,

Deeply concerned that the rapidly increasing impacts of climate change, which exacerbates biodiversity loss and weakens the delivery of crucial ecosystem functions and services, amplify existing threats to species and can push vulnerable populations beyond their tipping points, increasing the risk of extinction of such species,

Emphasizing that maintaining ecological corridors and promoting landscape connectivity are crucial for enabling species to migrate and adapt to new conditions, which is particularly urgent in the context of climate change and its impact on habitats,

Deeply concerned that increased carbon dioxide emissions are causing the ocean to absorb more carbon dioxide, raising their temperature and leading to ocean acidification and deoxygenation, with severe consequences for marine life, in particular coral reefs,

Recognizing the crucial role and capacity of the ocean in regulating the climate and noting the outcomes of the 2023 ocean and climate change dialogue, in which reference is made to the need for strengthened institutional linkages across United Nations mandates and processes, such as the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, to enhance global ambition and action for a climate-resilient ocean,

Deeply concerned that biodiversity loss undermines the capacity of ecosystems to support climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts,

Recognizing that biodiversity and ecosystem resilience to climate change are decreased by maladaptive actions, which can have adverse impacts on biodiversity, ecosystem resilience and marginalized and vulnerable groups, and worsen overall mitigation and adaptation outcomes,

Stressing that the large-scale deployment of intensive bioenergy plantations, including monocultures, replacing natural forests and subsistence farmland will likely have negative impacts on biodiversity and can threaten food and water security, as well as local livelihoods, including by intensifying social conflicts,

Stressing also that the achievement of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is not possible without urgent and effective action on climate change in line with

¹¹ A/HRC/49/53.

¹² UNEP/EA.5/Res.5.

the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, and vice versa, in particular through the urgent and sustained reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuels, and that increasing warming levels pose risks of irreversible loss of biodiversity,

Emphasizing the need for enhanced international cooperation and synergies, including through capacity-building, scientific and technical cooperation and the sharing of technological resources, to strengthen national capabilities to anticipate and monitor the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and biodiversity-dependent communities,

Recalling decision 15/8 of 19 December 2022, in which the Conference of the Parties recognized that many Parties, in particular developing country Parties, might not yet have the necessary capacities to fully implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the requests made to the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources,

1. *Welcomes* the *Sixth Assessment Report* of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change,¹³ and takes note of its findings;

2. *Also welcomes* decision 10/1 of 2 September 2023 of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Plenary, in which the Plenary decided to foster further collaboration between the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;

3. *Encourages* Parties, when undertaking actions to ensure the achievement of Targets 8 and 11, as well as related targets, of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in line with national circumstances and priorities and with the obligations and principles of the multilateral environmental agreements, to implement strong social and environmental safeguards:

(a) To ensure a human rights-based approach and the full and effective participation of rights holders, including indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities;

(b) To identify and maximize potential synergies between biodiversity and climate actions, promote the positive, and avoid and, if not possible, minimize the negative impacts of climate actions on biodiversity, in particular for vulnerable species, ecosystems of high biodiversity importance or to which damage is irreversible, and ecosystems functions and services, in particular for indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders that directly depend on biodiversity;

(c) To integrate and promote, where appropriate, nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation and disaster risk reduction into their revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans and relevant national targets, as appropriate, and to promote synergies with other national planning processes established under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and other biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements, in coordination with the focal points of other multilateral environmental agreements, as appropriate, including through national coordination, planning, review and reporting processes, in a complementary and synergistic manner;

(d) To use the tools and information available under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the Voluntary Guidelines for the Design and Effective Implementation of

¹³ Hoesung Lee and others, eds., *Climate Change 2023: Synthesis Report – Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* (Geneva, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2023).

Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction,¹⁴ as appropriate, as well as relevant tools and guidance developed under other biodiversity-related conventions, such as the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat;¹⁵

(e) To take into account the diversity of values and knowledge systems, as well as the intersectional approaches to ensure contextually relevant actions for enhancing human rights, empowerment, agency and intergenerational equity;

4. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments at all levels, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant organizations, with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, to take into account the existing and projected impacts of climate change and climate-related policies on biodiversity when implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

