



Convention on Biological Diversity

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

Cali, Colombia, 21 October–1 November 2024
Items 5, 7 and 9–28 of the provisional agenda*

**Date and venue of future meetings of the
Conference of the Parties**

**Administration of the Convention and budget for
the trust funds**

**Digital sequence information on genetic resources
Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting
and review**

Resource mobilization and financial mechanism.

**Capacity-building and development, technical and
scientific cooperation, clearing-house mechanism
and knowledge management**

**Cooperation with international organizations and
bodies established under other conventions.**

**Implementation of Article 8(j) and related
provisions**

Communication, education and public awareness

**Scientific and technical needs to support the
implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global**

**Biodiversity Framework, including implications
for the programmes of work of the Convention**

**Mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across
sectors**

Diverse values of biodiversity

Sustainable wildlife management

**Marine and coastal biodiversity, and island
biodiversity**

Invasive alien species

Biodiversity and health

Plant conservation

Synthetic biology

Biodiversity and climate change

Liability and redress (Article 14, paragraph 2)

**Review of the effectiveness of processes under the
Convention and its Protocols**

**Multi-year programme of work of the Conference
of the Parties**

Compilation of draft decisions for the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity

Note by the Secretariat

Introduction

1. The present note contains a compilation of draft decisions for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its sixteenth meeting. The draft decisions are organized according to the provisional agenda for the meeting. The compilation comprises the draft decisions contained in the various recommendations from the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, the fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, the twelfth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention

* Revised on 30 September 2024 to correct the draft decision under item 18.

* CBD/COP/16/1.

and the second meeting of the Working Group on Benefit-sharing from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources, as well as additional elements developed by the Executive Secretary in the light of, inter alia, previous decisions of the Conference of the Parties or recommendations of its subsidiary bodies. The mandates for such additional elements are provided in the documents prepared under each relevant agenda item of the present meeting. Items for which no draft decision is envisaged or has been prepared (i.e. items 1–4 and 29–31) are also indicated in the compilation, with an explanatory note, for the sake of providing an exhaustive list of items.

2. The compilation will be complemented, under agenda item 8, by the outcomes of the fifth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, which will be held from 16 to 18 October 2024.

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Items 1 to 4

No draft decisions are envisaged under items 1 to 4 and 6, owing to the nature of those items. The actions required on the part of the Conference of the Parties under those items are reflected in the annotated provisional agenda.¹

Item 5

Date and venue of future meetings of the Conference of the Parties

The following draft decision has been prepared by the Secretariat.

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decision XIII/33 of 17 December 2016, in which the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity² set, in line with rule 21, paragraph 1, of the rules of procedure for its meetings³ the rotation of the office of the President among the five United Nations regional groups, starting from its seventeenth meeting,

Taking note with appreciation of the offer made by the Government of [to be completed] to host the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety⁴ and the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization,⁵

1. *Decides* that the seventeenth meeting of Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization will be held in [to be completed] in the last quarter of 2026;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to consult with the Government of [to be completed], with a view to negotiating a hosting arrangement in conformity with the applicable resolutions of the United Nations and in compliance with the guidelines for the preparation of host government agreements falling under General Assembly 40/243⁶ in order to conclude and sign a host country agreement at least six months before the date of the meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

3. *Invites* interested Parties from the Latin American and Caribbean States to notify the Executive Secretary in a timely manner of their offers to host the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol.

¹ CBD/COP/16/1/Add.1.

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

³ Decision I/1, as amended in decision V/20.

⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2226, No. 30619.

⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3008, No. 30619.

⁶ ST/AI/342.

Item 7

Administration of the Convention and budget for the trust funds

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation 4/14 of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation. It will be supplemented by elements and tables addressing budgetary aspects that will be provided in document CBD/COP/16/4.

Administrative and budgetary matters

**[The Conference of the Parties,*

Recalling decision 15/34 of 19 December 2022,

Welcoming with appreciation the financial contributions from developed country Parties to the voluntary trust funds of the Convention on Biological Diversity⁷ and its Protocols to facilitate the participation of developing country Parties and indigenous peoples and local communities in the processes of the Convention and its Protocols,

Recalling decisions IV/17 of 15 May 1998, VII/33 and VII/34 of 20 February 2004, VIII/10 of 31 March 2006 and X/45 of 29 October 2010, including the revised administrative arrangements between the United Nations Environment Programme and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity contained in annex I to decision X/45,

Noting that the recruitment process for the position of Executive Secretary is also subject to the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations⁸ and the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations,⁹ including those that relate to human resources,

1. *Encourages* developed country Parties and other Parties in a position to do so to facilitate engagement of the Secretariat with potential alternative donors to the Special Voluntary Trust Fund, including private and philanthropic bodies, to assist in funding the participation of eligible developing country Parties in meetings of the Parties to the Convention and its Protocols;

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the full and effective participation of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as Parties with economies in transition, in meetings of the Parties to the Convention and its Protocols;

3. *Recognizes* the need to secure adequate funding to enable the participation of at least two delegates from each developing country Party in meetings of the Parties to the Convention and its Protocols;

Option 1

4. *Emphasizes* the need for inclusive, transparent and objective processes in the appointment of future executive secretaries of the Convention, in line with section II of the revised administrative arrangements between the United Nations Environment Programme and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, contained in annex I to decision X/45, and the need to improve the procedure and relevant guidelines in order to ensure that the Parties, through the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, are able to fulfil their consultative role, in particular concerning the terms of reference for the position and the review of the recommended candidate.

* The present draft decision was prepared by the Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation with the support of the Secretariat, following the first reading of agenda item 13. The text of the draft decision was not reviewed by the Subsidiary Body at its fourth meeting.

⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

⁸ ST/SGB/2018/1/Rev.2.

⁹ ST/SGB/2013/4 and ST/SGB/2013/4/Amend.1.

Option 2

Recalling that the revised administrative arrangements between the United Nations Environment Programme and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, contained in annex I to decision X/45, stipulates that the Executive Secretary is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations as recommended by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme in consultation with the Conference of the Parties through its Bureau,

Recalling also the call by the Conference of the Parties in its decisions IV/17, VII/33, VIII/10 and X/45, including the revised administrative arrangements contained in annex I to decision X/45, for a transparent and objective process for the appointment of the Executive Secretary,

Noting that the recruitment process for the position of Executive Secretary is also subject to the regulations and rules of the United Nations, including those that relate to human resources,

4. *Clarifies* that, for the purposes of interpreting article 2 of the revised administrative arrangements between the United Nations Environment Programme and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Conference of the Parties will consider itself properly consulted through its Bureau if all the following actions have been undertaken:

(a) Acting on behalf of the Secretary-General, the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme presents to the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties an initial proposal for the terms of reference for the selection of a new Executive Secretary, containing the criteria to guide the recruitment process;

(b) The Bureau of the Conference of the Parties is given adequate time, which should not be less than one month, to consider the proposed terms of reference through regional consultations and conveys its views to the Executive Director;

(c) Should the case arise, the Executive Director shall justify the reasons, in writing, for not incorporating any of the suggestions submitted by the Bureau into the final version of the terms of reference;

(d) Following the establishment of a transparent process for recruitment, open to nominations by all Parties, and a selection process resulting in a recommendation to the Secretary-General, the Executive Director informs the Bureau of a potential nominee and indicates why the candidate is believed to best meet the criteria, including when compared with other shortlisted candidates;

(e) The Bureau is given adequate time, which should not be less than one month, to consider the proposed nomination;

(f) If there is no consensus within the Bureau, the Executive Director is informed by the President of the Conference of the Parties that the proposed nomination should not proceed and that the selection process should continue until the Bureau is presented with a proposed nomination that it deems consensual;

(g) Considering its formal role in the appointment process, the Bureau must receive from the Executive Director, in a timely manner, all information necessary for its consideration. If the Bureau seeks additional clarification on any issue, this should be provided by the Executive Director;

(h) Considering that all Bureau members are expected to engage with their constituencies throughout the process, the Executive Director should transmit the relevant information to the Bureau in a format that, while respecting the confidentiality rules that apply to recruitment processes, will allow for the circulation of that information to national focal points for the Convention.]

Item 8

Progress on the preparation of targets and updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans by Parties in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

The Conference of the Parties will be invited to consider agenda item 8 on the basis of the work of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fifth meeting and to adopt a decision on the basis of a recommendation by the Subsidiary Body.

Item 9

Digital sequence information on genetic resources

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation 2/1 of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Benefit-sharing from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources.

The Conference of the Parties,

[*Recognizing* the lack of accountability, transparency and inclusive governance in existing public databases and data-sharing practices that do not align with international instruments on access and benefit-sharing, which limits the fair and equitable benefit distribution from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources, and acknowledging that insufficient national capacity in developing countries further constrain their ability to benefit fairly and equitably from those resources,]

[*Placeholder for additional preambular paragraphs.*]

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

[

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to establish a database for digital sequence information on genetic resources under the clearing-house mechanism, to facilitate the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of such information;

3. *Decides* that the digital sequence information on genetic resources database shall:

(a) Enable a safe, secure, accountable and legitimate method of making digital sequence information on genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge publicly available in accordance with applicable national law, and with the prior and informed consent of the provider of the genetic material from which such information is generated, and to secure benefits in line with the present decision;

(b) Provide to developing country Parties that lack capacities facilities to generate, store, share and use digital sequence information on genetic resources, and to receive benefits from such use in accordance with their national access and benefit-sharing systems;

(c) Support non-monetary benefit-sharing by enabling capacity-building, technology transfer, training opportunities and information-sharing among all Parties, in particular developing country Parties;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to report on the progress of those actions at the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

5. *Decides* to develop specific frameworks for sharing non-monetary benefits for the sectors listed in enclosure A to the annex, on the basis of the needs identified by Parties;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to facilitate the development of the frameworks, incorporating input from Parties and relevant stakeholders;

7. *Invites* Parties to submit their identified needs and relevant information by [specified date];

8. *Requests* that the draft frameworks be presented to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice for review, with a view to having them adopted at the [XXth] meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

]

[

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

1. [All] [commercial] users of digital sequence information on genetic resources [held in [public] databases] [are encouraged to][will][should][shall] share [monetary or non-monetary] benefits arising from its use in a fair and equitable manner.

2. [Users of digital sequence information on genetic resources [in all countries][in developed countries] that generate [monetary benefits][profits][revenue][turnover][sales] from its use [are encouraged to][will][should][shall] [share monetary benefits through][contribute] [mandatory] payments to the global fund [, *placeholder for a threshold/exemption*].

[3. The following options are proposed:

Option A. Users of digital sequence information on genetic resources [are encouraged to][will][should][shall] contribute to the global fund [X] per cent of the [profits][revenue][turnover] generated by products [and services] placed on the market that have benefited from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources in their development.

Option B. Users of digital sequence information on genetic resources [that [in sectors that are highly reliant on][directly or indirectly benefit from] the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources in their commercial activities][in sectors that [have benefited from][rely on] the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources] [are encouraged to][will][should][shall] contribute to the global fund [X] per cent [as an indicative rate, depending on their circumstances] of their [profits][revenue][turnover][sales]. [A][An indicative] list of [such sectors][sectors to which such users may belong] is contained in enclosure A.

Option C. A contribution to the global fund of 1 per cent of the retail value of all products [and services] [that have been developed or created using][linked to the utilization of] [digital sequence information on genetic resources][biological resources].

Option D. Users of digital sequence information on genetic resources that actively use digital sequence information on genetic resources [are encouraged to][will][should][shall] contribute a portion of their [revenue][profit] to the global fund.

]

[4. Entities active in the sectors mentioned in enclosure A that do not directly or indirectly benefit from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources in their commercial activities will have the option to provide information in this regard.]

]

5. [All users of digital sequence information on genetic resources[, in line with their individual circumstances,] [are encouraged to][will][should][shall] share non-monetary benefits in a fair and equitable manner, [regardless of their specific monetary contributions, and as agreed between Parties and in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework], noting that the sharing of such non-monetary benefits does not replace any responsibilities arising from the provisions of the multilateral mechanism with respect to the sharing of monetary benefits through the global fund set out in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4.]

6. Non-monetary benefits should be shared[[, including through][in the form of] capacity-building and development, [participatory and community-based research,] knowledge-sharing, technology transfer[, upon mutually agreed terms,] and technical and scientific cooperation, including to support, among other things, the generation of, access to and use and storage of digital

sequence information on genetic resources, as well as the self-identified needs of indigenous peoples and local communities, [and people of African descent],¹⁰ including women and youth from those communities. The sharing of non-monetary benefits [may][will] [continue to be undertaken in the context of existing and] build on ongoing [activities][practices and arrangements] and [may][will] be facilitated through the long-term strategic framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity¹¹ for capacity-building and development and its mechanism to strengthen technical and scientific cooperation in support of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.]

7. [The sharing of non-monetary benefits may be facilitated by enhancing the effectiveness of the clearing-house mechanism under the Convention by including a database to facilitate the exchange of information on digital sequence information on genetic resources and its use, thus enhancing collaboration and cooperation among Parties and providing information on demand for capacity-building.][The sharing of non-monetary benefits may be facilitated through [a][an existing] clearing house under the Convention, which could provide information on demand [from Parties] for capacity-building and allow the showcasing and voluntary reporting of ongoing non-monetary benefit-sharing [against headline indicator C.2]. [The sharing of non-monetary benefits could be further facilitated by the global fund.]] [Specific frameworks for sharing non-monetary benefits should be developed for the sectors listed in enclosure A and based on the needs identified by Parties.]

8. [Database and academic institutions are not expected to make monetary contributions to the global fund.]

9. Entities operating [large] public databases on digital sequence information on genetic resources [are invited to][will][should][shall][, as appropriate]:

(a) Make information on the multilateral mechanism available to [users][those accessing their] databases[, including information on the [requirements][possibilities and procedures] for users of digital sequence information on genetic resources related to the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from its use];

[(b) [Inform [users][uploaders] of the requirement][Require users] to comply with applicable national and international access and benefit-sharing obligations with respect to [genetic resources and] digital sequence information on genetic resources[, for user registration through clickwrap agreements];]

(c) Require[, where possible,] the provision of information on the country of origin [and the legal access] of the genetic resources [from which digital sequence information was derived[, as well as, when applicable, [traditional knowledge associated with those genetic resources][biocultural metadata indicating the use of traditional knowledge];]

(d) [Provide open access to digital sequence information on genetic resources, consistent with current international practices, taking into consideration][When operating an open access database, take into account][Apply] the principles of findability, accessibility, interoperability and reusability (FAIR) and of collective benefits, authority to control, responsibility and ethics (CARE) to data governance, as well the recommendations set out in [section III of] the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization *Recommendation on Open Science*;

[(e) Ensure that any new submissions of digital sequence information on genetic resources will only be accepted when accompanied by a verifiable document indicating permission for publication from the national authorities of the country of origin of the genetic resource from which the digital sequence information is derived.]

¹⁰ Terminology relating to indigenous peoples and local communities and the possible inclusion of references to people of African descent will be aligned throughout the document according to the decision on Article 8(j) and related provisions to be adopted at the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

¹¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

- [10. Parties funding, sponsoring or hosting sequence databases shall ensure that entities operating such databases will take measures to ensure the effective implementation of the present decision and other relevant future decisions of the Conference of the Parties.]
11. Parties [are invited to][should][must] take administrative, policy or legislative measures, consistent with national legislation, to [incentivize][facilitate][require][ensure] contributions [from users in their jurisdiction] to the global fund[, in particular from large and transnational companies,] in line with the modalities of the multilateral mechanism.
- [12. Parties may, by notification or other measures, determine that digital sequence information on genetic resources is under the scope of the multilateral mechanism and require users to use Convention on Biological Diversity sequence databases to share benefits, in line with the modalities of the multilateral mechanism.]
13. Contributions to the global fund may be made directly or through a national authority, as determined by the relevant Government. [Receipts will be issued annually for each year that contributions are made.]
- [14. Users that make monetary contributions to the fund in line with the modalities of the multilateral mechanism are considered to be in [compliance][conformity] with the requirements related to the fair and equitable sharing of monetary benefits arising from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources under the multilateral mechanism [*placeholder for a definition of digital sequence information on genetic resources under the multilateral mechanism*].]
15. [Receipts will be issued annually for each year that contributions are made.][For each annual contribution, receipts will be issued [automatically] when payments are made[, serving as certificates of compliance].][Receipts for the required annual contributions from users of digital sequence information on genetic resources will indicate compliance with the multilateral mechanism, provided that the used sequences have been published in a public database with the approval of the national authorities of the country of origin of the genetic resource from which the digital sequence information is derived.] [Certificates will be issued providing proof of compliance of the respective users and excluding them from any additional benefit-sharing claims from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources.]
16. [Additional] [voluntary] contributions [additional to those provided for in the paragraphs above] to the global fund from businesses, non-profit or philanthropic organizations and Governments are encouraged.
17. Funding in the global fund should be allocated in a fair, equitable, transparent, accountable and gender-responsive manner.
18. [Funding should support the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity [and, inter alia, benefit indigenous peoples and local communities, including women and youth within those communities,] [in all countries] and the building of capacity and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms to generate, access, use, analyse and store digital sequence information on genetic resources[in developing countries] [to foster the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and contribute to scientific research on biodiversity].] [In particular,] funding should be used to support the realization of the objectives of the Convention and the achievement of the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including through the delivery of activities described in national biodiversity strategies and action plans.
19. Funding will be allocated taking into account [the overall level of funding available in the global fund and] [an indicative list of elements for a][an initial] formula, as set out in enclosure B. [X] per cent of the global fund will be set aside to support the self-identified needs of indigenous peoples and local communities, including women and youth within those communities [in all countries][, in particular in developing countries], [through direct payments through their self-identified institutions or through government, according to circumstances][through national Governments, with a mandatory component for supporting indigenous peoples and local

communities to be included within governmental proposals submitted to the fund]. [In addition, [X] per cent of the fund will be specifically set aside to support [technology transfer and] technical development, ensuring that all Parties, in particular developing country Parties, have access to the tools and expertise necessary to fully participate and benefit from digital sequence information on genetic resources.] [The formula will be reviewed by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting on the basis of the work of a group established with the terms of reference provided in enclosure C.]

20. [With regard to disbursement, the following options are proposed:

Option A. Funding will be disbursed on the basis of projects developed through a country-driven or community-driven process, as appropriate, that meet criteria that may be established by the Conference of the Parties, taking into account indicative allocations, as described in paragraph 19.

Option B. Funding will be disbursed through direct allocations to countries, as described in paragraph 19. Each recipient Party is invited to designate or establish, as appropriate, a national entity, such as a national biodiversity fund, to receive funds and distribute them to support the activities set out in paragraph 18. Such entities should [operate according to internationally accepted fiduciary standards and] provide [annual] reports through national focal points on the activities supported by the funds [and be audited by the international entity]. Recipient Parties, at their own discretion, may alternatively designate an international, regional or subregional entity to fulfil those functions.]

21. The fund will be administered by [*place holder for final decision by the Conference of the Parties, taking into consideration, inter alia, recommendations of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Benefit-sharing from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources and the Advisory Committee on Resource Mobilization*] [, in accordance with decisions of the Conference of Parties, and under the authority of and accountable to the Conference of Parties].

22. The multilateral mechanism and its fund will operate according to the principles of inclusivity, equity and transparency.

23. The multilateral mechanism must respect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities¹² over their traditional knowledge, traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources and genetic resources [and data related to them], including with respect to species and places considered as sacred, which should only be [provided][published] with their free, prior and informed consent¹³ [, in accordance with relevant national legislation, international instruments, including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and human rights law].

24. [Parties with national][Where Parties put in place] measures on access and benefit-sharing from digital sequence information on genetic resources, [the measures] should be [compatible][in alignment] with the multilateral mechanism and should not result in a duplication of [the benefits shared from the use of such information][obligations to share benefits from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources][through the multilateral mechanism].

[25. The multilateral mechanism will be implemented in [cooperation][a mutually supportive manner] with other international access and benefit-sharing instruments [associated with the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources][, with a view to enhancing mutual supportiveness and coherence][and avoiding duplicative payments]. It should be able to adapt in response to developments in other forums[, and this could be facilitated] [through, for example, a collective arrangement with those instruments]. [Where specialized access and benefit-sharing mechanisms instrument establish a multilateral mechanism on digital sequence information on genetic resources that is consistent with and does not run counter to the objectives of the Convention and the Nagoya

¹² See footnote 10 regarding terminology related to “indigenous peoples and local communities”.

¹³ All references to “free, prior and informed consent” refer to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” and “approval and involvement”.

Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization,¹⁴ the multilateral mechanism under the Convention does not apply for the Party or Parties to the specialized instrument in respect of the specific digital sequence information on genetic resources covered by and for the purpose of the specialized instrument.]] [Bodies established under other international access and benefit-sharing instruments are invited to collaborate with the multilateral mechanism and streamline benefit-sharing processes, where appropriate.] [The provisions of the mechanism will not affect the rights and obligations of any Party deriving from any existing international agreement.]]

26. The multilateral mechanism, including the global fund, will operate under the authority and guidance of and be accountable to the Conference of the Parties.

27. The effectiveness of the multilateral mechanism, including the global fund, will be reviewed by the Conference of the Parties at its [eighteenth] meeting and at its every second subsequent meeting against the principles established in decision 15/9, taking into consideration the factors set out in enclosure D [and a methodology to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting], noting also the relevance of the review[s] of the Framework as a whole due to be conducted for the seventeenth and nineteenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties further to decision 15/6.

28. The review will also be informed by the relevant indicators of the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including the headline indicators for Goal C and Target 13 and a [binary] indicator for Target 13 [to support adaptive management].

29. In the light of the review described in paragraph 27, [and to support adaptive management,] the Conference of the Parties will consider at its [eighteenth] meeting the need, if any, to adjust the modalities [or design] of the mechanism, including the global fund, to improve its effectiveness with respect to the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources.

Enclosure A

[

[Indicative] list of sectors or subsectors [that directly or indirectly benefit from][[highly] reliant on] the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources [for their commercial activities]

1. Sectors or subsectors [that directly or indirectly benefit from][[highly] reliant on] the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources include:

(a) Pharmaceuticals, such as pharmaceuticals manufacturing, biopharmaceutics [and life science research];

[(b) Nutraceuticals (food and health supplements);]

(c) Cosmetics, such as the development and production of new cosmetics or the production of existing cosmetics using synthetic production means;

(d) [Plant and] animal breeding and [agricultural] biotechnology [industries][, such as agricultural technology (which includes [plant breeding and crop modification research,] the genetic modification of livestock [and support activities for plant production and veterinary pharmaceuticals, crop protection products, animal breeding, plant breeding and improving food safety])];

(e) Industrial biotechnology;

(f) [Laboratory equipment associated with the sequencing and use of digital sequence information on genetic resources, including reagents and supplies;]

¹⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3008, No. 30619.

[(g) Information, scientific and technical services related to digital sequence information on genetic resources (information services such as software and artificial intelligence used to characterize and analyse or store big data associated with digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as industrial sequencing or characterizing of digital sequence information on genetic resources as a third-party producer for other industries, such as pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and agriculture).]

2. The present list will be kept under review.

[3. Companies in the aforementioned sectors or subsectors may be excluded when they demonstrate that they do not highly rely on the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources.]

]

[Enclosure B

[Indicative list of elements for a][Initial] formula for allocation

To be [adopted][elaborated] at the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, taking into account the following [potential] criteria:

[

[(a) Biodiversity richness (terrestrial, freshwater and marine) and related concepts, such as endemism and level of threat and vulnerability;]

[(a)alt.1

(i) Biodiversity contribution: species diversity and genetic resource uniqueness, and regional biodiversity relevance;

(ii) Conservation needs: threat levels to biodiversity and protected area coverage;]

[(a)alt.2

(i) Biodiversity richness (terrestrial, freshwater and marine);

(ii) Level of endemism;

(iii) Level of threat;]

]

(b) Capacity needs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, taking into account the circumstances of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States and those with economies in transition, and of indigenous peoples and local communities [from all regions];

[(c) Level of development;]

[(d) Threat to biodiversity;]

[(e) Geographical origin of the genetic resources from which digital sequence information in the database was generated;]

[(f) Variety of ecosystems;]

[(g) Presence of extreme ecosystems;]

[(h) Presence of unique ecosystems;]

[(i) Level of threat to species and biodiversity.]

]

[Enclosure C**Terms of reference for the [Ad-hoc Technical Expert Group][Working Group] Group on Allocation Methodology**

1. The Group on Allocation Methodology is to provide technical advice and guidance on remaining and unresolved issues relating to the disbursement of funds from the global fund established in decision 15/9 (para. 16) and on the basis of paragraph [xx] of decision 16/--. In particular, the Group will develop an allocation methodology for disbursing funding from the global fund for [consideration][review] by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting.
- [2. The Group will comprise 10 technical experts nominated by Parties, 7 experts nominated by representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities from the seven sociocultural regions and 4 experts from relevant organizations. The Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Bureau, will select experts on the basis of nominations received from Parties, taking gender and the relevant technical expertise of the candidates into account and applying the procedure for avoiding or managing conflicts of interest set out in decision 14/33.]
3. The Group may draw on existing expertise and liaise with relevant organizations, as appropriate, in the execution of its mandate.
4. Subject to the availability of financial resources, the Group will meet, as needed, to ensure the timely provision of advice and will, wherever possible, meet back-to-back with other relevant meetings. Where possible, the Secretariat will use available means of electronic communication to reduce the need for in-person meetings.]

[Enclosure D**[Indicative factors][Factors] to be considered in the review**

To be elaborated taking into consideration the following, which is drawn from document CBD/WGDSI/2/2/Add.1:

- (a) Amount of funds mobilized through the global fund, in total and disaggregated by contributors and recipients (countries and indigenous peoples and local communities);
- [(b) The [indicative] list of sectors, as provided in enclosure A, taking the experience of the multilateral mechanism and new technical and commercial developments into account;]
- (c) Summary information on the activities supported by the fund[, inter alia, effectiveness evaluation of each project];
- (d) Estimates of the scope and value of the non-monetary benefits facilitated by the multilateral mechanism;
- (e) An assessment of the efficiency of the multilateral mechanism[, including the global fund], taking into account the costs of its operations and the suitability of the trigger for monetary contributions;
- (f) An assessment of the contribution of the multilateral mechanism to the realization of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity – [and the implementation of the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework];
- [(g) An assessment of the effectiveness of the multilateral mechanism in providing legal certainty to providers and users of digital sequence information on genetic resources;]
- [(h) Information on any interactions between the multilateral mechanism and benefits from the utilization of genetic resources under the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization;]

(i) Information on any multiple payments related to digital sequence information on genetic resources, taking into account benefits shared through the multilateral mechanism and those related to such information shared under national access and benefit-sharing measures;

(j) Information on any implications of the operation of the multilateral mechanism on the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including with respect to their traditional knowledge and associated genetic resources, as well as possible implications on other groups, including women and youth;

(k) Information on any implications of the operation of the multilateral mechanism on the operations of public databases on digital sequence information on genetic resources, in particular with respect to open access, as well as any implications on research and innovation, including potential implications for data governance;

(l) Information on the interactions and any synergies between the operation of the multilateral mechanism and other multilateral access and benefit-sharing instruments;

(m) A review of the interaction between the multilateral mechanism and any existing national [measures][arrangements] for access and benefit-sharing on digital sequence information on genetic resources;

[(n) The possibility of the voluntary extension of the multilateral mechanism to genetic resources in future;]

[(o) Information on other issues arising from new and emerging technologies that are relevant to the operation of the multilateral mechanism;]

[(p) Information on any implications of the operation of the multilateral mechanism on the operation of public databases on digital sequence information on genetic resources, including potential implications for data governance and measures taken by entities operating such databases pursuant to paragraph 9 of the annex;]

[(q) Information on the measures taken by Parties pursuant to paragraph 10 of the annex.]

]

Item 10

Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation 26/1 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice. The sixth, seventh and eighth preambular paragraphs and operative paragraph 15 come from recommendation 12/4 of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention. The third preambular paragraph, the optional disaggregations for indicators C.1 and C.2 under Goal C of annex I, and question 13.2bis in annex II have been updated following the request in paragraph 1 of recommendation 2/1 of the Ad Hoc Open-Ended Working Group on Benefit-sharing from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resource

Monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decision 15/5 of 19 December 2022, by which it adopted a monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and established the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,

Recalling also its decisions 15/4, 15/6, 15/7, 15/8 of 19 December 2022, 15/10 of 10 December 2022, 15/11, 15/13 of 19 December 2022 and 15/22 of 10 December 2022,

Noting with appreciation the work conducted by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators and the inputs from the Technical Expert Group on Financial Reporting,¹⁵ the Informal Advisory Group on Technical and Scientific Cooperation,¹⁶ the scientific and technical review of the traditional knowledge indicators requested by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity¹⁷ at its the twelfth meeting,¹⁸ the Ad Hoc Open-Ended Working Group on Benefit-sharing from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources at its second meeting¹⁹ and the work of the Liaison Group on the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,²⁰

Noting with appreciation also the contributions of international organizations and initiatives to the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators, as well as the work of Parties and national institutions to maintain national databases and data collection relevant to the monitoring of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,²¹

Noting with appreciation further the work under the Bern process²² to improve collaboration on the development of indicators related to biodiversity,

Recalling the previous work on indicators related to indigenous peoples and local communities, including in its decision [XIII/28](#) of 17 December 2016, on indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and decision 15/5 of 19 December 2022, on the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,

¹⁵ See CBD/FM/TEG/2024/1/2.

¹⁶ See CBD/TSC/IAG/2024/1/2.

¹⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹⁸ See CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/11.

¹⁹ See recommendation 2/1 of the Ad Hoc Open-Ended Working Group on Benefit-sharing from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources.

²⁰ See CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/13.

²¹ Decision 15/4, annex.

²² See www.unep.org/events/conference/bern-iii-conference-cooperation-among-biodiversity-related-conventions.

Underscoring the critical importance of engaging indigenous peoples and local communities and of taking into consideration their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices in the review of progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,

Recognizing the contributions of community-based monitoring and information systems to improving global biodiversity knowledge, data and information, while acknowledging the need to engage indigenous peoples and local communities in the development and management of those information systems, as well as the need for enhanced international cooperation to address technical and financial gaps in developing countries,

Noting the development of biodiversity and health-related indicators further to paragraph 2 (c) of decision 15/29 of 19 December 2022 and of indicators for the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation further to decisions 15/5 and 15/13,²³

Noting with appreciation the financial contributions from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the European Union, which enabled the work of the expert groups, the contribution from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for hosting an expert meeting on indicator 7.2, the financial contributions from the Government of the United Kingdom for the indicator studies on access and benefit-sharing and private sector finance, and the financial contribution from the Government of Canada for the development of the explanatory guidance and gap analysis, as well as the in-kind support from the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre in support of the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators,

Recalling paragraph 13 of decision 15/6, in which the Conference of the Parties requested all Parties to use headline indicators and to provide responses on binary questions, as set out in the monitoring framework of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in their national reports and supplemented, as appropriate, by optional component and complementary indicators also included therein and other national indicators providing flexibility in the progressive implementation of the provision in that paragraph to countries, in particular developing countries, in the light of the fact that not all indicators were ready at the time and of the need for capacity-building and development on the headline indicators,

Noting that there is an existing process to develop an indicator for the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030)²⁴ in response to the adoption of the Framework,²⁵

Recognizing that the capacities for the collection and generation of data, maintenance of databases and processing of biodiversity-relevant data are uneven and that developing countries require support in terms of means of implementation in that regard, including through international cooperation, resource mobilization, information infrastructure, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer,

Recognizing also the importance of strengthening national monitoring, reporting, review and information systems and that those systems are the primary source of information for monitoring the implementation of the Framework, including monitoring at the ecosystem level, in line with national circumstances and priorities,

[1. *Endorses* the technical updates to the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, as contained in annex I to the present decision, which support the operationalization of the monitoring framework and comprise headline, binary, component and complementary indicators and optional headline indicator disaggregations;]

²³ See also recommendations 25/4 and 26/9 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.

²⁴ Decision 15/11, annex.

²⁵ Women4biodiversity, with support from the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre, is developing a methodology through a consultative process. See www.women4biodiversity.org/information-session-on-indicator-methodology-of-target23-of-the-global-biodiversity-framework/.

[2. *Agrees* to add headline indicators for Target 22 of the Framework, including headline indicator 22.1, on land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities, and binary indicator 5.b for Target 5, on trade in wild species;]

[3. *Adopts* the list of binary questions contained in annex II to the present decision;]

[4. *Welcomes* the guidance on the monitoring framework provided by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,²⁶ and invites Parties to make use of the guidance as relevant and appropriate, including the metadata for the headline and binary indicators, the approaches to taking section C of the Framework into consideration when implementing the monitoring framework, and the overarching guidance on the implementation of the monitoring framework and on gaps and opportunities;]

5. *Takes note* of the current status of development of the headline indicators and the current status of guidance related to the consideration of section C of the Framework contained in tables 1 and 2 of annex II to document CBD/SBSTTA/26/2, as prepared by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators;

[6. *Notes with appreciation* that the monitoring framework provides good coverage of the overall scope of the Framework;²⁷]

7. *Decides* that further work to develop the headline, component and complementary indicators needs to consider the reporting burden and the technical and financial constraints faced by Parties, in particular those that are developing countries, in the implementation of the monitoring framework;

8. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, at a meeting held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to review updated metadata for headline indicators, as well as the list of component and complementary indicators in decision 15/5 that have met the criteria for inclusion in the monitoring framework since the adoption of that decision, for use by Parties in their eighth national reports;

9. *Invites* international and other relevant organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth to support Parties in the implementation of the monitoring framework at the national level;

10. *Recalls* that the validation of global data by each Party is included in the reporting template for the national reports under the Convention;

[11. *Welcomes* the ongoing work on monitoring conducted under multilateral environmental agreements and relevant initiatives, including measuring the connectivity of habitats for migratory species, under the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals;²⁸ additional indicators related to biodiversity and highly hazardous chemicals and mercury, under decision MC-5/17 of the Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury; improving the assessment of the extent of land degradation, under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa;²⁹ the related United Arab Emirates-Belém work programme on indicators adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement in its decision 2/CMA.5; and under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat;]

²⁶ CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/14.

²⁷ Many of the monitoring gaps correspond to a need for scientific and technical tools and guidance to support the achievement of the targets of the Framework, as described in document CBD/SBSTTA/26/3 and its associated information documents (CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/15 and CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/16/Rev.1).

²⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1651, No. 28395.

²⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

[12. *Invites* the secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements and relevant initiatives to share information on relevant monitoring initiatives with the Executive Secretary, while stressing the need to ensure consistency with existing mandates, and requests the Executive Secretary to make such information available to Parties;]

[13. *Highlights* the importance of mainstreaming the indicators across relevant processes, and invites the secretariats and governing bodies of multilateral environmental and biodiversity-related agreements, financial institutions and other processes to consider the indicators contained in annex I, as appropriate;]

[14. *Urges* Parties and other Governments, including local and subnational governments, to take section C of the Framework into consideration when implementing the monitoring framework, including by disaggregating the headline indicators by indigenous peoples and local communities, sex, age, persons with disabilities and other relevant groups and by ecosystem type, where appropriate, using relevant component, complementary and national and local indicators relevant to section C and traditional knowledge indicators, including by strengthening community-based monitoring systems, where relevant and applicable;]

15. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments, subnational governments, local authorities and relevant organizations to provide support for community-based monitoring and information systems, including in the use of data from those systems in the implementation of the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

16. *Invites* private philanthropic and other relevant organizations to share data on biodiversity-related finance, in alignment with the monitoring framework, where possible;

17. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments, including local and subnational governments, to take a consistent approach at the national level to monitoring ecosystems and reporting data across the goals and targets of the Framework based on national ecosystem classifications;

[18. *Invites* Parties to make use of the Global Ecosystem Typology levels 2 and 3 and align their national ecosystem data with that typology, which has been recognized by the Statistical Commission of the United Nations for monitoring ecosystems, subject to national circumstances and capabilities;]

19. *Urges* Parties and other Governments, and invites local and subnational governments, to strengthen their monitoring systems, subject to the availability of the necessary means of implementation, involving all relevant institutions, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and relevant stakeholders in a participatory manner, with support, where appropriate, from international organizations and initiatives, in particular to facilitate the reporting of indicators in the seventh national report, due in February 2026;

20. *Urges* developed country Parties, and invites other Parties in a position to do so, to enhance international cooperation, including by providing adequate, timely and predictable financial resources, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, to address the technical and financial challenges faced by developing country Parties in the implementation of the monitoring framework;

21. *Invites* other Governments to enhance international cooperation, including by providing adequate, timely and predictable financial resources, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, to address the technical and financial challenges faced by developing country Parties in the implementation of the monitoring framework;

[22. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to provide adequate, timely and predictable financial resources for the development and implementation of national monitoring systems in a transparent manner and following a consultative process to support the reporting efforts of all eligible

Parties in accordance with and without prejudice to their respective national priorities, in line with [the criteria of the Global Environment Facility and] decision 15/7;³⁰]

23. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to make use of the Sustainable Development Goal indicators and other globally available data, where relevant and where national data are not available, and taking into account regular updating of national data and their validation by Parties to complement data in national monitoring systems;

[24. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, at a meeting held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to review the needs of Parties in the implementation of the monitoring framework and consider how to address any technical or capacity gaps, including by strengthening national biodiversity observing systems and connecting national systems at the regional and global levels;]

25. *Encourages* Parties and relevant organizations, including the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, to exchange knowledge, and build capacity related to the headline, component and complementary indicators and to the consideration of section C of the Framework when implementing the monitoring framework;

[26. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments in a position to do so, including local and subnational governments, as well as relevant organizations, to consider providing resources to contribute to global monitoring systems, standards and data sets that support Parties and to community-based monitoring and information systems, taking into account that data validation at the national level is the foundation for the monitoring framework;]

[27. *Recalls* decision 15/8 on capacity-building and development and technical and scientific cooperation, and requests the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres and the global coordination entity to provide support for capacity-building and development for the implementation of the monitoring framework, in particular for Parties that have identified it as a priority need;]

[28. *Invites* the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to take into account the scientific and technical needs of countries in its work on the fast-track methodological assessment on monitoring biodiversity and nature's contributions to people and the fast-track methodological assessment of integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and ecological connectivity;]

[29. *Decides* to review the use of the monitoring framework indicators, including the headline, binary, component and complementary indicators, in collaboration with the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group³¹ and in conjunction with the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Framework to be conducted at the seventeenth and nineteenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties;]

[30. *Also decides* that the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice should consider additional headline, component and complementary indicators, if relevant and available, at a meeting held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties for submission to the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting, as part of the review of implementation of the Framework;]

[31. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to work with Parties, the secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements, relevant academic and research institutions and other relevant organizations, including the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and organizations representing indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, to fill the

³⁰ This paragraph should be considered in the context of the discussions on the relevant agenda items held at the fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

³¹ Pending its establishment by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting further to the discussions to be held under agenda item 3 of the fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

gaps in the monitoring framework, and in particular those described in annex III to the present decision, as part of the implementation of the present decision;]

32. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to support inclusive and participatory processes to facilitate the operationalization of the monitoring framework, including by using, where relevant, the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres and the Global Knowledge Support Service for Biodiversity, by:

(a) Sharing updates with Parties on the implementation of the monitoring framework on an ongoing basis, including information shared by multilateral environment organizations, members of the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and other relevant organizations;

(b) Identifying options and potential collaborators to address gaps identified by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators, including for the development of headline indicators 1.1 and 9.1;

(c) Facilitating capacity-building and development activities related to the implementation of the monitoring framework at the national level;

[33. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to ensure that the guidance on the monitoring framework is easily accessible alongside the reporting template to support Parties in their national reporting processes, and encourages Parties to make use of all the guidance on the indicators³² as a reference for national reporting, as relevant and appropriate and in accordance with national legislation;]

[34. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare an analysis of the usage of the headline, binary, component and complementary indicators and of national indicators in national reports as an input into the review of the implementation of the monitoring framework and to share information related to paragraph 29 above with the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group;]

35. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to work with relevant organizations to further develop the metadata for headline indicators 1.1. and 9.1 and with organizations identified in table 1 of annex II to document CBD/SBSTTA/26/2 and other relevant organizations to update the headline indicator metadata, [especially those at a lower level of methodological development,] as necessary, and the list of component and complementary indicators contained in decision 15/5 that have since met the criteria for inclusion in the monitoring framework, for submission 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, and to consider paragraph 7 of the present decision when undertaking that work.

Annex I

Indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
A	A.1 Red List of Ecosystems	For indicator A.1: By realm, biome and ecosystem functional group [(Global Ecosystem Typology levels 2 and 3)] By indigenous and traditional territories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystem Intactness Index • Ecosystem Integrity Index • Species Habitat Index • Biodiversity Habitat Index 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest area as a proportion of total land area (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.1.1) • Rate of tree cover loss • Mountain Green Cover Index (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.4.2)

³² As provided in documents CBD/COP/16/INF/3 and CBD/COP/16/INF/4.

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
		<p>By protected areas or other effective area-based conservation measures</p> <p>By drivers (matched to the International Union for Conservation of Nature Threats Classification Scheme)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity Intactness Index • Protected Connected Index • Protected Area Representativeness and Connectedness Indices • Error! Hyperlink reference not valid. • Evolutionarily Distinct and Globally Endangered Index • Living Planet Index • Wild Bird Index 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous global mangrove forest cover • Mangrove forest fragmentation • Mangrove extent • Global salt marsh extent • Wetland Extent Trends Index • Forest Fragmentation Index • Forest Landscape Integrity Index • Global Vegetation Health Products • Bioclimatic Ecosystem Resilience Index • Relative magnitude of fragmentation • Ocean Health Index • Extent of physical damage to predominant seafloor habitats • River Fragmentation Index • Mean species abundance • Species Protection Index • Changes in plankton biomass and abundance • Comprehensiveness of conservation of socioeconomically and culturally valuable species • Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 2.5.1) • Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 2.5.2) • Red List Index (wild relatives of domesticated animals) • Species Status Information Index • Expected loss of phylogenetic diversity • Proportion of populations maintained within species
	A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems	<p>For indicator A.2: By realm, biome and ecosystem functional group [(Global Ecosystem Typology levels 2 and 3)]</p> <p>By indigenous and traditional territories</p> <p>By natural and seminatural ecosystem, if feasible</p>		
	A.3 Red List Index (Sustainable Development Goal indicators 15.5.1)	<p>For indicator A.3:³³ By realm, biome and ecosystem functional group [(matched to the Global Ecosystem Typology)]</p> <p>By migratory species</p> <p>By drivers (matched to the International Union for Conservation of Nature Threats Classification Scheme)</p>		
	A.4 The proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500	<p>For indicator A.4: Species Taxonomic groups</p>		

³³ Specific Red List Index disaggregations are also included in the relevant targets as complementary indicators.

