

Agenda item 25  
Biodiversity and climate change  
Working Group II

## **Biodiversity and climate change**

### **Non-paper**

[*The Conference of the Parties,*

{PP1} *Recalling* decisions [VII/15 of 20 February 2004](#), [IX/16 A to D of 30 May 2008](#), [X/33 of 29 October 2010](#), [XI/19](#), [XI/20](#) and [XI/21](#) of 19 October 2012, [XII/20](#) of 17 October 2014, [XIII/4 of 13 December 2016](#), [14/5 of 29 November 2018](#) and [15/24](#) and [15/30](#) of 19 December 2022 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity<sup>1</sup> 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 Framework<sup>2</sup> when implementing the Framework,

{PP2} *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 urgently and in a coherent and balanced manner to achieve the objectives of the Convention and the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change<sup>3</sup> and the Paris Agreement,<sup>4</sup> as well as target 15.3, on land degradation neutrality, of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development<sup>5</sup> and targets set out under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,<sup>6</sup> in a manner consistent with the mandates and respective guiding principles of multilateral environmental agreements,<sup>7</sup>

{PP4} *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 76/300 on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment and Human Right Council resolution 57/28,<sup>8</sup>

{PP4.bis} *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 78/155, by which Parties to the Convention were urged to ensure the coherence and complementarity of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework with other existing or upcoming international processes frameworks and strategies, in particular with regard to the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement.

{PP4.ter} *Taking note of* the joint statement on climate, nature and people, issued at the margins of the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, that promotes accelerated and integrated action for climate, nature and sustainable development,

{PP4.quater} *Recalling* United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 6/4 of 1 March 2024, entitled “Promoting synergies, cooperation or collaboration for national implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant environmental instrument,

[{PP5} Option 1. *Stressing* that pursuing efforts to limit the global average temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels is essential 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,

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

<sup>2</sup> Decision 15/4, annex.

<sup>3</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

<sup>4</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3156, No. 54113.

<sup>5</sup> General Assembly resolution 70/1.

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

<sup>7</sup> *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.

<sup>8</sup> A/HRC/49/53.

{PP5} Option 2. *Stressing* that achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement is highly critical to avoid further biodiversity loss and land and ocean degradation and to achieve the 2050 Vision of living in harmony with nature, and will require transformative change,]

{PP6} *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,<sup>9</sup> in which the Environment Assembly recognized that nature-based solutions might contribute significantly to climate action, while recognizing the need for analysis of their effects, including in the long term, and acknowledging that they did not replace the need for rapid, deep and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, but could improve action for adaptation and resilience to and the mitigation of climate change and its impact,

{PP6bis} *Noting* the sixth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly considered a draft resolution on the development of criteria, norms, standards, and guidelines for the implementation of nature-based solutions, and the process may continue,

[{PP7} *Emphasizing* that biodiversity and ecosystem integrity plays an important role in combating climate change and that conserving and restoring ecosystems, inclusive of animal populations, are feasible and effective options for effective mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction, actions towards halting the climate crisis, particularly when Indigenous Peoples and local communities knowledge, governance and stewardship practices are integrated,]

[{PP8} *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,]

{PP8.bis} *Recognising* the essential functional role of biodiversity in underpinning the integrity of ecosystems and ecosystem services, and that protecting and restoring ecological integrity contributes to addressing both climate change and biodiversity loss.

[{PP9} *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,]

[{PP10} *Deeply concerned* that increased carbon dioxide emissions are causing the ocean to absorb more carbon dioxide, raising their temperature and leading to ocean acidification, deoxygenation and marine heatwaves, with severe consequences for marine life, in particular coral reefs and other sensitive marine ecosystems and species,]

[{PP11} *Recognizing* the crucial role and capacity of the ocean in regulating the climate and noting the 2023 and 2024 ocean and climate change dialogues, 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,]

[{PP12} *Deeply concerned* that biodiversity loss undermines the ability of ecosystems and wild animals to support climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts,]

[{PP13} *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,]

[{PP14} Option 1. *Noting* that the large-scale deployment of intensive bioenergy plantations, including monocultures, replacing natural forests and subsistence farmland will likely have negative

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<sup>10</sup> NOTE: IPBES Global Assessment Report, Section D8.

impacts on biodiversity and can threaten food and water security, as well as local livelihoods, including by intensifying social conflicts<sup>10</sup>,

{PP14} Option 2. *Noting* that the large-scale land conversion for bioenergy can increase risks to biodiversity, water and food security, as well as local livelihoods and the rights of Indigenous Peoples<sup>11</sup>,

{PP14.bis} *Recognizing* that climate geoengineering activities, particularly marine and solar geoengineering activities, could result in serious and irreversible impacts on biodiversity and the livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples and local communities and deeply concerned about the growth of uncontrolled geoengineering field experiments that may cause harm to biodiversity and people proposed or underway.