5. *Encourages* Parties, and invites other Governments at all levels, financial institutions, relevant organizations and stakeholders, including the private sector, consistent with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, to provide new and additional resources to collectively scale up investments for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ecosystem restoration and sustainable infrastructure that also contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation and disaster risk reduction, in compliance with Article 20 of the Convention and the Framework, and optimize co-benefits and synergies of finance from all sources to address jointly climate change adaptation and mitigation and disaster risk reduction, and for halting and reversing biodiversity loss. in line with Target 19 (e) of the Framework, while avoiding double counting and enhancing transparency;

6. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to assess, manage and avoid the potential adverse impacts on biodiversity that could arise from the economic and sectoral transitions, in land use, energy, infrastructure and industrial systems, undertaken as a response to climate change;

7. *Welcomes* the intergovernmental consultations on nature-based solutions undertaken by the United Nations Environment Programme in compliance with United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/5;

8. *Invites* the respective bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and its Parties, to consider using the Voluntary Guidelines for the Design and Effective Implementation of Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction for Parties to integrate biodiversity safeguards in mitigation and adaptation measures;

9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, including when supporting activities undertaken under the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, to promote synergies and closer cooperation with the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements, the Rio conventions, the United Nations Forum on Forests, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,¹⁶ the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, the New Urban Agenda¹⁷ and other relevant organizations and processes, and integrated approaches to addressing biodiversity loss, climate change and land and ocean degradation;

10. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, avoiding the duplication of efforts and enhancing synergies, in collaboration with relevant organizations and processes, in particular the Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Conventions, the

¹⁴ Decision 14/5, annex; see also [CBD Technical Series No. 93](#) for complementary information.

¹⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 996, No. 14583.

¹⁶ General Assembly resolution 69/283, annex II.

¹⁷ General Assembly resolution 71/256, annex.

Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders, as well as such initiatives as the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans Accelerator (NBSAP) Partnership, the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Partnership, the National Adaptation Plan Global Network, the Enhancing Nature-based Solutions for an Accelerated Climate Transformation (ENACT) Partnership, the Friends of Ecosystem-based Adaptation network and the Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction, and their respective members, to facilitate capacity-building, in particular for developing countries, and to increase awareness and understanding of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity, including through the implementation of nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, as a complement to the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development;¹⁸

11. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development and the recently adopted Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction, to explore opportunities for addressing the ocean-climate-biodiversity nexus in an integrated manner in order to achieve the goals of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

12. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources and avoiding the duplication of efforts, to open a call for and compile submissions by Parties, observers and other relevant organizations of existing information on carbon and biodiversity credits and offsets and other market-based approaches and their effects on biodiversity, and to make the compilation available to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at a meeting before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

13. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources and avoiding the duplication of efforts, to develop a supplement to the Voluntary Guidelines for the Design and Effective Implementation of Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction providing guidance for the design and effective implementation of nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches to climate change mitigation, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its eighteenth meeting;

14. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to bring the present decision to the attention of the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in order to discuss it in the context of the Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Conventions and the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions and to assess options for better integration, including by considering establishing a joint work programme to operationalize such integration at future meetings of the Conferences of the Parties.]

¹⁸ Decision 15/8, annex I.

II. Account of proceedings

Introduction

1. The twenty-fifth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice of the Convention on Biological Diversity was attended by the following Parties to the Convention: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Czechia, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, European Union, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 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 United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, convention secretariats and other bodies and organizations.¹

Item 1

Opening of the meeting

4. The meeting was opened at 10.15 a.m. on 15 October 2023 by the Chair, Hesiquio Benítez Díaz (Mexico).

5. In his opening remarks, the Chair welcomed participants to the meeting, which, as the first meeting of the Subsidiary Body since the adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in December 2022, presented an opportunity to assist Parties in meeting their scientific, technical and technological needs as they moved from agreement to action aligned with their common vision of living in harmony with nature. Specifically, at the present meeting, the Subsidiary Body would respond to the requests of the Conference of the Parties, through its relevant decisions, by addressing the monitoring framework of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework; scientific and technical inputs to the mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review; plant conservation; rapid analysis of the programmes of work within the context of the Framework; recently completed assessments of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services; invasive alien species; sustainable wildlife management; and biodiversity and climate change. The Chair said that it was critical to focus strategically on the scientific and technical tools and options that could empower Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, and stakeholders to implement the goals and targets of the Framework. In addition, the Subsidiary Body would focus on building on the outcomes of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators at the present meeting, as well as at its twenty-sixth meeting. In conclusion, he thanked the Bureau and

¹ See CBD/SBSTTA/25/13/Add.1 for the full list of participants.