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
B	<p>B.1 Services provided by ecosystems</p> <p>B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services</p>	<p>For indicator B.1: By type of ecosystem service By realm, biome and ecosystem functional group [(Global Ecosystem Typology levels 2 and 3)] By indigenous and traditional territories</p> <p>n/a</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red List Index (for utilized species) • Living Planet Index for utilized species • Total value of ecosystems services in monetary units 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological footprint • Red List Index (pollinating species) • Green Status of Species • Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 6.4.2) • Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 6.3.2) • Forestry production and trade (wood fuel) • Index of Linguistic Diversity • United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization culture 2030 indicators
C	<p>C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments</p> <p>C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments <i>13b. Text of binary indicator to be inserted</i></p>	<p>For indicator C.1: By monetary benefits received by indigenous peoples and local communities By relevant access and benefit-sharing instrument</p> <p>For indicator C.2: By type of non-monetary benefits By non-monetary benefits received by indigenous peoples and local communities By relevant access and benefit-sharing instrument</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of users that have provided information relevant to the utilization of genetic resources to designated checkpoints • Total number of internationally recognized certificates published on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House • Number of checkpoint communiqués published on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House • Number of internationally recognized certificates of compliance for non-commercial purposes in the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House
D	D.1 International public funding, including official development	For indicators D1 and D2: No specific		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of researchers per population

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
	<p>assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems</p> <p>D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems</p>	disaggregations listed		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of joint scientific papers published in the Ocean Biodiversity Information System by sector • Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 14.a.1) • Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 4.b.1) Global imports of information and communications technology goods by category • Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 17.7.1) • International funding targeted at indigenous peoples and local communities within biodiversity-related activities • International funding targeted at youth within biodiversity-related activities • International funding targeted at gender equality and women's rights policy objectives within biodiversity-related activities • Monetary value of the annual budget for biodiversity from total national budget • Percentage of annual biodiversity expenditure in total national government budgets • Domestic funding targeted at indigenous peoples and local communities within biodiversity-related activities • Domestic funding targeted at youth within biodiversity-related activities • Domestic funding targeted at gender equality and women's rights policy objectives within biodiversity-related activities
	D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	<p>For indicator D3: By funding source [(international private philanthropic organization for development, private biodiversity finance mobilized by official development finance (separate bilateral and multilateral indicators), biodiversity offsets, payment for ecosystem services, domestic private donations, private benefit-sharing schemes and other instruments, including biodiversity-relevant bonds (impact investing, credit markets, insurance products)]</p>		

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private funding targeted at indigenous peoples and local communities within biodiversity-related activities • Private funding targeted at youth within biodiversity-related activities • Private funding targeted at gender equality and women's rights policy objectives within biodiversity-related activities • Private funding mobilized for indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth
1	<p>A.1 Red List of Ecosystems</p> <p>A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems</p> <p>1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans</p> <p>1.b Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030</p>	<p>For indicators A.1 and A.2: Described in Goal A (some disaggregations may be more relevant to the specific target)</p> <p>For indicator 1.1: No metadata currently proposed</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 6.5.2)
2	2.1 Area under restoration	<p>By ecosystem functional group [(Global Ecosystem Typology levels 2 and 3)]</p> <p>By indigenous and traditional territories</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.3.1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Ecosystem Restoration Index • Proportion of key biodiversity areas in favourable condition

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
		By protected areas or other effective area-based conservation measures By type of restoration activity		
3	3.1 Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures	By protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures; By realm, biome and ecosystem functional group [(Global Ecosystem Typology levels 2 and 3)] By areas of importance for biodiversity (existing Sustainable Development Goal indicators 4.5.1, 15.1.2, 15.4.1) By effectiveness (protected area management effectiveness) By governance type By indigenous and traditional territories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected Connected Index • Protected Area Connectedness Index • Species Protection Index 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rate of protected area downgrading, downsizing and degazettement events • International Union for Conservation of Nature Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas Standard • Proportion of key biodiversity areas in favourable condition • Protected Area Isolation Index • Protected Areas Network metric • Number of protected areas that have completed a site-level assessment of governance and equity
4	A.3 Red list Index (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.5.1) A.4 The proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500	For indicators A.3 and A.4: Described in Goal A (some disaggregations may be more relevant to the specific target)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living Planet Index • Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in medium- or long-term conservation facilities • Green status of species • Human-wildlife conflict indicator • Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 2.5.2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species Threat Abatement and Restoration metric • Red List Index (wild relatives of domesticated animals) • Number of island invasive alien species eradications

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
5	5.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 14.4.1) [5.b to be added]	By the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations major marine fishing areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red List Index (impacts of utilization) for utilized species • Living Planet Index for utilized species • Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 14.6.1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inland fisheries threat indicator • Red List Index (for internationally traded species)) • Red List Index (impacts of fisheries) [disaggregation of indicator A.3] • Marine Stewardship Council Fish Certified Catch • Total catch of cetaceans under the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling • By-catch of vulnerable and non-target species • Number of Marine Stewardship Council chain of custody certification holders by distribution country • Biodiversity-based trade, growth rates
6	6.1 Rate of invasive alien species establishment 6.b Number of countries adopting relevant regulations, processes and measures to reduce the impact of invasive alien species	For indicators 6.1 and 6.2: By taxonomic group By pathway		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red List Index (impacts of invasive alien species)
7	7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication potential (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 14.1.1 (a)) 7.2 Aggregated total applied toxicity	For indicator 7.1: By type of nutrient By subbasin For indicator 7.2: By pesticide type By use of pesticide products in each sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cropland nutrient budget • Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flow safely treated (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 6.3.1) • Plastic debris density (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 14.1.1 (b)) • Red List Index (impact of pollution) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in loss of reactive nitrogen to the environment. • Trends in nitrogen deposition • Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 11.6.1) • Hazardous waste generation per capita (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 12.4.2(a)) • Trends in the amount of litter, including microplastics, in the water column and on the seafloor • Plastic debris density (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 14.1.1(b))

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pesticide use per area of cropland
8	8.b Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity	B.1 disaggregation: Total climate regulation services provided by ecosystems and by ecosystem type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 1.5.3), which include biodiversity • Bioclimatic Ecosystem Resilience Index 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Above-ground biomass stock in forest (tons/ha) • National greenhouse gas inventories from land use, land-use change and forestry • Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 1.5.4) • Index of coastal eutrophication (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 14.1.1(a)) • Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 14.3.1)
9	<p>9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species</p> <p>9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations</p> <p>9b Number of countries with policies to manage the use of wild species sustainably, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous</p>	<p>For indicator 9.1: No metadata currently proposed. Described under Goal B</p> <p>For indicator 9.2: By type of occupations By indigenous peoples and local communities By gender By age category By rural versus urban category</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red List Index (species used for food and medicine) • Living Planet Index for utilized species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 14.6.1) • Number of Marine Stewardship Council chain of custody certification holders by distribution country • Spawning stock biomass (related to commercially exploited species) • Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in medium- or long-term conservation facilities (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 2.5.1) • Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 2.3.1)

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
	peoples and local communities			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red List Index (impacts of fisheries) • Red List Index (impact of utilization)
10	<p>10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 2.4.1)</p> <p>10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.2.1)</p>	<p>For indicator 10.1: By household and non-household sector farms By crops and livestock</p> <p>For indicator 10.2: By indigenous and traditional territories</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status (SDG indicator 2.3.2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agrobiodiversity Index • Soil organic carbon stocks (subindicator under Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.3.1) • Red List Index (wild relatives of domesticated animals) • Red List Index (pollinating species) • Red List Index (forest specialist species) • Red List Index (impacts of fisheries) • Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction (SDG indicator 2.5.2) • Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG indicator 15.3.1) • Area of forest under sustainable management: total forest management certification by the Forest Stewardship Council and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification
11	B.1 Services provided by ecosystems	Described under Goal B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) in cities • Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality • Level of water stress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air emission accounts • Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 6.b.1) • Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 6.1.1) • Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 3.9.2)

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 1.5.1)
12	<p>12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use for all</p> <p>12.b Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces</p>	By space type: by realm, biome and ecosystem functional group [(Global Ecosystem Typology levels 2 and 3)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Singapore Index on Cities' Biodiversity 	
13	<p>C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments</p> <p>C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international Access and Benefit-sharing instruments</p> <p><i>13.b Text of binary indicator to be inserted</i></p>	Described in Goal C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of internationally recognized certificates published on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of transfers of crop material from the Multilateral System of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture received in a country (subindicator of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.6.1) • Number of users that have provided information relevant to the utilization of genetic resources to designated checkpoints • Number of checkpoint communiqués published on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House • Number of internationally recognized certificates of compliance for non-commercial purposes in the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House
14	14.b Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (Sustainable 	

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
	strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework		Development Goal indicator 15.9.1 (b))	
15	<p>15.1 Number of companies disclosing their biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and impacts</p> <p>15.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy measures aimed at encouraging and enabling business and financial institutions, and in particular for large and transnational companies and financial institutions, to progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity, increase their positive impacts, reduce their biodiversity-related risks and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production</p>	By sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of companies publishing sustainability reports (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 12.6.1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of organizations within the country that have signalled an intent to start adopting the recommendations of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
16	16b1 Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Waste Index (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 12.3.1(b)) • Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 8.4.1) per capita • [Global environmental impacts of consumption] • [Ecological footprint] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 4.7.1) • National recycling rate, tons of material recycled (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 12.5.1) • Human appropriation of net primary production • Carbon dioxide emission per unit of value added (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 9.4.1) • Change in water-use efficiency over time (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 6.4.1) • Indicators from the Life Cycle Impact Assessment Programme • Poverty level
17	17.b Number of countries that have taken action to implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention and measures for the handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators related to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
18	18.1 Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use	For indicator 18.1: By type of incentive (taxes, fees and charges, subsidies, tradable permits, payment for ecosystem services programmes and offset schemes) ³⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [Revenue generated from biodiversity-relevant taxes, fees and charges] • [Monetary value of biodiversity-positive subsidies] • Revenue generated by biodiversity- 	

³⁴ The monitoring framework acknowledges that nothing in this framework should be understood as modifying the rights and obligations of Parties under the World Trade Organization.

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
	18.2 Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity	For indicator 18.2: By sector [(agricultural, fisheries, fossil fuels and other sectors)]	relevant tradable permits (if auctioned) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monetary value of payments for ecosystem services • Monetary value of biodiversity offsets • [Number of other positive incentives in place for biodiversity (by type)] • [Monetary value of other positive incentives in place for biodiversity] 	
19	See Goal D indicators	Described in Goal D		See Goal D indicators
20	20.b Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building and development and access to and transfer of technology, and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 17.7) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants) (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 9.5.2) • Number of joint scientific papers published in the Ocean Biodiversity Information System by sector • Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 14.a.1) • Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 4.b.1) • Global imports of information and communications technology goods as presented by bilateral trade flows by information and communications technology goods category • Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 17.7.1)

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
21	21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	By type of information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species Information Index • Participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in decision-making related to the implementation of the Convention at all levels • Index of Linguistic Diversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth in number of records and species in the Living Planet Index database • Growth in species occurrence records accessible through the Global Biodiversity Information Facility • Growth in marine species occurrence records accessible through the Ocean Biodiversity Information System • Proportion of known species assessed through the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List of Threatened Species • Number of assessments on the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List of Threatened Species • World Association of Zoos and Aquariums bioliteracy survey (biodiversity literacy in global zoo and aquarium visitors)
22	<p>[22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities]</p> <p>22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation, in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and</p>	Indicator 9.2 is highly relevant to Target 22 Disaggregations by indigenous and traditional territories and governance of all indicators are relevant to Target 22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in decision-making related to the implementation of the Convention at all levels • Index of Linguistic Diversity • Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation; and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 1.4.2) • Number of verified cases of killings and other attacks against environmental human rights defenders in the previous 12 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including: (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 16.7.1) • Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 5.c.1) • Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 5.a.1) • Number Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
	traditional knowledge, as well as by, women, and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders		(Sustainable Development Goal indicator 16.10.1)	control (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 5.a.2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 16.7.2) • Area covered by the reported territories and areas governed, managed, and conserved by custodian indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs—territories of life)
23	23.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, inter alia, the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030), to ensure that all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by ensuring women’s equal rights and access to land and natural resources	Disaggregations by gender, age and governance for other indicators are relevant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of seats held by women in: (a) national parliaments; and (b) local governments (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 5.5.1) • Indicator on national implementation of the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030) • Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation; and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 1.4.2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of positions in national and local institutions, including: (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups • Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 5.a.1) • Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 16.7.2) • Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 5.a.2)

Annex II

List of binary indicator questions

Goal B: Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed and nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, are valued, maintained and enhanced, with those currently in decline being restored, supporting the achievement of sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations by 2050.	
Indicator text: Number of countries with policies or action plans for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.	
B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
Target 1: Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.	
Indicator text: Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030.	
1.1 Are all areas of your country under integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning or effective management processes that:	
(a) Address land-use (terrestrial) change?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
(b) Address land-use (inland water) change?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
(c) Address sea-use (coastal and marine) change? (Will be considered not applicable to landlocked States)	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully

<p>1.2 If the answer to any of the questions in 1.1 is not “No”, were the plans created using a participatory process? (Select all that apply, noting that, if your country is a landlocked State, marine spatial planning will be considered as not relevant)</p>	<p>(a) For terrestrial spatial planning (b) For inland water planning (c) For coastal and marine spatial planning (d) None of the above</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>Indicator text: Number of countries adopting relevant regulations, processes and measures to reduce the impact of invasive alien species.</p>	
<p>6.1 Does your country have regulations and processes empowering relevant institutions to implement the measures necessary for a reduction in the introduction and impact of invasive alien species?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>6.2 Does your country have measures in place for preventing the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>6.3 Does your country have measures in place for eradicating or controlling invasive alien species?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) 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>Indicator text: Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.</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 (c) None of the above</p>
<p>8.2 Do your country’s climate change policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>8.3 Do your country’s other policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>8.4 Do your country’s other policies address the impacts of ocean acidification on biodiversity?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>

8.5 Are the impacts of climate change on biodiversity monitored and reported on?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
8.6 Are the impact of ocean acidification on biodiversity monitored and reported on?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
8.7 Do your country's policies or action plans on the impact of climate change and ocean acidification contain the following types of actions designed to increase biodiversity resilience or reduce impacts (select all that apply):	(a) Mitigation (b) Adaptation (c) Disaster risk reduction (d) Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches (e) Policies to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity (f) Other (g) None of the above
8.8 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to minimize the negative impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
8.9 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to foster positive impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
Target 9: Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.	
Indicator text: Number of countries with policies to manage the use in wild species sustainably, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities	
9.1 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks or administrative measures for the sustainable management and use of wild species?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
9.2 Does your country monitor the sustainable management and use of wild species?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
9.3 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to regulate trade in wild species? (Select all that apply)	(a) For terrestrial species (b) For freshwater species (c) For marine species (d) For international trade (e) None of the above]

<p>[9.3bis Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to map and promote sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (e) Not applicable]</p>
<p>9.4 Does your country monitor the social, economic and environmental benefits derived from the use of wild species for people, in particular those in vulnerable situations and most dependent on biodiversity? [(Select all that apply)]</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p> <p>[For: (a) Women and girls (b) Children and youth (c) People with disabilities (d) Indigenous peoples and local communities]</p>
<p>9.5 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to protect and encourage the customary sustainable use of biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, for example, the plan of action on customary sustainable use of biological diversity or other relevant initiatives?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) 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>Indicator text: Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces.</p>	
<p>12.1 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning that incorporates the management of green or blue spaces for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>12.2 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning incorporating the management of green or blue spaces for ecosystem services and nature's contributions to people?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</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 effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (e) Not applicable</p>

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (e) Not applicable
[13.2.bis Does your country have administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to decision 16/-- on the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism?]	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
13.3 Does the measures mentioned in question[s] 13.1 [and 13.2] include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?	(a) No (b) Yes (c) Not applicable
13.4a Does your country monitor [the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising] [the] [monetary benefits received] from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources [that were accessed from your country]?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (e) Not applicable
13.4b Does your country monitor [the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising] [the non-monetary benefits received] from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources [that were accessed from your country]?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (e) Not applicable
[13.5 Has your country established measures to ensure compliance with domestic access and benefit-sharing legislation of the country of origin of the genetic resources?] [13.5.alt Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?]	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (e) Not applicable
Target 14: Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	
Indicator text: Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework.	
14.1 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes and poverty eradication strategies at all levels of government?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
14.2 Does your country use environmental economic accounting to quantify the monetary and non-monetary values of biodiversity?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully

<p>14.3 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, plans and strategies across all sectors in order to ensure their mainstreaming?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p> <p>[If fully or partially, list all sectors concerned (optional).]</p> <p>[If fully or partially, list all sectors concerned [(optional)]: - Agriculture - Fisheries - Forestry - Aquaculture - Finance - Tourism - Health - Infrastructure - Energy - Mining - Manufacturing and processing - Other]</p>
<p>14.4 Does your country have policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align all relevant public and private activities with the goals and targets of the Framework?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>14.5 Are policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</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> <p>(a) Regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, including with requirements for all large as well as transnational companies and financial institutions along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios;</p> <p>(b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns;</p> <p>(c) Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable; in order to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.</p>	
<p>Indicator text: Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy measures aimed at encouraging and enabling business and financial institutions, and in particular for large and transnational companies and financial institutions, to progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity, increase their positive impacts, reduce their biodiversity-related risks and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.</p>	
<p>15.1 Has your country put in place legal, administrative or policy measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions, monitor, assess and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, along their operations, supply and value chains and portfolios?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) 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) Under development (c) Partially (e) Fully</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?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
15.4 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity and increase their positive impacts?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
15.5 Does your country monitor whether negative impacts from business on biodiversity have progressively decreased?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
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.	
Indicator text: Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices.	
16.1 Has your country established mechanisms, policy or legislative or regulatory frameworks aimed at supporting sustainable consumption?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
16.2 Has your country adopted mechanisms to improve awareness or education with regard to the impacts of consumption on biodiversity and access to relevant and accurate information or alternatives supporting sustainable consumption?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
16.3 Has your country adopted or implemented policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices, including by reducing food waste, overconsumption and waste generation?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
Target 17: Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement in all countries, biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 of the Convention.	
Indicator 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 established biosafety-related policy, legal, administrative and other measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
17.2 Does your country implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
17.3 Has your country taken legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Parties, especially developing countries, that provide the genetic resources for such research as set out in paragraph 1 of Article 19 of the Convention?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully

<p>17.4 Has your country taken practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis by Parties, especially developing countries, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based on genetic resources provided by those Parties, as set out in paragraph 2 of Article 19 of the Convention?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>17.5 Does your country carry out scientifically sound risk assessments on the use and release of living modified organisms?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>17.6 Does your country provide access to biosafety-related information for the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms?</p> <p>[17.7 Question to be added on capacity building related to Target 17.]</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) 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>Indicator text: Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building and development and access to and transfer of technology, and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation.</p>	
<p>[20.1 Does your country have [national capacity-building and development action plan(s) or other] plans, policies or instruments for addressing capacity-building and development needs for biodiversity?]</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>20.2 Does your country have measures to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities in capacity-building and development for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)</p>	<p>(a) Women and girls (b) Children and youth (c) People with disabilities (d) Indigenous peoples and local communities (e) Others</p>
<p>20.3 Has your country undertaken a national capacity self-assessment or other processes for assessing the capacity needs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>20.4 Has your country undertaken a national assessment of the capacity-building and development needs of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)</p>	<p>(a) Women and girls (b) Children and youth (c) People with disabilities (d) Indigenous peoples and local communities (e) Others</p>
<p>20.5 Has your country established partnerships to foster joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capabilities, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (Specify for each type of partnership (optional))</p>

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.	
Indicator text: Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation, in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.	
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 (e) Others
(b) Respect the following rights and cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):	(a) Culture and practices (b) Rights over lands and territories (c) Rights over resources (d) Rights over traditional knowledge (e) Not applicable
(c) Ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders?	(a) No (b) Yes
(d) Ensure public access to information related to biodiversity for the following (select all that apply):	(a) Indigenous peoples and local communities (b) Women and girls (c) Children and youth (d) Persons with disabilities (e) Others
(e) Provide access to justice for one or more of the following categories (select all that apply):	(a) Indigenous peoples and local communities (b) Women and girls (c) Children and youth (d) Persons with disabilities (e) Others
22.2 Does your country have operational frameworks and mechanisms related to the policy, legislative and administrative frameworks listed under question 22.1?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully

22.3 Does your country monitor the following:	
(a) The full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making of the following (select all that apply):	(a) Indigenous peoples and local communities (b) Women and girls (c) Children and youth (d) Persons with disabilities (e) Others
(b) The following culture and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):	(a) Culture and practices (b) Rights over lands and territories (c) Rights over natural resources (d) Rights over traditional knowledge (e) Not applicable
(c) The full protection of environmental human rights defenders?	(a) No (b) Yes
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	
Indicator text: Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, inter alia, the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030), to ensure that all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by ensuring women’s equal rights and access to land and natural resources.	
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?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
23.2 Has your country adopted legal, administrative or policy measures that explicitly recognize and protect all women and girl’s rights and access to land and natural resources?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
23.3 Does your country explicitly apply a gender-responsive approach and recognize the contributions and roles of women and girls in its implementation of the Framework through its national reports of national biodiversity strategy action plan?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
23.4 Does your country conduct sex-disaggregated data collection and analyses to assess the differential impacts of biodiversity policies and programmes?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully

[Annex III

Gap analysis: research needs and indicator development required for the improved monitoring of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Overall, the monitoring framework covers the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework as a whole reasonably well. However, if one considers all the elements within each goal or target in detail, there are inevitably some gaps. The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework identified such gaps through an analysis of the coverages of each

element of section C and of each goal and target with relevant headline, binary, component and complementary indicators in document CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/19. The most important gaps remaining for each goal or target are summarized in the table below. The list is not exhaustive and does not cover all possible gaps in the monitoring framework.

<i>Goal or target</i>	<i>Key gaps in the indicators in the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework for covering specific elements of the goals or targets</i>
Section C	Some key elements from section C are not well covered in the monitoring framework. The monitoring framework does not effectively track how diverse value systems are represented and included across the Framework. In addition, there is currently no consideration of intergenerational equity, an important element in measuring sustainability. The role of youth in the Framework should be better monitored. Furthermore, assessing science and innovation for biodiversity is not yet possible. Lastly, the role of informal and formal education for biodiversity is not yet included.
A	Goal A is well covered overall by the headline indicators of the Framework. Only one major gap was identified: data on the abundance of native wild species. However, other aspects, such as extinction rate, connectivity and integrity, require additional steps to be accurately captured by the headline indicator.
B	Two major gaps were identified for Goal B. Monitoring the value of nature's contribution to people and their restoration cannot be achieved with the current headline indicator. In addition, sustainability is poorly addressed by the current headline indicator.
C	The methodology for Goal C headline indicators is still being developed, but it is expected that it will cover most aspects of the goal. Issues regarding digital sequence information will need to be resolved once negotiations on the subject have been completed.
D	Elements of Goal D focused on resources are well covered by the headline indicators. However, technical and scientific cooperation and transfer of technology are not covered.
1	The binary indicator for Target 1 offers an overall good coverage of the objectives. However, it does not provide a measure of the spatial coverage of biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning. The binary indicator does not address the areas of high biodiversity importance; a key gap in Target 1.
2	The effectiveness of restoration measures is not tracked by the headline indicator, resulting in gaps in the ability to measure improvements in biodiversity, ecosystem functions and services, integrity and connectivity.
3	Two major gaps were identified for Target 3: the coverage of areas of particular importance for ecosystem functions and services by protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures; and the connectivity of those areas. A further gap is the lack of guidance for the identification and recognition of indigenous and traditional territories.
4	The headline indicator for Target 4 does not sufficiently cover the recovery of species or the management actions in place to support such recovery. In addition, the minimization of human-wildlife conflicts is not addressed under the indicator.
5	The headline indicator only partially addresses the sustainable use and harvesting of wild populations by focusing on fish. All other aspects of the target are currently not well covered.
6	Two major gaps were identified for the headline indicator for Target 6: it does not currently address the impacts of invasive alien species on ecosystem services or the eradication and control of invasive alien species on priority sites, such as islands.
7	Two major gaps were identified for the headline indicators for Target 7: it does not currently address plastic pollution or the overall impacts of pollution.

<i>Goal or target</i>	<i>Key gaps in the indicators in the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework for covering specific elements of the goals or targets</i>
8	The binary indicator for Target 8 is focused on the measures and processes in place but fails to address the impacts of climate action, climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity.
9	There is currently no method to assess sustainable use of wild species, therefore no indicator captures the benefits (social, economic, environmental) derived from such use.
10	Gaps identified for Target 10 centre around fisheries, as the indicator fails to address inland fisheries and does not track aquaculture practices.
11	Target 11 is well covered by its headline indicator. However, the specific contributions of ecosystem-based approaches or nature-based solutions to the restoration, maintenance and enhancement of nature's contribution to people are not addressed.
12	There are significant gaps in the coverage of the headline indicator for Target 12. Only area and access to green spaces will be addressed. None of the following will be addressed: well-being, mainstreaming, benefits, connectivity and quality.
13	Two main gaps were identified for Target 13. Digital sequence information on genetic resources remains undefined and an agreement on digital sequence information has been reached, making its monitoring infeasible. Furthermore, the current indicators do not address access to genetic resources.
14	The binary indicator for Target 14 addresses the structural changes and processes required to implement all aspects of the target. However, it does not allow tracking of the outcomes of such efforts within all levels of government and across all sectors. In addition, there is a lack of information on the way that indicators are used in other plans.
15	Target 15 is well covered by its headline and binary indicators. However, more work could be done to measure the effectiveness of certification standards and track the list of statutory requirements and mechanisms to regulate businesses and financial institutions.
16	The binary indicator for Target 16 does not address the reduction of the global footprint of consumption or the reduction of global food waste by half. In addition, the indicator does not allow for quantification of the outcomes of efforts linked to Target 16.
17	The binary indicator for Target 17 does not address the strengthening of capacity for biosafety measures or the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits. In addition, the indicator does not measure the environmental outcomes from the implementation of Articles 8(g) and 19.
18	One major gap was identified for Target 18: the identification of incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity. Neither of the headline indicators enable reporting on such efforts.
19	Target 19 is overall well addressed by its indicators. However, the optimization of co-benefits and synergies of finance for climate and biodiversity is not well covered, and neither is the role of non-market-based approaches.
20	The binary indicator for Target 20 tracks the establishment of the conditions required to deliver on Target 20 but does not address whether those conditions lead to realized outcomes. In addition, it does not address the strengthening of research and monitoring capacity.
21	The headline indicator for Target 21 does not address two major gaps: the inclusion of non-biodiversity data to guide effective and equitable governance; and integrated and participatory management of biodiversity and aspects of communication, education and awareness-raising.
22	The binary indicator for Target 22 addresses the structural changes and processes required to implement all aspects of the target. However, it does not allow for the tracking of the

<i>Goal or target</i>	<i>Key gaps in the indicators in the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework for covering specific elements of the goals or targets</i>
	outcomes of those efforts in ensuring the participation and access to justice and information of children and youth, persons with disabilities, women and girls and indigenous peoples and local communities.
23	The binary indicator for Target 23 addresses the structural changes and processes required to implement all aspects of the target. However, it does not allow for the tracking of either the outcomes of those efforts or the extent to which a gender-responsive approach is implemented, women's participation and leadership is enhanced or access and equal rights to land and natural resources are recognized.

]

Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review, including the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework to be conducted at the seventeenth and nineteenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation 4/2 of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling Articles 6, 23 and 26 of the Convention on Biological Diversity,³⁵

Recalling also its decisions [VI/25](#) of 19 April 2002, [VIII/7](#) of 31 March 2006, [X/4](#) of 29 October 2010, [XII/2](#) of 17 October 2014 and [15/3](#), 15/5, 15/6 and 15/11 of 10 December 2022 concerning the findings of the five editions of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* and the two editions of the *Local Biodiversity Outlook*,

Recalling further that, in accordance with decision and 15/6, the enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review will be undertaken in a facilitative, non-intrusive and non-punitive manner, respecting national sovereignty and avoiding placing undue burden on Parties, in particular developing countries,

Recalling that, pursuant to paragraph 2 of decision 15/6, the Conference of the Parties will consider and provide any recommendations, as necessary, at its future meetings with a view to achieving the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,³⁶

[Noting][Emphasizing] that the implementation by Parties of the enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review will contribute to the effective implementation of the Convention, its Protocols and the Framework,

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

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

Recognizing the contributions of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, as well as the role of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice in reviewing their findings [, and noting the role of the *Global Environment Outlook* and other major international scientific assessments in improving global biodiversity knowledge and information],

Recognizing also the role of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice in providing advice on relevant scientific, technical and technological matters, including traditional knowledge, for the global review,

Welcoming the decision by the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, at its tenth session, to undertake a fast-track methodological assessment on monitoring biodiversity and nature's contributions to people by 2026, a fast-track methodological assessment of integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and ecological connectivity by 2027 and a scoping process for a second global assessment of biodiversity and

³⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

³⁶ Decision 15/4, annex.

ecosystem services by 2024, with a view to producing the second global assessment in 2028, as part of its rolling work programme up to 2030,³⁷

Stressing the importance of the aforementioned rolling work programme for the global review, in particular the importance of the second global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services for the global review to be considered by the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth meeting,

Recalling that Parties are requested to submit their seventh national reports by 28 February 2026 and their eighth national reports by 30 June 2029,

1. *Endorses* the revisions to the national reporting template for the seventh and eighth national reports, as contained in annex I to the present decision;

[2. *Reiterates* the encouragement to Parties to use headline and binary indicators, as well as component, complementary and national indicators, in national reports;]

3. *Encourages* Parties to collaborate, where appropriate, with other reporting processes, such as those under the Sustainable Development Goals and relevant multilateral environmental agreements, including by using the Data Reporting Tool for Multilateral Environmental Agreements or other modular data reporting tools, on a voluntary basis;

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

[5. *Recalls* its invitation, in paragraph 26 of decision 15/6, to [non-State] actors to, on a voluntary basis, develop and share commitments contributing to national biodiversity strategies and action plans and to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and invites those actors to be guided by the general principles and the core reporting elements of the template contained in annex II to the present decision;]

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

[7. *Endorses* the modus operandi for the open-ended forum for the voluntary country review provided in [document to be developed];³⁸]

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

9. *Also decides* that the global review, including of the means of implementation, will be primarily based on:

(a) National reports;

(b) A global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Framework;

(c) [Information shared by major stakeholder groups on their contributions to the implementation of the Framework[, as outlined in paragraph 26 of decision 15/6]];

³⁷ Decision IPBES-10/1.

³⁸ The modus operandi will be further developed by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fifth meeting. The Subsidiary Body will review the present paragraphs in that context.

[(d) The global analysis described in paragraph 1 (c) of decision 15/6;]

[(e) A technical dialogue at the global level to discuss progress towards implementing the Framework;]

[(f) Outcomes from the open-ended forum for the voluntary country review;]

10. *Further decides* that the global review will also draw upon relevant recommendations of the subsidiary bodies and working groups³⁹, including recommendations of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice based on the outcomes of the informal technical dialogue referred to in paragraph 26 below] [and high-level discussions held among Parties pursuant to paragraph 21 of decision 15/6];

[11. [*Emphasizes*][*Decides*] that the global review should be focused on assessing collective progress[, with no focus on individual Party or policy prescriptive guidance,] and recalls its decisions 15/5 and 15/6, and that the review will be undertaken in a facilitative, non-intrusive and non-punitive manner, respecting national sovereignty and avoiding placing undue burden on Parties, in particular developing countries;]

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

12. *Also decides* that the global review is a Party-driven process conducted in a comprehensive, facilitative, efficient, inclusive and transparent manner, avoiding duplication of work, at all its stages, including when preparing the global report;

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

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

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

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

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

[, and, noting that communication and advocacy are important for stimulating action that will address the challenges identified in the global review, also decides to appoint envoys to improve

³⁹ As established by the Conference of the Parties.

communication and political will [at the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties][at the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties],]

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

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

16. *Decides* that the global report will be focused primarily on assessing progress in the implementation of the Framework and contain the following structural elements:

(a) An introduction to the report and the Framework;

(b) A concise scientific and technical synthesis of the status of, and trends in, biodiversity;

(c) A review of collective progress in the implementation of the Framework, including a target-by-target assessment of progress towards the 23 targets, the 2030 mission and other elements of the Framework, including sections C, I, J and K;

(d) A dedicated section on the provision of means of implementation consistent with the Framework;

(e) An analysis of progress towards the goals of the Framework and the 2050 vision;

[(f) A concise compilation of the interlinkages between other multilateral environmental agreements and the Framework and of [examples of the] contributions of those agreements towards the implementation of the Framework, [in line with their respective mandates]];

[(g) A brief compilation of successful cases and best practices in the implementation of the Framework that provide co-benefits for multiple social, economic and environmental goals];

[(h) A conclusion [that summarizes the [key messages] [content of the global report]] [exploring options for addressing identified gaps and challenges in implementation [[, in a non-prescriptive[, non-intrusive and non-punitive] manner][, including a summary of gaps in data and knowledge and][of successful policy interventions for addressing the drivers of biodiversity loss]]];

17. *Also decides* that the three objectives of the Convention must be considered in the global report in a balanced manner, as reflected in the Framework;

[18. *Further decides* that specific challenges to the implementation of the Framework[, in particular for developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and the small island developing States among them,] [for developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States,] will be considered throughout the global report;]

19. *Emphasizes* that the global report should draw upon data and information provided by Parties and the best available peer-reviewed scientific, technical and technological information, as well as traditional knowledge given access to with the free, prior, informed consent of indigenous people and local communities;

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

21. *Decides* that the following sources of information should be drawn upon when preparing the global report:

(a) As its primary source, national reports submitted in compliance with Article 26 of the Convention and in line with decision 15/6;

[(b) The information provided by Parties in their national reports on the use of indicators from the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework⁴⁰ [cross-reference to recommendation 26/1 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, technical and Technological Advice];]

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Information on commitments by non-State actors towards the Framework,⁴¹ including disaggregated information on contributions from indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth [considered by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention];

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

(k) Relevant traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technology of indigenous peoples and local communities that are given access to with their free, prior and informed consent [and that have been considered by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions];

22. *Also decides* to establish an ad hoc scientific and technical advisory group for the preparation of the global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, with a time-bound mandate until the

⁴⁰ Decision 15/5, annex I.

⁴¹ Pending adoption of paragraphs 4 and 5 of the present decision.

seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and terms of reference contained in annex IV to the present decision, that will provide scientific, technical and technological recommendations, including on traditional knowledge, for the preparation of the global report on the basis of the sources noted in the preceding paragraph;

23. *Further decides* that the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group for the Preparation of the Global Report on Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework will report to and support the work of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice in providing scientific, technical and technological advice to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, which will guide the global review;

24. *Decides* that the global report will be made available for peer review and review by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation before its submission to the Conference of the Parties;

[25. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To continue to support the implementation of the guidance for national biodiversity strategies and action plans and for the seventh and eighth national reports, as adopted in decision 15/6, taking into account the final template for those reports contained in annex I to the present decision;

(b) To continue to facilitate the voluntary use of modular tools for data reporting, such as the Data Reporting Tool for Multilateral Environmental Agreements;

(c) To continue to support capacity-building and the development of Parties in the use of online registration tools for both national biodiversity strategies and action plans and online progress reporting;

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

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

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

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

(h) To continue to coordinate actions and collaborate with relevant partners in support of the implementation of the enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review;]

26. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, with the support of the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group, to facilitate an informal technical dialogue among Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth representatives, academia, the private and financial sectors and other stakeholders and experts on the scientific, technical and technological aspects of the global report and other relevant inputs to the global review, including the sharing of best practices, challenges, gaps and solutions;

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

[28. *Invites* donors, Governments and multilateral and bilateral agencies to support the enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review, including the strengthening of national-level monitoring, in order to ensure the effective implementation of the Framework;]

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

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

Annex I

Template for the seventh and eighth national reports *

I. Brief overview of the process of preparation of the report

Country name	
National authorities responsible for the preparation and submission of the report	
Contact person	
Contact details	
<p>Briefly describe the process followed for the preparation of the present report. Responses may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination mechanisms and methodology for data collection and validation employed, if applicable, as well as key challenges encountered. • Consultations undertaken at various levels for preparing the present report, involving and engaging various stakeholders and taking into account national circumstances, including by using a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach. 	

II. Status of the revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP) in alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

1.	Has your country revised or updated its NBSAP in alignment with the Framework?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> In progress If the answer is “no” or “in progress”, please indicate the expected date of completion of the revision or updating of the NBSAP: _____
2.	Did your country involve and engage stakeholders in revising or updating its NBSAP?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

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

		<input type="checkbox"/> If the answer is “yes”, please select among the following (drop-down menu): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Indigenous peoples and local communities <input type="radio"/> Women <input type="radio"/> Youth <input type="radio"/> Local and subnational government <input type="radio"/> Private sector <input type="radio"/> Other stakeholders
3.	Has your country’s revised or updated NBSAP been adopted as a policy or a legal instrument, and/or integrated into other strategies? <hr/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> In progress <input type="checkbox"/> Other If the answer is “no”, please indicate the expected date of adoption: <hr/>
4.	If the answer to question 3 is “yes”, indicate how your country’s revised or updated NBSAP has been adopted.	<input type="checkbox"/> Adopted through legislation or otherwise by parliament <input type="checkbox"/> Adopted by the Council of Ministers, the Office of the President or of the Prime Minister, or an equivalent body <input type="checkbox"/> Adopted by the Ministry of the Environment or another sectoral ministry <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated into the poverty reduction strategy, sustainable development strategy, national development plan or another related strategy or plan <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) <hr/>
5.	Briefly describe the national biodiversity monitoring system and how it tracks progress in the implementation of the NBSAP.	

III. Assessment of progress towards national targets

Please use the following templates to report on progress in the implementation of your country’s national targets and revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan in alignment with the Framework. In cases where no national target is linked with one or more related global targets, it is suggested that countries report directly on progress contributing towards the global targets.

National target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets or from the text of the global target when a national target does not exist for that global target)		
1.	Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target.	
2.	Indicate the current level of progress towards the target	<input type="checkbox"/> On track to achieve target <input type="checkbox"/> Progress made but at an insufficient rate <input type="checkbox"/> No significant progress <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable

		<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Achieved
3.	<p>Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved</p> <p>Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation</p>	
4.	<p>Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)⁴²</p> <p><i>This part can be completed for targets with a headline indicator.</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Use national data set <input type="checkbox"/> Use the data available from relevant global (data sources provided) <input type="checkbox"/> No data available. Please explain why: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant. Please explain why: _____ <p><i>Parties that choose to use national data sets are requested to submit them in a tabular format and to specify the sources of data. Parties will submit data for each indicator once, even if the indicator is used for multiple goals and targets.</i></p> <p><i>Parties that choose to use globally or regionally available data sets will be provided with a tabular view of the data for the indicator.</i></p> <p><i>Parties that answer “no data available” are requested to briefly describe efforts under way to develop relevant indicators and data sets.</i></p> <p>Comments (optional): _____</p>
5.	<p>Respond to the questions for the binary indicator⁴³</p> <p><i>This part can be completed only for targets with a binary indicator</i></p>	<p><i>The binary indicators and questions will be included on the basis of the list adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting.</i></p> <p><i>Parties will submit data for each binary indicator only once, even if the indicator is used for multiple goals and targets.</i></p> <p>Comments (optional): _____</p>
6.	<p>Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target (optional) (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)</p>	<p><i>Parties may wish to provide data and sources of information in a tabular format.</i></p> <p>Comments (optional): _____</p>
7.	<p>Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant</p>	

⁴² See the online reporting tool for an example of how the submission of data has been included in the tool.

⁴³ See decision 16/-- for the list of binary indicators.

	web links or attach related materials or publications, as needed.	
8.	Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements (optional)	

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

2050 goals	Summary of national progress contributing to the global goals	Headline and binary indicators (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	Component, complementary or other national indicators (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	Source of data for indicators
Goal		<i>(Relevant indicators will be provided for selection, as described in section III above)</i>	<i>(Relevant indicators will be provided for selection, as described in section III above)</i> <i>For national indicators, countries may need to submit relevant national indicators in a table format.</i>	

V. Conclusions on the national implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

In the present section, Parties are encouraged to provide a summary of the national implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Framework, including the main achievements and major challenges encountered, in particular those related to capacity, technical, technological, institutional and financial gaps and constraints, and support provided for implementation. Parties could refer to cross-cutting challenges affecting the implementation of the Convention and the Framework or specific obstacles that have hindered progress. Those challenges may include lack of adequate financial, human and technical resources; difficulties regarding interministerial or inter-agency cooperation and coordination; lack of timely and reliable access to knowledge, information and data; lack of the scientific expertise needed to support project development and management; and lack of access to relevant technology for implementation. Parties should try to avoid duplication if relevant information is covered in the sections above.

Provide a summary assessment of the implementation of the Convention and the Framework, including all the sections of the Framework, and the main achievements and major challenges encountered and, where applicable, resolved, in particular those related to capacity, technical, technological, institutional and financial gaps and constraints, and support provided for implementation.

[Annex II Reporting of commitments by non-State actors*]

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

1. The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework⁴⁴ embraces a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, and its success relies on the action and cooperation of all actors in society. Non-State actors are encouraged to communicate commitments, on a voluntary basis, toward the implementation of the Framework with a particular focus on national targets, national biodiversity strategies and action plans, or both. Non-State actors' contributions can have a positive effect on implementation and strengthen collaboration across all sectors of society. The submission of information on commitments from non-State actors can make a valuable contribution to the enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review and should be guided by the following considerations:

(a) Standardized guidelines and templates for communicating the commitments of non-State actors may improve information-sharing and [national reporting and] [a global-level review]. Communicating commitments for Non-State actors should be as simple as possible, while allowing them to demonstrate that they contribute to the implementation of the Framework with a particular focus on national targets, national biodiversity strategies and action plans, or both;

(b) The use of established and available metrics, including relevant indicators from the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework⁴⁵ and national targets and national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as appropriate, is highly recommended, whenever possible, as such metrics may provide information that can improve the monitoring of the Framework, in particular when baselines are being established in relation to impacts on biodiversity and to demonstrate progress over time;

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

(d) The template recognizes that countries have different modalities to engage with non-State actors in the revision or update of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including national targets, and to include their contributions in those strategies and plans and in national reports.

2. Non-State actors may report their commitments by using the standardized template and sending it to the relevant national focal point of the Convention on Biological Diversity, uploading it to the international portal designated by the Conference of the Parties,⁴⁶ or both. Information made available on the international portal will be shared with the relevant national focal points of the Convention through an automated notification sent to Parties that wish to be informed of information shared on the portal.

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

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

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

⁴⁴ Decision 15/4, annex.

⁴⁵ Decision 15/5, annex I.

⁴⁶ The designated portal will be the [Sharm el-Sheikh to Kunming and Montreal Action Agenda for Nature and People][Convention online reporting tool, but separated from the national reporting tool available on the same portal].

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

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

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

General information

5. Name of the organization or coalition (official name of the organization responsible for a single commitment or, if the commitment is collective, name of the coalition).

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

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

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

9. Geographical scope of organization or coalition (indicate whether the organization or coalition operates at the local, subnational, national, regional or multinational level and provide a list of locations whenever possible).

10. Type of organization ((a) academic and research; (b) business or industry; (c) financial institution; (d) indigenous peoples and local communities; (e) non-governmental organization; (f) philanthropic organization; [(g) subnational or local government or authority]; (h) women's organization; (i) youth organization; (j) other (please specify). Select all that apply.

1. Commitment

11. Title of commitment.

12. Description of commitment, including:

(a) An overview of scope, and the actions proposed;

(b) Which direct and indirect drivers or enabling conditions of biodiversity loss the commitment will seek to address (optional).

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

14. Key performance indicators or other relevant indicators of measurable success (such as percentages, figures or other quantitative pieces of information, noting links with the indicators from the monitoring framework, national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and national targets, when applicable) (optional).

15. Endorsements (for example, in the case of a collective commitment by a coalition of organizations, if the commitment has been endorsed by the chief executive officers or governing bodies of the constituent organizations, including traditional authorities) (optional).

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

17. Goals and targets of the Framework, as well as national strategies and action plans, and national targets, that the commitment is aimed at contributing to, and any relevant headline indicators:

- (a) Primary national or global target (selection of the single most relevant target or goal) and indicator;
 - (b) Other relevant targets and goals (multiple targets and goals are possible) and elements of the Framework (e.g. sect. C) and indicator (optional).
18. Geographical coverage of the commitment (indicate a specific region, country or group of countries and biome or ecosystem, as relevant).
19. Expected financial contribution currently available that will be used towards the commitment (optional).
20. Is the currently available financial contribution sufficient for achieving the commitment? (Yes/no).
21. Sustainable Development Goals and multilateral environmental agreements and instruments to which the commitment contributes (optional).
22. Partners (name and location of other organizations involved in the commitment).
23. Is the commitment explicitly mentioned in any national biodiversity strategy and action plan? If yes, indicate in which country or countries.

2. Progress tracking

24. Are you currently reporting or planning to report on Target 15 of the Framework? If yes, on what basis?
25. Is progress towards the commitment tracked? If yes:
- (a) What is the format (e.g. online or in a publication), frequency and public availability of progress tracking against the commitment;
 - (b) Provide a URL, if available (optional);
26. Potential ways to address challenges and opportunities in achieving effective implementation of the commitment and its contribution to the Framework, including its section C and its targets and goals, and other decisions (e.g. Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030)).⁴⁷ (optional)

]

[Annex III

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

1. The Advisory Committee on the Global Review of Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework will be Party-led and provide strategic oversight to ensure that the global review is also Party-led by:
- (a) Ensuring that information flows from various regions into the global review and that the challenges, successes and lessons learned at the regional level are considered in drafting the global report and in informing the global outcomes;
 - (b) Providing guidance to the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group for the Preparation of the Global Report on Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework on the policy relevance of the global report in order to support its use in informing relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties (i.e. ensuring that the global report is relevant for decision-making);

⁴⁷ Decision 15/11, annex.

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

]

Annex IV

Terms of reference of the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group for the Preparation of the Global Report on Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

1. The Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group for the Preparation of the Global Report on Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework shall support the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice in the provision of scientific, technical and technological inputs for the preparation of global reports on collective progress in the implementation of the Framework by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, including on means of implementation, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth and nineteenth meetings.
2. The Advisory Group shall oversee and guide the process to compile, analyse and synthesize relevant scientific, technical and technological information for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice in preparing the scientific and technical aspects of the global report, on the basis of the sources listed under paragraph 21 of the present decision. The Group is specifically tasked to:
 - (a) Provide advice on the scientific, technical and technological contributions to the draft report[, including on the provision of means of implementation, in particular to developing countries];
 - (b) Provide advice on the use in the global report of the indicators of the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;⁴⁸
 - (c) Ensure the scientific and technical soundness of the draft global report and its associated products.
- [3. The Advisory Group shall:

⁴⁸ Decision 15/5, annex I.

(a) Prepare and present to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice an outline of content and key questions that will structure the scientific and technical aspects of the global report, on the basis of the present decision;

(b) Support the preparation of content for relevant sections of the draft global report[, drawing from the sources of information listed in the present decision] [and reach out to additional contributors where needed];

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

[4. The Advisory Group shall also contribute to the technical dialogue referred to in the present decision.]

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

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

(a) A record of scientific, technical and technological publications or expertise related to the analysis of biodiversity status and trends, biodiversity indicators and social and cultural aspects of biodiversity;

(b) Expertise and experience in a field related to the goals and targets of the Framework;

(c) Demonstrated knowledge of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other international scientific and technical assessment processes related to biodiversity;

(d) Knowledge of and perspectives on the three objectives of the Convention and traditional knowledge, [including expertise in diverse methods and approaches for valuing nature,] such as those held by indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth.

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

8. The Chairs of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention and the Advisory Committee on the Global Review of Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Framework (if established) may participate, in an ex officio capacity, in the meetings of the Advisory Group, when appropriate. The Advisory Group may invite other experts, as appropriate, with due regard to equitable regional representation, including that of developing countries, and gender balance, to contribute their expertise and experiences on specific issues related to its terms of reference.

9. The Advisory Group shall conduct its work primarily by electronic means and, subject to the availability of resources, shall also meet in person, if possible, at least twice during the intersessional period.

10. Once established, the Advisory Group shall inform the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties of its work and exchange relevant information with the Advisory Committee on the Global Review, if established.

11. The timeline for the workplan of the Advisory Group shall be guided by the procedures developed by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation for the global review, noting that the global reports should be finalized before the seventeenth and nineteenth meetings, respectively, of the Conference of the Parties for consideration at those meetings.
12. The Advisory Group shall report on its work to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its meetings held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Item 11

Resource mobilization and financial mechanism

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation 4/3 of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

Resource mobilization

The Conference of the Parties,

[*Recalling* Article 20 of the Convention on Biological Diversity⁴⁹ as the basis for providing and mobilizing resources from all sources, while noting that Articles 11 and 21 are also relevant in this regard,]

[*Recalling also* Goal D and Target 19 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,⁵⁰ while also noting the relevance of Goal C and Targets 14, 15 and 18 for providing and mobilizing resources from all sources,]

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

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

Welcoming the [swift] establishment of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund by the Global Environmental Facility, as well as the decisions adopted at the first meeting of its Council, [while noting that current pledges to the Fund amount to [about 231 million]⁵¹ United States dollars, of which [about 128 million] dollars have been deposited],

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

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

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

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

⁴⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

⁵⁰ Decision 15/4, annex.

⁵¹ Figures as at 27 May 2024 based on the exchange rates at the time.

[*Recalling* the establishment of the Advisory Committee on Resource Mobilization and its mandate reflected in paragraphs 40 to 43 of, and annex II to, decision 15/7, and noting with appreciation the work of the Committee,]⁵²

Expressing its appreciation to the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Colombia for hosting the meetings of the Advisory Committee, as well as to the European Union and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the financial support provided,

[National finance plans

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. [*Acknowledges* that strategies for resource mobilization have also been adopted under the other Rio conventions and other global biodiversity-related conventions and multilateral agreements, and encourages [opportunities for harnessing synergies,] [increased cooperation and synergies in their implementation,] [including synergies related to the mobilization and use of resources for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use,] [as well as the avoidance of duplication in their implementation][in line with respective mandates, while acknowledging the need to increase transparency and avoiding double counting];

8. *Decides* to [monitor progress in implementing the strategy for resource mobilization [and assessing impacts on biodiversity and human rights] through the monitoring framework for the

⁵² [CBD/RM/AC/2023/1/4](#); [CBD/RM/AC/2024/1/4](#) and [CBD/RM/AC/2024/2/2](#).

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework⁵³ and to)[undertake an in-depth review of][review][take stock of] the strategy [through the global review to be considered] at its [seventeenth][eighteenth] meeting[, including an assessment of the impacts of innovative finance solutions on biodiversity and human rights];

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

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

[11. *Urges* Parties, the private sector, financial institutions and multilateral development banks to put in place and enforce social and environmental safeguards and apply a human rights-based approach in developing or scaling up biodiversity and finance instruments, in particular for innovative schemes, in line with the voluntary guidelines for safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms in annex III to decision XII/3 of 17 October 2014 and decision 14/15 of 29 November 2018;]

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

[12. [*Welcomes*][*Notes*] the note on the exploration of the biodiversity finance landscape prepared by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity;⁵⁴

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

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

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

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

[16. *Notes* a [relative][positive] trend in development finance for biodiversity, which has [significantly] increased, [showing encouraging trends over the past decade,] and [underlines][notes with concern] that, [in spite of the [relative, for evolutionary trend][increase], a critical gap still remains before reaching the target of the Framework to increase total biodiversity-related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance, and from countries that voluntarily assume the obligations of the developed country Parties, to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to at least 20 billion dollars per year by 2025 and at least 30 billion dollars per year by 2030;]

⁵³ Decision 15/5, annex I

⁵⁴ CBD/SBI/4/INF/10.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) To commission or undertake studies on the following:

- (i) How the guidance on safeguards in biodiversity finance mechanisms adopted in decisions XII/3 and 14/15 has been implemented, identifying good practices and lessons learned, as well as opportunities for improving implementation of the guidance;
- (ii) The relationship between sovereign debt and the implementation of the Convention and the possibility of rechanneling special drawing rights for biodiversity finance;
- (iii) Lessons learned from the governance of different financial mechanisms and their grievance mechanisms;
- (iv) Synergies between biodiversity and climate finance;

(b) To integrate a platform in the clearing-house mechanism, in line with the knowledge management strategy, for the purpose of exchanging information on best practices and lessons learned on the implementation of the Framework, in particular for Goal D and Targets 14, 15, 18 and 19 and the resource mobilization strategy;]

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

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

<Option 1>

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

<Option 2>

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

<Option 3>

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

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

<Possible paragraphs on the substance of further intersessional work>

<Option 1>

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

<Option 2>

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

<Possible paragraphs on the intersessional process>

<Option 1>

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

<Option 2>

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

<Option 3>

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

[29. *Requests* the Secretariat to gather all relevant information collected pursuant to paragraph 27 and submit it for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at a meeting held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting;]

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

[31. *Recalls* paragraph 47 (b) of decision 15/7, and requests the Executive Secretary to issue a notification inviting developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to consider, taking into account national circumstances, whether they are in a position to assume the obligations of the developed country Parties voluntarily, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, and, if so, to indicate this to the Executive Secretary as soon as possible.]

Annex I**Revised strategy for resource mobilization****Phase II (2025–2030)*****I. Aim**

1. The present strategy is aimed at facilitating the mobilization of resources for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity,⁵⁵ addressing its three objectives in a balanced manner, by increasing substantially and progressively the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic and international, and public and private resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, so as to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, mobilizing at least 200 billion United States dollars per year by 2030. It is also aimed at facilitating the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,⁵⁶ including by aligning fiscal and financial flows with its goals and targets and by encouraging the private sector to reduce negative impacts and increase positive impacts on biodiversity progressively.

2. The revised strategy will thus provide a solid basis to Parties and other actors, at all levels, for mobilizing adequate resources, commensurate with the ambition of the Framework. It builds on the first phase of the strategy (2023–2024), as contained in annex I to decision 15/7 of 19 December 2022, which was developed to enable a quick-start resource mobilization and to scale up and align

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

⁵⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

⁵⁶ Decision 15/4, annex.

resources for the implementation of the Framework. The strategy provides a flexible framework that countries may wish to adapt in the light of the different levels of development and national circumstances. Nothing in the present strategy should be interpreted as modifying the rights and obligations of a Party under the Convention or any other international agreement.

3. The strategy is guided by:

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

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

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

(d) The need to mobilize resources effectively and immediately while preserving a long-term vision of financial resource needs;

(e) The need for comprehensive, fair, timely, inclusive [, affordable] and equitable access to all financing sources by all Parties, stakeholders and [relevant] rights holders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth.

II. Enabling actions

4. The strategy is to be enabled by:

(a) Promoting the updating and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and of national targets, including through the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership and similar initiatives;

(b) Developing, updating and implementing national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments, according to national needs, priorities and circumstances, with a view to facilitating a significant increase in resource mobilization from all sources and improving the information base for funding needs, gaps and priorities;

[(c) Increasing cooperation and synergies with the other Rio conventions and other global biodiversity-related conventions and multilateral [environmental] agreements, in line with respective mandates;]

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Encouraging, as applicable, national central banks or other regulatory authorities to [conduct nature risk assessments for][improve understanding of the impacts of biodiversity loss on]

their financial sectors, [including by enhancing reporting on environmental and social risks and] taking their distinct mandates and the role of all relevant actors into account;

(j) Encouraging [national and international financial institutions, including] multilateral development banks, to [continue][continue and accelerate][continue to identify and report on] [step up and increase] their work on environmental and social safeguards [and investments in their portfolio that contribute to achieving the objectives of the Convention and the goals and targets of the Framework, in line with existing mandates and in a manner supportive of the achievement of sustainable development, including poverty eradication efforts] [and disclosing and reporting in a harmonized way on their biodiversity investments][and developing and refining common principles and guidelines for tracking finance and investment contributing to the goals and targets of the Framework][, as well as exploring diverse finance solutions⁵⁷ and de-risking private biodiversity investments];

[(k) Encouraging the institutions of the United Nations development system and the United Nations funds and programmes to further strengthen the United Nations country team capacities to support countries in integrating priorities identified in national biodiversity strategies and action plans and other national biodiversity planning instruments into United Nations sustainable development cooperation frameworks.]

III. Objectives and actions

A. Increase in international biodiversity-related financial flows and financial resources from all sources

1. New and additional resources

5. New and additional resources are mobilized by:

(a) [Urgently] [enhancing][increasing][enhancing and broadening total biodiversity-related international financial resources] [total biodiversity-related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance, and from countries that voluntarily assume the obligations of developed country Parties] to developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to at least 20 billion dollars per year by 2025 and at least 30 billion dollars per year by 2030, through:

<Option 1>

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

<Option 2>

[(i) An increase in total biodiversity-related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance, and from countries that voluntarily assume obligations of developed country Parties, to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States;]

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

⁵⁷ Such as those included in the [catalogue of finance solutions](#) of the Biodiversity Finance Initiative and the [Policy Instruments for the Environment database](#) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.]

- [(iii) An increase in international biodiversity funding by other Governments, multilateral development banks and international financial institutions, including, as appropriate, in partnership with the Global Environment Facility;
- (iv) An increase in international biodiversity funding by, as appropriate, private and philanthropic finance, including, as appropriate, in partnership with the Global Environment Facility;]
- (b) Ensuring a continuous, speedy and robust capitalization of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund [under the Global Environment Facility], in accordance with decision 15/7;
- [(c) *Placeholder for the outcomes of discussions on a global instrument held at the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.*]
- (d) [Providing guidance to][Guiding] the operations of the Global Environment Facility and the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund through decisions of the Conference of the Parties, [in accordance to Articles 21 and 39 of the Convention] [to enhance transparency, accessibility and responsiveness to the needs of developing country Parties];
- (e) Mobilizing additional international resources from all sources, including:
 - (i) By further stimulating and increasing the use of finance solutions,⁵⁷ [such as payments for ecosystem services and green bonds [and biodiversity credits]][such as payments for ecosystem services, biodiversity offsets and credits, and green bonds], with environmental and social safeguards, including by developing guidelines and sharing good practices, [while monitoring and assessing their impact on biodiversity, gender equality and human rights];
 - (ii) By leveraging international private finance, promoting blended finance[, implementing strategies for mobilizing new and additional resources] and encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments[, while monitoring and assessing their impact on biodiversity, gender equality and human rights];
 - [(iii) Through the multilateral mechanism for benefit-sharing from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources;⁵⁸]
- (f) Enhancing the [terms and] implementation of agreements related to access to genetic resources and to the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization, including through[, where appropriate,] multilateral approaches;⁵⁸
- (g) Improving market access for sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity[, in line with relevant international obligations];
- (h) Enhancing [and increasing] the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities[, women and youth], as well as Mother Earth-centric actions⁵⁹ and non-market-based approaches, including community-based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity[, and scaling up support for such actions and approaches];
- [(i) Establishing an international working group of ministers of environment and finance in developed countries to achieve paragraph (a) of Target 19 of the Framework;]

⁵⁸ To be updated in the light of the work of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Benefit-sharing from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources established in decision 15/9.]

⁵⁹ Ecocentric and rights-based approach enabling the implementation of actions towards harmonious and complementary relationships between peoples and nature, promoting the continuity of all living beings and their communities and ensuring the non-commodification of the environmental functions of Mother Earth.

[(j) Significantly increasing the use of nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches.]

2. Identification and elimination, phasing out, [redirection or] reform of financial resource flows causing harm [to people or the environment]⁶⁰

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

- (a) Mainstreaming biodiversity in development cooperation by:
 - (i) [Adjusting][Reprioritizing] [to the extent possible] the portfolios and practices of development cooperation agencies and banks, multilateral development banks, international financial institutions and philanthropic organizations, with a view to aligning financial flows with the objectives of the Convention [and] the goals and targets[, and section C, including a human-rights based approach,] of the Framework[, in line with relevant mandates and in a manner supportive of the achievement of sustainable development, including poverty eradication efforts];
 - (ii) Harnessing and scaling up synergies in project development and financing, with a view to optimizing [the conservation and sustainable use of] biodiversity co-benefits and synergies, [while ensuring transparency and avoiding double counting];
- (b) Monitoring, assessing and transparently disclosing[, subject to the decisions of financial system regulators] the biodiversity risks, dependencies and impacts of international private finance and business actors, [[using [the framework] [such frameworks as that] developed by the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures][, taking into account the principles of proportionality and flexibility]]; welcoming cooperation initiatives, such as the one between the International Sustainability Standards Board and the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures; and further encouraging the International Sustainability Standards Board to work on biodiversity-related standards] [by enhancing the utilization of sustainability reporting, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 12, and, where appropriate, voluntary frameworks]; [and the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations “Protect, Respect and Remedy” Framework;⁶¹]
- (c) Taking effective action at the international level on incentives, including [inefficient] subsidies, that are harmful to biodiversity, in accordance with Target 18 of the Framework [and in line with relevant international obligations,] [reducing them by at least 500 billion dollars per year by 2030, starting with the most harmful incentives];
- [(d) Taking effective action to ensure that biodiversity-related resource flows comply with the obligation of States to respect, protect, and fulfil human rights and the responsibility of businesses to respect human rights.]

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

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

- (a) Continuing action by the Global Environment Facility to improve its operations and access modalities;
- (b) Simplifying access modalities for biodiversity funding of multilateral development banks, international financial institutions and philanthropic organizations, in particular for indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth;

⁶⁰ Some Parties proposed to move up the present section and make it section III.A.1 instead of section III.A.2.

⁶¹ A/HRC/17/31, annex.

(c) Increasing transparency and accountability, monitoring, assessment and transparent disclosure in biodiversity-related public and private international financing at all levels [subject to the decisions of financial system regulators, and taking into account the principles of proportionality and flexibility];

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

(e) Directing more [rapidly accessible] international resources to key implementation partners, [through national programmes and initiatives] in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, at the regional, national and local levels, and facilitating partnerships to improve public awareness and gender responsiveness, ensuring community engagement and results on the ground, including, as appropriate, for collective actions, Mother Earth-centric approaches and non-market-based approaches;

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

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

B. Significant increase in domestic resource mobilization from all sources

1. New and additional resources

8. New and additional resources are mobilized by:

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

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

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

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

(e) Developing and applying, or scaling up, [finance solutions,]⁵⁷ [such as payments for ecosystem services, biodiversity offsets and credits] [or similar instruments and benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards;][innovative schemes, such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, and benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards][, while monitoring and assessing their impact on biodiversity, gender equality and human rights];

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

(g) Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, as well as Mother Earth-centric actions and non-market-based

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

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

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

2. Identification and elimination, phasing out[, redirection] or reform of financial resource flows causing harm⁶²

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

(a) Mainstreaming biodiversity in public budgets by progressively aligning all relevant public activities and fiscal and financial flows with the objectives of the Convention and the goals and targets of the Framework[, according to national needs, priorities and circumstances];

(b) [Mainstreaming biodiversity into the private sector by progressively] aligning all relevant private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the objectives of the Convention and the goals and targets of the Framework [in an effort to mainstream biodiversity into finance];

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁶² Some Parties proposed to move up the present section and make it section III.B.1 instead of section III.B.2.

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

[Annex II

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

I. Cross-cutting issues of global importance

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

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

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

(c) Continuing the exploration and scaling up of [finance solutions,⁶³][innovative schemes,] as appropriate, [such as payments for ecosystem services, biodiversity offsets and credits,] taking national priorities and circumstances into account, [and benefit-sharing mechanisms], with mandatory environmental and social safeguards, while monitoring and assessing their impacts on biodiversity and [human rights][the rights on indigenous peoples and local communities];

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

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

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

(g) Scaling up support for collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth-centric actions and non-market-based approaches, including community-based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity;

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

⁶³ Such as those included in the Finance Solutions catalogue finance solutions of the Biodiversity Finance Initiative and the Policy Instruments for the Environment database of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.]

II. International biodiversity finance

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

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

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

(c) Encouraging bilateral and multilateral development agencies, banks and other financial institutions to: (i) continue and scale up biodiversity finance, including by exploring financial instruments [and approaches and de-risking private investments]; (ii) continue to apply and further improve the application of [mandatory] environmental and social safeguards that protect [the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities][human rights]; (iii) further improve [and harmonize] [their] monitoring[, disclosure] and reporting; [(iv)] evaluate the impact of biodiversity finance on biodiversity and [human rights][the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities]; and (v) include biodiversity as a co-benefit in relevant projects [and identify biodiversity conservation and sustainable use projects that could leverage investments in national sustainable development strategies, including poverty eradication efforts];

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

III. Domestic biodiversity finance

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

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

(b) [Prioritizing][Leveraging] domestic funding for biodiversity through international or national initiatives, in particular for⁶³ the implementation of the finance solutions identified in the national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments;

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

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

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

(f) Continuing the exploration and scaling-up of, as appropriate, finance solutions;⁶³

(g) Increasing cooperation and synergies with the other Rio conventions and other global biodiversity-related conventions and multilateral agreements, at the national and subnational levels, through integrated action plans, programmes and projects to develop integrated finance solutions,⁶³ with the full involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth;

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

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

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

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

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

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

IV. Private biodiversity finance

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

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

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

(c) [Continuing and intensifying efforts][Strengthening the design and the application of biodiversity taxonomies and other green taxonomies with metrics] to improve the tracking and

reporting of private [finance][financial flows] for biodiversity over time, including to assess it in terms of predictability;

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

(e) Encouraging businesses [and facilitating their capacity] to develop sustainable value chains and private finance to invest in those chains in order to [avoid and] reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production and consumption [through enabling regulatory frameworks ensuring a level playing field, the promotion of blended finance, and impact funds and other instruments];

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Promoting positive incentives to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, [such as biodiversity credit schemes] [with environmental and social safeguards][, including payments for ecosystem services], so as to make them accessible to indigenous peoples

and local communities, women and youth engaged in conservation and sustainable biodiversity management [while respecting their rights].]

[Annex III

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

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

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

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

[(c) Overall efficiency of the biodiversity financial mechanism and whether a dedicated global instrument would affect the overall efficiency positively or negatively;]

(d) Lessons learned and experience with relevant international financial mechanisms;

(e) Fairness, transparency, inclusiveness and participation;

[(f) Equitability, and efficiency and representativity of the governance structure;]

(g) Consistency with the objectives, principles and provisions of the Convention;

(h) Consistency with the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

(i) Being under the authority of, and accountable to, the Conference of the Parties;

(j) Being a mechanism for the provision of financial resources to developing country Parties[, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States,] on a grant or concessional basis;

(k) Reliance on national executing agencies;

(l) Ensuring new, additional, predictable, adequate and timely financing;

(m) Ability to [mobilize and] receive finance from all sources, including from the [private sector,] finance sector and philanthropic organizations;

(n) Ensuring accessibility by, and responsiveness to the needs of, developing country Parties, rights holders and stakeholders;

(o) Ensuring intergenerational and intragenerational equity;

(p) The recognition, [valorization] and integration of the [historical and future] role of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth[, as appropriate], [and ensuring their full and effective participation];

(q) The provision of access to a grievance mechanism;

[(r) *Placeholder pending a decision on digital sequence information on genetic resources at the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.*]

[2. Elements for discussion on possible ways to close the biodiversity financing gap to meet the goals and targets of the Framework include the following:

(a) Tax regimes and tax avoidance;

(b) Sovereign debt;

(c) Domestic public expenditure;

- (d) Biodiversity metrics;
- (e) Biodiversity-related economic taxonomies;
- (f) Integrating climate and biodiversity finance;
- (g) Aligning finance across sectors;
- (h) The urgent need to identify, eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;
- (i) The role of the private sector, including through financial disclosures and biodiversity credit markets;
- (j) Other priorities, as identified by the Conference of the Parties.]]

[Annex IV

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

[To be completed]

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation 4/4 of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation. The third, fifth, ninth, eleventh, twelfth, twenty-first, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh preambular paragraphs and operative paragraphs 29 to 37 come from the draft decision contained in document CBD/COP/16/7, while paragraphs 23 and 24 and annex II come from document CBD/COP/16/6.

Financial mechanism

The Conference of the Parties,

[*Reaffirming* the importance of the full application of the provisions of Article 21 of the Convention on Biological Diversity⁶⁴ and of access for all eligible Parties to the financial mechanism for the full implementation of the Convention,]

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

Recalling that paragraph 1 of Article 21 of the Convention provides that the financial mechanism is to operate within a democratic and transparent manner of governance,

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

Recalling further that paragraph 3 of Article 20 of the Convention provides that developed country Parties may provide financial resources related to the implementation of the Convention through bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels,

Reaffirming the commitment of the Conference of the Parties to reviewing the effectiveness of the financial mechanism periodically, as reflected in the memorandum of understanding with the Council of the Global Environment Facility,⁶⁵

Reaffirming also the importance of the review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism in the context of the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, strategies and programmes,

⁶⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

⁶⁵ Decision III/8, annex.

Noting with concern the lack of financial voluntary contributions to finance the implementation of the terms of reference for a full assessment of the amount of funds needed for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols for the ninth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund,⁶⁶ resulting in the use of the core budget and in a limited report for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting,

Taking note of the report of the Global Environment Facility for the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties⁶⁷ and the report on the sixth review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism for the Convention on Biological Diversity⁶⁸ and its Protocols,⁶⁹

Welcoming [with appreciation] the actions taken by the Global Environment Facility to support developing country Parties and countries with economies in transition, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth in the implementation of the objectives of the Convention, its Protocols and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,⁷⁰ including through its programming associated with the seventh and eighth replenishments of its Trust Fund and the establishment and [steps taken to operationalize][operationalization of] the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund,

Noting with appreciation the significant progress that the Global Environment Facility has made between the sixth and eighth replenishments of its Trust Fund in conforming with the guidance from the Conference of the Parties with regard to its role in resource mobilization and in supporting the implementation of activities for achieving the objectives of the Convention, including its policies and procedures,

Noting that the effectiveness of the Global Environment Facility is limited by, among other things:

- (a) The limited availability of financial resources from donor countries;
- (b) Limited strategic direction from the Conference of the Parties, including a lack of prioritization of focus areas;
- (c) Limited sense of ownership by recipient countries within the Global Environment Facility system;

Recognizing the integrated and indivisible nature of the components of the Framework, which include considerations for its implementation (sect. C of the Framework), implementation and support mechanism and enabling conditions (sect. I) and responsibility and transparency (sect. J),

Noting with concern [the lack of project proposals from eligible countries to support the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention⁷¹ and the limited number of project proposals from eligible countries to support the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization to the Convention,⁷²]

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

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

⁶⁶ Decision 15/15, annex III.

⁶⁷ CBD/COP/16/8.

⁶⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

⁶⁹ CBD/COP/16/INF/25.

⁷⁰ Decision 15/4, annex.

⁷¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2226, No. 30619.

⁷² *Ibid.*, vol. 3008, No. 30619.

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

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

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

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

Welcoming also the efforts by the Global Environment Facility to harness synergies among other biodiversity-related conventions and to address multiple environmental challenges in a holistic manner,

Highlighting the contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities to the implementation of the Convention, and welcoming the support that the Global Environment Facility currently provides to them,

Noting [with appreciation] the enhanced support provided by the Global Environment Facility to indigenous peoples and local communities for the implementation of the Framework, including through the aspirational programming share of 20 per cent at portfolio level by 2030 in the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund,

Acknowledging the importance of making further efforts to enhance the guidance for the financial mechanism provided by the Conference of the Parties and the need to better guide the Global Environment Facility,

Recognizing that the resources of the financial mechanism are provided in a relatively predictable manner through the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund as a result of the implementation of the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources, that improvements have been made in terms of the timely disbursements of funds to eligible countries and that the streamlining of the Global Environment Facility project cycle is also likely to have a positive impact on the timely disbursements of funds,

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

Recognizing also the need to further strengthen country leadership, ownership and accountability with regard to activities supported by the Global Environment Facility,

Recognizing further that, over the years, the Global Environment Facility has taken steps to enhance the quality of its reports,

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

Global Environment Facility Trust Fund

2. *[Invites][Encourages][Instructs]* the Global Environment Facility, in collaboration with the Executive Secretary, to *[encourage][invite]* [all eligible] [recipient] countries to submit project

proposals in support of the implementation of Target 17 of the Framework and the Implementation Plan⁷³ and Capacity-building Action Plan⁷⁴ for the Cartagena Protocol;

3. *Invites* relevant Parties to the Cartagena Protocol to access proactively the notional allocations available for the Protocol from the eighth replenishment programming directions;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary and the Global Environment Facility to promote the sharing of experience and knowledge in project development and implementation in support of the implementation of Target 13 of the Framework;

5. *Invites* relevant Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization to access proactively the notional allocations available for the Protocol from the eighth replenishment programming directions;

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

7. *Encourages* the Global Environment Facility and recipient countries to maintain the contribution of the international waters focal area to the implementation of the Framework and to extend that practice to other focal areas, including climate change, land degradation, and chemicals and waste, in line with different national circumstances and priorities;

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

Global Biodiversity Framework Fund

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

10. *Regrets* that the Council of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund did not adopt terms of reference for the auxiliary body and the advisory group at its first meeting;^{75]}

[11. *Notes with appreciation* the contributions made to the capitalization of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund by several donor countries, namely, Canada, Germany, Japan, Luxembourg, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which amount to [about 231.0 million United States dollars;^{76,77]}

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

⁷³ Decision CP-10/3, annex.

⁷⁴ Decision CP-10/4, annex.

⁷⁵ This would be subject to review by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting in the light of developments at the second meeting of the Council of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund, to be held in Washington, D.C. on 19 June 2024.

⁷⁶ Amount as at 27 May 2024 based on the exchange rate at the time.

⁷⁷ The list of donors and the total amount of contributions to the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund would be updated to reflect the situation at the time of the adoption of the decision by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting.

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

14. *Welcomes* the aspirational programming share of 20 per cent by 2030 from the total amount of resources allocated under the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund to support actions by indigenous peoples and local communities and urges the Global Environment Facility to ensure that country-driven projects contributing to that target are designed and implemented in consultation and partnership with indigenous peoples and local communities;

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

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

[16. *Adopts* the four-year outcome-oriented framework of biodiversity programme priorities of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols for the ninth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund (July 2026–June 2030), aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, as contained in annex I to the present decision;]

17. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to include in its report to the Conference of the Parties information on its responses to the four-year outcome-oriented framework of biodiversity programme priorities of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols and how those responses contribute to the achievement of each target of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, as well as considerations for its implementation (sect. C of the Framework), and the achievement of the objectives of the Convention and its Protocols;

18. *Encourages* the governing bodies of the various biodiversity-related conventions to include a standing item in the agenda of their meetings for the provision of strategic advice, as appropriate, concerning national actions that may support collaboration, cooperation and synergies, as appropriate, to achieve the objectives of the Convention and its Protocols and the goals and targets of the Framework, which may be referred to the Global Environment Facility through the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, and to request their respective secretariats to communicate such advice to the Executive Secretary of the Convention;

19. [*Encourages*][*Invites*] the secretariats of the biodiversity-related conventions to participate in and provide input to the inter-secretariat consultation to be convened by the Executive Secretary when developing the inputs of the Secretariat to draft programming directions and policy recommendations for the negotiations of the ninth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, in which the Facility will participate in line with paragraph 7 of the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility;⁷⁸

Funding needs assessment

[20. *Takes note* of the report on estimated funding needs for the ninth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, based on information received to date;⁷⁹]

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

⁷⁸ Decision III/8, annex.

⁷⁹ This is a placeholder for consideration at the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the report on funding needs for the ninth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, which will be based on whatever information is available at that time.

Global Environment Facility and the participants in the negotiations of the ninth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund;]

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

Further guidance to the Global Environment Facility

[23. *Takes note* of the consolidated previous guidance to the Global Environment Facility contained in the annex to document CBD/COP/16/6/Add.1;

24. *Adopts* the additional guidance to the Global Environment Facility contained in the annex to the present decision, and requests the Council of the Global Environment Facility to include information regarding the implementation of the additional guidance in its reports to the Conference of the Parties;]

25. *Recalls* paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of decision XII/30 of the Conference of the Parties of 17 October 2014 and requests the Executive Secretary to continue to liaise with the various biodiversity-related conventions and the Global Environment Facility in order to explore opportunities to enhance support from the Facility for countries with regard to activities relevant to the implementation of the various biodiversity-related conventions;

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

27. *Also requests*][*instructs*] the Global Environment Facility to inform the Conference of the Parties on how it is taking into account the [voluntary] guidelines on safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms developed under the Convention, recalling in that regard paragraph 6 of decision 14/15 of 29 November 2018;

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

Review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism

29. *Decides* to establish a standing committee on the financial mechanism at its seventeenth meeting, with a view to enhancing the strategic direction provided by the Conference of the Parties to the financial mechanism, including by prioritizing its guidance and developing guidance that is more actionable and measurable;

30. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to redouble its efforts to mobilize resources to support the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, its Protocols and, in particular, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including by mobilizing voluntary contributions from Parties, in particular developed country Parties and other Parties in a position to contribute, and other sources, such as multilateral development banks, the private sector and philanthropic organizations, as well as through sustainable finance instruments, in order to improve the adequacy of funds and address the financing gap for biodiversity;

31. *Also requests* that the Global Environment Facility:

(a) Further consider increasing flexibility in project proposal processes, including with regard to co-financing requirements, in particular for least developed countries and small island developing States;

(b) Consider increasing support for sustained programmatic approaches and capacity-building;

(c) Review the role and nature of its implementing agencies, with a view to promoting more direct engagement of national entities in developing countries, and consider broadening the base of implementing agencies to include additional national, subregional and regional entities;

(d) Further explore modalities to enhance the effectiveness of processes for funding activities under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization and to encourage take-up by countries, and consider setting up a stand-alone window for biosafety to enhance the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol;

(e) Further promote support for indigenous peoples and local communities, including by promoting their leadership of and partnership in projects, recognizing indigenous knowledge as a basis for activities supported by the Global Environment Facility and using targeted indicators to monitor projects, and consider establishing a funding target to support the priorities of indigenous peoples and local communities across the biodiversity programme of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund as whole;

(f) Contribute to the implementation of the whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach for the Framework by continuing to enhance effective engagement with civil society organizations, women and youth, indigenous peoples and local communities, the private sector, philanthropic and conservation organizations and other major stakeholder groups;

32. *Further requests* that the Global Environment Facility:

(a) Consider linking implementation outcomes in the Results Measurement Framework of the ninth replenishment of its Trust Fund, annual performance reviews and strategic country cluster evaluations to the objectives of multilateral environment agreements, such as those of the Convention;

(b) Make additional efforts to meet all its reporting requirements, and in that regard include information on projects on biological diversity that it funds outside the Convention and on its response to the needs assessments prepared by the Conference of the Parties under the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility,⁸⁰ so as to enable the Conference of the Parties to improve the quality of its guidance;

33. *Requests* the Council of the Global Environment Facility to explore ways to enhance equitable geographical representation within and between its constituencies, taking also into consideration the level of biodiversity of countries, and to ensure the meaningful participation in decision-making of indigenous peoples and local communities, including women and youth among them, given their contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

34. *Invites* the Assembly of the Global Environment Facility, as part of the ninth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, to consider reforms to its governance, with a view to improving the balance between developing countries and developed countries, taking also into consideration the level of biodiversity of countries, and to ensure the meaningful participation in decision-making of indigenous peoples and local communities, including women and youth among them, given their contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

⁸⁰ Decision III/8, annex.

35. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Implementation to develop draft terms of reference for the standing committee referred to in paragraph 29 above on the basis of a draft prepared by the Secretariat,

36. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Chief Executive Officer of the Global Environment Facility, to liaise with the Secretariat of the Green Climate Fund, with a view to enhancing collaboration and support for the Convention;

37. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare draft terms of reference for the standing committee referred to in paragraph 29 above, taking into consideration the experience of the Standing Committee on Finance of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.⁸¹

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

[Annex I

Four-year outcome-oriented framework of biodiversity programme priorities of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols for the ninth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund (2026–2030)

A. Objective

1. The present four-year outcome-oriented framework of biodiversity programme priorities serves as guidance related to the Convention on Biological Diversity⁸² and its Protocols for the Global Environment Facility for the ninth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund (2026–2030).

2. The framework is provided by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention based on the expectation that it will be used by the Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility and the participants in the replenishment negotiations in determining the programming directions and policy recommendations for the ninth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund.

3. The framework is provided within the context of the mandate of the Global Environment Facility to provide resources for achieving global environmental benefits and the mandate provided to the Facility by the Conference of the Parties in the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility.⁸³

4. The framework uses the Convention and its Protocols and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework⁸⁴ to set the strategic priorities for the financial mechanism of the Convention, which are expected to be operationalized by the Global Environment Facility through its programming directions for the ninth replenishment period.

5. It is recognized that, in the present framework of programme priorities, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework should be used as a strategic plan for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols over the period 2022–2030.

6. In particular, the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework provide the direction for the outcomes of the present four-year framework, bearing in mind that the

⁸¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

⁸² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

⁸³ Decision III/8, annex.

⁸⁴ Decision 15/4, annex.

ninth replenishment period coincides with the four-year period leading up to the 2030 deadline for achieving the targets, while recognizing that each of the three objectives of the Convention should be addressed by the Global Environment Facility in a balanced manner when designing and implementing its programming directions and policy recommendations for the ninth replenishment.

7. The integrated and indivisible nature of the components of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, which include considerations for its implementation (sect. C of the Framework), implementation and support mechanism and enabling conditions (sect. I) and responsibility and transparency (sect. J), are recognized in the present framework, as is the operationalization of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund and its complementary support for the Global Environment Facility in facilitating the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

8. Recognizing that the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is relevant to all biodiversity-related conventions and other multilateral environmental agreements, the present framework seeks to promote the implementation of complementary measures that may enhance programmatic synergies and efficiencies among the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols and other biodiversity-related conventions, multilateral environmental agreements and frameworks, relevant to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the mandate of the Global Environment Facility, in a manner consistent with the existing mandate, improving transparency and avoiding double counting.

B. Elements

9. The four-year outcome-oriented framework of biodiversity programme priorities for the period 2026–2030 includes the following elements under the Convention and its Protocols to which effective implementation support is to be provided:

- (a) The balanced implementation of the three objectives of the Convention;
- (b) The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including each of its goals and all of its targets, which define the outcomes being sought;
- (c) National biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- (d) National biodiversity finance plans;
- (e) The mechanisms adopted under the Convention to strengthen the means of implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework for: mobilizing sufficient resources towards implementing the Framework and achieving its goals and targets; capacity-building and development, while noting the obligations set out in Articles 20 and 21 of the Convention; the generation, management and sharing of knowledge for effective biodiversity planning, policy development and coherence, decision-making and implementation; and technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and innovation, in particular the following mechanisms:
 - (i) The strategy for resource mobilization;⁸⁵
 - (ii) The long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development;⁸⁶
 - (iii) The technical and scientific cooperation mechanism;⁸⁷
 - (iv) The knowledge management strategy to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;⁸⁸

⁸⁵ Decisions 15/7 and 16/--.

⁸⁶ Decision 15/8, annex I.

⁸⁷ Decisions 15/8 and 16/--.

⁸⁸ Decision 16/--.

- (f) The plans of action adopted under the Convention to support the effective and inclusive implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including:
- (i) The Plan of Action on Subnational Governments, Cities and Other Local Authorities for Biodiversity (2023–2030);⁸⁹
 - (ii) The Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030);⁹⁰
 - (iii) The global action plan on biodiversity and health;⁹¹
- (g) The monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework⁹² and the enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review;⁹³
- (h) The Implementation Plan⁹⁴ and Capacity-building Action Plan⁹⁵ for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity;⁹⁶
- (i) The capacity-building and development action plan⁹⁷ 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;⁹⁸
 - (j) The guidance on programme priorities to support the implementation of the Protocols, adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol at its fifth meeting and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol at its eleventh meeting, contained in enclosures I and II, respectively.⁹⁹

C. Strategic considerations

10. The programming directions and the policy recommendations for the ninth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility, as they relate to the Convention and its Protocols and their financial mechanism established under Article 21 of the Convention, operated by the Facility on an interim basis, in accordance with Article 39 of the Convention, should:

(a) Be developed in a fully transparent and inclusive manner, with a view to ensuring that the projects funded by the Global Environment Facility during its ninth replenishment period to support biodiversity objectives are developed on a context-specific and country-driven basis, addressing the priority needs identified by the recipient countries;

(b) Support the rapid and effective implementation of the Framework, including by contributing to a significantly enhanced mobilization of resources, including Global Environment Facility funding that is adequate, predictable, sustainable, timely and accessible to all Parties eligible to receive support through the financial mechanism of the Convention and its Protocols, as determined under the Convention itself and by the Conference of the Parties. While such funding may be provided to eligible Parties by the Global Environment Facility primarily through allocations under programming directions dedicated to the biodiversity focal area, there can be co-benefits for biodiversity arising from other focal areas and global programmes and through the integrated

⁸⁹ Decision 15/12, annex.

⁹⁰ Decision 15/11, annex.

⁹¹ Decision 16/--.

⁹² Decisions 15/5 and 16/--.

⁹³ Decision 15/6.

⁹⁴ Decision CP-10/3, annex.

⁹⁵ Decision CP-10/4, annex.

⁹⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2226, No. 30619.

⁹⁷ Decision NP-5/--.

⁹⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3008, No. 30619.

⁹⁹ Subject to any additional guidance on programme priorities for the ninth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility that is adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Protocols.

programmes, heightening the need for streamlined programming and an approval process that enables the timely disbursement of resources;

(c) Build upon support being provided under the eighth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility and the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund;

(d) Take into account coherence with, and synergies among, country-driven programmes and priorities set out in national biodiversity strategies and action plans to support the implementation of the Framework;

(e) Promote engagement with eligible recipient countries to support national resource mobilization and the development and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans;

(f) Promote the achievement of global environmental benefits and sustainable development pathways which ensure the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and are carbon-neutral and pollution-free, including by encouraging coherence and complementarity among the Global Environment Facility focal areas of biodiversity, land degradation, international waters, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and chemicals and waste, and its integrated programmes, within the context of country-driven priorities and programmes;

(g) Reflect the fact that the implementation of biodiversity-related conventions and multilateral environmental agreements, in the context of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, may contribute to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols and the goals and targets of the Framework;

(h) Promote cooperation and complementarity in the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the related objectives of the other conventions served by the Global Environment Facility, as well as those of other biodiversity-related conventions and multilateral environmental agreements, while recognizing the potential contributions of those instruments to the objectives of the Convention, its Protocols and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and the reciprocated contributions to their own objectives;

(i) Reinforce the efforts of the Global Environment Facility to mobilize and engage with all stakeholders, including the private sector, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth;

(j) Take into account the important contribution that can be made by transboundary, multi-country, regional and global projects to the implementation of the objectives of the Convention, its Protocols and the Framework, including towards the implementation of global initiatives adopted under the Convention and its Protocols, and transboundary, multi-country, regional and global initiatives that leverage contributions from biodiversity-related conventions and multilateral agreements.