Secretariat for their work in preparing for the meeting and wished participants fruitful deliberations in arriving at valuable outcomes.

6. Opening statements were made by the Director of the Ecosystems Division of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Susan Gardner, on behalf of the Executive Director of UNEP, Inger Andersen; and by the Acting Executive Secretary of the Secretariat of the Convention, David Cooper.

7. The Director of the Ecosystems Division, speaking on the theme of building a scientific foundation for action on biodiversity, said that it was a pleasure for UNEP to host the present meeting, not least because UNEP itself was a scientific and technical organization. She said that delivering on the commitments made by Parties in the Framework required a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach; flexible and innovative finance from many sources; shifts in domestic policy that dislodged harmful subsidies and practices; and the best available science, drawing on technical capacity and available technology. In that regard, the present meeting was an important milestone in ensuring the scientific, technical and technological foundation for action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss, while recognizing the interlinkages with the other two components of the triple planetary crisis, namely, climate change and pollution. Ensuring the best scientific approaches for transparency and accountability during the delivery of the Framework was also high on the meeting agenda.

8. At the present meeting, the Subsidiary Body would therefore take stock of progress in developing the Framework and consider scientific, technical and technological inputs to the global review that would be conducted at the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. That work was crucial for the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as well as national monitoring frameworks, to inform action and progress at the national scale. Nations would need investment and scientific and technical capacity to develop those frameworks, which would in turn help to build an understanding of biodiversity change at the global level. In concluding, she said that the Framework was embedded in the UNEP medium-term strategy and programme of work. UNEP played a key role in supporting the entire United Nations system in delivering on biodiversity conservation, as envisioned by the common approach to integrating biodiversity and nature-based solutions for sustainable development into the United Nations policy and programme planning and delivery. In that role, UNEP provided technical advice on solutions, supporting country teams with the integration of the issue of biodiversity into United Nations country cooperation frameworks and supporting regional ministerial processes and Parties as they took forward the commitments made at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

9. The Acting Executive Secretary commenced his opening remarks by congratulating all Parties on adopting the Framework. The aim of the present meeting was to further strengthen collective efforts to implement the Framework with scientific, technical and technological inputs from the Subsidiary Body. He expressed appreciation for the strong commitment of UNEP and its Executive Director to support the implementation of the Framework both directly and through its work in galvanizing the wider United Nations. The importance of the meeting was reflected in the high attendance and wide representation, and he thanked the Governments that had provided financial assistance to make that possible. He noted that, while the Framework was ambitious, great strides had been made in its implementation since its adoption, and he called upon donor countries to help to accelerate that progress by contributing to the new Global Biodiversity Framework Fund launched in August 2023 at the seventh Assembly of the Global Environment Facility. Furthermore, in September 2023, the Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures had proposed its recommendations to enable business and finance to integrate nature into decision-making.

10. In the meantime, Parties had been busy developing national targets aligned with the Framework, updating national biodiversity strategies and action plans and putting in place measures for action. Indigenous peoples, civil society, local governments, business and the financial sector had all been engaged in implementation as the process moved from agreement to action. Much, however, remained

to be done, and decisions adopted at the present meeting would flesh out the scientific and technical details of many of the actions agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting, including through further refinement of the Framework. The recent work of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, including its *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*, had also contributed greatly to the collective knowledge base on how to address the drivers of biodiversity loss and provided the scientific foundation upon which the Framework was built. The work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change had also helped to build understanding and recognition of the interdependence of climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and human societies. In conclusion, he highlighted the scope and urgency of the challenge, with only six years remaining to undertake the actions necessary to achieve the 23 targets of the Framework.

Item 2

Organizational matters

(a) Election of officers

11. In accordance with the elections held at the twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body, and further replacements from two Parties, the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body at its twenty-fifth meeting comprised the following members:

Chair:	Hesiquio Benítez Díaz (Mexico)
Vice-Chairs:	Tia Stevens (Australia)
	Senka Barudanović (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
	Jan Plesník (Czechia)
	Marina von Weissenberg (Finland)
	Jean Bruno Mikissa (Gabon)
	Bilal Qtishat (Jordan)
	Gwen Sisor (Palau)
	Mariela Canepa Montalvo (Peru)
	Adams Toussaint (Saint Lucia)
	Marie-May Muzungaile (Seychelles)

Substitute Vice-Chair 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:

Tatsiana Lipinskaya (Belarus) for Bosnia and Herzegovina

Substitute Vice-Chair for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Nagoya Protocol:

Gaute Voigt-Hanssen (Norway) for Australia

12. At the 1st plenary session, on 15 October, it was agreed that Mr. Qtishat would act as Rapporteur for the meeting.

13. The Rapporteur made a statement on behalf of all participants, thanking the Chair and members of the Bureau for their work in preparing for the meeting, the Acting Executive Secretary and his team for the meeting documents and logistical arrangements, the United Nations Office at Nairobi for its hospitality and the relevant Parties for providing funding to facilitate the participation of developing country representatives.