11. The outcome and indicators for the ninth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility and associated monitoring processes should be effective in their ability to assess the contribution of programming to the attainment of the three objectives of the Convention, the implementation of its Protocols and the implementation of the Framework, including by measuring the co-benefits for biodiversity across all relevant activities of the Facility.

12. The Global Environment Facility, in its ninth replenishment period, should:

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

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

(c) Explore ways to support capacity-building and to improve direct access to funding by indigenous peoples and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles and holding traditional

knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components and to support activities and initiatives of women and youth that enhance biodiversity;

(d) Establish simplified application processes, capacity-building initiatives and dedicated funding streams for eligible Parties to support the full and effective representation and participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth in the implementation of the Framework;

(e) Further interact and cooperate with multilateral development banks and other public and private financial institutions with the aim of effecting their integration of the objectives of the Convention and its Protocols, the goals and targets of the Framework and the contributions of other biodiversity-related conventions and multilateral environmental agreements into their activities and having these institutions report on funding contributing to the implementation of those objectives;

(f) Continue to enhance its policies regarding governance and the standards that its implementing partners are held to in order to improve its efficiency and effectiveness in delivering sustainable results.

D. Reporting

13. Following the conclusion of the ninth replenishment of its Trust Fund, the Global Environment Facility will include in its reports to the Conference of the Parties a description of how the ninth replenishment has responded to the four-year outcome-oriented framework of biodiversity programme priorities and, through the elements of its programming directions, is contributing to the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols and each goal and target of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the monitoring framework for the Framework.¹⁰⁰

Enclosure I¹⁰¹

Additional elements for the four-year outcome-oriented framework of biodiversity programme priorities of the Convention on Biological Diversity for the ninth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund (2026–2030) to support the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization

Elements for the four-year outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities for the ninth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund (2026–2030) to support the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹⁰² adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol at its fifth meeting, comprise:

(x) [Placeholder for elements of guidance];

¹⁰⁰ Decision 15/5, annex I.

¹⁰¹ Subject to the adoption of additional guidance on programme priorities for the ninth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol.

¹⁰² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3008, No. 30619.

Enclosure II¹⁰³**Additional elements for the four-year outcome-oriented framework of biodiversity programme priorities of the Convention on Biological Diversity for the ninth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund (2026–2030) to support the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety**

Elements for the four-year outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities for the ninth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund (2026–2030) to support the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹⁰⁴ adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol at its eleventh meeting, comprise:

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

Annex II**Additional guidance to the Global Environment Facility****[Placeholder heading]**

1. [Placeholder for additional elements of guidance adopted in decisions on other items of the agenda of the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and in decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety at its eleventh meeting and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization at its fifth meeting.]

Additional guidance to support the implementation of section C and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework that have not been covered specifically or comprehensively in any previous guidance to the Global Environment Facility

2. Recognizing that, subject to national circumstances, needs and priorities, the implementation of all elements of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework¹⁰⁵ reflected in national biodiversity strategies and action plans should be considered as eligible for support, the elements of guidance below are provided to support the implementation of those sections and targets of the Framework that have not been covered specifically or comprehensively in any previous guidance to the Global Environment Facility, namely, section C and Targets 1, 2, 7, 9, 11, 16, 22 and 23. In this regard, the Global Environment Facility is requested to provide support to the following elements of the Framework in accordance with its established procedures and on the basis of country-driven proposals for such support.

Section C**Considerations for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**

3. The Global Environment Facility should provide support to eligible Parties to enable them to implement the Framework, and achieve its goals and targets, in a manner that:
 - (a) Ensures that the rights, knowledge, including traditional knowledge associated with biodiversity, innovations, world views, values and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities are respected, documented and preserved, with their free, prior and informed consent,¹⁰⁶ including through their full and effective participation in decision-making, in accordance with

¹⁰³ Subject to the adoption of additional guidance on programme priorities for the ninth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol.

¹⁰⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2226, No. 30619.

¹⁰⁵ Decision 15/4, annex.

¹⁰⁶ All references to “free, prior and informed consent” refer to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” and “approval and involvement”.

relevant national legislation, international instruments, including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,¹⁰⁷ and human rights law;

(b) Recognizes and considers diverse value systems and concepts, including, for those countries that recognize them, the rights of nature and rights of Mother Earth;

(c) Engages the whole of government at all levels and the whole of society, including all actors, and mobilizes broad public support;

(d) Is in accordance with national circumstances, priorities and capabilities and enables responsible and sustainable socioeconomic development that, at the same time, contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

(e) Follows a human rights-based approach, respecting, protecting, promoting and fulfilling human rights, including the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment;

(f) Ensures gender equality, the empowerment of women and girls and the reduction of inequalities;

(g) Is in accordance with those objectives and the provisions of the Convention and its Protocols, as applicable, in accordance with relevant international obligations, and is guided by the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development;¹⁰⁸

(h) Is based on scientific evidence and traditional knowledge and practices, recognizing the role of science, technology and innovation;

(i) Is based on the ecosystem approach of the Convention;

(j) Is guided by the principle of intergenerational equity, which aims to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs and to ensure meaningful participation of younger generations in decision-making processes at all levels;

(k) Involves transformative, innovative and transdisciplinary education, formal and informal, at all levels, including science-policy interface studies and lifelong learning processes, recognizing diverse world views, values and knowledge systems of indigenous peoples and local communities;

(l) Facilitates the provision of adequate, predictable and easily accessible financial resources;

(m) Enhances collaboration, cooperation and synergies among the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, other biodiversity-related conventions, other relevant multilateral agreements and international organizations and processes, in line with their respective mandates, including at the global, regional, subregional and national levels;

(n) Includes consideration of the One Health approach, among other holistic approaches that are based on science, mobilize multiple sectors, disciplines and communities to work together and are aimed at sustainably balance and optimizing the health of people, animals, plants and ecosystems.

Target 1

4. The Global Environment Facility should provide support to eligible Parties to enable them to undertake comprehensive 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

¹⁰⁷ General Assembly resolution 61/295, annex.

¹⁰⁸ *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.

high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

Target 2

5. The Global Environment Facility should provide support to eligible Parties to enable them to restore degraded terrestrial, inland water and marine and coastal ecosystems, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.

Target 7

6. The Global Environment Facility should provide support to eligible Parties to enable them to reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources 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.

Target 9

7. The Global Environment Facility should provide support to eligible Parties to enable them to manage and use wild species sustainably, 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.

Target 11

8. The Global Environment Facility should provide support to eligible Parties to enable them to implement nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches to restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, for the benefit of all people and nature.

Target 16

9. The Global Environment Facility should provide support to eligible Parties to enable them to establish supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improve education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and encourage and enable people to make sustainable consumption choices and 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.

Target 22

10. The Global Environment Facility should provide support to eligible Parties to enable them to 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 to ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.

Target 23

11. The Global Environment Facility should provide support to eligible Parties to enable them to implement 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.

Item 12

Capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation 4/5 of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

Capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer

The Conference of the Parties,

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

Taking note of the progress report of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity¹⁰⁹ on the implementation of previous decisions on capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, the clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management,¹¹⁰

Recognizing the importance of coordinated action on capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer, the clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management in supporting the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,¹¹¹

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

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

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

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

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

I. Capacity-building and development

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

2. *Invites Parties and other Governments, in partnership with indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth representatives and other relevant stakeholders, to continue to identify and share their biodiversity-related capacity-building and development needs, including for*

¹⁰⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹¹⁰ CBD/SBI/4/7/Add.3.

¹¹¹ Decision 15/4, annex.

technology assessment, through the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism, and invites Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to offer support to address the capacity needs thus identified;

3. *Invites* Parties, according to their needs, circumstances and local contexts, other Governments and relevant organizations to continue to implement the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development,¹¹² including through the development of dedicated biodiversity capacity-building and development action plans and programmes, as appropriate;

4. *Welcomes* the indicators proposed by the Informal Advisory Group on Technical and Scientific Cooperation in document CBD/TSC/IAG/2024/1/2 to be used by the Group in monitoring progress in the implementation of the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development and the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism [and reflected in the online reporting tool for the national reports];

5. *Decides* that the monitoring and reporting of progress in the implementation of the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development and the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism will be conducted as part of the process for monitoring and reporting of progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in line with decisions 15/6 of 19 December 2022 and 16/-- of [DATE],¹¹³ making use of information contained in the progress reports prepared by the global coordination entity and the regional and subregional support centres, national reports submitted by Parties [and reports submitted by non-State actors];

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

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

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

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

(b) To further identify and map, in collaboration with the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres and the [global knowledge support service for biodiversity], initiatives and partnerships supporting capacity-building and development for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in order to provide a

¹¹² Decision 15/8, annex I.

¹¹³ Decision on the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting.

global overview of their coverage, identify gaps, minimize the duplication of efforts and foster coordination and collaboration;

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

(d) To continue to develop and implement joint capacity-building activities and programmes with the Secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹¹⁴ the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa¹¹⁵ and the biodiversity-related conventions to strengthen cooperation, collaboration and synergies, as appropriate, in the implementation of the respective conventions and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹¹⁶ at the regional, subregional and national levels, while respecting their specific mandates;

II. Technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer

[9. *Takes note of*][*Welcomes*] the entities and organizations selected by the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties to host the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres, as listed in annex I to the present decision;¹¹⁷]

10. *Decides* that the global coordination entity of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism will be hosted by [the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity][an international organization with a global mandate];

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

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

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

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

15. *Requests* the selected regional and subregional support centres to develop, with the support of the global coordination entity and the Informal Advisory Group, a biennial workplan for the period 2025–2026, in line with the mandate specified in paragraph 26 of decision 15/8 and the guidance provided in annex II to the present decision;

16. *Invites* Parties and, as appropriate, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth organizations and other relevant stakeholders to make full use of the regional and subregional support centres to strengthen their capacities and to cooperate with one another to foster the effective use of science, various sources of knowledge, technologies and innovations, including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities,

¹¹⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

¹¹⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

¹¹⁶ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

¹¹⁷ The list of the selected entities and organizations would be annexed to the decision.

with their free, prior and informed consent,¹¹⁸ to support the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

17. *Requests* the regional and subregional support centres to collaborate among themselves and with Parties, relevant organizations, the Consortium of Scientific Partners on Biodiversity and development cooperation agencies in the delivery of support to Parties in the respective regions and subregions to consider filling gaps in geographical and thematic coverage and foster programmatic coordination, complementarity and synergy, including through the establishment of memorandums of understanding, as appropriate;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[(b) To organize, as appropriate, meetings of the selected regional and subregional support centres to orientate them on their mandate and operational procedures and provide them with guidance;]

(c) To identify and facilitate the mobilization of additional financial resources and technical assistance to enable the regional and subregional support centres to initiate support programmes and

¹¹⁸ All references to “free, prior and informed consent” refer to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” and “approval and involvement”.

activities in their respective subregions as soon as possible, in response to the capacity needs and priorities identified by Parties;

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

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

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

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

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

Annex I

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

Africa

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

Americas

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

Asia

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

Europe

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

Oceania

- Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme

Annex II

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

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

I. Organizational structure

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

3. The global coordination entity will establish partnerships with international organizations that have specialized expertise in areas related to biodiversity, such as the Consortium of Scientific Partners on Biodiversity, to provide, through the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres, support in areas where expertise or capacity is lacking in order to respond to all needs identified by Parties.

II. Governance and oversight

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

[5. The [Subsidiary Body on Implementation, with the support of the Informal Advisory Group on Technical and Scientific Cooperation,][Informal Advisory Group on Technical and Scientific Cooperation] will provide technical advice to the global coordination entity and the regional and subregional support centres on the effective and timely discharge of their functions. It will also assist in monitoring activities and operations and proposing measures to ensure that those activities and operations adequately respond to the needs and priorities identified by Parties.]

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

[7. The Executive Secretary will communicate to the global coordination entity and the regional and subregional support centres the priorities identified by Parties in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national reports regarding capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, as well as guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties and requests for capacity-building and development and technical and

scientific cooperation in decisions of the Conference of the Parties, and will maintain synergy and collaboration with biodiversity-related conventions and relevant organizations and initiatives.]

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

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

III. Operational modalities and procedures

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

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

(b) Criteria for priority setting and programming, including guidelines for the delivery of support tools, [in line with Articles 16 to 19 of the Convention and with the functions of the regional and subregional centres, as outlined in decision 15/8];

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

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

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

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

[(g) Modalities for ensuring the application of the principles of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit, following a human-rights based approach, including respect for diverse knowledge systems, including the knowledge and experience of practitioners and of indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as respect for their free, prior and informed consent¹¹⁹ when accessing their traditional knowledge;]

¹¹⁹ All references to “free, prior and informed consent” refer to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” and “approval and involvement”.

[(g alt) Modalities for ensuring that the traditional knowledge, innovation and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities are considered, with their free prior and informed consent¹²⁰;

(h) Modalities for operationalizing[, with the assistance of the global knowledge support service for biodiversity,] a help desk to provide information, advice and technical support at the request of the regional and subregional support centres;

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) Ability to mobilize resources from diverse sources;
- (b) Familiarity and experience with processes under the Convention and its Protocols;
- (c) Ability to leverage expertise from external contacts and networks;
- (d) Expertise on issues related to biodiversity;
- (e) Strong convening power;
- (f) Recognition as a neutral convener;
- (g) Demonstrated experience in engaging with multiple stakeholders, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth;
- (h) Experience in programme and project management.

V. Coordination and collaboration

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

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

¹²⁰ All references to “free, prior and informed consent” refer to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” and “approval and involvement”.

VI. Financial arrangements

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

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

VII. Monitoring and review

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

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

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation 4/6 of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

Clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management

A

Clearing-house mechanism

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

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

Emphasizing the critical importance of the clearing-house mechanism in supporting the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,¹²¹

Recognizing the importance of the clearing-house mechanism in supporting the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, the knowledge management strategy to support the implementation of the Framework, [as contained in the annex to decision 16/-- B,]the communications strategy to support the implementation of the Framework¹²² and the enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review,

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

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

¹²¹ Decision 15/4, annex.

¹²² Decision 15/14, annex.

1. [Welcomes][Adopts] the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism for the period 2024–2030, contained in the annex to the present decision;
2. Invites Parties, other Governments, the regional and/or subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres[, the global knowledge support service for biodiversity] and relevant organizations to implement the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism in order to support the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity¹²³ and its Protocols and the Framework;
3. Encourages Parties to continue to take the steps necessary to establish or strengthen national clearing-house mechanisms and to ensure their sustainability[, taking into consideration national legislation and the necessity to devise capacity-building and development programmes that target all Parties to the Convention and its Protocols];
- [4. Also encourages Parties to nominate a national focal point or update information on, where applicable, their clearing-house mechanism national focal points and communicate the details on the national focal points to the Secretariat;]
- [5. Urges developed country Parties and invites other Governments] [Invites Parties, other Governments] and relevant organizations in a position to do so to provide, where applicable, financial, technical and human resources to enable developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition to implement the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism for the period 2024–2030;]
6. Encourages Parties to join relevant biodiversity-related networks, [such as the Global Biodiversity Information Facility,] with a view to developing capacities to manage and share data and information in order to manage and conserve biodiversity effectively;
7. Invites the Global Environment Facility, in accordance with its mandate, to consider funding requests from developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, as well as Parties with economies in transition, to enable them to implement the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism for the period 2024–2030;
8. Invites the regional and/or subregional support centres, the global coordination entity of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism [and the global knowledge support service for biodiversity] to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism in collaboration with the Secretariat and relevant organizations and initiatives;
9. Notes the progress made on the development of the Bioland tool and interoperability features and the number of Parties that have used the tool to establish or strengthen their national clearing-house mechanism portals;
10. Invites Parties to use the Bioland tool to establish or strengthen their national clearing-house mechanism portals;
- [11. Requests the United Nations Environment Programme to elaborate a global project to facilitate capacity-building and development related to using the clearing houses of the Convention and its Protocols (noting that they have been harmonized), establish national nodes for clearing houses using the Bioland tool and guide the exchange of information and cooperation among Parties in the implementation of their information-sharing obligations, and also requests the Programme to invite the Global Environmental Facility to provide support for that project.]
12. Requests the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources:

¹²³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

(a) To facilitate the implementation of the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism for 2024–2030 in collaboration with Parties, regional and/or subregional support centres and the global coordination entity of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism[, the global knowledge support service for biodiversity] and, as appropriate, indigenous peoples and local communities, [people of African descent], women and youth representatives and relevant initiatives and organizations, with the guidance of the Informal Advisory Group on Technical and Scientific Cooperation;

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

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

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

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

(f) To further develop the Bioland tool and build the capacity of Parties to use it effectively for developing or strengthening their national clearing-house mechanism portals in line with the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism and in collaboration with the regional and/or subregional support centres, [the global knowledge support service for biodiversity] and Parties that already use the Bioland tool;

[Annex

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

1. The programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism for the period 2024–2030 is designed to support and facilitate the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework¹²⁴ and the national biodiversity strategies and action plans. Building on the previous programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism for the period 2011–2020, it is aimed at facilitating the means of implementation, especially technical and scientific cooperation, capacity-building and development, knowledge management and communication,¹²⁵ and resource mobilization, as well as other programmes and action plans, including the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030),¹²⁶ [the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity within and across sectors] and the programme of work on Article 8 (j) and other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity¹²⁷ related to indigenous peoples and local communities [and people of African descent].¹²⁸

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

(a) *Goal 1: to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation.* The clearing-house mechanism will strengthen processes and services to promote and facilitate equitable technical and scientific cooperation, including matchmaking initiatives, and the development and

¹²⁴ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

¹²⁵ See decisions [15/8](#), [15/14](#) and 16/--.

¹²⁶ Decision [15/11](#), annex.

¹²⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹²⁸ Recommendation [12/2](#) of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8 (j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity contains the draft programme of work on Article 8 (j) and other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity¹²⁸ related to indigenous peoples and local communities.

strengthening of national capacities in line with the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development and in support of the work of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism;

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

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

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

3. The outcomes expected under each of the four goals, the strategic actions to achieve the outcomes, the key actors that will lead or contribute to the implementation of the strategic actions and the indicative delivery time frames are defined in the updated programme of work.

4. The programme of work will be implemented primarily by the Parties to the Convention and the Secretariat, with the support of the global coordination entity of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism and the regional and/or subregional support centres of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, as well as global, regional and thematic organizations, in line with the whole-of government and whole-of-society approach and the considerations for the implementation of the Framework.¹²⁹

¹²⁹ Decision 15/4, annex, sect. C.

Goals, outcomes and strategic actions of the programme of work

<i>Goal</i>	<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Strategic actions</i>	<i>Key actors</i>	<i>Time frame</i>
1. To promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation	1.1. Mechanisms to facilitate technical and scientific cooperation at the global, regional and national levels are developed or strengthened.	1.1.A. Develop or strengthen collaborative platforms ¹³⁰ to promote technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and innovation. ¹³¹	<i>Lead:</i> technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, organizations <i>Contributing:</i> Parties, Secretariat	2025–2030
		1.1.B. Facilitate events ¹³² for collaboration and sharing of knowledge, best practices and lessons learned.	<i>Lead:</i> technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, ¹³³ organizations <i>Contributing:</i> Parties, Secretariat	2025–2030
		1.1.C. Facilitate the establishment or strengthening of communities of practice and other knowledge exchange platforms and initiatives to enable the sharing of relevant experiences, expertise and know-how.	<i>Lead:</i> Parties, organizations <i>Contributing:</i> technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, Secretariat	2025–2030
		1.1.D. Establish or strengthen mechanisms to promote joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies and solutions.	<i>Lead:</i> Parties, organizations <i>Contributing:</i> technical and scientific cooperation mechanism Secretariat	2025–2030
	1.2. Matchmaking among Parties with specific technical and scientific needs and other Parties or institutions able to provide the necessary support is facilitated.	1.2.A. Strengthen tools and processes to enable Parties and stakeholders to identify, prioritize and communicate their biodiversity-related technical and scientific needs and requests for assistance.	<i>Lead:</i> Secretariat, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism <i>Contributing:</i> Parties, organizations	2025–2030
		1.2.B. Take stock of expertise, tools, technologies and other relevant technical and scientific assets that can be shared with Parties.	<i>Lead:</i> technical and scientific cooperation mechanism <i>Contributing:</i> organizations, Secretariat	2025–2030

¹³⁰ The collaborative tools may include dialogues, round tables, forums, knowledge fairs, expositions, symposiums and conferences.

¹³¹ Through traditional and digital channels, including the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism, the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House, the Biosafety Clearing-House and national clearing-house portals.

¹³² The events may include workshops, dialogues, round tables, forums, knowledge fairs, expositions, symposiums and conferences.

¹³³ This refers to the global coordination entity and the regional and/or subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres (see decision 15/8 of the Conference of the Parties).

<i>Goal</i>	<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Strategic actions</i>	<i>Key actors</i>	<i>Time frame</i>
		1.2.C. Develop or strengthen tools and services, including online platforms ¹³⁴ to facilitate matchmaking among Parties that need support with stakeholders that can provide that support.	<i>Lead:</i> Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, organizations	2025–2030
		1.2.D. Identify, map, link and promote existing matchmaking services at the global, regional and national levels.	<i>Lead:</i> Secretariat, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism <i>Contributing:</i> Parties, organizations	2025–2030
2. To facilitate the exchange of information	2.1. The central portal of the clearing-house mechanism is providing effective information services to facilitate the implementation of the Framework.	2.1.A. Develop, implement and promote the user workspace in the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism to enable Parties and relevant stakeholders to contribute information easily, keep in contact, share ideas and work together.	<i>Lead:</i> Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> organizations	2024–2026
		2.1.B. Further develop and implement the online submission system to enable Parties and relevant stakeholders to submit information related to their implementation of the Convention and the Framework. ¹³⁵	<i>Lead:</i> Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> organizations	2024–2028
		2.1.C. Further develop and improve the user interface of the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism to make the data, information and knowledge available in the portal easily discoverable and accessible.	<i>Lead:</i> Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> organizations	2024–2025
		2.1.D. Further develop tools for making the national clearing-house mechanisms and the information systems of partner organizations interoperable and automatically displaying relevant information from the central clearing-house mechanism.	<i>Lead:</i> Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> organizations	2024–2025
		2.1.E. Further develop data aggregation tools to harness information from the national clearing-house mechanisms and information systems of partner organizations.	<i>Lead:</i> Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> organizations	2024–2026

¹³⁴ To be made available through the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism and national clearing-house mechanism portals.

¹³⁵ This would include invitations to submit views, nominate participants and peer-review documents.

<i>Goal</i>	<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Strategic actions</i>	<i>Key actors</i>	<i>Time frame</i>
		2.1.F. Implement other information services, as requested by the Conference of the Parties.	<i>Lead:</i> Secretariat	2025–2030
	2.2. Systems for exchanging, integrating and visualizing information are strengthened.	2.2.A. Further develop and enhance the Convention website, including its design, functionality, accessibility and user-friendliness.	<i>Lead:</i> Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> organizations	2024–2026
		2.2.B. Further develop and update common formats for collecting, organizing and sharing information and metadata to standardize the structure and organization of information.	<i>Lead:</i> Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> organizations	2025–2030
		2.2.C. Further develop or modify controlled vocabularies, taxonomies and ontologies to facilitate information-sharing in a consistent and standardized manner at the global, regional and national levels.	<i>Lead:</i> Secretariat, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism <i>Contributing:</i> organizations	2024–2026
		2.2.D. Further strengthen data-sharing mechanisms, including the application programming interface, to facilitate interoperability of relevant information systems with the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism, the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House, the Biosafety Clearing-House and national clearing-house mechanism portals.	<i>Lead:</i> Parties, organizations <i>Contributing:</i> regional centres, Secretariat	2025–2030
		2.2.E. Strengthen data visualization tools, such as dashboards and interactive maps, to enable presentation of complex information in easy-to-understand formats	<i>Lead:</i> technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> Parties, organizations	2024–2030
		2.2.F. Strengthen the capacity of the Secretariat to further develop and sustain the central clearing-house mechanism. ¹³⁶	<i>Lead:</i> Secretariat, Parties <i>Contributing:</i> organizations	2024–2030

¹³⁶This includes all the tools and services that are required for technical and scientific cooperation, information exchange, knowledge management and monitoring towards the implementation of the Framework.

<i>Goal</i>	<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Strategic actions</i>	<i>Key actors</i>	<i>Time frame</i>
		2.2.G. Provide additional guidance and training to Parties and stakeholders on using the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism effectively for exchanging information.	<i>Lead:</i> technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> organizations	2025–2030
3. To support planning, monitoring, reporting and review	3.1. Tools and mechanisms to facilitate and support planning, monitoring, reporting and review of progress in the implementation of the Framework and the Convention are developed or strengthened.	3.1.A. Further develop and operationalize the online reporting tool to enable Parties to report progress towards the achievement of the goals and targets of the Framework.	<i>Lead:</i> Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, organizations	2024–2026
		3.1.B. Further develop and operationalize the decision-tracking tool to track progress in implementing decisions of the Conference of Parties.	<i>Lead:</i> Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, organizations	2025–2026
	3.2 National clearing-house mechanisms are strengthened and are facilitating the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans effectively.	3.2.A. Prepare or update an implementation strategy for the national clearing-house mechanism as a component of national biodiversity strategies and action plans.	<i>Lead:</i> Secretariat, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism <i>Contributing:</i> Parties, organizations	2025–2030
		3.2.B. Establish or strengthen institutional structures, including national focal points, and processes to enable national clearing-house mechanisms ¹³⁷ to support national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the monitoring of progress towards achieving national and global targets.	<i>Lead:</i> Secretariat, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism <i>Contributing:</i> organizations, Parties, organizations	2025–2030
		3.2.C. Strengthen systems for information exchange, including through the development of links and interoperability between the national clearing-house mechanism and the central portal, and other networks and databases.	<i>Lead:</i> Parties, Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> organizations, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism	2025–2030
		3.2.D. Promote the use of the national clearing-house mechanism as a tool for facilitating dialogue with relevant	<i>Lead:</i> Parties, Secretariat	2025–2030

¹³⁷ This may include national focal points, multi-stakeholder coordination bodies, networks and systems, and inter-institutional steering committees involving the participation of relevant biodiversity-related organizations and stakeholders; and defining roles and responsibilities for collecting, reviewing and disseminating information and managing website content and for outreach activities.

<i>Goal</i>	<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Strategic actions</i>	<i>Key actors</i>	<i>Time frame</i>
		stakeholders, in line with the whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach.	<i>Contributing:</i> organizations, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism	
		3.2.E. Develop or strengthen the information infrastructure for national clearing-house mechanisms, including user interface design, interoperability services, vocabularies and taxonomies, metadata standards and common reporting formats and standards, aligned with the standards of the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism.	<i>Lead:</i> Parties, Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> organizations, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism	2024–2026
		3.2.F. Further develop and strengthen national clearing-house mechanism portals using the Bioland tool or other solutions in response to the needs of users and relevant technological developments.	<i>Lead:</i> Parties, Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> organizations, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism	2024–2026
		3.2.G. Publish and promote tool kits, technical specifications, guidelines and training material to assist Parties in the use of new information technology and systems.	<i>Lead:</i> technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> Parties, organizations	2024–2030
		3.2.H. Develop or strengthen capacity to use modern digital technologies, including natural language processing, machine learning and other artificial intelligence tools.	<i>Lead:</i> technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> Parties, organizations, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism	2025–2030
		3.2.I. Facilitate the mobilization of financial resources for strengthening national clearing-house mechanisms.	<i>Lead:</i> Secretariat, organizations <i>Contributing:</i> technical and scientific cooperation mechanism	2025–2030
		3.2.J. Continue the process of recognizing and granting awards to the Parties that have made the most significant progress in the establishment or further development of their national clearing-house mechanisms.	<i>Lead:</i> Secretariat	2025–2030

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

]

B

Knowledge management

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

Recalling decisions 14/25 of 29 November 2018 and 15/16 of 19 December 2022,

Recalling also Target 21 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,¹³⁸

Taking note of the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism (2024–2030) contained in the annex to decision 16/-- A, the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, the communications strategy to support the implementation of the Framework¹³⁹ and the enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review,

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

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

Recognizing that knowledge management activities should be compatible with and supportive of relevant national policies and legislation and international [obligations] [regulations] regarding data-sharing [and data sovereignty],

[1. *Adopts* the knowledge management strategy to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,¹⁴⁰ contained in [the annex to] the present decision;¹⁴¹]¹⁴²

2. *Recognizes* that nothing contained in the knowledge management strategy should be understood as modifying the rights and obligations of a Party under the Convention on Biological Diversity¹⁴³ or any other international agreement;

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

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

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

6. [*Urges* developed country Parties and invites other Governments,] [*Invites* Parties, other Governments] and relevant organizations in a position to do so to provide financial, technical and human resources to enable developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and

¹³⁸ Decision 15/4, annex.

¹³⁹ Decision 15/14, annex.

¹⁴⁰ Decision 15/4, annex.

¹⁴¹ The source of the text of the annex to the present decision is the annex to document CBD/SBI/4/7/Add.2.

¹⁴² Pending agreement on the strategy.

¹⁴³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

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

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

8. *Invites* the regional and/or subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres, the global coordination entity of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism and the [global knowledge support service for biodiversity] to support the implementation of the knowledge management strategy in collaboration with the Secretariat, relevant organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, [people of African descent], women and youth representatives and other initiatives;

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Annex

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

I. Background and context

1. Knowledge management is one of the key strategic means of implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity¹⁴⁴ and its Protocols which will underpin the achievement of the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,¹⁴⁵ as recognized in Target 21 and section K of the Framework, as well as Article 17 of the Convention.

¹⁴⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹⁴⁵ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

2. The knowledge management strategy supports the effective implementation of the Framework and complements the monitoring framework for the Framework,¹⁴⁶ the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development,¹⁴⁷ the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and the clearing-houses of its Protocols.

II. Components

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

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

III. Principles

5. The knowledge management strategy recognizes that, to contribute to the achievement of the 2050 vision, goals and targets of the Framework, it is important for data, information and knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities that are made available with their free, prior and informed consent¹⁴⁸ and awareness of further application, possible benefits and potential consequences, to be available and accessible in a timely manner to decision makers, practitioners and the public. Moreover, it is important for knowledge to be fit for purpose in terms of content and format of transmission. In this regard, the strategy acknowledges the approach of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to recognizing and working with indigenous and local knowledge.¹⁴⁹

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

7. The knowledge management strategy recognizes that effective knowledge management requires acknowledgement and optimization of the contributions of various governmental and non-governmental institutions, regional and international organizations, infrastructures, researchers, practitioners, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders.¹⁵⁰

¹⁴⁶ Decision 15/5, annex I.

¹⁴⁷ Decision 15/8, annex I.

¹⁴⁸ All mentions of “free, prior and informed consent” refer to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” or “approval and involvement”.

¹⁴⁹ See decision [IPBES-5/1, annex II](#).

¹⁵⁰ Inclusive knowledge societies may be considered to be those societies that value the creation, dissemination and utilization of knowledge as key drivers for development, fostering collaboration, innovation and the empowerment of individuals and groups. See, for example, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and United Nations University, *Knowledge Societies Policy Handbook* (2016).

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

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

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

IV. Purpose

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

13. The strategy promotes a regional approach to knowledge management through the regional and/or subregional support centres of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism¹⁵¹ to encourage the sharing of relevant data, information and knowledge, resources, best practices and expertise among stakeholders to optimize the implementation of the Framework, in accordance with national legislation and regulations.

V. Expected outcomes

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

15. The strategic objectives, component actions and main actors associated with achieving those outcomes are presented in a tabular format in section VIII below.

VI. Implementation (2024–2030)

16. The strategy will be implemented in an inclusive and gender-responsive manner by Parties and other Governments, with the engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and other relevant stakeholders¹⁵² and support provided by the Secretariat. The implementation will be in line with the priorities outlined in national biodiversity strategies and action plans, the Framework and relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties¹⁵³ by making full use of existing resources and cooperation with relevant organizations and processes, with the understanding that any new and additional activities by the Secretariat will need to be conducted subject to the availability of resources.

17. The implementation of the strategy will be supportive of and in accordance with national legislation and regulations pertaining to knowledge management and will respect, in particular, criteria regarding data sovereignty.

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

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

VII. Monitoring

20. The implementation of the strategy will be monitored at subnational, national and regional levels using the information provided by Parties in their national reports and the indicators included

¹⁵¹ See decision [15/8](#).

¹⁵² These may include: subnational governments, cities, other local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, the scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, networks and the private sector.

¹⁵³ In particular decisions [14/25](#) and [15/16](#) related to knowledge management[, including the global knowledge Support services for biodiversity,] and decision 15/8, as related in particular to the global coordination entity and the regional and/or subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism.

in the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. It will also be monitored by indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth. Subject to the availability of funding and resources, the Secretariat, the regional and/or subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centre and the global coordination entity of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism and relevant organizations will provide support to Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth in implementing the strategy and monitoring its progress. The information generated from the monitoring process will be used, as appropriate, to inform the review and update of the strategy in 2030.

VIII. Strategic objectives, actions and actors

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

<i>Strategic objectives</i>	<i>Component actions</i>	<i>Main actors</i>
	5. Promote the use of digital technology to collect data and information.	Parties, subnational governments, organizations, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, Secretariat
	6. Identify and collect the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities, with particular attention to the knowledge of indigenous women, with their free, prior and informed consent and clear acknowledgement of the source.	Parties, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth
	7. Establish and convene communities of practice on thematic and cross-cutting areas relevant to the implementation of the Framework and knowledge management, including knowledge generation, storage, dissemination and application.	Parties, subnational governments, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism
	8. Promote the documentation and publication of traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities in research publications, with their free, prior and informed consent and the participation of traditional knowledge holders.	Parties, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, organizations
C. Facilitating knowledge discovery and collection	1. Develop, enhance and use web-based tools to discover and collect data, information and knowledge from various sources, including through the promotion of already existing tools, platforms and services available.	Secretariat, subnational governments, Parties, academia, organizations
	2. Promote the use of tools and technology for knowledge discovery.	Parties, subnational governments, organizations, Secretariat, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, academia
	3. Engage relevant stakeholders, including knowledge holders, generators, creators, brokers and private citizens, in the discovery and collection of knowledge.	Parties, subnational governments, organizations
D. Enhancing knowledge organization and sharing	1. Review metadata and enhance the tagging and mapping of knowledge objects from various sources to increase findability, accessibility, interoperability and reuse of data, information and knowledge.	Parties, subnational governments, organizations
	2. Develop and promote data-, information- and knowledge-sharing standards and protocols and best practices to ensure good quality data, harmonization compatibility and interoperability across biodiversity information systems, tools and platforms. ^b	Parties, subnational governments, organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, scientific and academic institutions, women and youth, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism
	3. Strengthen the capacity of Governments and other stakeholders, including the private sector, to manage and share data, information and knowledge efficiently across conventions ^c	Parties, subnational governments, Secretariat, organizations, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism

<i>Strategic objectives</i>	<i>Component actions</i>	<i>Main actors</i>
	and the programme to implement the Framework, the Sustainable Development Goals and other related strategies.	
	4. Promote a culture of sharing data, information and knowledge and their application at the global, regional, national, subnational and local levels, including through entering into data-sharing agreements.	Parties, subnational governments, Secretariat, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, organizations and scientific and academic institutions
	5. Develop, showcase, disseminate and promote tailored knowledge products, including through workshops, webinars, knowledge fairs, community meetings and open access online resources.	Secretariat, Parties, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth representatives, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism
	6. Promote compliance of data users with relevant access and benefit-sharing legislation related to access to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources in order to prevent the misuse and misappropriation of such knowledge.	Parties, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, organizations, Secretariat
	(7. Develop a national repository or portal for biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge, as part of or linked to the national clearing-house mechanism, to promote access and use.	Parties
	8. Encourage peer-to-peer learning on targets of the Framework, thematic and cross-cutting areas related to implementation, and knowledge management, including through the regional and/or subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres and the global coordination entity of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism.	Secretariat, subnational governments, Parties, organizations, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism
E. Promoting the uptake and effective use and application of knowledge	1. Develop and implement strategies to increase the uptake, use and application of existing biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge to inform biodiversity programming and policy- and decision-making.	Parties, subnational governments, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, Secretariat
	2. Promote and facilitate the sharing, replication, scale-up, adaptation and systematization of data, information and knowledge, including documented good practices and lessons learned, to improve processes and practices.	Parties, subnational governments, organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, Secretariat, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism
	3. Create and use mechanisms to facilitate interactions and dialogue between policymakers and decision makers and the research community, practitioners and indigenous peoples and local communities.	Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, scientific and academic institutions

<i>Strategic objectives</i>	<i>Component actions</i>	<i>Main actors</i>
	4. Establish linkages between scientific networks and communication experts to enable the translation of scientific research outcomes into knowledge products.	Parties, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, scientific and academic institutions, women and youth, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, Secretariat
F. Conducting knowledge audits and reviews	1. Undertake periodic surveys to assess, inter alia, the types of information and knowledge most frequently sought, the ease of access to the information needed, existing knowledge gaps, the level of knowledge-sharing and preferred channels and uptake, use and application of knowledge in decision-making.	Parties, subnational governments, Secretariat
	2. Analyse major knowledge gaps and identify options to address them.	Parties, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, Secretariat
	3. Conduct a comprehensive review of the knowledge management strategy.	Parties, subnational governments, Secretariat
G. Developing capacity in data, information and knowledge management	1. Undertake gap and need analyses of national knowledge management capacities in the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans.	Secretariat, subnational governments, Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, organizations
	2. Develop or strengthen the policies, strategies and programmes for biodiversity knowledge management, including traditional knowledge management.	Parties, subnational governments, organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth
	3. Strengthen the institutional capacity of relevant national agencies in biodiversity informatics and knowledge management, including to support efforts by indigenous peoples and local communities to strengthen indigenous knowledge systems of knowledge management.	Parties, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, organizations, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism
	4. Strengthen national knowledge management systems and mechanisms for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.	Parties, subnational governments, organizations
	5. Provide guidance on national database development and the sharing of experience in data access and use.	Parties, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, Secretariat
	6. Strengthen the capacities of decision makers, practitioners, the public, relevant stakeholders and knowledge holders to gain access to and use biodiversity-related data, information and	Parties, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, organizations, Secretariat

<i>Strategic objectives</i>	<i>Component actions</i>	<i>Main actors</i>
	knowledge, including traditional knowledge provided with the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities.	
	7. Develop targeted capacity-building initiatives to support the engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth in the generation, management and use of biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge, through improved data infrastructure, training, guidance and technical support.	Parties, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, organizations, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, Secretariat
	8. Establish partnerships between universities and scientific institutions and indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth to enhance the contributions of scientific and traditional knowledge to conservation and sustainable use research programmes, in line with the principle of free, prior and informed consent.	Parties, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, organizations, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, Secretariat
	9. Mobilize funding to support knowledge management efforts and ensure sustainability in the generation, collection, management and sharing of biodiversity data, information, and knowledge.	Parties, subnational governments, organization, Secretariat, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism
H. Strengthening knowledge networks and partnerships	1. Strengthen networks on biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge management.	Parties, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, organizations, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, scientific and academic institutions
	2. Link centres of expertise, communities of practice, indigenous peoples and local communities and other knowledge sources.	Parties, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, organizations, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism
	3. Enhance collaboration among scientific institutions, public institutions and indigenous peoples and local communities in their work on traditional knowledge related to sustainable practices.	Parties, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, organizations, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism
	4. Enhance coordination and collaboration among various biodiversity knowledge initiatives, tools and platforms and community-based monitoring and citizen science programmes.	Parties, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, organizations, Secretariat
	5. Substantially increase the exchange of results of technical, scientific and socioeconomic research, as well as information on training and surveying programmes[, specialized knowledge and indigenous and traditional knowledge, as such and in combination with the technologies referred to in Article 16, paragraph 1, of the Convention on Biological Diversity].	Parties, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, organizations, scientific and academic institutions,

<i>Strategic objectives</i>	<i>Component actions</i>	<i>Main actors</i>
		Secretariat, technical and scientific cooperation mechanism

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

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

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

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Item 13

Cooperation with international organizations and bodies established under other conventions

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation 4/9 of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

**[The Conference of the Parties,*

Recalling the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,¹⁵⁴

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

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

Welcoming the outcomes of the sixth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme and the inclusion of an item on cooperation with multilateral environmental agreements in its agenda,

Noting the work of the United Nations Environment Management Group in promoting a United Nations system-wide contribution to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,¹⁵⁵

Noting also the work undertaken by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme to support the implementation of the Framework at all levels, including in the context of the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and the One Health approach,

Noting further the relevance of the Man and the Biosphere Programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the biosphere reserves nominated under that programme to the implementation of the Framework,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 77/334 of 1 September 2023 and welcoming the development of the United Nations system-wide water and sanitation strategy by the Secretary-General to enhance system-wide coordination and policy coherence between water action and sectors that are dependent on water resources and water-related ecosystems,

Stressing the need for further collaboration between the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Science-Policy Interface of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,¹⁵⁶

Welcoming the role of the joint statement on climate, nature and people,¹⁵⁷ issued at the margins of the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹⁵⁸ in promoting accelerated and integrated action for climate, nature and sustainable development,

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

¹⁵⁴ *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.

¹⁵⁵ Decision 15/4, annex.

¹⁵⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

¹⁵⁷ The joint statement was an output of the nationally determined contributions – national biodiversity strategies and action plans ministerial, held on 9 December 2023 (see www.cop28.com/en/joint-statement-on-climate-nature).

¹⁵⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

Recognizing the contribution of regional strategies, frameworks, plans and initiatives, such as the Carpathian Biodiversity Framework,¹⁵⁹ to the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,

Reaffirming the importance of continued efforts to enhance cooperation and synergies among all relevant conventions, organizations and initiatives, in a manner respectful of their respective mandates and with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, to contribute to and monitor progress of the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in line with its 2030 mission and the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity¹⁶⁰ and its Protocols, and to identify common challenges and solutions for achieving global biodiversity objectives,

Noting with appreciation the support provided by the Government of Switzerland and the leadership provided by the United Nations Environment Programme in the Bern process, the organization of the Bern III Conference on cooperation among the biodiversity-related conventions for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and follow-up activities,

Noting with appreciation also the work of the Co-Chairs of the Bern III Conference and the active participation of representatives of Parties to the conventions, secretariats of various multilateral environmental agreements, relevant organizations and stakeholders that participated in the Conference,

1. *Welcomes* the decisions of the governing bodies of other conventions and organizations in which they recognized, welcomed or endorsed the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework¹⁶¹ and the coordination of their strategies and action plans with the Framework, in line with paragraph 4 of decision 15/13 of the Conference of the Parties;

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

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

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

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

6. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Environment Programme, in collaboration with the Rio conventions and other relevant partners, to continue to implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including

¹⁵⁹ Adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians at its seventh meeting, held in October 2023, in its decision COP7/1.

¹⁶⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹⁶¹ CBD/SBI/4/10, paras. 7–27.

through the road map for Target 2,¹⁶² in consultation with Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth groups, people living with disabilities, other marginalized and disadvantaged groups and relevant stakeholders;

7. *Invites* the Parties to the Convention that are members of the United Nations Forum on Forests to consider, as appropriate, the alignment of forest-related commitments and actions in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and voluntary national contributions with the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030;

8. *Invites* Parties to consider, as appropriate, the alignment of water-related voluntary commitments and actions set out in the Water Action Agenda, launched at the United Nations Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028, with their national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

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

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

11. *Encourages* Parties, in line with national priorities and circumstances, to raise awareness of their ongoing process for the update or revision of national biodiversity strategies and action plans across various national policy and planning processes, sustainable development strategies, including for poverty eradication, and policy instruments relevant to the implementation of other multilateral environmental agreements;

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

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

14. *Calls upon* Parties, in line with national priorities and circumstances, to establish effective national, regional and subregional coordination processes, mechanisms or approaches to support close collaboration among the national focal points of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols and the national focal points of other conventions and international processes relevant to the delivery of the Framework, including through the establishment of structured communication channels and the convening of relevant focal points, to support coherence in their respective policies, strategies and action plans, mainstream biodiversity across all relevant sectors and policies and improve the implementation of the Framework at the national level, without prejudice to the specific objectives of the various conventions and observing their independent and autonomous nature;

¹⁶² See www.fao.org/national-forest-monitoring/areas-of-work/restoration-monitoring/target-2-roadmap/en/.

15. *Encourages* Parties to strengthen cooperation through a whole-of-government approach, including by promoting the active engagement and strengthening the capacity of subnational and local governments to contribute to the effective and efficient implementation of the Convention, other multilateral environmental agreements and the Framework at the national level;

16. *Calls upon* the secretariats of the chemicals and waste conventions¹⁶³ and other relevant conventions and organizations to develop, in collaboration with the three Rio conventions, as appropriate, a pathway for Target 7 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework on the reduction of pollution to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity, in a manner coherent with the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste, in consultation with Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders;

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

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

(a) To continue to collaborate with the secretariats of other conventions and the United Nations Environment Programme in monitoring and following up on the implementation of the outcomes of the Bern III Conference and supporting the coordination of dedicated groups for the implementation of specific targets of the Framework, as appropriate;

(b) To strengthen collaboration with the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, through such modalities as the Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Conventions, to identify opportunities for the facilitation of national efforts to implement those conventions, facilitate the exchange of relevant information, continue to stress the importance of interlinkages between climate and biodiversity issues and explore the potential for a joint work programme among the Rio conventions;

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

(d) To strengthen collaboration with the United Nations Forum on Forests and other relevant organizations, such as the International Tropical Timber Organization, and within the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, to support the coherent implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

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

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

¹⁶³ Including the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

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

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

Item 14

Implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation 12/1 of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention.

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

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling the International Decade of Indigenous Languages 2022–2032,

Noting that, at its twelfth meeting, the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity¹⁶⁴ conducted an in-depth dialogue on the theme “The role of languages in the intergenerational transmission of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices”,

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

Noting further that, in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,¹⁶⁵ the Conference of the Parties acknowledged the important roles and contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities as custodians of biodiversity, their rights, knowledge, including traditional knowledge associated with biodiversity, innovations, world views, values and practices,

Recognizing that, in Target 21 of the Framework, the Conference of the Parties called for the best available data, information and knowledge to be made accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance and the integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, for the traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities to only be granted access to with their free, prior and informed consent,¹⁶⁶ and that, in Targets 22 and 23 of the Framework and in the Gender Plan of Action,¹⁶⁷ the Conference of the Parties called for gender equality to be ensured in the implementation of the Framework through a gender-responsive approach, whereby all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention,

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

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

¹⁶⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹⁶⁵ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

¹⁶⁶ Free, prior and informed consent refers to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent” or “free, prior and informed consent” or “approval and involvement.”

¹⁶⁷ Decision [15/11](#), annex.

Recognizing the relevance of the Joint Programme of Work on the Links between Biological and Cultural Diversity and Target 22 of the Framework, and emphasizing the need for making indigenous and local concepts, cosmovisions and epistemologies more understandable for Parties and all actors involved in processes under the Convention and its Protocols,

1. *Invites* Parties to fully acknowledge the role of languages of indigenous peoples and local communities, and in that regard the particular role of indigenous women and those from local communities, youth and relevant stakeholders, in the intergenerational transmission of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices among indigenous peoples and local communities as it relates to the objectives of the Convention and the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and, more broadly, the links between biological and cultural diversity;

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

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

The following draft decisions is taken from recommendation 12/2 of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention.

Development of a new programme of work and institutional arrangements on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities*

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

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decision V/16 of 26 May 2000, by which it endorsed the programme of work on the implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity¹⁶⁸ annexed to that decision, and decision X/43 of 29 October 2010, by which it revised said programme of work for the period 2010–2020,

Recognizing the need for a more holistic, forward-looking and integrated programme of work [that is aligned with and support the implementation of][taking into account such recent developments as] the adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,¹⁶⁹

[*Recognizing also* and respecting the scope and the mandate of the Convention on Biological Diversity,]

* The draft decision in section A and paragraphs 1 (b), 2 to 6 and 15 to 17 in the annex to section B were neither considered nor discussed during the contact group sessions.

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

¹⁶⁹ Decision 15/4, annex.

Building on the composite report on the status and trends regarding traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as the [voluntary] guidelines, [standards] and other tools already developed by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity and adopted by the Conference of the Parties,

Emphasizing the need for the effective implementation of the [voluntary] guidelines[, standards] [and other tools] related to Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention at the national level to support the implementation of the relevant goals and targets of the Framework,

Noting that a number of tasks of the current programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions are ongoing for Parties,

1. *[Decides to adopt a programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity related to indigenous peoples and local communities to 2030, as contained in the annex to the present decision;]*

2. *Requests* Parties and invites other Governments to report on progress in the implementation of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions, including the application of existing and relevant [voluntary] guidelines and standards [in their national reports as part of their assessment of the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework];

3. *Reiterates* its invitation to Parties in paragraph 7 of decision X/40 B of 29 October 2010 to consider designating national focal points for Article 8(j) and related provisions to facilitate communications with indigenous peoples and local communities and to promote the effective implementation of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions;

4. *Encourages* Parties to engage with indigenous peoples and local communities[, including women, youth and environmental human rights defenders][, including women and girls, children and youth, persons with disabilities and environmental human rights defenders] as on-the-ground partners in the implementation of the Convention, including by recognizing, supporting and valuing their collective actions and respecting their indigenous and traditional territories and their efforts in applying, preserving and maintaining their traditional knowledge, innovation and practices in relation to promoting the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

5. *Urges* Parties to [enable the full and effective participation of][fully involve] indigenous peoples and local communities[, including women, youth and environmental human rights defenders][, including women and girls, children and youth, persons with disabilities and environmental human rights defenders][, with their free, prior and informed consent,¹⁷⁰] in the preparation of national reports and in the revision, update and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans aligned with the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

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

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to support efforts for the mobilization of financial resources for indigenous peoples and local communities;

[8. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources:

(a) To undertake studies[, based on submissions from Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities,] on best practices regarding [concrete] access and benefit-sharing [cases] and experiences of indigenous peoples and local communities, including the [effectiveness and]

¹⁷⁰ All references to “free, prior and informed consent” refer to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” or “approval and involvement”.

governance role of databanks and databases that contain data on the utilization and protection of genetic resources, traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources[, digital sequence information on genetic resources] and their associated information on geographical origin and other relevant [provenance] metadata, including the disclosure of the origin of products and information on the process arising from such utilization, and share the results of those studies with indigenous peoples and local communities;

(b) To strengthen and support a global network of national focal points on Article 8(j) and related provisions to support the implementation of the Convention at the national and international levels;

(c) To identify [and promote, including through studies,] good practices [and gaps] regarding [[direct] funding] [innovative financial mechanisms] [[innovative financial mechanisms] [to enhance finance] for collective actions on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities, including actions to be led by women and youth.]

Annex

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

I. Objective

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

II. General principles

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

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

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

5. A holistic approach consistent with the spiritual and cultural values and customary practices of indigenous peoples and local communities should be adopted, recognizing all of their relations, including to their territories, lands and resources, as well as their rights, in accordance with relevant

national legislation and international obligations, to have control over their traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies.

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

7. The traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent¹⁷¹ [in accordance with national legislation]. Indigenous peoples and local communities should receive fair and equitable benefits based on mutually agreed terms from the use of the traditional knowledge that they hold.

8. The implementation of the programme of work should follow a gender-responsive approach, the Gender Plan of Action¹⁷² and a human rights-based approach respecting, protecting, promoting and fulfilling human rights. The Framework contains an acknowledgment of the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment and a commitment to ensuring access to justice and information and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders. Nothing in the present programme of work may be construed as diminishing or extinguishing the rights that indigenous peoples currently have or may acquire in future, as also stated in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.¹⁷³

III. Elements

<i>Tasks</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Level of priority</i>
Element 1. Conservation and restoration		
<i>To promote and support the conservation, protection and restoration of biological diversity led by indigenous peoples and local communities, thereby contributing to the implementation of relevant goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.</i>		
1.1 Develop guidelines, ¹⁷⁴ with the full and effective participation ¹⁷⁵ of indigenous peoples and local communities, to strengthen the legal and policy framework for the implementation of Targets 2 and 3, including on indigenous and traditional territories, to support the protection and restoration practices led by indigenous peoples and local communities.	[SB8j]	High priority
1.2 Identify and promote best practices to secure land tenure and governance by indigenous peoples and local communities and develop guidelines for the inclusion and consideration of traditional lands and of resource use in spatial planning processes and environmental impact assessments, in accordance with national legislation and international obligations.	[SB8j]	To be determined
1.3 Promote the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities without formal access to land, including in urban areas, and partner with them in the	Parties	To be determined

¹⁷¹ All references to “free, prior and informed consent” refer to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” or “approval and involvement”.

¹⁷² Decision 15/11, annex.

¹⁷³ General Assembly resolution 61/295, annex.

¹⁷⁴ For the purpose of the present programme of work, “guidelines” refer to voluntary guidelines.

¹⁷⁵ For the purpose of the present programme of work, “participation” should be understood as being full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive.

conservation, protection and restoration of biodiversity and in creating and maintaining blue and green spaces.		
[1.4 Engage and collaborate with indigenous peoples and local communities to improve the outcomes of management actions addressing the impacts of the direct drivers of biodiversity loss.] [1.4 <i>Alt.</i> Engage and collaborate with indigenous peoples and local communities to improve the outcomes of management actions for invasive alien species, pollution and climate change mitigation and adaptation].	All actors	To be determined
Element 2. Sustainable use of biological diversity		
<i>To promote, encourage and ensure the sustainable use of biological diversity, inter alia, to respect and protect the customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities, thereby contributing to the implementation of Article 10(c) of the Convention, the Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity¹⁷⁶ and relevant goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.</i>		
2.1 Incorporate respect for and protection of customary sustainable use practices or policies, in accordance with the Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity and with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, as appropriate, into national biodiversity strategies and action plans, poverty eradication strategies and legislation.	Parties	To be determined
2.2 Promote and strengthen community-based initiatives developed by indigenous peoples and local communities, including in collaboration with other actors, that support and contribute to the sustainable use of biological diversity and to the respect and protection of the customary sustainable use of biological diversity[, including sustainable wildlife management and traditional agriculture, food systems and traditional medicine, including through biodiversity-based activities and products [and services] that enhance biodiversity].	All actors	To be determined
[2.3 Support initiatives led by indigenous peoples and local communities [that address the interlinkages between biodiversity and climate change][in biodiversity actions, including those aimed at minimizing the impact of climate change on biodiversity], based on their traditional knowledge, innovation and practices of customary sustainable use of biodiversity.] [2.3 <i>Alt.</i> Support initiatives led by indigenous peoples and local communities in biodiversity actions based on their traditional knowledge, innovation and practices of customary sustainable use of biodiversity, including those that foster a positive impact of climate action on biodiversity.]	Parties	To be determined

¹⁷⁶ Decision XII/12 B, annex.

2.4 Support the livelihoods of indigenous peoples and local communities through activities that promote the customary sustainable use of biodiversity.	Parties	To be determined
Element 3. Sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources		
<i>To promote the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources, thereby contributing, inter alia, to the implementation of relevant goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.</i>		
3.1 Develop a plan of action to support the implementation of the Convention and 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 in relation to genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with the genetic resources held by indigenous peoples and local communities. Such a plan of action should include capacity-building activities and technical and legal assistance, taking into account the Mo'otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines. ¹⁷⁷	[SB8j]	To be determined
[3.2 Undertake studies[based on submissions from Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities] on best practices on [concrete] access and benefit-sharing [cases] and experiences of indigenous peoples and local communities, including the [effectiveness and] governance role of databanks and databases that contain data on the utilization and protection of genetic resources, traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources[, digital sequence information on genetic resources] and their associated information on geographical origin and other relevant [provenance] metadata, including the disclosure of the origin of products and information on the process arising from such utilization. The results of the studies should be shared with indigenous peoples and local communities.]	[Secretariat]	To be determined
3.3 Promote programmes that encourage collaboration and partnerships between indigenous peoples and local communities and the users of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources [and digital sequence information on genetic resources], and collaborate to prevent the unlawful appropriation of traditional knowledge.	All actors	To be determined
3.4 Support capacity development for indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as dialogues with external stakeholders, regarding genetic resources	All actors	To be determined

¹⁷⁷ Voluntary guidelines for the development of mechanisms, legislation or other appropriate initiatives to ensure the “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” or “approval and involvement”, depending on national circumstances, of indigenous peoples and local communities for accessing their knowledge, innovations and practices, for fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of their knowledge, innovations and practices relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and for reporting and preventing unlawful appropriation of traditional knowledge (decision XIII/18, annex).

and associated traditional knowledge, taking into account the cultural and organizational contexts and adjusting to sui generis governance systems of indigenous peoples and local communities.		
3.5 Support capacity development for indigenous peoples and local communities, and create platforms for information exchange between indigenous peoples and local communities and Parties, as well as for dialogue with other actors, including users of genetic resources and traditional knowledge.	All actors	To be determined
3.6 Support initiatives by indigenous peoples and local communities to develop biocultural community protocols or other measures to ensure their free, prior and informed consent and the effective and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources [and digital sequence information on genetic resources].	All actors	To be determined
3.7 Generate data and statistics on the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, including women, in decision-making on access to genetic resources and the sharing of benefits arising from their utilization and improve their participation from those baselines, where required.	Parties	To be determined
Element 4. Knowledge and culture		
<i>To support the transmission and protection of traditional knowledge, including to future generations, and ensure that traditional knowledge and other knowledge systems are valued equally, thereby contributing to the implementation of Article 8(j) of the Convention and relevant goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.</i>		
4.1 Support efforts by indigenous peoples and local communities to strengthen the intergenerational transmission, use and revitalization, and enhancement of indigenous and local languages and traditional knowledge, including in formal and informal education settings and in cultural and education centres in particular with respect to the roles and needs of women, girls and youth.	All actors	To be determined
4.2 Promote the implementation, strengthening and dissemination of the Joint Programme of Work on the Links between Biological and Cultural Diversity. ¹⁷⁸	All actors	To be determined
4.3 Promote the inclusion of traditional knowledge, innovation and practices in all bodies of the Convention, in particular the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, taking into account the work of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.	[SB8j]	To be determined

¹⁷⁸ UNEP/CBD/COP/10/INF/3, annex I. In accordance with decision 15/22, the Joint Programme of Work is led by the Secretariat, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and other partners.

<p>4.4 Undertake capacity-building and development and awareness-raising activities, on the basis of the Long-term Strategic Framework for Capacity-building and Development and the knowledge management component^{179,180} of the Framework to promote the role of traditional knowledge in guiding the management of biodiversity.</p>	<p>All actors</p>	<p>To be determined</p>
<p>[4.5 Strengthen and support a global network of national focal points on Article 8(j) and related provisions to support the implementation of the Convention at the national and international levels.]</p>	<p>[Secretariat]</p>	<p>To be determined</p>
<p>4.6 Organize the exchange of knowledge and learning platforms to promote the implementation of the tasks in the programme of work.</p>	<p>[Secretariat,] Parties, civil society organizations, in collaboration with indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant actors</p>	<p>To be determined</p>
<p>4.7 Promote the co-production of new knowledge by indigenous peoples and local communities, scientists and other stakeholders necessary for the resilience, adaptation and continuation of customary sustainable use and biodiversity conservation practices under rapid environmental change, [such as climate change, land- and sea-use change, invasive alien species and pollution,] by indigenous peoples and local communities, in particular with respect to the roles and needs of women, girls and youth.</p>	<p>All actors</p>	<p>To be determined</p>
<p>4.8 Develop communication, education and public awareness materials with indigenous peoples and local communities relevant to all elements and tasks of the present programme of work, including in indigenous and local languages.</p>	<p>All actors</p>	<p>To be determined</p>
<p>Element 5. Strengthening implementation and monitoring progress</p>		
<p><i>To contribute to the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework through the full and effective implementation of decisions, principles and guidelines of relevance for indigenous peoples and local communities, and to strengthen the integration of Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention in the work undertaken under the Convention and its Protocols.</i></p>		
<p>5.1 Promote the wider application, implementation and monitoring at the national level of adopted plans of action, guidelines and principles. Examples of such plans of action, guidelines and principles include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The Voluntary Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts Within the Context of Article 8(j) and Related Provisions; (b) The Akwé: Kon Voluntary Guidelines for the Conduct of Cultural, Environmental and Social Impact Assessments Regarding Developments Proposed to Take Place on, or Which Are Likely to 	<p>[Parties, national focal points on Article 8(j) and related provisions]</p>	<p>To be determined</p>

¹⁷⁹ Pending the outcomes of the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

¹⁸⁰ Decision 15/8, annex I.

<p>Impact on, Sacred Sites and Lands and Waters Traditionally Occupied or Used by Indigenous and Local Communities;</p> <p>(c) The Tkarihwaié:ri Code of Ethical Conduct to Ensure Respect for the Cultural and Intellectual Heritage of Indigenous and Local Communities;</p> <p>(d) The Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity;</p> <p>(e) The Mo'otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines;</p> <p>(f) The Rutzolijirisaxik Voluntary Guidelines for the Repatriation of Traditional Knowledge Relevant for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity;</p> <p>(g) Voluntary guidelines on safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms;</p> <p>(h) Gender Plan of Action;</p> <p>(i) Guiding principles on assessing the contribution of collective action by indigenous peoples and local communities.</p> <p><i>Note: Parties have identified two options: (a) to leave the text as reflected above; and (b) to move subparagraphs (a) to (i) to a footnote.</i></p>		
<p>5.2 Develop guidelines for the establishment of [stimulating innovative][incentive] schemes for indigenous peoples and local communities to preserve and maintain their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices for the application thereof in programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.</p>	[SB8j][Parties and other actors]	To be determined
<p>5.3 Further operationalize, with a view to promoting the continuous monitoring of the implementation of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions, the [four] traditional knowledge indicators, in line with the Joint Programme of Work on the Links between Biological and Cultural Diversity.</p>	[SB8j] Parties	To be determined
<p>[5.4 Review and update, as needed, the Voluntary Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts Within the Context of Article 8(j) and Related Provisions¹⁸¹ to ensure continued alignment with [international standards and practices and] terminology used under the Convention, taking into account the language of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.]¹⁸²</p>	[SB8j]	To be determined
<p>Element 6. Full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities</p>		
<p><i>To enable the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, including women, girls and youth from indigenous peoples and local communities, in decision-making related to biodiversity and the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.</i></p>		

¹⁸¹ Decision 14/13, annex.

¹⁸² For the record and greater clarity, Indonesia and the Russian Federation strongly considered that paragraph 5.4 was without mandate, should not be considered and, as such, should not only be bracketed but should have been deleted.

<p>6.1 Implement and further develop the enhanced participation mechanisms used by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention</p>	<p>[SB8j]</p>	<p>To be determined</p>
<p>6.2 Ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the development, revision and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national reports, and strengthen partnerships and collaboration with indigenous peoples and local communities, recognizing their collective actions and contributions for the implementation of the Convention.</p>	<p>Parties</p>	<p>To be determined</p>
<p>[[6.3 Carry out a legal and political analysis of issues related to the implementation of the recommendations from the three United Nations mechanisms on the rights of indigenous peoples, namely, the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, related to the differentiated treatment between indigenous peoples and local communities.] [6.3 <i>Alt.1</i> Organize international dialogues with indigenous peoples and local communities on their similarities and distinctions to consider and reflect on the recommendations from the three United Nations mechanisms on the rights of indigenous peoples.] [6.3 <i>Alt.2</i> Facilitate a legal and technical analysis of the distinct rights of indigenous peoples, and the rights of local communities, in consultation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations mandate holders working on the rights of indigenous peoples, and report at the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.]]¹⁸³</p>	<p>[[Secretariat][SB8j]]</p>	<p>To be determined</p>
<p>Element 7. Human rights-based approach</p>		
<p><i>To contribute to the enhancement of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in line with a human rights-based approach, in accordance with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.</i></p>		

¹⁸³ For the record and greater clarity, Indonesia and the Russian Federation strongly considered that paragraph 6.3 was without mandate, should not be considered and, as such, should not only be bracketed but should have been deleted.

<p>7.1 In collaboration with the relevant United Nations bodies[, including the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples' Issues and its members, and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and other relevant organizations], as well as indigenous peoples and local communities, develop guidelines to contribute to the enhancement of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in line with a human rights-based approach, consistent with relevant international obligations and instruments.</p>	[SB8j]	To be determined
<p>7.1 <i>bis</i> Support and promote, as appropriate, traditional land tenure¹⁸⁴ and securing land tenure for indigenous peoples and local communities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in accordance with national legislation.</p>	Parties	To be determined
<p>[7.1 <i>ter</i> Support grievance and redress mechanisms to contribute to the application of a human rights-based approach in the implementation of the Framework.]</p>		To be determined
<p>[7.2 [Compile submissions from Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities and other relevant stakeholders on good practices related to][Develop guidelines on] the [implementation of Target 22, including on the] full protection of environmental human rights defenders with particular focus on protecting women from all forms of violence [relevant for [the purpose of the Convention and the Framework] [the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity] and access to justice and [relevant supportive] information[related to biodiversity conservation by indigenous peoples and local communities].]</p> <p>[7.2 <i>Alt.</i> Compile submissions from Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders on good practices in the full protection of environmental human rights defenders and access to justice, as well as supportive information, and develop guidelines, in the context of the Convention, the Framework and the Gender Plan of Action.]</p>	[SB8j]	To be determined
<p>Element 8. [Direct access to] funding for indigenous peoples and local communities for the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity</p>		
<p><i>To promote the implementation of the relevant targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in particular by [supporting direct access to funding by][leveraging new and additional funding for] indigenous peoples and local communities.</i></p>		

¹⁸⁴ References to “traditional tenure” include lands and waters.

8.1 Support efforts for the mobilization of financial resources for indigenous peoples and local communities, in line with and within the scope of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization.	All actors	To be determined
8.2 Further explore options for the development or improvement of existing policies, mechanisms and other appropriate initiatives and measures to enhance [direct] access to funding [through existing national policies, programmes or systems] for collective actions on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.	[SB8j]	To be determined
[8.2 <i>bis</i> Monitor and report on the level of resources that are directed or given access to for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities, in particular women and youth, and their terms and modalities]	Parties, Global Environment Facility and other relevant organizations	To be determined
[8.3 Identify [and promote, including through studies,] good practices [and gaps] regarding [[direct] funding][innovative financial mechanisms]] [[innovative financial mechanisms][to enhance finance]] for collective actions on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities, including actions to be led by women and youth.]	[Secretariat]	To be determined

Abbreviation: SB8j, Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention.

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

The Conference of the Parties

[1. *Decides* to establish a [subsidiary body] on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the modus operandi of which is contained in the annex to the present decision, with a mandate to provide advice to the Conference of the Parties, other subsidiary bodies and, subject to their request, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety¹⁸⁵ and 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,¹⁸⁶ on all matters of relevance to indigenous peoples and local communities that are within the scope of the Convention and its Protocols;]

2. [Also] *decides* to further [ensure coherence between] [and] [integrate] the work on indigenous peoples and local communities [and][into] the work of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation by, inter alia, [designating a standing agenda item of the two subsidiary bodies and] ensuring that agenda items on matters of relevance to indigenous peoples and local communities are considered by the appropriate subsidiary body, [applying also][seeking to apply] [for the agenda items relevant to indigenous peoples and local communities] the mechanisms for the enhanced participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in a manner consistent with the practices established under the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention¹⁸⁷][and ensuring balance between issues related to indigenous peoples and local communities;]

[3. [Further][Also] *decides* to address the need for sufficient time to be allocated to agenda items on matters of relevance to indigenous peoples and local communities by allocating additional meeting time at each meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation;]

[4. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to provide additional support to representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities to participate effectively in the meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.]

[Annex

Proposed modus operandi of the [permanent Subsidiary Body] on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity

I. Functions

1. The [Subsidiary Body] on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity will perform its functions under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biodiversity and 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 for items referred to it by them[, in a manner consistent with the mandates of Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation][, in collaboration with the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation]. [The [Subsidiary Body] on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions shall carry out its functions taking into account the roles and

¹⁸⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2226, No. 30619.

¹⁸⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3008, No. 30619.

¹⁸⁷ See decision 14/17, para. 9 (c).

functions of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, with a view to ensuring complementarity with their work and avoiding overlaps.] The functions of the [Subsidiary Body] on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions are:

(a) To [promote and support the implementation of the work undertaken under the Convention pertaining to Article 8(j) and related provisions][promote the implementation and review][review and promote the implementation] of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions, including Article 10(c) of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities, as contained in the annex to decision 16/--;

(b) To provide advice to the Conference of the Parties and, as appropriate, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols and other subsidiary bodies, on measures that enhance the implementation of Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities. This includes providing advice on the development and implementation of legal and other appropriate forms of measures to respect, preserve and maintain the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

II. Operating principles

2. In carrying out its functions, the [Subsidiary Body] on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention shall align the elements of its programme of work with the relevant parts of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in particular its 2030 targets, and prioritize the tasks that need early action.

3. In promoting the implementation of the programme of work contained in the annex to decision 16/--, the [Subsidiary Body] on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention shall cooperate with and benefit from the assistance of United Nations agencies and other processes that have complementary functions and work on matters related to indigenous peoples and local communities.

III. Procedural matters

4. In line with paragraph 5 of rule 26 of the rules of procedure for meetings of the Conference of the Parties, the rules of procedure for meetings of the Conference of the Parties apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the meetings of the [Subsidiary Body] on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions, with the exception of rule 18.

5. When the [Subsidiary Body] on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions serves a Protocol of the Convention, decisions under the Protocol shall be taken only by the Parties to the Protocol.

6. The [Subsidiary Body] on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions should undertake any tasks that fall within the scope of its programme of work and those that are referred to it by the Conference of the Parties or the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the respective Protocol and should report on its work to those bodies.

IV. Bureau and co-chairs

7. The Bureau of the Conference of the Parties will serve as the Bureau of the [Subsidiary Body] on Article 8(j).

8. The [Subsidiary Body] will have two co-chairs [elected by the Conference of the Parties], one nominated by Parties of the regional group that exercises its turn, in a rotation among United Nations

regional groups,¹⁸⁸ and the other nominated by representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities. At least one of the co-chairs will be selected from a developing country, taking into account gender balance. [The co-chairs shall take office from the end of the meeting of the Conference of the Parties at which they have been elected and remain in office until their successors take office at the end of the following ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties.] [The number and length of the meetings and activities of the Subsidiary Body and its organs should be reflected in the budget adopted by the Conference of the Parties or other sources of extrabudgetary funding.]

9. Candidates for the co-chairing of the [Subsidiary Body] should have experience in the processes of the Convention and competence in matters related to indigenous peoples and local communities in the context of the Convention. The regional groups, when identifying a candidate, should take into account the availability of time that the candidates have for the work of the [Subsidiary Body] on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions. In the event that the co-chair nominated by Parties and elected by the Conference of the Parties is from a country that is not a Party to one or both Protocols, a substitute would be assigned from among members of the Bureau representing a Party to the Protocol to chair items related to one or the other Protocol. The co-chairs of the [Subsidiary Body] will be ex officio members of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties. The President of the Conference of the Parties will invite the co-chairs of the [Subsidiary Body] to the sessions of the Bureau on matters related to the [Subsidiary Body].

10. Further to the established and effective practice of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention, the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Bureau of the [Subsidiary Body] will continue to invite representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities to designate at the beginning of each meeting of the [Subsidiary Body] one representative each from the seven sociocultural regions identified by the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues to participate in the work of the [Subsidiary Body], as friends of the Bureau.

V. Budgetary matters

11. The [Subsidiary Body] should meet in each intersessional period, back-to-back with meetings of the other subsidiary bodies of the Convention, unless otherwise decided by the Conference of the Parties [, with due consideration to the importance of ensuring the full and effective participation of the developing country Parties [and indigenous peoples and local communities]].

12. The [Subsidiary Body] on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions may, within the budgetary resources approved by the Conference of the Parties or the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Cartagena or Nagoya Protocols in respect to a specific decision by those bodies within the mandate of the [Subsidiary Body], make requests to the Executive Secretary and use mechanisms under the Convention or its Protocols, as appropriate.

13. The Executive Secretary should provide to the [Subsidiary Body] the support necessary to carry out its functions and mandate. The [Subsidiary Body], may, as appropriate, and subject to the availability of resources, use mechanisms that are established under the Convention. The meetings of the [Subsidiary Body] on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions will be conducted in plenary sessions or, where the necessary budgetary resources have been approved by the Conference of the Parties[, in open-ended sessional working groups, as appropriate. Up to two open-ended sessional working groups of the [Subsidiary Body] on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions could be established and operate simultaneously during meetings of the [Subsidiary Body]. The working groups would not meet in

¹⁸⁸ Following the practice of rotation in the chairing of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, and with a view to avoiding that, at any one time, a regional group provides the chairs of more than one subsidiary body, the order of the regions from which the Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention is elected shall be as follows: African States, Western European and other States, Asia-Pacific States, Latin America and Caribbean States and Eastern European States.

parallel to the plenary sessions. The working groups shall be established on the basis of well-defined terms of reference and will be open to all Parties and observers].

14. Upon a decision of the Conference of the Parties considering it necessary to carry out its mandate, and subject to the availability of resources, ad hoc technical expert groups may be established in accordance with section H, paragraph 8, of the consolidated modus operandi of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, as contained in annex III to decision VIII/10 of 31 March 2006.

VI. Focal points

15. Parties should designate national focal points to follow up on the work of the [Subsidiary Body]. The existing national focal points for Article 8(j) and related provision may continue to be the focal points for the [Subsidiary Body] on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions.

VII. Documentation

16. The Secretariat shall make the documentation for meetings of the [Subsidiary Body] on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions available at least six weeks before the opening of the meeting, in accordance with rule 10 of the rules of procedure for meetings of the Conference of the Parties.

17. The number and length of documents, including information documents, should be kept to a minimum, and documentation should include proposed conclusions and recommendations for consideration by the [Subsidiary Body] on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions.

]

]

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation 12/5 of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention.

Recommendations from the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues pertaining to the Convention on Biological Diversity

[The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling that the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework¹⁸⁹ is to be understood, acted upon, implemented, reported and evaluated consistent with the contribution and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities and that the important roles and contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities as custodians of biodiversity and as partners in its conservation, restoration and sustainable use are acknowledged in the Framework,

Recalling also that the Framework is to be implemented in accordance with international instruments, including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,¹⁹⁰ and human rights law, and in this regard that nothing in the Framework may be construed as diminishing or extinguishing the rights that indigenous peoples currently have or may acquire in the future,

Having considered the note by the Secretariat¹⁹¹ on the recommendations from the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues pertaining to the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹⁹²

¹⁸⁹ Decision 15/4, annex.

¹⁹⁰ General Assembly resolution 61/295, annex.

¹⁹¹ CBD/WG8J/12/7.

¹⁹² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

1. *Takes note* of the observations and recommendations emanating from the twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second sessions of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues;
2. *Requests* the Secretariat to continue to inform the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues of developments of mutual interest and to provide information to the Forum about activities undertaken under the Convention related to the observations and recommendations of the Forum, in accordance with the system-wide action plan for ensuring a coherent approach to achieving the ends of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.^{193]}

¹⁹³ [E/C.19/2016/5](#) and [E/C.19/2016/5/Corr.1](#).

Item 15

Communication, education and public awareness

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation 4/8 of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

Communication, education and public awareness

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decision 15/14 of 19 December 2022,

Recognizing the importance of linking revisions to the programme of work on communication, education and public awareness for the Convention on Biological Diversity¹⁹⁴ with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,¹⁹⁵ [in particular sections K and C, paragraph 7 (o), and the communication, education and public awareness elements of Targets 9, 10, [11], 15, 16, 21, 22 and 23,]

Noting that many activities associated with communication, education and public awareness are outlined in the communications strategy to support the implementation of the Framework,¹⁹⁶

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

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

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

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

1. *Encourages* the Executive Secretary, Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth organizations and other relevant organizations and stakeholders to continue to implement activities arising from its decisions VIII/6, IX/32, X/18 and 15/14, as relevant;

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

3. [Requests] [Encourages] Parties to develop and implement actions at the national level, as appropriate, taking into account [the legislative framework,] cultural [differences] [and context] and other relevant national circumstances, capabilities and priorities [of each country], to align the programme of work on communication, education and public awareness with the Framework, as set out in the annex to the present decision[, including the global plan of action on education], and to include information in this regard in their national reports;

¹⁹⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹⁹⁵ Decision 15/4, annex.

¹⁹⁶ Decision 15/14, annex.

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

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to collaborate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization[, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services,] [the International Union for Conservation of Nature,] relevant organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities and women and youth representatives on developing a global plan of action for education on biodiversity, encompassing formal and informal education, as referred to in paragraph 4 above, and submit such a plan for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at a meeting to be held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting;

6. *Invites* Parties and relevant international organizations in a position to do so to provide resources, as appropriate, including to support capacity-building and development, for communication, education and public awareness activities at all levels;

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

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

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

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

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

[Annex*

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

1. The actions set out below are designed to contribute to the alignment of the programme of work on communication, education and public awareness with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in particular paragraph 7 (o) of section C, section K and Targets 9, 10, 15, 16, 21, 22 and 23. They are to be implemented in a manner consistent with and complementary to:

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

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

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

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

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

Formal and informal education

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

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

3. As paragraph 7 (o) of section C and paragraph 22 (f) of section K of the Framework contain similar provisions, the actions associated with those provisions are identical and have been set out in paragraphs 43 to 45 below.

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

1. Section K, paragraph 22 (a)

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

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

(a) Rationale and explanation

5. The implementation of the Framework and the transformative change that it seeks to facilitate require awareness, understanding and appreciation of multiple knowledge systems, as well as the diverse values of biodiversity across society. The knowledge and world views of indigenous peoples and local communities are crucial.

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

(b) Actions by the Executive Secretary

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

8. The Executive Secretary is to work with the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, the Education Sector of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other actors involved in the implementation of the Sustainable

Development Goals on developing products that outline the relationship between sustainable development and biodiversity, while taking into account any relevant findings of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, and report on those products at the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

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

(c) Actions by Parties

10. Using the products created with the support of the Executive Secretary, Parties, as appropriate to their national circumstances, are encouraged to engage with:

(a) Departments of education to promote the incorporation of those products in educational curricula, as appropriate, and work with universities and other educational institutions to mainstream the core ideas into relevant post-secondary educational programmes, which would include integration with the activities listed under section 6 below;

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

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

(d) Actions by stakeholders

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

2. Section K, paragraph 22 (b)

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

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

(a) Rationale and explanation

14. The Framework was developed in complementarity with existing work on the Sustainable Development Goals and highlights the contribution of actions taken to meet the three objectives of the Convention to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.¹⁹⁷ An increased awareness of those linkages will therefore be beneficial to actions in all spheres.

(b) Actions by the Executive Secretary

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

(c) Actions by Parties

¹⁹⁷ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

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

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

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

(d) Actions by stakeholders

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

3. Section K, paragraph 22 (c)

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

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

(a) Rationale and explanation

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

22. Communications efforts are linked with behavioural change.

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

(b) Actions by the Executive Secretary

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

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

(c) Actions by Parties

26. Parties may wish to develop, as appropriate, national communications plans for raising awareness of the need to implement and monitor the Framework with the inclusion of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth. Parties should disseminate the plans to relevant stakeholders.

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

(d) Actions by stakeholders

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

4. Section K, paragraph 22 (d)

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

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

(a) Rationale and explanation

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

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

(b) Actions by the Executive Secretary

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

(c) Actions by Parties

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

(d) Actions by stakeholders

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

5. Section K, paragraph 22 (e)

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

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

(a) Rationale and explanation

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

(b) Actions by the Executive Secretary

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

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

(c) Actions by Parties

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

(d) Actions by stakeholders

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

6. Section K, paragraph 22 (f)

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

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

(a) Rationale and explanation

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

(b) Actions by the Executive Secretary

43. The Executive Secretary is to collaborate on the development of a global plan of action for education on biodiversity, encompassing formal and informal education, as described in paragraph 5 of decision 16/--, and to submit the plan at a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, to be held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The Executive Secretary is to implement, or facilitate the implementation of, components of the plan in accordance with the mandate and responsibilities of the Secretariat.

(c) Actions by Parties

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

(d) Actions by stakeholders

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

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

7. Section K, paragraph 22 (g)

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

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

(a) Rationale and explanation

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

(b) Actions by the Executive Secretary

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

(c) Actions by Parties

49. Parties are encouraged to participate, as appropriate, in the communications campaign through the presentation of national examples of science and technology that contribute to better biodiversity outcomes, including examples from the social sciences. They are also encouraged to mobilize the ministries responsible for science and technology to promote those examples and to collaborate with the ministries responsible for the environment and natural resources and other relevant ministries.

(d) Actions by stakeholders

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

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

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

1. Target 9

52. Target 9 reads as follows:

Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

Rationale and explanation

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

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

2. Target 10

55. Target 10 reads as follows:

Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity-friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.

Rationale and explanation

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

3. Target 15

57. Target 15 reads as follows:

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

(a) Regularly monitor, assess and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, including with requirements for all large as well as transnational companies and financial institutions along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios;

(b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns;

(c) Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable;

in order to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.

Rationale and explanation

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

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

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

4. Target 16

59. Target 16 reads as follows:

Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including through halving global food waste, significantly reducing overconsumption and substantially reducing waste generation, in order for all people to live well in harmony with Mother Earth.

Rationale and explanation

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

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

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

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

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

5. Target 21

64. Target 21 reads as follows:

Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation.

Rationale and explanation

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

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

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

6. Target 22

67. Target 22 reads as follows:

Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.

Rationale and explanation

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

7. Target 23

69. Target 23 reads as follows:

Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the Framework through a gender-responsive approach, where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.

Rationale and explanation

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

Item 16

Scientific and technical needs to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including implications for the programmes of work of the Convention

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation 26/2 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

Scientific and technical needs to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

The Conference of the Parties,

Recognizing that the identification of scientific needs to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework¹⁹⁸ is an ongoing process throughout its duration and that several other processes currently under way are relevant to the identification of further needs and to addressing them, including the work on monitoring and indicators, reviews of programmes of work, the new programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹⁹⁹ the work on capacity-building and development, technical and scientific and cooperation, the process for updating and supporting the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and the work carried out by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and other relevant processes,

Welcoming the establishment of the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres and the global knowledge support service for biodiversity,

1. *Recognizes:*

(a) That the programmes of work and cross-cutting work of the Convention on Biological Diversity remain important tools to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework[, although some programmes of work may need to be updated];²⁰⁰

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

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

(d) That there is an opportunity to mainstream the Framework into the work undertaken under other relevant intergovernmental agreements and processes and by international organizations, the private sector and other stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, and into capacity-building and development initiatives, with a view to integrating the considerations for the implementation of the Framework²⁰¹ into tools and guidance developed through such processes and initiatives, so that they support biodiversity-inclusive actions and outcomes;

(e) The [potential] [important] role of the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres and the global knowledge support service for biodiversity in supporting

¹⁹⁸ Decision 15/4, annex.

¹⁹⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

²⁰⁰ Decision 15/4, annex.

²⁰¹ *Ibid.*, sect. C.

the use [and the further development] of tools and guidance to facilitate the implementation of the Framework, as relevant;

2. [Agrees to advance work in the following areas: [to be determined]

[(a) Biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning;

(b) Pollution and biodiversity;

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

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

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

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

(b) To continue to facilitate the development of further tools [and exchange of good practices][and guidance and updating of existing guidance,]where needed, to address gaps identified [by Parties] [in annex III to document CBD/SBSTTA/26/2, section IV.B of and the annex to document CBD/SBSTTA/26/3 and document CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/15], in cooperation with relevant multilateral environmental agreements, [other competent intergovernmental organizations,] [the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres and the global knowledge support service for biodiversity], relevant processes and organizations, [avoiding duplication of tools and guidance,] and in consultation with Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth organizations and relevant stakeholders, and, where appropriate, [and in line with their respective mandates,] to work with such relevant processes and organizations to integrate the considerations for the implementation of the Framework into tools and guidance being developed under those processes and by those organizations in order to support biodiversity-inclusive actions and outcomes;

(c) For each of the issues referred to in paragraph 2, to invite Parties, other Governments, relevant multilateral environmental agreements and other agreements, intergovernmental processes, international organizations and initiatives, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth organizations and other relevant stakeholders to provide submissions on their views and relevant experiences on those work areas and, drawing on such submissions, [to prepare draft tools or guidance, as appropriate, [for those work areas] for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;]

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

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation 26/3 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice. Paragraphs 3 (a) to (e) were developed by the Secretariat pursuant to paragraph 1 of the recommendation.