14. At its 2nd plenary session, on 15 October 2023, the Subsidiary Body elected the following members to serve for a term commencing at the end of its twenty-fifth meeting and ending at the end of its twenty-seventh meeting, to replace the members from Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Palau, Saint Lucia and Seychelles: Taulant Bino (Albania), Jahidul Kabir (Bangladesh), Aria St. Louis (Grenada), Kenneth Uiseb (Namibia) and Scott Wilson (Canada), with Niklaus Wagner (Switzerland) to serve as substitute for Canada for matters pertaining to the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols.

15. At its 8th plenary session, on 19 October, the Subsidiary Body elected Francis Reyes Planco (Dominican Republic) as substitute for Grenada for matters pertaining to the Nagoya Protocol. In addition, noting that Mr. Wagner, who had been elected at the second plenary session, was no longer available, the Subsidiary Body elected Jane Stratford (United Kingdom) to serve as substitute for Canada for matters pertaining to the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols.

(b) Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

16. At its 1st plenary session, the Subsidiary Body adopted the following agenda on the basis of the provisional agenda prepared by the Secretariat:²

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Organizational matters: election of officers and adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Facilitating the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the monitoring of its progress:
 - (a) Monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;
 - (b) Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review;
 - (c) Approaches to identifying scientific and technical needs to support the implementation of the Framework, including its implications for the programmes of work of the Convention;
 - (d) Plant conservation.
4. Findings from the assessments by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and their implications for the work undertaken under the Convention.
5. Invasive alien species.
6. Sustainable wildlife management.
7. Biodiversity and climate change.
8. Other matters.
9. Adoption of the report.
10. Closure of the meeting.

(c) Organization of work

17. At its 1st plenary session, the Subsidiary Body approved the proposed organization of work.³

18. It also agreed that Ms. von Weissenberg would assist the Chair by chairing the discussions under certain agenda items.

² CBD/SBSTTA/25/1/Rev.1.

³ CBD/SBSTTA/25/1/Add.1/Rev.3, annex I.

Item 3

Facilitating the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the monitoring of its progress

(a) Monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

19. The Subsidiary Body considered agenda item 3 (a) at its 1st plenary session. It had before it a note by the Secretariat on the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,⁴ which included a draft recommendation. It also had before it, as an information document, an advance unedited version of the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework on its third meeting.⁵

20. The Co-Chair of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group, James Williams (United Kingdom), made a presentation to provide an update on the work of the Group.

21. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt (on behalf of the African States), European Union, Finland, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Malawi, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia (on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean States), Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Uganda, United Kingdom, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen and Zimbabwe.⁶

22. Statements were also made by representatives of the Aichi prefecture government, the CBD Women's Caucus, the Global Youth Biodiversity Network, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and The Nature Conservancy.

23. Following the exchange of views, the Chair established a contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Plesník and Mr. Toussaint and with the Co-Chairs of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group, Maria Cecilia Londoño Murcia and Mr. Williams, serving as resource persons. The mandate of the contact group was to focus on the annex to document CBD/SBSTTA/25/2, which contained the list of binary indicator questions.

24. At its 7th plenary session, on 18 October, the Subsidiary Body considered a revised draft recommendation submitted by the Chair. The revised draft recommendation was approved, as orally amended by the representative of the Secretariat, for formal adoption by the Subsidiary Body as draft recommendation CBD/SBSTTA/25/L.8.

25. At its 8th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBSTTA/25/L.8 as recommendation 25/1 (see sect. I).

(b) Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review

26. The Subsidiary Body considered agenda item 3 (b) at its 2nd plenary session. It had before it a note by the Secretariat on the scientific, technical and technological inputs that should inform the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Framework,⁷ which included a draft recommendation with elements for the Subsidiary Body on Implementation to consider in developing a draft decision on the concrete procedures for the global review.

27. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon (on behalf of the African States), Canada, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, European Union, France, Germany, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands

⁴ CBD/SBSTTA/25/2.

⁵ CBD/IND/AHTEG/2023/3/2.

⁶ Statements submitted to the Secretariat are available at www.cbd.int/conferences/nairobi-2023/sbstta-25/documents.

⁷ CBD/SBSTTA/25/3.

(Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and United Kingdom.

28. Statements were also made by representatives of the CBD Women's Caucus, the Global Youth Biodiversity Network, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and the International Union for Conservation of Nature.

29. Following the exchange of views, the Chair established a contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Voigt-Hanssen and Mr. Qtishat, with the mandate to discuss the recommendation in and annex II to document CBD/SBSTTA/25/3, which contained the terms of reference of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Group for the Preparation of the Global Report on Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

30. At its 7th plenary session, following a report back from the co-chairs of the contact group, the Subsidiary Body considered a revised draft recommendation, submitted by the Chair, on the scientific, technical and technological inputs that should inform the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Framework. Following an exchange of views, the revised draft recommendation was approved, as orally amended, for formal adoption by the Subsidiary Body as draft recommendation CBD/SBSTTA/25/L.7.

31. At its 8th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBSTTA/25/L.7, as orally amended, as recommendation 25/2 (see sect. I).

(c) Approaches to identifying scientific and technical needs to support the implementation of the Framework, including its implications for the programmes of work of the Convention

32. The Subsidiary Body considered agenda item 3 (c) at its 2nd plenary session. It had before it a note by the Secretariat on approaches to identifying scientific and technical needs to support the implementation of the Framework, including the implications of the Framework for the programmes of work of the Convention,⁸ which included a draft recommendation. It also had before it, as an information document, a note by the Secretariat on the rapid analysis of the programmes of work established under the Convention with respect to the targets of the Framework.⁹

33. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, European Union, Finland, Germany, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Malawi, Mexico, Namibia (on behalf of the African States), New Zealand, Russian Federation, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Switzerland, Türkiye and United Kingdom.

34. Statements were also made by representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Secretariat of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention).

35. Further statements were made by representatives of Birdlife International (also on behalf of the Wildlife Conservation Society and the Zoological Society of London), the CBD Women's Caucus, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and the International Union for Conservation of Nature.

36. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a revised draft recommendation, in consultation with the Secretariat, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body, taking into account the views expressed or supported by Parties.

37. At its 6th plenary session, on 18 October, the Subsidiary Body considered a revised draft recommendation submitted by the Chair. Following an exchange of views, the revised draft recommendation was approved, as orally amended, for formal adoption by the Subsidiary Body as draft recommendation CBD/SBSTTA/25/L.5.

⁸ CBD/SBSTTA/25/4.

⁹ CBD/SBSTTA/25/INF/1.

38. At its 8th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBSTTA/25/L.5, as orally amended, as recommendation 25/3 (see sect. I).

(d) Plant conservation

39. The Subsidiary Body considered agenda item 3 (d) at its 2nd plenary session. It had before it a note by the Secretariat on plant conservation,¹⁰ which included a draft recommendation. It also had before it, as an information document, a note by the Secretariat on technical rationales for the implementation of the set of complementary actions related to plant conservation in support of the Framework.¹¹

40. The Co-Chair of the Global Partnership on Plant Conservation, Maïté Delmas, made a presentation on the set of complementary actions related to plant conservation to support the implementation of the Framework.

41. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Canada, Colombia, Germany, Indonesia, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom.

42. At its 3rd plenary session, on 16 October, the Subsidiary Body resumed its consideration of the sub-item.

43. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, European Union, Japan, Kenya (on behalf of the African States), Mexico, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Switzerland, Türkiye and Uganda.

44. A statement was also made by the representative of the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

45. Further statements were made by representatives of Botanic Gardens Conservation International and the CBD Women's Caucus.

46. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a revised draft recommendation, in consultation with the Secretariat, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body, taking into account the views expressed or supported by Parties.

47. At its 5th plenary session, on 17 October, the Subsidiary Body considered a revised draft recommendation on plant conservation submitted by the Chair. Following an exchange of views, the revised draft recommendation was approved for formal adoption by the Subsidiary Body as draft recommendation CBD/SBSTTA/25/L.2.