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

The Conference of the Parties,

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

Recalling also that, in paragraph 5 (e) of decision [XII/25](#), the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to bring the deliverables of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to the attention of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice for its consideration with regard to the relevance of the findings for the work undertaken under the Convention on Biological Diversity²⁰² and for the submission, as appropriate, of recommendations to the Conference of the Parties,

Welcoming the decision by the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, at its tenth session, to undertake a fast-track methodological assessment on monitoring biodiversity and nature's contributions to people by 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 2024,²⁰³ with a view to producing the second global assessment in 2028, as part of the rolling work programme of the Platform up to 2030,

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

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

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

3. *Invites* the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to consider the following request[s: ...];²⁰⁴

[(a) *A fast-track assessment of pollution and biodiversity.* Such an assessment would identify the main types and sources of pollution that have an impact on biodiversity and ecosystem services. It would consider air, land and water pollution (or pollutants), including in the ocean, as well noise and light pollution. It would address the risks to biodiversity, nature's contributions to people and the effects of pollution on people, in particular those who depend on biodiversity for their subsistence, including indigenous people and local communities, women and youth. The assessment would identify ways to avoid, reduce and mitigate the impacts of pollution and be focused on those sources of pollution that have the greatest impacts on biodiversity and people, including their cumulative and synergistic effects, and are not addressed under any existing processes. It would also

²⁰² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

²⁰³ Decision IPBES-10/1 of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

²⁰⁴ Additional information on the requests is provided in document CBD/COP/16/INF/9, according to the requirements set out in the Procedure for receiving and prioritizing requests put to the Platform established by the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

provide information on the meaning, possible interpretations and application of the terms “levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions” and “highly hazardous chemicals” used in the text of Target 7 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.²⁰⁵ Such an assessment would be relevant to Goals A and B and many of the targets of the Framework, in particular Targets 2 to 5, 7, 9 to 11 and 16, by helping to inform actions to address pollution, which is one of the main direct drivers of biodiversity loss;]

[(b) *A fast-track assessment of cities and biodiversity.* Such an assessment would identify ways in which cities and similar urban and densely populated areas directly and indirectly affect biodiversity and ecosystem services, and it would help to inform actions to address such pressures. It would also examine the dependency of urban communities on ecosystems and the connections between cities and near and distant ecosystems. Furthermore, the assessment would identify ways in which the sustainable management of cities and urbanization can help to reduce the impacts of a growing population on biodiversity, advance harmony with nature and the right to a healthy environment and contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and to addressing other societal challenges. Such an assessment would be relevant to Goals A and B and all targets of the Framework addressing issues related to land use and sustainable consumption, in particular Targets 1 and 12;]

[(c) *A fast-track assessment of biodiversity and poverty.* Such an assessment would examine how and the extent to which people living in poverty, in all its dimensions, depend on biodiversity for their survival and the impact that its loss has on them and their human rights. The assessment would also look at the impacts of poverty on the drivers of biodiversity loss. In doing so, it would consider the distributive impacts of biodiversity loss, equity and ecological justice, recognizing that the impacts of biodiversity loss are not experienced equally and that the drivers of biodiversity loss may not originate where their impacts are most felt. The assessment would also consider the specific needs of and issues faced by indigenous peoples and local communities. It would be directly relevant to Target 11, as well as to many other elements of the Framework, including the 2050 vision, Goal B and Targets 9 and 14. It would also help to identify opportunities for addressing poverty in all its dimensions and biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in an integrated manner;]

[(d) *A fast-track assessment of biodiversity and climate change.* Building on existing assessments of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the report of the workshop on biodiversity and climate change co-sponsored by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, such an assessment would examine synergies, opportunities and risks in addressing biodiversity loss and climate change. Such an assessment would be relevant to all targets of the Framework in general, and to Targets 8 and 11 in particular;]

[(e) *A fast-track assessment of rights-based approaches, including those related to gender, the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources.* Such an assessment would identify and explore ways in which such rights-based approaches can be used to support the implementation of the Framework. It would also be relevant to other strategies and processes under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030)²⁰⁶ and the programme of work on Article 8(j). The assessment would examine how such approaches could be applied. It would give particular attention to the contributions and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, different value systems and human-rights based approaches, and build on the *Methodological Assessment Report on the Diverse Values and Valuation of Nature*.²⁰⁷ It would be relevant to all elements of the Framework, as the Conference of the Parties recognized in section C of the Framework various issues related to rights-based approaches as considerations for its

²⁰⁵ Decision 15/4, annex.

²⁰⁶ Decision 15/11, annex.

²⁰⁷ 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).

implementation, as well as the importance of the contribution and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, different value system, a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, a human rights-based approach, gender and intergenerational equity as overarching considerations for its implementation. The assessment would have particular relevance to Targets 1, 3, 21, 22 and 23, which make explicit reference to human rights;.]

4. *Encourages* Parties to make use of, as appropriate, the assessments and deliverables of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to support the implementation of the Framework, to engage with the review processes for the preparation of the assessments and deliverables, where relevant, and to enhance communication, the sharing of information and coordination between the focal points of the Platform and of the Convention at the national level;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

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

(b) To update the overview of previous and future deliverables of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and their relevance in the decision-making of the Convention, as contained in the annex to document CBD/SBSTTA/26/3/Add.1, and make it available on the website of the Secretariat of the Convention and at a meeting of the Subsidiary Body in each intersessional period;

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

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

<i>Session number and date of consideration by the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services</i>	<i>Assessment</i>	<i>Date of consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Conference of the Parties to the Convention</i>
Eleventh session (2024)	Thematic assessment of the interlinkages among biodiversity, water, food and health (“nexus assessment”) ^a	Meeting of the Subsidiary Body held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (2026)
	Thematic assessment of the underlying causes of biodiversity loss, determinants of transformative change and options for achieving the 2050 vision for biodiversity (“transformative change assessment”) ^b	Meeting of the Subsidiary Body held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (2026)
Twelfth session (2025)	Methodological assessment of the impact and dependence of business on biodiversity and nature’s contributions to people (“business and biodiversity assessment”) ^c	Meeting of the Subsidiary Body held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (2026)
Thirteenth session (2026)	Methodological assessment on monitoring biodiversity and nature’s contributions to people (“monitoring assessment”)	Seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (2026), meeting of the Subsidiary Body held before the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (2028) and eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (2028)
Fourteenth session (2027)	Methodological assessment of integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and ecological connectivity	Meeting of the Subsidiary Body held before the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (2028)
Fifteenth session (2028)	Second global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services	Meeting of the Subsidiary Body held before the nineteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and nineteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (2030)
Sixteenth session (2029)	Assessment topic to be determined at the twelfth session of the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services	Meeting of the Subsidiary Body held before the nineteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and nineteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (2030)

^a <https://ipbes.net/nexus>.^b <https://ipbes.net/transformative-change>.^c <https://ipbes.net/business-impact>.

Item 17

Mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation 4/10 of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation

The Conference of the Parties,

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

[*Recalling also* Article 6 (b) of the Convention on Biological Diversity,²⁰⁸ under which Parties are required to integrate, as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.]

[*Reiterating* the critical importance of mainstreaming biodiversity across the whole of government and the whole of society to achieve the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols and the urgent need to mainstream biodiversity in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,²⁰⁹]

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

Taking note of the analysis conducted by the Secretariat which demonstrates an alignment of the long-term strategic approach for mainstreaming with certain goals and targets of the Framework,²¹⁰

Recalling its decision that the Framework should be used as a strategic plan for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, its bodies and its Secretariat over the period 2022–2030 and that, in that regard, the Framework should be used to better align and direct the work of the various bodies of the Convention and its Protocols, its Secretariat and its budget, according to the goals and targets of the Framework,²¹¹

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

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

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

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

3. *Urges* Parties, and invites other Governments, with the support of international and other relevant organizations, as well as the business and financial sectors, as appropriate, to undertake

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

²⁰⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

²⁰⁹ Decision 15/4, annex.

²¹⁰ See CBD/SBI/4/13.

²¹¹ Decision 15/4, para. 8.

biodiversity mainstreaming, as reflected in the Framework, in a manner supportive of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, in particular to enable mainstreaming at all levels of government and society, with a view to fostering the full and effective contributions of women, youth, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society organizations and stakeholders, within and across all sectors,²¹² in an inclusive manner, as appropriate, and in accordance with relevant national and international regulations;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

²¹² Including the sectors covered in decision XIII/3 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, and tourism) and decision 14/3 (energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing).

- (i) Foster a community of practice for the exchange of lessons learned, inter alia, through the organization of a series of webinars focused on mainstreaming across various sectors, in particular those already covered in previous decisions of the Conference of the Parties, bringing together partners and experts from a variety of backgrounds to share best practices, existing tools, solutions, guidance and innovative practices that could support implementation;
- (ii) Facilitate the development of an issue on biodiversity mainstreaming in the Technical Series, in collaboration with relevant organizations, to provide a practical tool box for all relevant actors on means of implementing the Framework through biodiversity mainstreaming, building on existing material;
- (iii) Contribute to integrating mainstreaming into resource mobilization commitments, decisions and plans;
- (g) To prepare a progress report on the aforementioned activities, including the gap analysis and the proposed agenda for 2025–2030, for consideration at a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation to be held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.]

Item 18

Diverse values of biodiversity

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation 25/5 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

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

The Conference of Parties,

Recalling the preamble to the Convention on Biological Diversity,²¹³ 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,²¹⁴ 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,²¹⁵ 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 Biodiversity²¹⁶ and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;²¹⁷

[3. [Welcomes][Endorses] the key messages contained in the summary for policymakers of the assessment;²¹⁸]

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

²¹³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

²¹⁴ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

²¹⁵ 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).

²¹⁶ Decision X/2, annex.

²¹⁷ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

²¹⁸ 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).

Convention^{219,220} and the Joint Programme of Work on the Links Between Biological and Cultural Diversity;²²¹

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.

²¹⁹ Decision V/16, annex.

²²⁰ Pending consideration of the new programme of work by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting.

²²¹ UNEP/CBD/COP/10/INF/3, annex I.

Item 19

Sustainable wildlife management

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation 25/7 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice. When considering paragraph 5 of the draft decision, the Conference of the Parties may wish to take into consideration the analyses summarized in document CBD/COP/16/11.

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,²²² 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,²²³ including through multiple programmes of work, the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity²²⁴ 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,²²⁵ 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*

²²² Decision 15/4, annex.

²²³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

²²⁴ Decision VII/12, annex II.

²²⁵ 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).

communities, women, girls and boys, youth and persons with disabilities in the decision-making processes related to wild species, in line with Targets 22 and 23 of the Framework;

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

Item 20

Marine and coastal biodiversity, and island biodiversity

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation 26/8 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

Further work on ecologically or biologically significant marine areas

The Conference of the Parties,

Reaffirming Articles 3, 4, 5 and 22 of the Convention on Biological Diversity,²²⁶ as well as its decisions VIII/24 of 31 March 2006, IX/20 of 30 May 2008, X/29 of 29 October 2010, XI/17 of 19 October 2012, XII/22 of 17 October 2014, XIII/12 of 17 December 2016, in particular its paragraph 3, 14/9 of 29 November 2018 and 15/26 of 19 December 2022,

[Recalling resolution 78/69 of the General Assembly of the United Nations on oceans and the law of the sea of 5 December 2023 and its preambular paragraphs on the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,^{227,228,229]}

[Recalling also target 14.c of the Sustainable Development Goals, which is to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”,^{228,229]}

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

Recognizing that the description of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas is an important scientific and technical process that can make a crucial contribution to the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework²³⁰ and the Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction,²³¹

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Belgium, Canada, Germany, Norway and Sweden for their financial support for the organization of the technical and legal expert workshops to review modalities for modifying the descriptions of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas and describing new areas, and takes note of the reports of the workshops;²³²

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

²²⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

²²⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

²²⁸ Türkiye dissociates itself from the reference made to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, to which it is not a party. The participation of Türkiye in the discussions under the present agenda item during the present meeting cannot be construed as a change in the well-known legal position of Türkiye with regard to the said instrument.

²²⁹ The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela considers that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea is not the only legal instrument that governs activities related to the seas and oceans. Therefore, it disassociates itself from the reference to said international instrument, and participation in the discussions under the present agenda item cannot be considered as a change in its national position regarding the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

²³⁰ Decision 15/4.

²³¹ A/CONF.232/2023/4.

²³² CBD/EBSA/EM/2023/1/3 and CBD/EBSA/EM/2023/2/3.

3. *Stresses* that the modification of descriptions of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas and the description of new areas meeting the criteria for such areas is strictly a scientific and technical exercise, does not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, including maritime zones, or of their authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its boundaries and does not have economic or legal implications [and that any action or activity carried out on the basis of the present decision shall be without prejudice to, and shall not be relied upon as a basis for asserting or denying any claims to, sovereignty, sovereign rights or jurisdiction, including in respect of any disputes relating thereto];

[4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of financial resources, in line with paragraph 36 of decision X/29, paragraph 12 of decision XI/17 and paragraph 6 of decision XII/22, to continue to facilitate the description of areas meeting the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas and to facilitate the modification of the descriptions of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas [when new information becomes available, as appropriate,] through the holding of additional workshops, where Parties and [other Governments] wish workshops to be held;]

[5. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of financial resources, in line with paragraph 36 of decision X/29, paragraph 12 of decision XI/17 and paragraph 6 of decision XII/22, to continue to facilitate the description of areas meeting the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas, and to facilitate the modification of the descriptions of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas, in areas beyond national jurisdiction;]

[6. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to facilitate the participation in the workshops of experts from indigenous peoples and local communities, and women and youth organizations, and the use of traditional knowledge;]

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

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

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

[10. [*Stresses*]/[*Notes*] the potential importance of synergies between the process to facilitate the description of areas meeting the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas using the modalities for areas beyond national jurisdiction outlined in the annex to the present decision and the implementation of the Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction, and invites [Parties to the Agreement and] intergovernmental organizations with competence in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction to actively engage in the development and review of submissions of modifications of descriptions of such areas and the description of new areas;]

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

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

I. Guidance in the implementation of the modalities

1. Nothing in the present modalities shall prejudice the rights, jurisdiction and duties of States under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, including in respect of the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf within and beyond 200 nautical miles.²²⁸

2. The modification of a description of an ecologically or biologically significant marine area, which can entail a modification to the textual description of the area, a modification to the ranking of the area against the criteria for such areas or a change in the location, shape, depth or size of the area[, or a withdrawal of the description of the area,] may be proposed for any of the following reasons:²³³

(a) For areas beyond national jurisdiction:

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

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

(iii) Scientific errors identified in the description;

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Collaboration with competent intergovernmental organizations, other relevant organizations, experts, indigenous peoples and local communities, with their free, prior and informed consent,²³⁴ and women and youth organizations, in accordance with relevant national legislation, international instruments, including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,²³⁵ and human rights law;

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

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

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

²³³ The reason or reasons for a modification must be provided in the submission.

²³⁴ “Free, prior and informed consent” refers to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” and “approval and involvement”.

²³⁵ General Assembly resolution 61/295, annex.

5. With respect to any submission for the modification of an existing description or the description of a new area, any State may formally communicate to the Executive Secretary, at any time, an objection to the inclusion of a description or a modification in the repository or the information-sharing mechanism for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas, owing to the existence of a claim or dispute relating to sovereignty, sovereign rights or jurisdiction involving an area included in the submission. In such a case, the submission will not be advanced any further and will not be included in the repository or information-sharing mechanism until the withdrawal of the objection is communicated to the Executive Secretary by the objecting State.²³⁶

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[(f) For archival purposes, previous versions of descriptions of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas held in the [information-sharing mechanism]/[repository], in cases where the descriptions have been modified, including information on the modalities by which the descriptions were initially included in the [information-sharing mechanism]/[repository];]

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

²³⁶ A record of the fact that a submission was received and objected to will be included in the information-sharing mechanism, regardless of whether the objection is withdrawn or not.

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

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

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

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

Inclusion in the repository for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas²³⁷

8. The submission²³⁸ of a modification or a description of an area within national jurisdiction for inclusion in the repository for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas must be provided to the Secretariat together with information on the process by which the submission was developed, including any scientific peer-review process, and, in cases where information based on traditional knowledge is included, any information on consultations with indigenous peoples and local communities conducted with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with relevant national legislation, international instruments, including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, human rights law and, where appropriate, the Mo'otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines.²³⁹ The proponent may also use the following options with respect to the development of the submission:

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

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

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

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

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

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

²³⁷ An inclusion under the present section entails consideration of the submission by the Conference of the Parties and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.

²³⁸ To be included in the repository, the submission must be prepared in the template for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas and include a map clearly indicating the area that is being modified or described.

²³⁹ Decision XIII/18, annex.

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

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

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

*Inclusion in the information-sharing mechanism for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas*²⁴⁰

13. The submission²⁴¹ of a modification or description of an area within national jurisdiction for inclusion in the information-sharing mechanism for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas must be provided to the Secretariat together with information on the process by which the submission was developed, including any scientific peer-review process, and, in cases where information based on traditional knowledge is included, any information on consultations with indigenous peoples and local communities conducted with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with relevant national legislation, international instruments, including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, human rights law and, where appropriate, the Mo'otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines. The proponent may also use the following options with respect to the development of the submission:

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

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

[14. Upon receipt, the Secretariat shall make the submission available through the information-sharing mechanism and issue a notification to provide information on its availability in the information-sharing mechanism. [The proponent may request that the submission]/[The submission shall] be open for comments by Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations for a period of six months, and the Secretariat shall transmit any comments received to the proponent.]

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

(a) Maintain the submission as provided to the Secretariat;

(b) Address the comments and provide a revised submission to the Secretariat for inclusion in the information-sharing mechanism;

²⁴⁰ An inclusion under the present section does not entail consideration by the Conference of the Parties or the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and cannot apply to the descriptions of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas considered and endorsed by the Conference of the Parties held in the repository.

²⁴¹ To be included in the information-sharing mechanism, the submission must contain geographical coordinates and a map clearly indicating the area that is being modified or described.

(c) Request the Secretariat to remove its original submission from the information-sharing mechanism.]

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

16. The submission²⁴² of a modification or a description of an area beyond national jurisdiction must be provided to the Secretariat together with information on the process by which the submission was developed, including any scientific peer-review process, and, in cases where information based on traditional knowledge is included, any information on consultations with indigenous peoples and local communities conducted with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with relevant national legislation, international instruments, including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, human rights law and, where appropriate, the Mo'otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines.

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

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

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

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

IV. Correction of editorial errors

21. In the case of editorial errors in a description of an ecologically or biologically significant marine area, the Secretariat, after being informed by a State, shall issue a notification to provide information regarding the editorial error and the requested correction and shall implement the correction three months after the issuance of the notification.²⁴³ A footnote is to be added to the corrected description to indicate that an editorial correction was made, and when. A report on corrections made to address editorial errors shall be submitted by the Secretariat to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Conference of the Parties, for information.]

²⁴² To be included in the repository, the submission must be prepared in the template for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas and include geographical coordinates and a map clearly indicating the area that is being modified or described.

²⁴³ In the case of corrections of editorial errors of descriptions within national jurisdiction, the Secretariat shall consult with the State within whose jurisdiction the correction is proposed.

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation 26/7 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

Conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity and of island biodiversity

The Conference of the Parties,

(PP1) *Recognizing* the importance of marine and coastal biodiversity and of island biodiversity as one of the key cross-cutting elements of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework²⁴⁴ and as critical to achieving the 2050 vision for biodiversity,

(PP2) *Recalling* paragraph 8 of its decision [15/4](#) of 19 December 2022, in which it decided that the Framework should be used as a strategic plan for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity²⁴⁵ and its Protocols, its bodies and its Secretariat over the period 2022–2030,

(PP3) *Recalling also* its decisions [IX/20](#) of 30 May 2008, [X/29](#) and [X/33](#) of 29 October 2010, [XI/16](#), [XI/18](#) and [XI/20](#) of 19 October 2012, [XII/23](#) of 14 October 2014, [XIII/9](#) of 17 December 2016, [XIII/10](#) and [XIII/11](#) of 13 December 2016, [XIII/12](#) of 17 December 2016, [14/8](#) of 29 November 2018, [14/10](#) and [14/30](#) of 29 December 2018 and [15/24](#) of 19 December 2022 in relation to cooperation and collaboration with relevant global and regional organizations and initiatives,

(PP4) [*Recalling further* General Assembly resolution 78/69 of 5 December 2023 on oceans and the law of the sea and its preambular paragraphs on the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,^{246,247}]

(PP5) [*Recalling* target 14.c of the Sustainable Development Goals, which is to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”,⁴]

(Alt PP4 and PP5) [*Recalling further* General Assembly resolution 66/288 of 27 July 2012, entitled “The future we want”, and the commitments contained therein to protecting, and restoring, the health, productivity and resilience of oceans and marine ecosystems and to maintaining their biodiversity, enabling their conservation and sustainable use for present and future generations,⁴]

(PP6) [*Recalling* United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 6/15 of 1 March 2024, entitled “Strengthening ocean efforts to tackle climate change, marine biodiversity loss and pollution”,⁴]

(PP7) *Recognizing* the need to strengthen cooperation and collaboration with competent intergovernmental organizations, including on processes under regional seas conventions and action plans and regional fishery bodies, including through the Sustainable Ocean Initiative, as well as other organizations with competence in areas beyond national jurisdiction, in support of the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity and island biodiversity, applying the ecosystem approach and the precautionary approach,²⁴⁸ and using the best available science and traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities, with their free, prior and informed consent,²⁴⁹ in accordance with relevant national legislation, international instruments,

²⁴⁴ Decision 15/4, annex.

²⁴⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

²⁴⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

²⁴⁷ Türkiye dissociates itself from the reference made to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, to which it is not a Party. The participation of Türkiye in the discussions held under the present agenda item during the present meeting cannot be construed as a change in the well-known legal position of Türkiye with regard to said instrument.

²⁴⁸ Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.

²⁴⁹ “Free, prior and informed consent” refers to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” and “approval and involvement”.

including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,²⁵⁰ and human rights law,

(PP8) *Acknowledging* the importance of best available science, information and technology for decision-making, as well as the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities, and welcoming the work undertaken under the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development and the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, as well as the work of the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects and of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services,

(PP9) *Considering* that valuable guidance also emerges from the work of other competent intergovernmental organizations, which complements guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties,

(PP10) *Welcoming* the capacity-building, experience-sharing and partnership activities facilitated by the Secretariat to support the implementation of the Framework, including through the Sustainable Ocean Initiative, at the national, regional and global levels, in collaboration with Parties, other Governments, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, economic sectors and relevant organizations, and expressing its gratitude to donor countries and many other partners for providing financial and technical support for the implementation of activities under the Initiative,

(PP11) *Welcoming also* the collaborative efforts carried out under the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the United Nations Secretariat, the International Maritime Organization, the International Seabed Authority, regional seas conventions and action plans, regional fishery bodies, large marine ecosystem projects and programmes and other relevant United Nations bodies, international organizations and regional organizations and initiatives to strengthen cross-sectoral cooperation on a regional and global scale in order to accelerate progress towards the Framework and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development²⁵¹, including through the Sustainable Ocean Initiative Global Dialogue with Regional Seas Organizations and Regional Fishery Bodies,

(PP12) *Acknowledging* that, through the programmes of work on marine and coastal biodiversity and on island biodiversity, the Conference of the Parties has provided valuable guidance on a wide range of issues that is essential to the implementation of the Convention and the achievement of the 2050 vision for biodiversity and that the guidance should continue to be referred to in efforts to implement the Framework,

(PP13) [*Deeply concerned* about mass coral bleaching and the increasing risk [of passing irreversible tipping points] for coral reefs, [recalling decision 14/5 of 29 November 2018], [reaffirming decision X/33 on biodiversity and climate change] and stressing the urgent need to implement the targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework that pertain to marine and coastal biodiversity and to island biodiversity[, in particular Target 8],]

1. [*Welcomes*][*Notes*] the adoption of the Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction²⁵² and encourages Parties, and invites other Governments, to sign and ratify the Agreement at soon as possible];]

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

²⁵⁰ General Assembly resolution 61/295, annex.

²⁵¹ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

²⁵² A/CONF.232/2023/4.

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

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

4. *Recognizes* that the programmes of work on marine and coastal biodiversity²⁵³ and on island biodiversity,²⁵⁴ together with relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties, still correspond to global priorities and contain guidance that provide essential support for the implementation of the Framework;

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

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

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

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

[9. [*Welcomes*][*Notes* [with appreciation]] the ongoing work conducted under the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matters²⁵⁵ and its Protocol²⁵⁶ on marine geoengineering techniques that could have deleterious impacts on marine biodiversity;]

[10. *Notes* the ongoing work conducted under the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments,²⁵⁷ and encourages Parties, and invites other Governments, to sign and ratify that Convention;]

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

[(a) Implementing the United Nations system-wide strategy for water and sanitation;]

(b) Compiling and making available, including through the clearing-house mechanism, relevant experiences on those issues from Parties, other Governments, competent intergovernmental

²⁵³ Decisions IV/5, annex, and VII/5, annex I.

²⁵⁴ Decision VIII/1, annex.

²⁵⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1046, No. 15749.

²⁵⁶ International Maritime Organization, document IMO/LC.2/Circ.380.

²⁵⁷ International Maritime Organization, document BWM/CONF/36, annex.

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

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

12. *Also requests* that the Executive Secretary continue the cooperation with the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the United Nations Secretariat and organizations with competence in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction, as appropriate and subject the availability of resources[, including in the context of the Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction;]

[13. *Further requests* that the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, convene an expert workshop, in collaboration with the secretariat established under that Agreement or, if it has yet to commence its functions, the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, and with relevant global and regional organizations, on opportunities for specific areas of scientific and technical work conducted under the Convention on Biological Diversity to inform the implementation of the Agreement, and provide the results of the workshop for consideration by Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;]

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

(a) Continue to facilitate capacity-building and partnership activities, including through the Sustainable Ocean Initiative, with the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, in order to support the implementation of the Framework, including its monitoring framework,²⁵⁸ with regard to marine and coastal biodiversity and island biodiversity;

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

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

²⁵⁸ Decision 15/5, annex I.

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

1. With regard to marine and coastal biodiversity, further efforts are needed, within the jurisdictional scope of the Convention:

(a) To enhance understanding of the scope and extent of degraded marine and coastal areas and the complexities of marine and coastal ecological restoration and enhance the use of active and passive restoration, including ecological restoration, in marine and coastal areas, building on experiences across various ecosystems and sectors and on different scales (most relevant to Target 2 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework);

(b) To improve the understanding and promote the effective implementation of area-based conservation measures, in particular systems of ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed marine protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures in various sectors active in marine and coastal areas, ensuring that such measures deliver tangible outcomes beneficial for biodiversity (most relevant to Target 3);

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

(d) To implement the precautionary approach on geoengineering activities that may have impacts on marine and coastal biodiversity;

(e) To gather information on the threat status of marine and coastal species at the population and subpopulation levels (most relevant to Target 4);

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

(g) To improve understanding of marine biodiversity across pelagic and benthic ecosystems, including with regard to linkages between them, in support of the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity in mesopelagic areas (most relevant to Targets 3, 4 and 5);

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

(i) To assess and prevent, mitigate or minimize the transfer of invasive alien species, organisms and pathogens, including through ships' ballast water and biofouling (most relevant to Targets 6 and 7);

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

(k) To map, monitor and effectively manage and restore blue carbon ecosystems in order to better understand and support their role in climate change mitigation and adaptation without undermining the range of other ecosystems services that they provide (most relevant to Target 8);

(l) To conserve and sustainably use biodiversity associated with sea ice, and to improve understanding of the impacts of rapidly decreasing sea ice on marine ecosystems (most relevant to Targets 2, 3, 4 and 8);

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

(n) To improve understanding of the contribution of marine and coastal blue spaces to healthy functioning ecosystems and to human health and well-being (most relevant to Target 12);

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

(p) To enhance the implementation of legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of marine genetic resources and from digital sequence information on marine genetic resources (most relevant to Target 13);

(q) To enhance measures to ensure the protection of traditional knowledge associated with marine and coastal biodiversity;

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

(s) To identify, understand and avoid the negative impacts of harmful subsidies in fisheries and other sectors on marine and coastal ecosystems, and to eliminate, phase out or reform such subsidies in line with relevant international obligations (most relevant to Target 18);

(t) To improve the robust engagement of a broader range of stakeholders in the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity, in particular by ensuring the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and persons with disabilities (most relevant to Target 22);

(u) To integrate gender-responsive policies in the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity, including through the implementation of the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030)²⁵⁹ in the context of specific marine sectors and ecosystems (most relevant to Target 23);

(v) To strengthen the monitoring, control and surveillance of protected areas and threatened and vulnerable species;

(w) To ensure the mobilization of funds to improve knowledge of marine and coastal biodiversity, in particular in areas with significant knowledge gaps;

(x) To ensure participation in decision-making, access to justice and information, and the protection of environmental human rights defenders in the context of marine and coastal biodiversity, following a human rights-based approach;

(y) To improve understanding of marine biodiversity in deep-sea ecosystems, including with regard to linkages between benthic and pelagic ecosystems, and to avoid harmful activities.

2. With regard to island biodiversity, further efforts are needed:

(a) To increase the effort and focus on the rehabilitation of degraded terrestrial, inland water and marine and coastal ecosystems under effective restoration and the percentage of terrestrial, inland water, marine and coastal areas to be conserved by 2030, taking into account linkages between land and sea (most relevant to Targets 2 and 3);

²⁵⁹ Decision 15/11, annex.

- (b) To promote ecological restoration in island ecosystems, focusing on ecosystems that can contribute to disaster risk reduction and resilience to various pressures (most relevant to Targets 2 and 11);
- (c) To engage various sectors and stakeholders in area-based conservation, ensuring that any sustainable use is consistent with conservation objectives (most relevant to Target 3);
- (d) To identify and monitor islands and certain sites within island ecosystems as priority sites and areas for eradicating or controlling invasive alien species, in line with national circumstances and priorities (most relevant to Target 6);
- (e) To improve understanding of pollution risks on islands and levels of pollution, including transboundary pollution, that are harmful to island biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, taking into account food security and livelihoods (most relevant to Target 7);
- (f) To assess and prevent, mitigate or minimize the cumulative impacts of various types of pollution when they co-occur in island ecosystems (most relevant to Target 7);
- (g) To continue to improve understanding of the impacts of ocean acidification and warming, particularly in combination with other stressors, on island ecosystems, especially coral reefs, seagrass and mangroves, and to enhance the resilience of ecosystems vulnerable to those impacts (most relevant to Target 8);
- (h) To enhance the coordination and integrated implementation of action on inland water systems and groundwater and wastewater management, considering the impacts of climate change and its corresponding effects on marine ecosystems and biodiversity;
- (i) To enhance the use of nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches across various types of island ecosystem and consider the full range of potential impacts of climate change on biodiversity (most relevant to Target 8);
- (j) To enhance the use of ocean accounting and marine spatial planning to conserve and manage coastal and marine biodiversity in islands;
- (k) To enhance the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through agroecological and other innovative approaches in the agriculture and aquaculture sectors, thereby contributing to food and water security and avoiding negative impacts, such as eutrophication, on marine and coastal ecosystems (most relevant to Target 10);
- (l) To enhance the use of sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches in the agriculture sector, thereby contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of those production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services (most relevant to Target 10);
- (m) To mainstream biodiversity into sectors that have not been explicitly referred to in the programme of work and decisions related to island biodiversity (most relevant to Target 14);
- (n) To improve understanding of multiple values of biodiversity across islands, in particular with regard to indigenous peoples and local communities, and integrate those values into planning and decision-making (most relevant to Targets 14 and 21);
- (o) To ensure the robust engagement of a broader range of stakeholders in the conservation and sustainable use of island biodiversity, in particular by ensuring the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and persons with disabilities (most relevant to Target 22);
- (p) To integrate gender-responsive policies in the conservation and sustainable use of island biodiversity, including through the implementation of the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030) (most relevant to Target 23);

(q) To ensure the mobilization of funds to improve knowledge of island biodiversity in those parts of the world where it is still poorly understood;

(r) To ensure that the implementation of the Framework in the context of island biodiversity follows a human rights-based approach.]

Item 21

Invasive alien species

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation 25/6 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

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,²⁶⁰ in particular its Target 6,

1. Welcomes *The Thematic Assessment Report on Invasive Alien Species and their Control: Summary for Policymakers*²⁶¹ 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;²⁶²

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;

²⁶⁰ Decision 15/4, annex.

²⁶¹ 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).

²⁶² 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 species²⁶³ and pathways and to prevent the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species. Given the multiple pathways for alien species introductions and the fact that multiple alien species and invasive alien species are already present in many countries, it will be necessary to prioritize

²⁶³ 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”.

efforts for managing those species, the most important pathways²⁶⁴ 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:²⁶⁵

(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 process²⁶⁶ 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).²⁶⁷

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 should be given to when to proceed with an intervention, even in the absence of all the

²⁶⁴ 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)).

²⁶⁵ See [CBD/IAS/AHTEG/2019/1/INF/1](#), para. 10.

²⁶⁶ 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).

²⁶⁷ 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).

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 taxa²⁶⁸ and the socioeconomic impact classification for alien taxa.²⁶⁹ The way in which multiple criteria are combined to support an overall conclusion can also result in divergent views, as the conclusion is often based on pragmatism rather than a validated approach. Case-by-case assessments to consider the usefulness of those methods under specific circumstances are therefore advisable.

²⁶⁸ www.iucn.org/resources/conservation-tool/environmental-impact-classification-alien-taxa.

²⁶⁹ Sven Bacher and others, “Socioeconomic impact classification of alien taxa (SEICAT)”, *Methods in Ecology and Evolution*, vol. 9, No. 1 (April 2017).

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 kit²⁷⁰ and long-term analysis,²⁷¹ 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 consent²⁷² 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 information²⁷³ on best practices for the prevention, management, control and eradication²⁷⁴ 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 government²⁷⁵ and can include the production of tools (e.g. prioritized lists for action²⁷⁶ 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 practices²⁷⁷ relating to the engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and stakeholders in decision-making. It is suggested that guidelines be developed to include social and cultural values more explicitly when assessing the costs, benefits and prioritization of management;

²⁷⁰ 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/.

²⁷¹ 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/).

²⁷² “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).

²⁷³ See paragraph 5 of decision [15/27](#), in which the Conference of the Parties encouraged Parties to facilitate data-sharing.

²⁷⁴ 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)).

²⁷⁵ 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.

²⁷⁶ Such lists might be specific to an area or species.

²⁷⁷ For example, the European Alien Species Information Network.

(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-commerce²⁷⁸ in invasive and potentially invasive alien species, and developing and implementing appropriate risk management strategies;²⁷⁹

²⁷⁸ See decision [XII/17](#), para. 9 (d).

²⁷⁹ See, for example, Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats Standing Committee document T-PVS/Inf(2021)39.

(b) Reviewing existing national, subnational and regional legislation regulations²⁸⁰ 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 wildlife²⁸¹ (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,²⁸² that provide country-level checklists of alien and invasive alien species and can support actions for the identification of invasive alien species associated with e-commerce;

(g) Assessing invasion risks posed by alien species before permitting their entry. Such assessments might be used for establishing or updating lists of invasive and potentially invasive alien species in the interest of preventing their unintended introduction, especially in territories particularly vulnerable to invasive alien species, such as islands. Such considerations should be aligned with the guidance contained in decisions XII/16 and 14/11 and other applicable international obligations and standards, including those linked to the General Agreement on Trade in Services,²⁸³ 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

²⁸⁰ 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.

²⁸¹ Wildlife is defined as wild fauna and flora.

²⁸² See www.griis.org.

²⁸³ See www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/serv_e/gatsintr_e.htm.

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 regulatory requirements.²⁸⁴ 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)²⁸⁵ 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,²⁸⁶ 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.

²⁸⁴ 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.

²⁸⁵ See <https://easin.jrc.ec.europa.eu/easin>.

²⁸⁶ “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).

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.

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 Convention²⁸⁷ 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;²⁸⁸

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

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

(g) Exploring the possibility to expand the concept of “authorized economic operators”²⁸⁹ 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);²⁹⁰

(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-commerce²⁹¹ (in line with decision [XIII/13](#), para. 7 (a));

(j) Building upon such frameworks as the environmental impact classification for alien taxa,²⁹² 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.

²⁸⁷ 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)).

²⁸⁸ This framework is provided in the World Customs Organization *SAFE Framework of Standards*.

²⁸⁹ 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-compendium.pdf?db=web.

²⁹⁰ See International Plant Protection Convention ePhyto Solution, Available at www.ippc.int/en/ephyto/.

²⁹¹ Including aquatic species, as many requirements are centred on terrestrial pests and diseases.

²⁹² See www.iucn.org/resources/conservation-tool/environmental-impact-classification-alien-taxa.

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 2019²⁹³ and documented in *The Thematic Assessment Report on Invasive Alien Species and their Control: Summary for Policymakers* of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.²⁹⁴

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.²⁹⁵

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

²⁹³ [CBD/IAS/AHTEG/IAS/2019/1/2.](#)

²⁹⁴ 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).

²⁹⁵ See [CBD/IAS/AHTEG/2019/1/3.](#)

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).²⁹⁶

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;

(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

²⁹⁶ See Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats Standing Committee document T- PVS/Inf (2008) 5 rev.

decisions to prevent their spread and impacts, including by resorting to measures for eradication, containment and control;²⁹⁷

(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 consent²⁹⁸ 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;

(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;

²⁹⁷ 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).

²⁹⁸ “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](#)).

- (i) Supporting best practices and traditional knowledge,²⁹⁹ 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, 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)³⁰⁰ 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 tools³⁰¹ 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 prioritization³⁰² to have a common understanding of and nomenclature for pathway categorization (in line with decision XII/17, para. 6 (d));

²⁹⁹ 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](#)).

³⁰⁰ See www.iucngisd.org/gisd/.

³⁰¹ 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.

³⁰² See [UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/18/9/Add.1](#).

(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,³⁰³ the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals,³⁰⁴ the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture,³⁰⁵ the *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora*³⁰⁶ and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa);³⁰⁷

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

(d) The One Health approach;

(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,³⁰⁸ 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-

³⁰³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

³⁰⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1651, No. 28395.

³⁰⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2400, No. 43345.

³⁰⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

³⁰⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

³⁰⁸ 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)).

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,³⁰⁹ 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,³¹⁰ as appropriate;

(c) Developing guidelines to include socioeconomic and cultural values more explicitly when assessing the costs, benefits and prioritization of management measures for invasive alien species. This could build upon existing processes (e.g. the socioeconomic impact classification for alien taxa)³¹¹ 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)³¹² 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.³¹³

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

³⁰⁹ 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](#)).

³¹⁰ "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](#)).

³¹¹ Sven Bacher and others, "Socioeconomic impact classification of alien taxa (SEICAT)", *Methods in Ecology and Evolution*, vol. 9, No. 1 (April 2017).

³¹² 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.

³¹³ Franck Vanclay and others, *Social Impact Assessment: Guidance for Assessing and Managing the Social Impacts of Projects*, (International Association for Impact Assessment, 2015).

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.

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 databases³¹⁴ that provide useful information on the prevention, control or eradication of invasive alien species. Well-maintained databases with agile systems that

³¹⁴ See *The Thematic Assessment Report on Invasive Alien Species and their Control: Summary for Policymakers*, appendix 3 (see footnote 2).

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,³¹⁵ on the one hand, and expert-derived checklists, including up-to-date literature reviews, as compiled in the Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species,³¹⁶ 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 Compendium³¹⁷ and the European Alien Species Information Network)³¹⁸ 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 Database³¹⁹

³¹⁵ See www.gbif.org/.

³¹⁶ See <https://griis.org/>.

³¹⁷ See www.cabidigitallibrary.org/journal/cabicompendium.

³¹⁸ See <https://alien.jrc.ec.europa.eu/easin>.

³¹⁹ See www.iucngisd.org/gisd/.

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)³²⁰ 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 consent³²¹ of indigenous peoples and local communities when using their traditional knowledge,³²²

(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 taxa³²³ and the socioeconomic impact classification of alien taxa)³²⁴ for developing science-based policies and prioritizing actions to manage invasive alien species.³²⁵

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;

³²⁰ See www.cbd.int/invasive/giasipartnership/.

³²¹ 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](#)).

³²² 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](#)).

³²³ www.iucn.org/resources/conservation-tool/environmental-impact-classification-alien-taxa-eicat.

³²⁴ See Sven Bacher and others, “Socioeconomic impact classification of alien taxa (SEICAT)”, *Methods in Ecology and Evolution*, vol. 9, No. 1 (April 2017).

³²⁵ 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.

(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 species³²⁶ (e.g. lists of restricted, prohibited or permitted species or hybrids) can be implemented in compliance with the 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 pathways³²⁷ 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 Sediments³²⁸ and the Guidelines for the Control and Management of Ships' Biofouling to Minimize the Transfer of Invasive Aquatic Species)³²⁹ 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

³²⁶ For example, the regional approach to surveillance and regulation of the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control and of the European Food Safety Authority with regard to animal health (available at www.efsa.europa.eu/en/topics/topic/animal-health#efsas-role) and invasive alien species (available at www.efsa.europa.eu/en/topics/topic/invasive-alien-species).

³²⁷ See UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/18/9/Add.1.

³²⁸ International Maritime Organization, document BWM/CONF/36, annex.

³²⁹ International Maritime Organization Marine Environment Protection Committee resolution MEPC.207(62).

to establishing early warning and rapid response systems, and researching and employing methodologies to reduce new invasions through those channels;³³⁰

(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,³³¹ 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.³³²

B. Sea containers and cargos

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

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

(b) Increasing further collaboration among relevant organizations, including the International Plant Protection Convention, the World Organisation for Animal Health, the International Maritime Organization and the World Customs Organization, the business sector and relevant stakeholders to develop harmonized operational standards and guidance, as applicable, to 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;³³³

(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)³³⁴ 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;

³³⁰ 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>).

³³¹ “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).

³³² See decision [VII/4](#), annex.

³³³ See, for example, the guidance provided by the European Maritime Safety Agency on best practices for ballast water sampling.

³³⁴ 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).

(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*),³³⁵

(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;

(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.³³⁶

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;³³⁷

(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.

³³⁵ 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).

³³⁶ 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).

³³⁷ 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).

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 guidelines³³⁸ 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,³³⁹ 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;

(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;³⁴⁰

(v) Use of shared information on invasive alien species for subnational and national policy-setting and implementation;

(vi) Application of classical biological control³⁴¹ agents against invasive alien species;³⁴²

³³⁸ See, for example, Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats Standing Committee document T-PVS/Inf (2017) 1.

³³⁹ See decision VII/14.

³⁴⁰ 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).

³⁴¹ 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.

³⁴² See CBD Technical Series No. 91.

- (vii) Application of an ecosystem-based approach to control invasive alien species;³⁴³
- (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.

³⁴³ See CABI biological control of invasive plants, available at www.cabi.org/what-we-do/cabi-centres/biological-control-of-invasive-%20plants/.

Item 22

Biodiversity and health

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation 26/9 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decisions [XII/21](#) of 17 October 2014, [XIII/6](#) of 17 December 2016, [14/4](#) of 22 November 2018 and [15/29](#) of 19 December 2022,

Recalling also that the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework³⁴⁴ acknowledges the interlinkages between biodiversity and health and the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity,³⁴⁵

Recalling further the framework for a cross-cutting initiative on biodiversity for food and nutrition, adopted by the Conference of the Parties in its decision VIII/23 of 31 March 2006,

Recognizing that the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework will contribute to the improvement of health and well-being, including physical and mental health, by addressing drivers of biodiversity loss, which are often also drivers of ill health, and noting the information available in document CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/3,

Noting that the term “health” is defined in the Constitution of the World Health Organization as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity,

Recognizing the important role of education and awareness-raising for mainstreaming biodiversity and health interlinkages through the One Health approach and a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach,

Welcoming the participation of the Quadripartite alliance on One Health in the preparation of the draft global action plan on biodiversity and health, while acknowledging the importance of maintaining consistency with existing mandates,

Noting the ongoing work of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services on the thematic assessment of the interlinkages among biodiversity, water, food and health,

[Acknowledging the potential interlinkages of the draft global action plan on biodiversity and health with several issues covered in the results of the process for broad and regular horizon scanning, monitoring and assessment of the multidisciplinary Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Synthetic Biology to Support the Process for Broad and Regular Horizon Scanning, Monitoring and Assessment,³⁴⁶]

Taking note of the options to integrate biodiversity into the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) stimulus and recovery measures, as contained in document CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/3, and in the Manifesto for a healthy recovery from COVID-19 of the World Health Organization,³⁴⁷

Noting the importance given to biodiversity and health interlinkages by other organizations and initiatives, including the United Nations Environment Assembly, which, in its resolution 5.6 on biodiversity and health, [recognized, inter alia, the interdependent crises of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution and strains on health, the Conference of the Parties serving as the

³⁴⁴ Decision 15/4, annex.

³⁴⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

³⁴⁶ CBD/SBSTTA/26/4, annex I.

³⁴⁷ World Health Organization, “Manifesto for a healthy recovery from COVID-19: prescriptions and actionables for a healthy and green recovery”, 2020.

meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement³⁴⁸ adopted under the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which, in its decisions 1/CMA.5 and 2/CMA.5, urged Parties, and invited non-Party stakeholders, to advance actions related to ecosystems, biodiversity and health, the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, which recognized the centrality of nature to health,³⁴⁹ and the Global Framework on Chemicals— For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste, which is aimed at preventing or minimizing harm from chemicals and waste, protecting human health and biodiversity][, as well as the current negotiations held at the World Health Organization on a new pandemic agreement, especially in terms of the potential risks of zoonotic diseases spilling over from wildlife,]

Considering the importance of cooperation with other multilateral environment agreements and relevant organizations and initiatives [to achieve a global approach to biodiversity and health] and the need to avoid duplication of efforts,

[1. *Adopts* the Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health, as contained in annex I to the present decision, as a voluntary plan for supporting the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,³⁵⁰ complementary to the guidance contained in decisions [XIII/6](#) and [14/4](#);

[2. *Welcomes* the targeted messages for mainstreaming biodiversity into the health sector contained in annex IV to the present decision;]

3. *Encourages* Parties, in accordance with national circumstances and priorities and on a voluntary basis:

[(a) To implement the Global Action Plan and provide information on their implementing activities and the results thereof, including in national reports, as appropriate;]

[(b) To designate a national focal point on biodiversity and health to enhance national coordination, knowledge exchange, implementation and the sharing of good practices and lessons learned among biodiversity and health actors, including those working in human, animal and plant health, the environmental sector and traditional medicine systems, and to work comprehensively with health and health-related agencies and professionals at the national level;]

[(c) To designate a national youth focal point on biodiversity and public health, who will, inter alia, report on the contributions and needs of children and youth in relation to environmental stewardship, health and intergenerational equity;]

(d) To integrate biodiversity and health interlinkages into biodiversity-related policies, programmes [and accounts], in line with decision 14/4 and, if appropriate, in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, [taking the elements of the Global Action Plan into account,] in line with section C of the Framework;

(e) To recognize the need to address the drivers of biodiversity loss urgently to reduce risks to health, while contributing to the implementation of the Framework, in particular paragraph 7 (r) of section C and Target 14;

[4. *Invites* other Governments, the governing bodies and secretariats of relevant multilateral environment and health agreements and international organizations, including the members of the Quadripartite alliance on One Health, [to make use of, as appropriate, the Global Action Plan in order] to mainstream biodiversity and health interlinkages into their respective constituencies and across sectors, respecting self-determined national priorities, and to further support the development and implementation of measures, guidance and tools for promoting and supporting the mainstreaming of biodiversity and health linkages;]

³⁴⁸ Adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21.

³⁴⁹ [E/C.19/2023/5](#), para. 24.

³⁵⁰ Decision 15/4, annex.

[5. *Invites* indigenous peoples and local communities, relevant stakeholders, including the private sector and academia, women, children and youth to contribute to the implementation of the Global Action Plan;]

6. *Invites* the World Health Organization to take synergies into account, as appropriate, in its work on biodiversity and health undertaken pursuant to its fourteenth General Global Programme of Work, 2025–2028, as well as resolutions of the World Health Assembly related to One Health and to environmental determinants of health, and the work undertaken under the Convention on Biological Diversity;

[7. [*Urges*][*Requests*] Parties, [in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention,] and invites other Governments, relevant multilateral environmental and health agreements, relevant organizations, donors and relevant financial institutions to provide financial and technical support, as appropriate, for capacity-building and development [and avail themselves of adequate resources in a timely manner], [and for addressing the biodiversity and health interlinkages, including] for [enabling] the effective implementation of the Global Action Plan];]

[8. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to provide financial assistance to all [developing][eligible] countries, without [prejudice,] discrimination or bias, including capacity-building and development activities, for national, subnational and regional projects that address the Global Action Plan;]³⁵¹

[9. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, relevant multilateral environmental agreements and other organizations to share measures, guidance and tools, examples, best practices and lessons learned in the implementation of the Global Action Plan and the mainstreaming of biodiversity and health interlinkages at all levels;]³⁵²

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

(a) To complete the work conducted pursuant to paragraph 13 (a) of decision [14/4](#) on the development of integrated science-based indicators, metrics and progress measurement tools on biodiversity and health, taking account of section III and paragraph 14 of annex I and the information referred to in annex II to the present decision, among others, and to prepare a note on how the indicators, metrics and progress measurement tools could be used to monitor the implementation of the Global Action Plan;

(b) To facilitate, in collaboration with partners, capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer activities to support Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities and stakeholders, such as relevant organizations, academia and women, children, youth and the elderly in the uptake and implementation of the Global Action Plan, including by convening regional workshops and facilitating dialogues, ensuring the participation of indigenous peoples, local communities, women and youth, in collaboration with, inter alia, members of the Quadripartite alliance on One Health and the secretariats of other multilateral environmental agreements;

(c) To continue to raise awareness at all levels, including through relevant processes of other multilateral environmental agreements and intergovernmental bodies, of the important interlinkages between biodiversity and health, including their relevance to the implementation of the Framework;

(d) To enhance and strengthen cooperation with international organizations and the secretariats of other multilateral environmental, health and human rights agreements with regard to biodiversity and health interlinkages;

(e) To explore, in consultation with the World Health Organization, the development of an online information platform to collate knowledge and experiences on interlinked biodiversity and

³⁵¹ The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice did not conclude its discussions on paragraph 8.

³⁵² The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice did not discuss paragraphs 9 and 10 at its twenty sixth meeting.

health policies and actions, including, inter alia, case studies, indicators, assessments and methodologies, in order to facilitate knowledge-sharing and capacity-building and thereby further support the implementation of the Global Action Plan;

(f) To report on the outcomes of that work to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at a meeting held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and to the World Health Assembly at its seventy-ninth meeting.]³⁵²

Annex I³⁵³

Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health

I. Purpose

1. In line with, and further to, decisions [XII/21](#) of 17 October 2014, [XIII/6](#) of 17 December 2016, [14/4](#) of 22 November 2018 and [15/29](#) of 19 December 2022, the objective of the Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health is to support Parties and other Governments at all levels, relevant organizations and initiatives, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, children, youth, the private sector and other stakeholders in mainstreaming biodiversity and health interlinkages into national policies, strategies, programmes and accounts, in line with national circumstances, priorities and legislation and in a manner consistent with relevant international obligations. The Plan is aimed in particular at enabling relevant government authorities to collaborate closely and coordinate their work on biodiversity and health interlinkages.

2. The Global Action Plan includes a set of voluntary actions that can be implemented at various levels and on different scales, from international to national and local and from multisectoral to sector-specific, with cross-sectoral collaboration at the governmental level, and that allow for the participation of civil society, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, children, youth, the elderly and people with disabilities, as well as academia and the private and financial sectors, among others. In view of the cross-cutting nature of biodiversity and health interlinkages, other multilateral instruments and processes should also be considered when implementing the Plan, in a consistent manner with relevant international obligations.

3. The Global Action Plan builds on previous work undertaken under the Convention on Biological Diversity,³⁵⁴ including that conducted in collaboration with the World Health Organization on biodiversity and health interlinkages through a joint work programme from 2012 to 2021. It is intended to complement and support the implementation of earlier decisions of the Conference of the Parties on biodiversity and health (decisions [XII/21](#), [XIII/6](#), [14/4](#) and [15/29](#)) and to facilitate the realization of biodiversity and health co-benefits from the implementation of the Convention and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.³⁵⁵

4. The Global Action Plan should be implemented recognizing the importance of the three objectives of the Convention, namely, the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, in a balanced manner, to further work on the interlinkages between biodiversity and health. It also serves as an acknowledgement that the provision of adequate means of implementation to developing countries, including adequate and predictable financial resources, capacity-building, scientific and technical cooperation, and technology transfer, is critical to enable the implementation of the Plan and ensure equity. The Plan stresses the urgent need to address inequities in global health and the need to strengthen health systems in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.

³⁵³ It is noted that the finalization of text currently in brackets may have implications for currently unbracketed text.

³⁵⁴ See CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/3.

³⁵⁵ Decision 15/4, annex.

5. Nothing in the present Global Action Plan should be interpreted as modifying the rights and obligations of a Party under the Convention or any other international agreement.

6. The Global Action Plan also draws on the following:

(a) The findings of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, namely, that: (i) nature underpins all dimensions of human health and contributes to non-material aspects of the quality of life (inspiration and learning, physical and psychological experiences and supporting identities), which are central to the quality of life and cultural integrity; (ii) nature's contributions to people³⁵⁶ play an essential role in human health by regulating material and non-material contributions; (iii) worldwide, social groups have unequal access to nature's contributions to people; (iv) the decline in nature's contributions to people threatens the quality of life; (v) the deterioration of nature and consequent disruption of benefits to people have both direct and indirect implications for public health and can exacerbate existing inequalities in access to health care or healthy diets; and (vi) the global environment can be safeguarded through enhanced international cooperation and linked, locally relevant measures;

(b) The findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which include, that climate change is a threat to human well-being;³⁵⁷

(c) The study on indigenous determinants of health in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,³⁵⁸ welcomed by the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues;

(d) The lessons learned from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and other emerging zoonoses, which have further highlighted the importance of the relationship between health and well-being and biodiversity, the urgent need to conserve, restore and sustainably use biodiversity, the need to address inequities in global health, including with regard to equitable access to medicines, vaccines, diagnostics and medical equipment, and the need to enhance global collaboration and cooperation for a sustainable and inclusive recovery, thereby contributing to minimizing the risk of future diseases of zoonotic origin.

7. The following is recognized:

(a) Biodiversity loss, ecosystem degradation and negative health outcomes share many common drivers, including direct drivers of environmental change, which result from an array of underlying causes and are underpinned by social values and behaviours;

(b) Biodiversity is a key environmental determinant³⁵⁹ of human and animal health, and the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity benefit health by maintaining ecosystem services, which contributes to fulfilling the psychological needs for nature relatedness and realizing the vision of living in harmony with nature by 2050;

(c) The relationship between biodiversity loss, the emergence and spread of communicable and non-communicable diseases and increasing health inequalities is well known, as is the role of conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity in prevention, reduction and proactive management of communicable and non-communicable disease risks;

[(d) Several human-mediated factors are most likely driving the emergence of zoonotic diseases, including increasing human demand for animal protein, unsustainable agricultural

³⁵⁶ Nature's contributions to people are defined by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services as all the contributions, both positive and negative, of living nature (i.e. diversity of organisms and ecosystems and their associated ecological and evolutionary processes) to people's quality of life.

³⁵⁷ Hans-Otto Pörtner and others, eds., *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability: Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* (Geneva, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2022).

³⁵⁸ E/C.19/2023/5.

³⁵⁹ Environmental determinants of health are global, regional, national and local environmental factors that influence human health. They include physical, chemical and biological factors external to a person. Further information on environmental determinants of health is available on [the Pan American Health Organization website at www.paho.org/en](https://www.paho.org/en).

intensification, the increased use and exploitation of wildlife, the unsustainable utilization of natural resources accelerated by urbanization, land-use change and extractive industries, increased travel and transportation, changes in food supply and climate change;^{360]}

(e) Sustainable development, in its three dimensions (social, economic and environmental), and the protection of the environment, including ecosystems, contribute to and promote human well-being and the full enjoyment of all human rights, including the right to health and the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment,³⁶¹ for present and future generations;

(f) Ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, including for Parties that provide genetic resources for health-related research and development, is critical to the achievement of more equitable health systems;

(g) Within the context of ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages (Sustainable Development Goal 3), children, youth, the elderly and those living with pre-existing medical conditions are more physically, mentally and emotionally vulnerable to environmental degradation and environmental change;

(h) Biodiversity loss and its direct drivers are a threat to animal, human and plant health;

(i) Environmental degradation and biodiversity loss contribute to health inequities, especially for people in vulnerable situations, including women, children, youth, the elderly and people with disabilities, and have severe adverse impacts on the health of indigenous peoples and local communities and their unique interdependent relationship with local ecosystems, including their physical and mental health, livelihoods, foodways and traditional medicine systems;

(j) More effective and integrated policy coordination on biodiversity and health, including by enhanced communication, dialogue and collaboration across government ministries and all governments and sectors, is needed. This includes the need to strengthen the environmental dimension of the One Health approach and other holistic approaches, while acknowledging the need to enhance international cooperation with a view to addressing the specific challenges faced by developing countries in implementing the One Health approach or other holistic approaches, including by strengthening capacity for health surveillance and promoting equitable responses, in line with national circumstances and priorities.

II. Considerations and tools for supporting the implementation of the Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health

8. Taking account of the cross-cutting nature of biodiversity and health interlinkages, the implementation of the Global Action Plan should be carried out in accordance with national circumstances and in a manner consistent with international obligations and agreements.

9. The Global Action Plan embodies the view that the health of the environment and the health of all species are interconnected and interdependent, and that a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach is required to mainstream that view into national policies, strategies, programmes and accounts. The concept of biodiversity and health interlinkages should take into consideration both individual and collective systemic levels, across and between species and ecosystems, and the multiple dimensions of health and well-being. Elements of the Plan should be actioned towards enabling improved stewardship of the environment, animals, plants and other taxa and the realization of the vision of living in harmony with nature by 2050.

³⁶⁰ United Nations Environment Programme and International Livestock Research Institute, *Preventing the Next Pandemic: Zoonotic Diseases and How To Break the Chain of Transmission* (Nairobi, 2020).

³⁶¹ See General Assembly resolution 76/300.

10. The implementation of the Global Action Plan may be further supported by a compilation of resources, including a list of tools and resources that can assist its implementation³⁶².

III. Actions to mainstream biodiversity and health interlinkages into national policies, strategies, programmes and accounts

11. The following voluntary actions may be taken by Governments, at the appropriate level, in accordance with national circumstances and with relevant international obligations, and, where relevant, by other actors, to mainstream biodiversity and health interlinkages, thereby generating benefits for health and the environment. The proposed general actions (sect. A) can be complemented with actions to integrate biodiversity and health interlinkages into the implementation of the Framework (sect. B).

A. General actions

12. Proposed general actions include the following:

(a) Assessing biodiversity and health interlinkages, including nature's contributions to people that are related to health, the environmental determinants of health and the environmental burden of disease³⁶³ at the national level, taking account of biocultural diversity,³⁶⁴ diverse value systems and a comprehensive understanding of health and well-being, including physical, sexual, reproductive and mental health, cognitive development, learning, supporting identities³⁶⁵ and social determinants of health;

(b) Encouraging and facilitating national dialogues and knowledge-sharing platforms and events to strengthen capacities among all sectors and actors with regard to biodiversity and health interlinkages, with a view to developing communities of practice, noting the positive role of biodiversity in all aspects of health and well-being;

(c) Promoting, in consideration of the One Health approach and other holistic approaches, policy coordination and mainstreaming of biodiversity and health interlinkages into: strategies related to sectors with significant impacts on biodiversity; national biodiversity strategies and action plans; plans for mental health, nutrition, farming, non-communicable and communicable disease control and childhood development; and economic and sustainable development policies, policies related to animal and plant health, disaster risk reduction, relief and recovery, pandemic prevention, preparedness and response action plans, and policies on sustainability in the health sector;

(d) Developing and, as necessary, strengthening national coordination mechanisms on biodiversity and health interlinkages that are interdisciplinary and interministerial, ensuring the participation of all actors, including indigenous peoples and local communities, women, children, youth and the elderly, and designating a national focal point for biodiversity and health to facilitate the process;

(e) Considering the designation of a national gender focal point on biodiversity and public health, who, among other tasks, can report on the contributions and needs of women and girls in relation to environmental stewardship and gender equality;

(f) Taking steps to ensure the full and effective participation of children and youth in decision-making and action on biodiversity and health, including by considering the designation of a national youth focal point on biodiversity and public health, who, among other tasks, can report on

³⁶² CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/3, annex I

³⁶³ The environmental burden of disease quantifies the amount of disease caused by environmental risks (see www.who.int/activities/environmental-health-impacts).

³⁶⁴ See also decision 15/22.

³⁶⁵ Supporting identities refer to the basis for religious, spiritual and social cohesion experiences; sense of place, purpose, belonging, rootedness or connectedness, associated with different entities of the living world; narratives and myths, rituals and celebrations; satisfaction derived from knowing that a particular landscape, seascape, habitat or species exists (see Manuela Carneiro da Cunha 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)).

the contributions and needs of children and youth in relation to environmental stewardship, health and intergenerational equity;

(g) Incorporating biodiversity and health interlinkages into assessments related to sustainable development, including environmental impact assessments, strategic environmental assessments, health assessments, health impact assessments, socioeconomic assessments and other relevant assessments, in particular by:

- (i) Considering the risks that biodiversity loss poses to health and well-being in the aforementioned assessments as valuable tools to guide decision-making;
- (ii) Including diverse health stakeholders³⁶⁶ in the screening, scoping, review, decision-making and follow-up processes for the assessments and national reporting;
- (iii) Including comprehensive screening factors that reflect broad biodiversity and health interlinkages in the assessments;
- (iv) Ensuring that biodiversity loss and degradation are considered in the assessments, as well as national monitoring, reporting and review frameworks, in the context of intergenerational equity and gender equality and the health of future generations, specifically the ability of children to be born, grow, develop and thrive physically and mentally;

(h) Supporting research on biodiversity and health interlinkages to address knowledge gaps, improving access to scientific evidence and good practices, through enabling transformative and transdisciplinary education and research, respecting the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities[, and with their free prior and informed consent][], including through their full and effective participation in decision-making, in accordance with relevant national legislation and international instruments];

(i) Strengthening the understanding of the One Health approach and other holistic approaches and stressing the focus on biodiversity and health interlinkages by introducing them into the curricula of professionals in the fields of health care and medicine, public and global health, animal health, biodiversity and environment, and urban spatial planning, including for green and blue spaces, and other relevant fields, as part of lifelong learning and skills development;

(j) Encouraging, where appropriate, in collaboration with health-related organizations, the integration of biodiversity-related metrics, indicators and tools, into health strategies, plans and programmes and, conversely, the integration of health-related metrics, indicators and tools into biodiversity strategies, plans and programmes, in line with existing mandates;

(k) Encouraging the development of sector-specific information material, such as fact sheets, to mainstream biodiversity and health interlinkages into relevant sectors;[³⁶⁷]

(l) Enhancing international cooperation to support developing countries in addressing the specific environmental and health-related challenges that they face, including in implementing the One Health approach and other holistic approaches, in accordance with applicable international and national laws;

(m) Encouraging cooperation among national focal points from relevant multilateral environmental and health agreements on actions related to biodiversity and health interlinkages, including through participation through the whole-of-society approach in cross-sectoral events.

³⁶⁶ Health stakeholders include those related to human, animal and plant health and those with diverse knowledge of health.

³⁶⁷ These sectors may include agriculture, forestry, fisheries, aquaculture, tourism, health, infrastructure, energy and mining, manufacturing, processing and finance, in line with previous Conference of the Parties decisions on mainstreaming.

B. Actions to integrate biodiversity and health interlinkages into the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

13. The interlinkages between biodiversity and health are acknowledged in the Framework as one of the considerations for its implementation, as follows:

The Framework acknowledges the interlinkages between biodiversity and health and the three objectives of the Convention. The Framework is to be implemented with consideration of the One Health approach, among other holistic approaches that are based on science, mobilize multiple sectors, disciplines and communities to work together, and aim to sustainably balance and optimize the health of people, animals, plants and ecosystems, recognizing the need for equitable access to tools and technologies, including medicines, vaccines and other health products related to biodiversity, while highlighting the urgent need to reduce pressures on biodiversity and decrease environmental degradation to reduce risks to health, and, as appropriate, develop practical access and benefit-sharing arrangements.³⁶⁸

14. The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment is also acknowledged in the Framework.³⁶⁹

15. Since the health of the environment and the health and well-being of all species are interconnected, all actions towards the implementation of the Framework will have co-benefits for all species and for human health. Actions for mainstreaming biodiversity and health interlinkages into the implementation of the Framework are shown in the table below.

³⁶⁸ Decision 15/4, annex, para. 7 (r).

³⁶⁹ Ibid., para. 7 (g).

Actions for mainstreaming biodiversity and health interlinkages into the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

<i>Framework targets^a</i>	<i>Relevance to health^b</i>	<i>Actions to ensure biodiversity and health co-benefits, to be implemented taking the One Health and other holistic approaches into consideration</i>
Land and sea use		
Targets 1, 2 and 3	Reducing the loss, degradation and fragmentation of wildlife habitats and the encroachment on biodiverse areas contributes to the continued provision of nature's contributions to people, which in turn support health and reduce disease emergence and transmission among wildlife, livestock and people.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage efforts to consider biodiversity and health interlinkages in land- and sea-use planning and policies, plans and actions for conservation and restoration to identify potential co-benefits and trade-offs for biodiversity and health, including by incorporating health impact assessments, so as to promote the multiple dimensions of health and reduce and mitigate disease risks to people, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, women, children, youth and the elderly; and livestock and wildlife, taking risks of disease spillover and spillback into account. 2. Encourage efforts to improve, in line with national capabilities, monitoring systems to include the evaluation of the impacts of land- and sea-use activities, including for conservation and restoration, on human beings, animals and ecosystems, including by establishing surveillance sites in high-risk areas where environmental conditions are quickly changing and becoming conducive to disease emergence. 3. Incorporate the consideration of biodiversity and health interlinkages into policies and programmes for water, sanitation and hygiene and measures to protect and sustainably manage ecosystems that supply water. 4. Consider the contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities and traditional practices to mitigate negative health impacts in land- and sea-use planning and actions for conservation and restoration.
Species management		
Targets 4, 5 and 9	The sustainable management of populations of wild species is important for the health of ecosystems and the provision of ecosystem services, such as food security, nutrition, biomedical discoveries and medicine, and will enable people to continue to draw benefits from those populations. Protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities and those particularly dependent on wild species is especially important. At the same time, improving the regulation and management of the use of and trade in wild species and reducing human-wildlife conflict can reduce the transmission of infectious	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the customary sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem stewardship by indigenous peoples and local communities in protected areas, areas under other effective area-based conservation measures and indigenous and traditional territories, and related health benefits. 2. Consider the role of species and genetic diversity in the production of nutritious food, food security, nutrition, medicine and other goods to ensure that the medicinal use of wild species, including in traditional medicine, is sustainable, safe and legal; and, for threatened or protected species, encourage conservation actions, as well as alternative, sustainable sources for medicinal use, where possible. 3. Improve, in accordance with other international agreements and within national capabilities, the regulation, management and use of and trade in wild species, such that it is sustainable and safe for human and wildlife health, by:

Framework targets ^a	Relevance to health ^b	Actions to ensure biodiversity and health co-benefits, to be implemented taking the One Health and other holistic approaches into consideration
	<p>diseases. Maintaining, in partnership with indigenous peoples and local communities, the genetic diversity of wild species, domesticated species and their wild relatives increases resilience against future pathogens, food security and nutritional values for the benefit of environmental and human health. [Infectious disease emergence can be reduced by preserving wild species that work as reservoirs for viruses, and by reducing unsafe contact between humans, their livestock and wildlife.]</p>	<p>(a) Acknowledging and addressing the potential for health risks from use practices, such as the transport, marketing and commercialization of specimens of wild species;</p> <p>(b) Improving biosecurity measures and sanitation in markets and along the entire value chain;</p> <p>(c) Developing technologies and disease monitoring systems for improved management of wildlife trade;</p> <p>(d) Encouraging the participatory monitoring of wildlife including by wildlife hunters, farmers and traders, in emerging disease hotspots, as elements of strategies for disease prevention;</p> <p>(e) Including policies and actions aimed at limiting pathogen spillover and spillback in wildlife use and management programmes and activities, such as wildlife farming and commercialization.</p> <p>4. Strengthen, when possible and in accordance with national capabilities, the capacity to understand and manage human-mediated factors with high potential to drive the transmission of zoonotic diseases, such as unregulated and unsustainable consumption of wild meat.</p> <p>5. Maintain the genetic diversity of wild and domestic species and their wild relatives to safeguard their resilience and adaptive potential, hence protecting the health benefits associated with their existence.</p> <p>6. Promote collaborations in line with the One Health approach by reinforcing planning and surveillance of biodiversity, including for wildlife habitats and zoonotic pathogen spillover risk, to better assess and address health and disease risks in order to manage wild species sustainably.</p>
Invasive alien species^c		
Target 6	<p>Invasive alien species are a major driver of biodiversity loss³⁷⁰ and a major threat to nature, nature's contributions to people and a good quality of life.³⁷¹ Invasive alien species can be pathogens or pests and affect human, animal, plant and environmental health in various ways, including by causing diseases, such as allergic diseases, because of their toxicity or as vectors</p>	<p>1. Consider the adverse impacts of invasive alien species on human, animal, plant and ecosystem health in strategies, action plans and projects, and undertake assessments on that matter to support informed decision-making and actions aimed at preventing and minimizing such impacts, including through the use of multisectoral and transdisciplinary approaches.</p>

³⁷⁰ Sandra Diaz and others, *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, Summary for Policymakers* (Bonn, Germany, Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Secretariat, 2019).

³⁷¹ Helen E. Roy and others, *Thematic Assessment Report on Invasive Alien Species and Their Control* (Bonn, Germany, Intergovernmental Science Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Secretariat, 2023).

Framework targets ^a	Relevance to health ^b	Actions to ensure biodiversity and health co-benefits, to be implemented taking the One Health and other holistic approaches into consideration
	of pathogen transmission. In addition, invasive alien species often reduce the quantity and quality of services provided by ecosystems and can affect livelihoods and food security.	<p>2. Identify gaps in knowledge, monitoring and management of emerging infectious diseases affecting biodiversity and human health that relate to or are facilitated by invasive alien species.³⁷²</p> <p>3. Promote awareness of, and education on, the impacts of invasive alien species on human, animal, plant and ecosystem health.</p> <p>4. Promote and strengthen collaboration with other sectors impacted by invasive alien species for enhancing prevention, control or eradication and management of invasive alien species, especially to address invasions of pathogenic agents, to reduce and prevent disease emergence.</p>
Pollution		
Target 7	Pollution, in all its forms, is harmful to biodiversity, ecosystem functioning and the health of people, animals, plants and other organisms. It has an impact on the ability of biodiversity to contribute, for example, to the provision of clean air and water, soil fertility, pollination and pest control. Direct and indirect exposure to pollutants, in particular early-life exposure, can increase the risk of multiple non-communicable diseases over the life course. ^{373, 374}	<p>1. Raise awareness of the negative impact of [antimicrobials,] heavy metals and plastic, including microplastics,^{375,376} and air, light and noise pollution on biodiversity and human health</p> <p>1. Alt. Raise awareness of pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources on biodiversity and human health and of the need to reduce excess nutrients, the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals, including through integrated pest management, based on science, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution.</p> <p>2. Promote the implementation of voluntary joint guidelines for the environmentally sound management of public health, medical and veterinary operations and their waste,³⁷⁷ including to avoid the inappropriate use and disposal of [antibiotics,]pharmaceuticals,³⁷⁸ medical products,³⁷⁹ heavy metals and waste.³⁸⁰</p> <p>3. Minimize pollution from waste and wastewater municipal systems and integrate biodiversity and health considerations into local and municipal waste and wastewater management plans; and incorporate national and subnational strategies for the management of municipal wastewater effluents into national biodiversity strategies and action plans.</p>

³⁷² Decision 15/27.

³⁷³ World Health Organization, *Compendium of WHO and other UN guidance on health and environment*, (Geneva, 2023).

³⁷⁴ Landrigan, Philip and others, *Mindaroo-Monaco Commission on Plastics and Human Health*, *Annals of Global Health*, 89 (1): 23 (2023).

³⁷⁵ World Health Assembly resolution 76.17.

³⁷⁶ Landrigan, Philip and others, *Mindaroo-Monaco Commission on Plastics and Human Health*, *Annals of Global Health*, 89 (1): 23 (2023).

³⁷⁷ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Environment Programme World Health Organization and World Organisation for Animal Health, *One Health Joint Plan of Action (2022–2026): Working Together for the Health of Humans, Animals, Plants and the Environment* (Rome, 2022).

³⁷⁸ World Health Organization, *Compendium of UN and other UN guidance on health and the environment* (Geneva, 2021).

³⁷⁹ World Health Assembly resolution 76.17.

³⁸⁰ United Nations Environment Programme, *Bracing for Superbugs: Strengthening Environmental Action in the One Health Response to Antimicrobial Resistance* (Geneva, 2023).

Framework targets ^a	Relevance to health ^b	Actions to ensure biodiversity and health co-benefits, to be implemented taking the One Health and other holistic approaches into consideration
		<p>4. Promote strategies to reduce light and noise pollution,^{381, 382} especially in urban environments, that is harmful to human health and the health of other organisms.</p> <p>5. Make use of national systems on human biomonitoring^d to, among other objectives, mobilize resources to produce or enhance data to develop new strategies for strengthening pollution control measures.³⁸³</p> <p>6. Develop monitoring and/or surveillance data, enhance information-sharing and promote understanding of the linkages between chemicals and waste and human health impacts to maximize the co-benefits for biodiversity and human health, including through the One Health approach.</p>
Climate change		
Target 8	Climate change exacerbated by biodiversity loss is a driver of biodiversity loss and ill health. ³⁸⁴ It increases the risks of extreme weather events (e.g. heatwaves, forest fires, droughts and floods) and ocean acidification and has an adverse impact on water quality and quantity, food production from agriculture, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture, and infrastructure supporting cities and settlements, increasing risks of vector-borne, waterborne and food-borne diseases, malnutrition, heat illness, mental health and displacement. Risks from climate change affect human beings, animals, plants and ecosystems. ^{385, 386} Nature-based solutions ^e and/or ecosystem-based approaches can help to mitigate and adapt to and improve resilience to climate change, which is detrimental to health.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Integrate the consideration of climate change biodiversity and health interlinkages into relevant national policy and planning instruments, in line with national circumstances and priorities. 2. Strengthen capacity-building and development to address the interlinkages among biodiversity, climate change and health, including through research and education and by developing knowledge and communication tools, and enhance international cooperation through technology transfer. 3. Co-develop and implement early warning systems to predict disease outbreaks in terrestrial, inland water and marine ecosystems by incorporating interoperable/ climate and environmental information and epidemiological information on appropriate spatial and temporal scales to support local decision-making.³⁸⁷ 4. Promote research on potential climate change biodiversity and health interlinkages, for example, on vector-borne and waterborne diseases and mental health. 5. Raise awareness of potential co-benefits of nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for human health, and consider integrating those co-benefits into relevant policies and planning instruments.

³⁸¹ World Health Organization, *Compendium of UN and other UN guidance on health and the environment* (Geneva, 2021).

³⁸² World Health Organization. report of the Seventh Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health, annex 5 (Budapest declaration: accelerating action for healthier people, a thriving planet, a sustainable future).

³⁸³ World Health Assembly resolution 76.17.

³⁸⁴ Adapted from the Summary for Policymakers of the *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

³⁸⁵ Adapted from the Summary for Policymakers of the *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

³⁸⁶ Adapted from the Summary for Policymakers of the Sixth Assessment Report, Working Group II, Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2022. Available at www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/.

³⁸⁷ Recommendation 24/9 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.

Framework targets ^a	Relevance to health ^b	Actions to ensure biodiversity and health co-benefits, to be implemented taking the One Health and other holistic approaches into consideration
		[6. Consider the development of indicators on linkages between climate, biodiversity and health.]
Agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry		
Target 10	Biodiversity at every level (genetic, species and ecosystem levels) is a pillar of food security, nutrition and healthy diets. ³⁸⁸ The quality and quantity of food and the way in which it is produced have implications for human health, as well as the health of livestock, wild animals and the environment. Dietary diversity, underpinned by diverse crops, livestock, healthy forests and marine and freshwater food, among others, provide a wide range of essential nutrients and non-nutrients, such as fibre. The cultivation of crops depends, among other things, on pollinators and the diversity of beneficial microorganisms in the soil. Sustainable intensification, integrated pest management, breeding of adapted crop varieties and agroecological approaches can reduce the need for nutrients and pesticides, including those harmful to people and pollinators.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raise awareness of the interlinkages between biodiversity and health for nutrition, food security, livelihoods and food system resilience.^{389, 390, 391, 392} 2. Reduce the negative impacts on biodiversity and health of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry, among others, by leveraging sustainable practices, such as sustainable intensification, agrobiodiversity, agroecology, integrated landscape planning, the breeding of adapted crop varieties and the use of integrated pest management to reduce the need for and use of, pesticides, fertilizers and other chemical inputs, among other sustainable practices. 3. Promote improved standards of animal welfare for their health and well-being,³⁹³ including to reduce the risk of communicable disease in farm animals and aquaculture[, by, inter alia, limiting the unnecessary use of antimicrobials, including antibiotics to prevent antimicrobial resistance]. 4. Recognize the value of traditional food practices, the foodways of indigenous peoples³⁹⁴ and local communities in strategies for health, well-being and disease prevention. 5. Support initiatives to conserve genetic diversity for healthy ecosystems and food security, including from seeds, livestock, forestry, fisheries and pollinators.³⁹⁵
Nature's contributions to people		
Target 11	Biodiversity underpins nature's contributions to people. ⁸ Safeguarding those contributions benefits human health, including physical and	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consider the contributions of biodiversity in national policies, strategies and programmes, including across the life course and for different community groups, recognizing nature's positive contributions to all dimensions of human health and well-being.

³⁸⁸ Adapted from World Health Organization, *Guidance on mainstreaming biodiversity for nutrition and health* (Geneva, 2020).

³⁸⁹ Adapted from World Health Organization, *Guidance on mainstreaming biodiversity for nutrition and health* (Geneva, 2020).

³⁹⁰ Adapted from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Biodiversity and nutrition: a common path* (Rome).

³⁹¹ Adapted from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, *The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture* (Rome, 2019).

³⁹² Adapted from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, *Framework for Action on Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture* (Rome, 2022).

³⁹³ World Organisation for Animal Health, *Global Animal Welfare Strategy* (Paris, 2017).

³⁹⁴ E/C.19/2023/5.

³⁹⁵ Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, initiative on Environmental health and biodiversity. Available at www.cgiar.org/research/cgiar-portfolio/environmental-health-biodiversity/.

<i>Framework targets^a</i>	<i>Relevance to health^b</i>	<i>Actions to ensure biodiversity and health co-benefits, to be implemented taking the One Health and other holistic approaches into consideration</i>
	<p>mental health, and reduces mortality and morbidity. The contributions include:³⁹⁶</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The regulation of climate, ocean acidification and hydrological cycles; (b) The regulation and improvement of air and fresh and coastal water quality and the regulation of water flows; (c) Soil biodiversity, quality and fertility and the degradation or storage of pollutants; (d) The regulation of natural hazards and extreme events; (e) Pollination and seed dispersal; (f) Food and feed production from wild, managed or domesticated land or sea organisms; (g) The regulation of pests, pathogens, predators, competitors, parasites and potentially harmful organisms; (h) Learning (education, knowledge acquisition and inspiration for art and technological design, such as biomimicry); (i) Healing, relaxation, recreation and leisure; (j) Intrinsic interconnection and supporting identities (i.e. the basis for, for example, religious, spiritual and social cohesion experiences, and the sense of place, purpose, belonging, rootedness or connectedness); (k) The provision of medicinal, biochemical and genetic resources. 	<p>2. Take steps to address the adverse impacts of biodiversity loss on health, including mental health, for example, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Supporting initiatives that assist individuals and communities suffering from those impacts; (b) Fostering positive narratives on the environment for the future, especially among children and youth; (c) Recognizing relevant public health tools, such as nature prescriptions and nature-based therapy, traditional medicine and phytotherapeutic products to engage the health sector in building capacity to minimize, prevent and treat adverse impacts. <p>3. Use nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches and innovative approaches to achieve benefits for biodiversity, ecosystem integrity and natural systems while delivering benefits for human health, such as for disaster risk reduction.</p>
Urban areas		
Target 12	Green and blue spaces and urban planning that takes biodiversity into account can optimize ecosystem integrity and connectivity and increase physical, mental, spiritual and emotional health through various mechanisms,	<p>1. Consider benefits for human health, in all its dimensions, in biodiversity-inclusive urban planning policies and the provision of blue and green spaces.</p> <p>2. Improve access to and accessibility of biodiversity-rich green and blue spaces for all, especially for those more vulnerable to the negative impacts from social or</p>

³⁹⁶ The list of contributions is adapted from Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, Summary for Policymakers*. Available at www.ipbes.net/document-library-catalogue/summary-policymakers-global-assessment-laid-out.

<i>Framework targets^a</i>	<i>Relevance to health^b</i>	<i>Actions to ensure biodiversity and health co-benefits, to be implemented taking the One Health and other holistic approaches into consideration</i>
	<p>including by improving air quality, reducing the heat island effect, enhancing flood resilience, providing beneficial microbiota, bringing cultural and psychological benefits and facilitating physical exercise, and for healing, relaxation, recreation and supporting identities, as well as community and social cohesion activities.</p>	<p>environmental determinants, such as children, youth, the elderly, people with disabilities, migrants, racial minorities and low-income populations.</p> <p>3. Develop communication tools in collaboration with the health sector on how enhancing biodiversity and ecological integrity and connectivity in urban areas is essential for the health and well-being of all species; and take steps to disseminate those tools across sectors, within all health sectors and to schools and community organizations.</p> <p>4. Improve green and blue infrastructure and connectivity to foster biodiversity and optimize ecosystem services, especially those of high relevance to health in urban areas, such as air pollution removal, acoustic pollution absorption, avoiding run-off, soil erosion and the use of allergenic plants, and spaces to be in contact with nature and to practice physical exercise, among others.</p> <p>5. Promote nature’s contributions to people in relation to healing, relaxation, recreation and leisure, in particular in urban and densely populated areas.</p>
Access and benefit-sharing		
<p>Target 13</p>	<p>Access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization are essential to health, health practice and effective health systems. Vaccine and therapeutic development rely on access to the diversity of organisms, molecules and genes found in nature. Many important therapeutics are derived from traditional knowledge systems and traditional medicine practice of indigenous peoples and local communities.</p>	<p>1. Recognize the role of genetic resources, digital sequence information on genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources in the research and development of health products and services, and the importance of the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization in this regard.³⁹⁷</p> <p>2. Recognize the role of traditional medicine practice in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.</p> <p>3. Ensure that the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources [and derivatives] [, as well as subsequent applications and commercialization,] are shared in a fair and equitable way[, in accordance with applicable access and benefit-sharing instruments].</p> <p>[4. [Promote] [Ensure] compliance with access and benefit-sharing frameworks[, including across the pharmaceutical industry, to prevent the misappropriation of genetic resources and digital sequence information and associated traditional knowledge].]</p> <p>[5. Strengthen regulatory and compliance mechanisms for national and international access and benefit-sharing regimes in order to ensure equitable access to tools and technologies required to implement the One Health approach and other holistic approaches for the management of plant, animal and human diseases.]</p>
Biosafety and biotechnology		

³⁹⁷ Decision 15/29.

<i>Framework targets^a</i>	<i>Relevance to health^b</i>	<i>Actions to ensure biodiversity and health co-benefits, to be implemented taking the One Health and other holistic approaches into consideration</i>
Target 17	The safe use of biotechnology, including through biosafety measures to regulate, manage and control potential adverse effects on biodiversity and human health, can play an important role in providing tools and solutions for biodiversity and health challenges.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that means are in place to evaluate, regulate, manage and control the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, also taking risks to human health into account. [2. Support research, development and coordination mechanisms where potential benefits and risks from biotechnology applications could be assessed in a multidisciplinary manner, taking health and environmental perspectives into account. 3. Strengthening the application of biosafety measures, where applicable, to ensure safeguards in research, development and commercialization of activities involving living modified organisms.] 4. Promote the sharing of benefits for health arising from biotechnological developments. 5. Take all practicable measures to promote the effective participation of developing countries in health-related biotechnological research activities, including Parties, that are in a position to provide the genetic resources for such research, consistent with national circumstances. 6. Take all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis by developing countries to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based on genetic resources provided by those Parties, consistent with national circumstances.
Mainstreaming		
Targets 14, 15 and 18	The consideration of biodiversity and health interlinkages in decision-making across all sectors can improve awareness of the benefits of biodiversity to foster more equitable health systems.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take biodiversity and health interlinkages into account in business activities and corporate environmental social governance standards,^h as appropriate, through active dialogues with the business community and in assessments of the values and beneficiaries of biodiversity. 2. Include biodiversity and health interlinkages in nature-related financial disclosures. 3. Promote private and public investment and incentives that safeguard a broad spectrum of biodiversity and health interlinkages. 4. Promote the consideration of the multiple values of nature for health on the basis of diverse knowledge and knowledge systems, in educational curricula and training programmes at all levels and across disciplines, ensuring the engagement of

Framework targets ^a	Relevance to health ^b	Actions to ensure biodiversity and health co-benefits, to be implemented taking the One Health and other holistic approaches into consideration
		<p>knowledge holders and communicators from indigenous peoples and local communities and the health sector, among others.^{398, 399}</p> <p>5. Developing sector-specific information material, such as fact sheets, to mainstream biodiversity and health interlinkages into relevant sectors.^[400]</p>
Consumption		
Target 16	Overconsumption is an underlying driver of biodiversity loss and ill health. More equitable and sustainable use of resources, including a reduction of waste and overconsumption, allows all to live well and in harmony with nature.	<p>Promote co-benefits from sustainable consumption choices by:</p> <p>(a) Identifying opportunities to promote healthy and sustainable lifestyles, sustainable consumption patterns, waste reduction and associated behavioural change that would benefit biodiversity and health;⁴⁰¹</p> <p>(b) Developing knowledge tools and educational activities to raise consumers' awareness and understanding of the negative impacts of overconsumption and waste on biodiversity and health.</p>
Means of implementation		
Targets 19	Understanding the health co-benefits of investing in strategies and activities to halt biodiversity loss can help to mobilize necessary financial resources	Increase funding from all sources, including official development assistance to developing countries, to support projects and programmes for integrating biodiversity and health interlinkages in relevant policies, strategies, programmes and accounts.
Target 20	Improving capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and access to and transfer of technology relevant to interlinkages between biodiversity and health, including through North-South, South-South and triangular partnerships, can support the mainstreaming of those interlinkages.	<p>1. Incorporate biodiversity and health interlinkage into capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer activities by supporting programmes and training initiatives for diverse health professionals and health-care providers to enhance their understanding of the interlinkages between biodiversity and health, including in traditional medicine practices and traditional knowledge.</p> <p>2. Provide and facilitate for Parties, in particular developing countries, access to and the [voluntary and mutually agreed] transfer of technology that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and to the integration of biodiversity and health interlinkages into relevant policies and initiatives.</p> <p>3. Take legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, aimed at ensuring that the private sector facilitate access to the joint development and</p>

³⁹⁸ Adapted from Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, *Methodological assessment of the diverse values and valuation of nature* (Bonn, 2022).