48. At its 8th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBSTTA/25/L.2 as recommendation 25/4 (see sect. I).

49. The representative of Austria, asking that her remarks be reflected in the report, expressed concern regarding the lack of opportunity to discuss the annex to the recommendation before its adoption, and in particular the complementary action to Target 17, which had been put forward during the meeting and, therefore, had not been subject to the pre-meeting review.

Item 4

Findings from the assessments by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and their implications for the work undertaken under the Convention

50. At its 3rd plenary session, the Subsidiary Body considered agenda item 4, with Ms. von Weissenberg chairing the discussion.

¹⁰ CBD/SBSTTA/25/5.

¹¹ CBD/SBSTTA/25/INF/4.

Findings from the assessments by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

51. The Subsidiary Body began by considering the findings from the assessments by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. It had before it notes by the Secretariat, which included draft recommendations, on its reviews of findings from the *Methodological Assessment Report on the Diverse Values and Valuation of Nature*, the *Thematic Assessment Report on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species* and the *Thematic Assessment Report on Invasive Alien Species and Their Control* of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform and their implications for the work undertaken under the Convention.¹²

52. The Executive Secretary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, Anne Larigauderie, gave a presentation on the thematic assessment of invasive alien species. Supplementary presentations were made by the co-chair of the thematic assessment of invasive alien species and their control, Helen Roy, the co-chair of the methodological assessment of the diverse values and valuation of nature, Mike Christie, and the co-chair of the thematic assessment of the sustainable use of wild species, Marla Emery.

53. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, European Union, Finland, Gabon, Ghana (on behalf of the African States), India, Japan, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Malawi, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tonga, Türkiye and United Kingdom.

54. Statements were also made by representatives of the Global Youth Biodiversity Network, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and the International Union for Conservation of Nature.

55. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that she would prepare revised draft recommendations, in consultation with the Secretariat, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body, taking into account the views expressed or supported by Parties.

56. At its 5th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body considered a revised draft recommendation, submitted by the Chair, on the review of findings from the *Methodological Assessment Report on the Diverse Values and Valuation of Nature of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* and their implications for the work undertaken under the Convention. Following an exchange of views, the revised draft recommendation, as orally amended, was approved for formal adoption by the Subsidiary Body as draft recommendation CBD/SBSTTA/25/L.3.

57. At its 6th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body considered a revised draft recommendation on invasive alien species, submitted by the Chair, covering agenda item 5 as well as the relevant aspects of agenda item 4 (see the conclusion under agenda item 5).

58. At its 7th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body considered a revised draft recommendation on sustainable wildlife management, submitted by the Chair, covering agenda item 6 as well as the relevant aspects of agenda item 4 (see the conclusion under agenda item 6).

59. At its 8th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBSTTA/25/L.3, as orally amended, as recommendation 25/5 (see sect. I).

Findings from the assessment by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

¹² CBD/SBSTTA/25/6, CBD/SBSTTA/25/7 and CBD/SBSTTA/25/8/Rev.1, respectively.

60. The Subsidiary Body then turned to the findings from an assessment by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. It had before it a note by the Secretariat, including a draft recommendation, on the findings from the *Sixth Assessment Report* of the Intergovernmental Panel and their implications for the work undertaken under the Convention.¹³
61. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Belgium, Brazil, European Union, Mexico, South Africa, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.
62. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that she would prepare a revised draft recommendation, in consultation with the Secretariat, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body, taking into account the views expressed or supported by Parties.
63. At its 7th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body considered a revised draft recommendation on biodiversity and climate change, submitted by the Chair, covering agenda item 7 as well as the relevant aspects of agenda item 4 (see the conclusion under agenda item 7).

Item 5

Invasive alien species

64. The Subsidiary Body considered agenda item 5 at its 4th plenary session, on 16 October. It had before it a note by the Secretariat on invasive alien species,¹⁴ which included a draft recommendation and revised versions of the six annexes to decision 15/27 of the Conference of the Parties. It also had before it, as an information document, a note by the Secretariat on the report of the open-ended online forum on invasive alien species.¹⁵
65. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, European Union, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Seychelles, South Africa (on behalf of the African States), Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, United Kingdom and Vanuatu (also on behalf of the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Tonga and Tuvalu).
66. Statements were also made by representatives of the CBD Women's Caucus, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and the International Union for Conservation of Nature.
67. Following the exchange of views, the Chair established a contact group, co-chaired by Ms. Barudanović and Mr. Mikissa, to work on the proposed amendments to the annexes, and said that he would prepare a revised draft recommendation, in consultation with the Secretariat, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body, taking into account the views expressed or supported by Parties.
68. At its 6th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body considered a revised draft recommendation on invasive alien species, submitted by the Chair, covering agenda item 5 as well as the relevant aspects of agenda item 4. Following an exchange of views, the revised draft recommendation was approved, as orally amended, for formal adoption by the Subsidiary Body as draft recommendation CBD/SBSTTA/25/L.4.
69. At its 8th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBSTTA/25/L.4, as orally amended, as recommendation 25/6 (see sect. I).