³⁹⁹ Adapted from World Health Organization, *Global Strategy on Health, Environment, and Climate Change* (Geneva, 2020).

⁴⁰⁰ These may include agriculture, forestry, fisheries, aquaculture, tourism, health, infrastructure, energy and mining, manufacturing, processing and finance, in line with previous Conference of the Parties decisions on mainstreaming.

⁴⁰¹ Decision XIII/6.

<i>Framework targets^a</i>	<i>Relevance to health^b</i>	<i>Actions to ensure biodiversity and health co-benefits, to be implemented taking the One Health and other holistic approaches into consideration</i>
		<p>[voluntary and mutually agreed] transfer of technology relevant to the integration of biodiversity and health interlinkages into relevant policies and initiatives.</p> <p>4. Facilitate the exchange of information, from all publicly available sources, relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and to the integration of biodiversity and health interlinkages into relevant policies and initiatives, taking the special needs of developing countries into account.</p> <p>5. Promote technical and scientific cooperation with other Parties, in particular developing countries, in implementing the present Plan, inter alia, through the development and implementation of national policies. In promoting such cooperation, special attention should be given to the development and strengthening of national capabilities by means of human resources development and institution-building.</p> <p>6. Support efforts to document traditional medicine practices, in particular those used by indigenous peoples and local communities, with their free, prior and informed consent, [including through their full and effective participation in decision-making, in accordance with relevant national legislation, international instruments,] and recognizing and respecting their rights over their traditional knowledge.</p>
Knowledge and engagement of people		
<p>Targets 21, 22 and 23</p>	<p>Ensuring that knowledge is available to all and that all groups of people are engaged in decision-making related to biodiversity can help to ensure that biodiversity and health interlinkages of particular importance to certain groups are taken into consideration, thereby contributing to the protection of rights, gender responsiveness and intergenerational and health equity.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Facilitate the establishment or strengthening of knowledge-sharing platforms and learning networks on biodiversity and health interlinkages to facilitate the exchange of best practices, lessons learned and innovative solutions, taking into account the needs of groups in vulnerable situations and those of indigenous peoples and local communities. 2. Promote and disseminate awareness-raising materials, advocacy tools, best practice and policies that maximize biodiversity and health co-benefits and highlight the relevant contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities, and vulnerable groups, such as women, children, youth and the elderly and persons with disabilities. 3. Incorporate the health benefits from biodiversity into formal education systems from primary to post-secondary schooling to further enhance the interlinkages of biodiversity and health. 4. Recognize traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities as an important knowledge system that contributes to scientific, technical, social and economic advancements for human well-being. 5. Promote and support the meaningful and active participation of all actors of civil society, including traditional knowledge holders, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, children, youth, the elderly and people with disabilities, also

<i>Framework targets^a</i>	<i>Relevance to health^b</i>	<i>Actions to ensure biodiversity and health co-benefits, to be implemented taking the One Health and other holistic approaches into consideration</i>
		<p>recognizing their unique contributions to and active roles in the mainstreaming of biodiversity and health interlinkages.</p> <p>6. Invest in communication tools and strategies that raise awareness of the value of ecosystem functions and services in ensuring health, well-being and health equity for different stakeholders in languages and formats accessible to the diverse groups of actors.</p> <p>7. Implement the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030) adopted by the Conference of the Parties⁴⁰² to support a gender-responsive consideration of biodiversity and health interlinkages.</p> <p>[8. Communicate on the health risk and costs arising from inaction and continued ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss.]</p>

^a For the text of the targets, see decision [15/4](#), annex, sect. H.

^b See CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/3 for additional information on biodiversity and health interlinkages.

^c An invasive alien species is a species the introduction or spread of which threatens biological diversity. See decision [VI/23](#) for further information.

^d Human biomonitoring directly measures the concentration of chemicals pollutants or their metabolites in human fluids (e.g. blood, urine, breast milk and saliva) and tissues (e.g. hair, nails and teeth) (see World Health Organization, “Human biomonitoring: assessment of exposure to chemicals and their health risks – Summary for decision makers”, technical document WHO/EURO:2023-7574-47341-69480 (Geneva, 2023)).

^e Nature-based solutions are actions to protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use and manage natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems that address social, economic and environmental challenges effectively and adaptively, while simultaneously providing human well-being, ecosystem services, resilience and biodiversity benefits (see United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/5).

^f Interoperable information generally refers to information that can be used across sectors and disciplines, in particular for use by Governments with limited human, financial and technical resources, to address concurrent issues separately.

^g See Eduardo S. Brondizio and others, eds., *The Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* (Bonn, Germany, Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, 2019), table 231, p. 318.

^h Environmental, social governance considerations and standards for corporate sustainable investing.

⁴⁰² Decision 15/11, annex.

[Annex II**Monitoring elements for the Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health**

The monitoring of the implementation of the Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health can be supported by indicators from the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework⁴⁰³ and by the following additional monitoring elements:

- (a) The environmental burden of disease per year (percentage) is used as a metric in government reporting at the national level;
- (b) Biodiversity and health interlinkages are considered in sector-specific policies and strategies and as an element of environmental determinants of health;
- (c) Intergenerational equity, the differentiated roles of and impacts on women and men and the unique interdependent relationship of indigenous peoples and local communities with nature are considered in national policies, strategies and programmes that address biodiversity and health interlinkages;
- (d) Multisectoral, multidisciplinary coordination mechanisms exist at the national level to address biodiversity and health interlinkages;
- (e) National focal points on biodiversity and health interlinkages are appointed;
- (f) National coordination mechanisms that address biodiversity and health interlinkages incorporate diverse knowledge systems and world views;
- (g) Biodiversity and health interlinkages are included in national health strategies;
- (h) Biodiversity and health interlinkages are included in national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- (i) One Health projects take biodiversity and health interlinkages into consideration;
- (j) A number of measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are implemented to support the prevention and reduction of communicable and non-communicable disease risks;
- (k) Disease alerts are detected and reported through cross-sectoral interoperable surveillance systems;
- (l) Environmental impact assessments incorporate biodiversity and health interlinkages;
- (m) Communication materials and tools adapted to the national context are available to promote the understanding of biodiversity and health interlinkages and facilitate the engagement of a wide range of stakeholders across sectors;
- (n) Education curricula and training programmes on biodiversity and health interlinkages are included in national strategies and programmes;
- (o) Funding is allocated to transdisciplinary research on biodiversity and health interlinkages;
- (p) Funding is allocated to knowledge-sharing platforms and spaces on biodiversity and health interlinkages;
- (q) Developing countries participate effectively in health-related biotechnological research;
- (r) Means of implementation are provided by developed countries to developing countries to support the integration of biodiversity and health into policy and planning instruments related to biodiversity and health;

⁴⁰³ Decision 15/5, annex I.

(s) National dialogues are convened, and knowledge-sharing platforms are established to discuss biodiversity and health interlinkages;

(t) Biodiversity and health interlinkages are incorporated into medical and health curricula and the curricula of environmental management professionals;

(u) The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment is recognized and included in capacity-building and training programmes across sectors;

(v) Biosecurity protocols and practices are implemented at national borders and within countries.]

[Annex III

Elements interlinking biodiversity and health identified for health promotion and disease prevention

- Air quality
- Freshwater and coastal water quality, quantity and access
- Soil quality, fertility and microbiome, and degradation or storage of pollutants
- Pollination and seed dispersal
- Food and feed production from wild, managed or domesticated organisms on land and in the ocean, and nutrition and dietary diversity
- Habitat (ecological conditions necessary for or favourable to human life)
- Health care (traditional medicine and traditional medical knowledge, medicines and health products, biomedical discovery, biochemical and genetic resources)
- Nature-based learning (education, knowledge acquisition and inspiration for art and technological design, such as biomimicry)
- Regulation of earth systems, such as climate change, ocean acidification and hydrological cycles⁴⁰⁴
- Resilience to natural hazards, extreme events and disasters
- Beneficial microbial biodiversity and human microbiome, including immune regulation
- Regulation of pests, pathogens, predators, competitors, parasites and potentially harmful organisms
- Healing, relaxation, recreation, leisure and aesthetic enjoyment based on positive exposure to, experience of or engagement with nature
- Intrinsic interconnection, culture and supporting identities (i.e. the basis for religious, spiritual and social-cohesion experiences; sense of place, purpose, belonging, rootedness or connectedness, associated with various entities of the living world; narratives and myths, rituals and celebrations; satisfaction derived from knowing that a particular landscape, seascape, habitat or species exists)
- Health of indigenous peoples and local communities]

[Annex IV

Targeted messages for mainstreaming biodiversity into the health sector

The targeted messages below are aimed at supporting the mainstreaming of biodiversity into the health sector and the implementation of the Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health. They could also be used by Parties, institutions working in the fields of human, animal and plant health and the environment, organizations working on the interlinkages between biodiversity and health, such as those established under other multilateral agreements and intergovernmental bodies, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, children, youth and relevant stakeholders.

⁴⁰⁴ For example, the melting of permafrost can release strains of microorganisms potentially harmful to human health.

1. Biological diversity⁴⁰⁵ is essential to human health and well-being and to all of life on Earth

(a) Health and well-being of all species are interconnected and interdependent. A holistic consideration of the health of all people, as well as that of animals, plants and other organisms, is needed to ensure living in harmony with nature;

(b) Biodiversity is a key environmental and social determinant of human health, and its conservation, restoration and sustainable use can benefit human health by maintaining ecosystem services;

(c) Halting the loss of biodiversity contributes to respecting, protecting and fulfilling the human rights to health and to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment.

2. Biodiversity loss affects everyone and is a threat to human health

(a) Nature's contributions to people affect almost every aspect of life, and changes in nature can have a profound impact on people's quality of life, health and health equity;

(b) The adverse impacts of biodiversity loss on health are unequal across populations, for example disproportionately affecting populations in situations of vulnerability, women, children, youth, elderly people, people with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations;

(c) Environmental degradation has severe adverse impacts on indigenous peoples and local communities and their interdependent and unbreakable relationship with local ecosystems, including with regard to their physical, mental, emotional and spiritual health, foodways and healing practices and systems;

(d) Environmental degradation is a global health crisis that shapes the epidemiology of communicable and non-communicable diseases, tests community resilience and puts future generations at risk.

3. Promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity and ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources are indispensable tools to generate benefits for human health

Genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources contribute to health-related research and development, which results in the development of vaccines and medicines, among others.

4. Health practitioners and health systems, including traditional medicine practice, depend on biodiversity to prevent, diagnose, improve and treat physical and mental illnesses

Science, including traditional and diverse knowledge and health practices, should be considered together to exchange best practices and knowledge and revise the scientific validation of different approaches to improving and promoting health and well-being. Overcoming dualism, separation and imbalances in relationships between human beings and nature is central to addressing the biodiversity and health crises.

5. Both health and biodiversity-related interventions are needed to manage short- and long-term health risks resulting from biodiversity loss and unsustainable practices

(a) All ecosystems, including those human-made, as well as the use of wildlife, should be sustainably managed to promote healthy ecosystems, animal, plant and human well-being;

(b) Safeguarding environmental and social determinants of health is a shared challenge. Integrated environmental and health policies and practices are mutually reinforcing, while siloed approaches to addressing environmental, social and health challenges and risks are ineffective and

⁴⁰⁵ "Biological diversity" means the variability among living organisms from all sources, including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems (Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 2).

may have unintended adverse impacts on health, especially for poor and vulnerable populations, and the environment.

6. The impact of climate change on nature drives and exacerbates health risks for people and is detrimental to the healthy functioning of ecosystems

Safeguarding biodiversity and ecosystems is fundamental to improve resilience in view of the effects of climate change, and to minimizing the adverse impacts of climate change on health.

7. Pollution in all its forms is harmful to biodiversity and introduces health challenges to human beings and all other species

Effectively preventing and reducing pollution from all sources can improve health and well-being and prevent diseases.

8. Biosecurity is essential to regulate and control the movement of invasive alien species, emerging infectious diseases, other organisms that can have negative impacts on biodiversity and health, and synergistic interactions between them

Effective biosecurity is often a foundation for biodiversity and health, and recognizing prevention is often much more cost-effective than remediation.]

Item 23

Plant conservation

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation 25/4 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

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 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

¹ Decision [X/17](#), annex.

² Decision [15/4](#), annex.

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</p> <p>1. Identify and map, where possible, all plant species in terrestrial, inland water, marine and coastal ecosystems, including at the population level, as well as areas and ecosystems important for plant diversity, using diverse knowledge systems.</p>
<p>Target 2 Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.</p>	<p>Ecological restoration</p> <p>2. Implement or participate in programmes for the effective restoration of degraded ecosystems and habitats, including to prevent or mitigate the existing drivers of degradation, prioritizing the use of genetically appropriate material of native species, enhancing and conserving soils, considering ecological criteria, associated 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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>3 (b) Develop integrated management plans for important areas for plant diversity and implement programmes to ensure that those areas are effectively documented, protected, monitored and sustainably managed, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.</p>

<i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i>	<i>Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030</i>
indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.	
<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>

Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030
<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 <i>unsustainable or illegal trade</i>, 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>

Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030
<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>
disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.	
<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>
3. Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming	
<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</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>biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private 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; 	<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>(e) Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises;</p> <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>

Item 24

Synthetic biology

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation 26/4 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling the call made by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety⁴⁰⁹ in its decision BS-VII/12 of 3 October 2014 for a coordinated approach on the issue of synthetic biology, taking into account the fact that the provisions of the Protocol may also apply to living organisms resulting from synthetic biology,

[*Recalling also* decisions XII/24 of 17 October 2014, XIII/17 of 17 December 2016, 14/19 of 29 November 2018 and 15/8 and 15/31 of 19 December 2022,]

[*Recalling further* that, in its decision XIII/17, the Conference of the Parties took note of the conclusion of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Synthetic Biology that living organisms developed through current applications of synthetic biology, or that were currently in the early stages of research and development, were similar to living modified organisms as defined in the Cartagena Protocol, [and noted that it was not clear, given the current state of knowledge, whether or not some organisms of synthetic biology, which were currently in the early stages of research and development, would fall under the definition of living modified organisms under the Protocol,]]

[

Recalling that, in its decision 14/19, the Conference of the Parties agreed that broad and regular horizon scanning, monitoring and assessing of the most recent technological developments were needed for reviewing new information regarding the potential positive or negative impacts of synthetic biology vis-à-vis the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity⁴¹⁰ and those of the Cartagena Protocol and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization,⁴¹¹

Recalling also that, in its decision 15/31, the Conference of the Parties recognized that the results of the application of the criteria set out in decision IX/29 of 30 May 2008 to the issue of synthetic biology had been inconclusive in determining whether synthetic biology was a new and emerging issue or not, decided not to require further analysis on whether synthetic biology was a new and emerging issue and established a process for broad and regular horizon scanning, monitoring and assessment of the most recent technological developments in synthetic biology,

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Noting the potential positive contributions and negative impacts of synthetic biology applications in relation to the objectives of the Convention and the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,⁴¹²

Noting also the potential interlinkages of several issues identified during the horizon scanning, monitoring and assessment process with those under consideration in the context of work on biodiversity and health, in particular the draft global action plan for biodiversity and health,

⁴⁰⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2226, No. 30619.

⁴¹⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

⁴¹¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3008, No. 30619.

⁴¹² Decision 15/4, annex.

Acknowledging that a multidisciplinary and Party-driven approach is essential for assessing the potential impacts of synthetic biology on the objectives of the Convention and its Protocols,

Recognizing the inequity in the participation of developing countries in the research, development, assessment and regulation of synthetic biology and the importance of addressing impacts,

Noting with appreciation the outcomes of the work of the multidisciplinary Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Synthetic Biology, including those contained in annex II to document CBD/SBSTTA/26/4,

]

A. Capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology and knowledge-sharing in the context of synthetic biology

1. *Emphasizes* the urgent need for capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology and knowledge-sharing for synthetic biology;

2. *Urges* Parties, and invites relevant organizations, to provide financial and technical support for capacity-building and development and technology transfer initiatives in developing countries, including for research, development and assessment in the field of synthetic biology;

3. *Calls upon* Parties and other stakeholders to facilitate broad international cooperation, technology transfer, knowledge-sharing and capacity-building and development related to synthetic biology, taking the needs of Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth into account;

4. *Reaffirms* decision 15/8 on capacity-building and development and technical and scientific cooperation and the guiding principles contained in annex II to that decision;

5. *Decides* to develop a thematic action plan to support capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology and knowledge-sharing in the context of [biotechnology, including] synthetic biology, as well as the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development;

6. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to submit information on their capacity-building and development, technology transfer and knowledge-sharing needs and experiences related to synthetic biology to support the preparation of the action plan for synthetic biology;

[

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, [subject to the availability of resources and] avoiding duplication with existing plans and strategies, to prepare a thematic action plan to support capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology and knowledge-sharing in the context of synthetic biology, taking the following into account:

(a) The identification of areas where capacity-building is needed for research, development, assessment and regulation of synthetic biology;

(b) Strategies to ensure equitable participation of developing countries and indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth in research, development, assessment and regulation of synthetic biology;

(c) Proposals to promote the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from synthetic biology, in line with Articles 16 and 19 of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

(d) Mechanisms for technology transfer, knowledge-sharing and international cooperation;

(e) The specific needs of Parties, as identified in their submissions of information made further to the request in paragraph 6 above and the outcomes of the multidisciplinary Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Synthetic Biology;⁴¹³

(f) A gap analysis, taking other processes and initiatives related to the fields of synthetic biology into account;

8. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to create a dedicated web page on the Biosafety Clearing-House to promote the action plan and facilitate knowledge-sharing in the context of synthetic biology;

9. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to consider the action plan at a meeting held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and make recommendations to the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting;

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B. Broad and regular horizon scanning, monitoring and assessment of the most recent technological developments in synthetic biology

10. [*Welcomes*][*Acknowledges*][*Takes note of*] outcomes of the broad and regular horizon scanning, monitoring and assessment of the most recent technological developments in synthetic biology;

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[11. *Decides* [to extend][not to continue] the process for broad and regular horizon scanning, monitoring and assessment of the most recent technological developments in synthetic biology [for an additional intersessional period]];

[12. [*Adopts*][*Takes note of*] the refined methodology contained in annex IV to document CBD/SBSTTA/26/4, and decides to keep the methodology under review;]

13. *Decides* that the broad and regular horizon scanning, monitoring and assessment process should be a Party-led process;

14. [*Establishes*][*Extends* the tenure of][*Re-establishes*] the [multidisciplinary] Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Synthetic Biology with [additional members][renewed membership] for one additional intersessional period, in accordance with the terms of reference contained in the annex to the present decision;

[15. *Decides* to review existing relevant technical information regarding synthetic biology analysed under relevant processes and by relevant organizations and revise the terms of reference on the basis of the findings without duplicating other processes;]

16. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, and women and youth organizations to submit nominations to the [multidisciplinary] Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Synthetic Biology;

[17. *Also invites* Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, and women and youth organizations to strengthen the multidisciplinary approach when considering nominations for the [multidisciplinary] Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group;]

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

(a) To update the literature review in order to inform the work of the [multidisciplinary] Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group, taking ecological, socioeconomic, ethical and cultural considerations into account;

⁴¹³ CBD/SBSTTA/26/4, annex II.

(b) To convene online discussions of the Open-ended Online Forum on Synthetic Biology in order to support the work of the [multidisciplinary] Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group;

(c) To convene at least one in-person meeting of the [multidisciplinary] Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group;

(d) To support the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the work relevant to synthetic biology undertaken under the Convention, in accordance with decision X/40 of 29 October 2010;

(e) To support the participation of the research community, women and youth in the work relevant to synthetic biology undertaken under the Convention;

19. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to consider the outcomes of the [multidisciplinary] Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Synthetic Biology and make recommendations to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its seventeenth meeting and, as appropriate, to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety at its twelfth meeting and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization at its sixth meeting.

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Annex

Terms of reference for the [multidisciplinary] Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Synthetic Biology

1. The [multidisciplinary] Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Synthetic Biology will be convened in compliance with section H of the consolidated modus operandi of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice,⁴¹⁴ including with regard to expertise [on the impacts that the specific trends might have on the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity⁴¹⁵][on the specific trends prioritized by the Group] [and, whenever possible, expertise from a broad range of scientific disciplines,] as well as interdisciplinary and intercultural expertise, including from indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth.

2. The procedure for avoiding or managing conflicts of interest in expert groups set out in the annex to decision 14/33 of 29 November 2018 shall apply to the [multidisciplinary] Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Synthetic Biology.

3. The [multidisciplinary] Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Synthetic Biology, building on previous relevant work undertaken under the Convention and its Protocols, including the work of previous ad hoc technical expert groups and the outcomes of the peer review included in document CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/6, shall:

(a) [Assist the Secretariat in conducting][Consider] the literature review of the latest developments in synthetic biology[, including scientific and conceptual socioeconomic, cultural, and ethical aspects] [and other relevant materials made available by Parties,] and the discussions of the Open-ended Online Forum on Synthetic biology, with a view to integrating the outcomes into the assessment step of the horizon scanning, monitoring and assessment process;

[(b) Consider important and outstanding issues, including:

(i) The operational definition of synthetic biology as it relates to the mandate and objectives of the Convention;

⁴¹⁴ Decision VIII/10, annex III.

⁴¹⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2226, No. 30619.

- [(ii) A final assessment of synthetic biology against the criteria for identifying new and emerging issues related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity adopted by the Conference of the Parties in its decision IX/29 of 30 May 2008;]
- (iii) An assessment of whether the applications below should be covered by the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;⁴¹⁶
- (iv) The methodology to carry out impact assessments, including, economic, social and health impact assessments;]

[(c) Continue the in-depth assessment, including on [their] potential [positive and negative] impacts [in the light of][on] the objectives of the Convention [, ecological, socioeconomic, [including potential threats to livelihoods, the sustainable use of biodiversity,]] and ethical and cultural considerations, and taking into special consideration indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, of]:

- [(i) The potential impacts of the integration of artificial intelligence and machine learning into synthetic biology;]
- [(ii) The potential impacts of self-spreading vaccines for wildlife [and health in general and human health];]
- [(iii) The potential impacts of engineered gene drives to control vector-borne diseases and invasive species, while avoiding duplication of work performed by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Risk Assessment and Risk Management;]

[(d) Identify benefits of synthetic biology for the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;⁴¹⁷]

[(e) Provide advice on the capacity-building and development needs of Parties regarding research, development and assessment of synthetic biology that could be included in the thematic plan of action;]

(f) Provide advice on potential modalities for improving the monitoring of the most recent technological developments in synthetic biology;

[(g) Review existing relevant technical information regarding synthetic biology analysed under relevant processes and by relevant organizations and revise the terms of reference on the basis of the findings, without duplicating work undertaken under other processes;]

(h) Prepare a [summary] report of the outcome of its work [and make recommendations] to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.

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⁴¹⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2226, No. 30619.

⁴¹⁷ Decision 15/4, annex.

Item 25

Biodiversity and climate change

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation 25/8 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.

[*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 Diversity⁴¹⁸ 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 Framework⁴¹⁹ 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 Change⁴²⁰ and the Paris Agreement,⁴²¹ as well as target 15.3, on land degradation neutrality, of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development⁴²² and targets set out under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,⁴²³ in a manner consistent with the mandates of multilateral environmental agreements and the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,⁴²⁴

Stressing that, according to *The Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services,⁴²⁵ 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,

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,⁴²⁶

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,⁴²⁷ in which the Environment Assembly recognized

⁴¹⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

⁴¹⁹ Decision 15/4, annex.

⁴²⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

⁴²¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3156, No. 54113.

⁴²² General Assembly resolution 70/1.

⁴²³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

⁴²⁴ *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.

⁴²⁵ Eduardo S. Brondizio and others, eds., *The Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* (Bonn, Germany, Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Secretariat, 2019).

⁴²⁶ A/HRC/49/53.

⁴²⁷ UNEP/EA.5/Res.5.

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 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,⁴²⁸ 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 Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction,⁴²⁹ 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;⁴³⁰
 - (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

⁴²⁸ 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).

⁴²⁹ Decision 14/5, annex; see also [CBD Technical Series No. 93](#) for complementary information.

⁴³⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 996, No. 14583.

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 2015–2030,⁴³¹ the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, the New Urban Agenda⁴³² 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 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;⁴³³

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

⁴³¹ General Assembly resolution 69/283, annex II.

⁴³² General Assembly resolution 71/256, annex.

⁴³³ Decision 15/8, annex I.

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.]

Item 26

Liability and redress (Article 14, paragraph 2)

The following draft decision has been reproduced from document CBD/COP/16/12.

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decision 14/21 of 29 November 2018,

Recalling also the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,⁴³⁴ in which it established the mission of the Framework as, among other things, being to take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss,

Noting that the compilation of submissions and information on recent developments in the area of liability and redress for damage to the environment in general, and biological diversity in particular, submitted at the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties⁴³⁵ revealed an increased awareness among Parties of the need for adopting and implementing appropriate policy and legal or administrative measures to avoid or mitigate such damage,

1. *Invites* Parties to continue to take appropriate measures to address damage to biological diversity, including response measures;
2. *Decides* to review the topic of liability and redress in the context of Article 14, paragraph 2, of the Convention on Biological Diversity⁴³⁶ at its eighteenth meeting, taking information on relevant developments into account, including progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

⁴³⁴ Decision 15/4, annex.

⁴³⁵ CBD/COP/16/INF/10.

⁴³⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

Item 27

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

The Conference of the Parties will consider this item jointly with the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, on the basis of recommendation 4/12 of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation. The following draft decisions are taken from recommendation 4/12 of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

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

A

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

The Conference of the Parties,

[*Recalling* decisions XII/29 of 17 October 2014 and 15/18 of 10 December 2022,

Recognizing the need to further improve the effectiveness of meetings under the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols,

1. *Takes note* of the recent experience and further suggestions for improving the effectiveness of processes under the Convention and its Protocols summarized in document CBD/SBI/4/11;

[2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary and the Bureaux to draw upon that experience when preparing the organization of work and scenario notes for future meetings and to make those notes available to all Parties in advance of the meetings;]

[3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, together with the Bureaux, to continue to explore and make use of, as appropriate, relevant ways and means to facilitate early preparations for meetings, such as options for streamlining agendas and the peer-review of documents in advance;]

[4. *Decides* that, during the meetings of the open-ended subsidiary bodies, the number of sessions of contact groups and friends of the Chair held in parallel shall be limited to the number of delegates per developing country whose participation has been supported by the Secretariat;]

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

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

[7. *Recognizes* the need to limit evening negotiating sessions to reasonable hours to preserve the health of delegates attending intergovernmental meetings, in particular delegates of small delegations, and, unless otherwise agreed, decides that no session shall be scheduled beyond 13 hours from the start of the first open-ended meeting of the day;]

8. *Requests* the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties and the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Technical and Technological Advice to identify a pool of representatives to serve as chairs of working and contact groups or facilitators of friends of the Chair groups on the basis of their skills in building trust and consensus among those with differing views and their demonstrated knowledge

of the issues to be addressed by the group, well in advance of intergovernmental meetings held under the Convention;

9. *Requests* that the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, facilitate an orientation or training session for the representatives identified in paragraph 8 above ahead of the meetings in order to familiarize them with the rules of procedure and established practices, techniques and skills in the area of managing multilateral negotiations and facilitating consensus, with a view to ensuring ethical approaches and impartiality, in accordance with United Nations standards and principles, including through United Nations-based training modules;

[10. *Also requests* that the Executive Secretary [mobilize resources], [subject to the availability of resources,] [and] facilitate the attendance of the representatives from developing countries identified in paragraph 8 above to intergovernmental meetings held under the Convention, [without prejudice to the support provided for the participation of their delegations, where feasible];]

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

[12. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to engage with indigenous peoples, local communities, women, youth and other national observer organizations and to solicit views from a wide range of relevant sectors in the process of preparations at the national level for meetings of the governing and subsidiary bodies, to inform the development of their national positions, as appropriate, and taking into account national circumstances;]

[13. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, under the guidance of the Bureau:

(a) To ensure that working documents are made available for meetings of the open-ended subsidiary bodies of the Convention in all official languages of the United Nations in accordance with their respective rules of procedure or modus operandi and at least six weeks before the opening of the respective meeting, and to ensure that the dates of issuance, included those of any updated versions, are clearly indicated on the web page for the meeting;]

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

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

[(d) To provide national focal points at the end of each year with a calendar of activities and actions expected in the course of the following year, so as to rationalize intersessional activities and facilitate workflow management;]

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

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

[(g) To make efforts to limit the size of draft recommendations by subsidiary bodies or draft decisions by governing bodies, and to avoid duplication and redundancy with existing decisions, without prejudice to the ability of the Conference of the Parties to revisit previous decisions, in order to facilitate the subsequent implementation of decisions;]

[(h) To limit the number of items that directly result in conference room papers to those on which there is little disagreement, noting that it is more efficient to assign items on which there are major differences of opinion to a contact group, even though this would likely mean more contact groups and, therefore, fewer sessions per contact group;]

[(i) To review the structure of the website of the Convention to make it more user-friendly;]

14. *Requests* the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties and the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to consider the recommendations contained in annex I to the present decision when preparing meetings under the Convention;

15. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to enable consultations with Parties, Bureau members, partners and stakeholders, with the support of qualified external experts in the field, as appropriate, to continue to develop options for further improving the effectiveness of meetings under the Convention, and to submit such proposals for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its sixth meeting, with a view to developing a draft decision for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting, taking into account the compilation of submissions contained in annex II to the present decision.

Annex I⁴³⁷

Recommendations to the Bureau in the preparation for meetings

- [1. Commissioning of any studies requested by the Conference of the Parties to inform discussions and negotiations.
2. Making studies available for peer review.
3. Publication of a scenario note for the meeting in question.
4. The timing of Bureau meetings at strategic points to guide the process.
5. Streamlining of the issuance of notifications relating to the meeting.
6. No first readings at meetings of the Conference of the Parties when item has already been addressed by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation or by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.]

Annex II⁴³⁷

Compilation of submissions received during the fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation for further consideration

- [1. Early submission of statements, and first reading of meeting documents in virtual plenary settings, to achieve the most efficient use of time during meetings.
2. To invite each of the major stakeholder groups and observer organizations to consider sharing their views and proposals on relevant agenda items, including by early uploading, and encourages Parties to review the views and proposals of observers, in advance of the meeting concerned and, if necessary, to engage with the relevant observer to develop a better understanding of the views and proposals.
3. To organize, subject to the availability of resources, informational webinars with major groups, including interpretation into UN languages, and improved internet connection through access via government or other offices when needed, to facilitate exchange of views and to reach a common understanding about relevant agenda items, particularly for indigenous peoples and local communities.
4. To develop, in collaboration with the Bureaux, guidelines for the operation of plenary sessions, contact groups and friends of the Chair meetings to ensure consistency of approach, including:
 - (i) Terms of engagement;
 - (ii) How to deal with new text proposals at different stages of the process;
 - (iii) How to ensure operation of huddles in line with relevant the United Nations code of conduct and practice.

⁴³⁷ Given their early drafting stage, annexes I and II have not been formally edited.

5. To continue to explore the availability and reliability of any methods or technology that may be used to expedite decision-making; and to report on any findings to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, for its consideration and submission of a recommendation to the Conference of the Parties, at its seventeenth meeting.
6. To further develop the decision-tracking tool, including by enhancing the user interface to facilitate intuitive navigation and improve the search function and interactive features, and to ensure that the tool tracks whether or not appropriate actions have been taken to address each decision and its elements, with a view to improving its usefulness to support implementation of decisions and the monitoring of implementation of decisions and to report on the outcomes to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, for its consideration and submission of a recommendation to the Conference of the Parties, at its seventeenth meeting;
7. Keep the website as well as the app, updated to improve access to the tools and guidance available and enhance knowledge management by integrating the latest developments on tools and technology that are being implemented or explored.
8. First readings only online ahead of the meeting, so that meetings are started with a draft conference room paper or non-paper for contact group.
9. Online system for quick text suggestions instead of reading out text.
10. Use of online text collaboration (i.e. google docs or other alternatives) to work collectively in plenary on resolving text problems and solutions. May require some initial training for delegates.
11. Experiment with not having draft proposed decisions from the Secretariat, but allowing Parties to generate decision text.
12. Consider how to improve the management of the agenda, including through combining agenda items where there are crossovers.
13. Use of screens for text-based negotiations.
14. Use of apps or other mechanisms to informally poll Parties on possible options to resolve issues. May require some initial training for delegates.
15. Consider other new ICT techniques.]⁴³⁸]]

**[B
Procedures for convening virtual and hybrid meetings**

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decision 15/18 of 10 December 2022,

Reaffirming that all meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,⁴³⁹ the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety⁴⁴⁰ and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity,⁴⁴¹ as well as the meetings of the intergovernmental subsidiary bodies of the Convention, must follow their respective rules of procedure,

1. *Affirms* that the meetings of the Conference of the Parties, as well as the meetings of the intergovernmental subsidiary bodies of the Convention, shall be held in-person, unless extraordinary

⁴³⁸ Proposal 15 made as a placeholder.

⁴³⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

⁴⁴⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2226, No. 30619.

⁴⁴¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3008, No. 30619.

circumstances, as indicated in paragraph 2 below, render the holding of in-person meetings impossible for an extended period of time;

2. *Reaffirms* that, in the event of extraordinary circumstances that render the holding of in-person meetings impossible, sessions of the meetings referred to in paragraph 1 above shall be held virtually through modalities that allow for online interactive participation, following consultations among Parties and a decision of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, as long as no substantive decisions are taken online, with the exception of decisions on budgetary and procedural matters to allow the Secretariat to function;

3. *Notes* that, in the event of extraordinary circumstances that render the holding of in-person meetings impossible, urgent decisions, such as those on budgetary matters, may be taken by the Conference of the Parties through a silence procedure in line with United Nations practice and a decision of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, following proper consultations by the Bureau members with their respective regions, and applying the procedures set out in the rules of procedure for the convening of an extraordinary meeting;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to ensure that arrangements for meetings referred to in paragraph 1 above always include a provision for streaming the proceedings online to allow all duly registered delegates to follow the proceedings in real time;

5. *Notes* that expert groups, advisory groups and other groups with limited membership may meet in person, virtually or in a hybrid format, in line with their respective mandates and, as applicable, their respective rules of procedure[, noting that at least one of their meetings should be in person];

6. *Also notes* that, during the intersessional period, the Bureaux can meet virtually to provide continued guidance to the Secretariat with regard to the preparation of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties and relevant subsidiary bodies;

7. *Decides* that:

(a) The operational modalities of any meeting held virtually should be clearly set out in a scenario note prepared by the Secretariat in consultation with the relevant Bureau and made available to all Parties in advance of the meeting;

(b) When scheduling virtual sessions of meetings, the Secretariat shall take into consideration the significant health and well-being burden for Parties arising from time differences across time zones and aim to enable equitable participation of Parties across all regions, including by rotating time zones;

(c) The duration of virtual sessions should be limited to two consecutive hours per day;

(d) The Secretariat should implement measures to facilitate effective online participation by all participants in virtual and hybrid sessions of meetings, and in particular to support Parties in overcoming network and connectivity difficulties, including by providing opportunities for prior training and testing convenient for all time zones, facilitating the use of meeting facilities at the relevant United Nations country office, where possible and by prior arrangement following a request from the Party concerned, and providing all reasonable measures to assist Parties that encounter difficulties with connectivity and the use of the interactive platform.]

II. Procedure for avoiding or managing conflicts of interest in expert groups

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decision 14/33 of 29 November 2018,

Having reviewed the report of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity⁴⁴² on the implementation of the procedure for avoiding or managing conflicts of interest in expert groups,⁴⁴³

Taking into account the effective use of the procedure for avoiding or managing conflicts of interest⁴⁴⁴ in the selection of experts to serve in technical expert groups convened in processes under the Convention and its Protocols,

1. *Approves* the following amendments to the interest disclosure form contained in the appendix to the procedure:

(a) In the declaration sentence, at the end of the form, the following text is inserted: “If selected as a member of the expert group, I undertake to carry out my duties and responsibilities with all objectivity and, in the event that a potential conflict of interest is established, I undertake to recuse myself from relevant discussions or decision-making, as appropriate”;

(b) A “Name or description of the expert group” field is added at the beginning of the interest disclosure form, above the “Name” field, and a “Job title” field is added after the “Current employer” field;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to integrate the amendments referred to in paragraph 1 above into the interest disclosure form contained in the appendix to the annex to decision 14/33 and replace the original form contained in that decision with the amended version;

3. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to take measures, as appropriate, to enhance the application of the procedure, in consultation with the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice or the Conference of the Parties, including by:

[(a) Reviewing, for accuracy, the information provided in the interest disclosure forms submitted by nominated experts;]

(b) Without prejudice to item (b) of paragraph 4.4 of the procedure, disclosing to other members of the expert group and at the beginning of any meeting of an expert group significant interests that have been declared by a particular member[or revealed by other reliable sources];

(c) Publishing a summary of all declarations made and actions taken to manage any actual or potential conflicts of interest in the report on a meeting and any other outcome of work or product of an expert group;

[4. *Decides* to review periodically the procedure and requests the Executive Secretary to prepare a report on the implementation of the procedure and, if necessary, to propose updates and amendments to the procedure for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at a meeting held before the nineteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;]

[5. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Implementation to consider the report and any proposed amendments referred to in paragraph 4 above and to submit a recommendation for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth meeting.]

⁴⁴² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

⁴⁴³ CBD/SBI/4/11/Add.1.

⁴⁴⁴ Decision 14/33, annex.

Item 28

Multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation 4/13 of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

Multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties

**[The Conference of the Parties,*

Recalling its decision [15/4](#) of 19 December 2022, in which it decided that the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework⁴⁴⁵ should be used as a strategic plan for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity⁴⁴⁶ and its Protocols, its bodies and its Secretariat over the period 2022–2030,

Recalling also its decision [15/33](#) of 19 December 2022, in which it noted that it would review progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Framework at each of its meetings up to 2030 and decided that the development of further guidance for policy development and implementation should support achievement of the goals and targets set out in the Framework, the outcome of the global analysis of information in national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including national targets, and the global review of collective progress in implementation, as well as new information that might become available, including through scientific assessments,

1. Decides to update its multi-year programme of work up to 2030 according to the list of issues set out in the annex to the present decision;

2. Also decides to review and update, at its seventeenth and eighteenth meetings, the programmes of work and cross-cutting issues under the Convention on Biological Diversity, focusing on their alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and addressing a limited number of those programmes of work and issues at each of its meetings;

3. Further decides to address, at each of its meetings, standing items consistent with its previous decisions, as well as other issues arising from its decisions related to particular programmes of work and cross-cutting issues, to maintain sufficient flexibility in its multi-year programme of work in order to accommodate emerging issues or opportunities that it may identify and, to that end, to review its multi-year programme of work at its seventeenth and eighteenth meetings, so as to enable any necessary adjustments to be made.

Annex

List of the main issues to be addressed at each meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity during the period 2023–2030

<i>Meeting of the Conference of the Parties</i>	<i>Strategic issues</i>
Seventeenth (2026)	(a) Global analysis of information in national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including national targets, to assess the contribution towards implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

* The present draft decision was prepared by the Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation with the support of the Secretariat following the first reading of agenda items 11 and 12. The text of the draft decision was not reviewed by the Subsidiary Body at its fourth meeting.

⁴⁴⁵ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

⁴⁴⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

<i>Meeting of the Conference of the Parties</i>	<i>Strategic issues</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) Global review of the implementation of the Framework and related means of implementation based on, inter alia, the seventh national reports;^a (c) Review of the implementation of the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;^b (d) Strategic actions to enhance the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Framework, including in relation to means of implementation; (e) Further work on tools and guidance related to mainstreaming biodiversity;^c (f) Implications for the work of the Convention of the deliverables of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Thematic assessment of the interlinkages among biodiversity, water, food and health (“nexus assessment”); (ii) Thematic assessment of the underlying causes of biodiversity loss, determinants of transformative change and options for achieving the 2050 vision for biodiversity; (iii) Methodological assessment of the impact and dependence of business on biodiversity and nature’s contributions to people; [(g) Tools and guidance to support the implementation of the Framework:^d <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning; (ii) Pollution and biodiversity; (iii) Sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity; (iv) Equity, gender equality and the human rights-based approach relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;] (h) Fair and sustainable resource use and consumption patterns; (i) Relationship between biodiversity and sustainable livelihoods; (j) Review and updates of the programmes of work, with a focus on their alignment with the Framework; (k) Placeholder for follow-up, as needed, on the multilateral mechanism for benefit-sharing from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources; (l) [<i>Other items to be determined</i>].]
<p>Eighteenth (2028)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Review of the implementation of the Framework and related means of implementation,^e including a global analysis of information in national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including national targets, to assess the contribution towards the implementation of the Framework; (b) Strategic actions to enhance the implementation of the Convention and the Framework, including in relation to means of implementation; (c) Review of the operations, performance and outcomes of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund and future arrangements;^f (d) Four-year outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities and assessment of funding needs to inform the tenth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund (2030–2034); (e) Review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism;^d (f) Implications for the work of the Convention of the deliverables of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Methodological assessment on monitoring biodiversity and nature’s contributions to people;

<i>Meeting of the Conference of the Parties</i>	<i>Strategic issues</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) Methodological assessment of integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and ecological connectivity; (g) Considerations for a follow-up to the Framework, including a review of the effectiveness of measures to implement its goals and targets in line with the principles and objectives of the Convention; (h) Review and updates of the programmes of work, with a focus on their alignments with the Framework; (i) [<i>Other items to be determined</i>].
Nineteenth (2030)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Global analysis of information in national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including national targets, to assess the contribution towards the Framework; (b) Global review of the implementation of the Framework and related means of implementation: final assessment of progress towards achieving the targets of the Framework based on, inter alia, the eighth national reports;⁸ (c) Strategic actions to enhance the implementation of the Convention and the Framework, including in relation to means of implementation; (d) Implications for the work of the Convention of the deliverables of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, including its second global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services; (e) Update of and follow-up to the Framework and follow-up to the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030) and the strategy for resource mobilization; (f) [<i>Other items to be determined</i>].

^a Conducted in conjunction with the review of the strategy for resource mobilization (decision [15/7](#), para. 46), the midterm review of the implementation of the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030) (decision [15/11](#), para. 9), the review of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism (decision [15/8](#), para. 32 (j)) and the review of the role of subnational governments, cities and other local authorities in the implementation of the objectives of the Convention and its Protocols and the Framework (decision [15/12](#), para. 7).

^b Decision 15/5, annex I.

^c Pending a decision by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting.

^d Pending a decision by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting.

^e Conducted in conjunction with the further review of the strategy for resource mobilization (decision [15/7](#), para. 46).

^f Decision [15/15](#), para. 29.

^g Conducted in conjunction with the evaluation of the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development (decision [15/8](#), para. 16 (i)) and other mechanisms adopted by the Conference of the Parties to support the means of implementation.]

Items 29 to 31

No draft decisions are envisaged under items 29 to 31, owing to the nature of those items. The actions required on the part of the Conference of the Parties under those items are reflected in the annotated provisional agenda