¹³ CBD/SBSTTA/25/9.

¹⁴ CBD/SBSTTA/25/10.

¹⁵ CBD/SBSTTA/25/INF/3.

Item 6

Sustainable wildlife management

70. The Subsidiary Body considered agenda item 6 at its 4th plenary session. It had before it a note by the Secretariat on sustainable wildlife management,¹⁶ which included suggested elements of a recommendation.

71. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Democratic Republic of the Congo, European Union, Finland, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa (on behalf of the African States), Spain, Switzerland, Türkiye, Tuvalu (also on behalf of the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Tonga and Vanuatu), United Kingdom and Zimbabwe.

72. Statements were also made by representatives of FAO and the Secretariat of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals.

73. Further statements were made by representatives of the CBD Women's Caucus, the China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation, the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management and the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity.

74. 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.

75. At its 7th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body considered a revised draft recommendation on sustainable wildlife management, submitted by the Chair, covering agenda item 6 as well as the relevant aspects of agenda item 4. Following an exchange of views, the revised draft recommendation was approved, as orally amended, for formal adoption by the Subsidiary Body as draft recommendation CBD/SBSTTA/25/L.6.

76. At its 8th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBSTTA/25/L.6 as recommendation 25/7 (see sect. I).

Item 7

Biodiversity and climate change

77. The Subsidiary Body began its consideration of agenda item 7 at its 4th plenary session. It had before it a note by the Secretariat on biodiversity and climate change,¹⁷ which included a draft recommendation. It also had before it, as an information document, a note by the Secretariat containing a synthesis of views and information on biodiversity and climate change.¹⁸

78. The Co-Chair of the intergovernmental consultations on nature-based solutions mandated by the United Nations Environment Assembly of UNEP, Sikeade Egbuwalo (Nigeria), made a presentation on the outcome of the consultations.

79. At its 5th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body resumed its consideration of the agenda item.

80. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia (also on behalf of Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Mexico and Peru), Cook Islands (on behalf of Fiji, Kiribati, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu), Costa Rica, Cuba (on behalf of the small island developing States attending the present meeting), Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini (on behalf of the

¹⁶ CBD/SBSTTA/25/11.

¹⁷ CBD/SBSTTA/25/12.

¹⁸ CBD/SBSTTA/25/INF/2.

African States), European Union, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).¹⁹

81. Statements were also made by representatives of 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, the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction.

82. Following the exchange of views, the Chair established a contact group, co-chaired by Ms. Stevens and Ms. Canepa Montalvo, with the mandate to finalize the draft recommendations.

83. At its 7th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body considered a revised draft recommendation on biodiversity and climate change, submitted by the Chair, covering agenda item 7 as well as the relevant aspects of agenda item 4.

84. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, European Union, Germany, Malawi, Portugal and South Africa.

85. The Chair established a small informal group to discuss the issues further and arrive at a text proposal.

86. At its 8th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body resumed its consideration of the revised draft recommendation and approved it, as orally amended, for formal adoption by the Subsidiary Body as draft recommendation CBD/SBSTTA/25/L.9.

87. The Subsidiary Body subsequently adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBSTTA/25/L.9 as recommendation 25/8 (see sect. I).

Item 8

Other matters

88. At the 8th plenary session, statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Colombia and Iraq.

Item 9

Adoption of the report

89. At its 8th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body adopted the present report, as orally amended, on the basis of the draft report prepared by the Rapporteur,²⁰ on the understanding that the Rapporteur would be entrusted with its finalization.

Item 10

Closure of the meeting

90. Following the customary exchange of courtesies, the meeting was declared closed at 12.55 p.m. on 19 October.

¹⁹ Not all statements could be delivered orally; however, all that were submitted in writing to the Secretariat have made available at www.cbd.int/conferences/nairobi-2023/sbstta-25/documents.

²⁰ CBD/SBSTTA/25/L.1.