[{PP15} *Stressing also* that the achievement of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is highly related to 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 reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions to keep the 1.5 °C goal within reach, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change on biodiversity,]

[{PP16} *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, ecosystems and biodiversity-dependent communities,]

[{PP17} *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 highlighting the need for enhanced cooperation to address these capacity gaps,]

1. *Welcomes* the *Sixth Assessment Report* of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change,<sup>12</sup> 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. *Urges* Parties, when undertaking actions towards the achievement of Targets 8 and 11, as well as related targets, of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in line with national circumstances, priorities and capabilities and in line with their respective obligations under relevant multilateral environmental agreements, to implement effective social and environmental safeguards:

(a) To be consistent with the KMGBF Section C and Target 22;

(b) To identify and maximize potential synergies between biodiversity and climate actions, including by prioritising the protection, restoration and management of ecosystems and species important for the full carbon cycle and contributing to climate change adaptation;

<sup>10</sup> NOTE: IPBES Global Assessment Report, Section D8.

<sup>11</sup> NOTE: IPCC AR6 SYR Section 4.5.4: Large-scale land conversion for bioenergy, biochar, or afforestation can increase risks to biodiversity, water and food security; and IPCC AR6 SYR Section 3.4.1: However, afforestation or production of biomass crops for bioenergy with carbon dioxide capture and storage or biochar can have adverse socio-economic and environmental impacts, including on biodiversity, food and water security, local livelihoods and the rights of Indigenous Peoples, especially if implemented at large scales and where land tenure is insecure. (high confidence).

<sup>12</sup> 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).

(b)bis To promote the positive, and avoid and, if not possible, minimize the negative impacts of climate actions on biodiversity and ecosystem integrity, functions and services, including for vulnerable species, ecosystems important for the full carbon cycle or to which damage is irreversible, in particular for indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders that directly depend on biodiversity;

(c) To consider integrating and promoting, where appropriate, nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, non-market based approaches and Mother Earth centric actions as recognized by some countries, to climate change adaptation and mitigation and disaster risk reduction 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 biodiversity related multilateral environmental agreements, as well as under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, in coordination with the focal points of other multilateral environmental agreements, as appropriate, including through national coordination, planning, review and reporting processes, as applicable, in a complementary and synergistic manner;

3bis *Encourages* Parties to use the tools and information available under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the Voluntary Guidelines for the Design and Effective Implementation of Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction,<sup>13</sup> or its updated versions if determined by Parties, 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;<sup>14</sup>

[(d) To take into account the diversity of values, worldviews and knowledge systems including traditional knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, as well as the intersectional approaches to ensure contextually relevant actions for respecting, protecting, promoting and fulfilling human rights and enhancing empowerment, agency and intragenerational and intergenerational equity and the protection of indigenous peoples and local communities rights over their lands, territories and resources, and to ensure that potential synergies between biodiversity and climate actions that have a direct or indirect impact on land rights or human rights, as well as the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, should only be undertaken with their free, prior, and informed consent<sup>15</sup>[, in accordance with national legislation and international instruments]].

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

4.bis. *Reaffirms* decisions IX/16 (c) on ocean fertilisation, X/33 paragraph 8 (w), XI/20 and 13/14 on climate geoengineering and urges Parties and encourages other Governments to ensure their implementation;

[5. *[Urges][Encourages][Invites]* {Placeholder for the input from CG on agenda Item 11 on resource mobilization. The content of the expected input should include: who to provide what kind of financial resources to whom, and the relationship with Article 20 of the Convention and Target 19 of KMGBF, as well as avoiding double counting and enhancing transparency} to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ecosystem restoration and sustainable green and blue infrastructure that also contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation and disaster risk reduction, and to

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<sup>13</sup> Decision 14/5, annex; see also [CBD Technical Series No. 93](#) for complementary information.

<sup>14</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 996, No. 14583.

<sup>15</sup> 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”.

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.]

6. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to assess, manage and avoid or minimise the potential adverse impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem integrity that could arise from the economic and sectoral transitions undertaken as a response to the climate change crisis;

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

7.bis *Welcomes* decision 1/CMA.5 of the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement , in particular paragraphs 33, 34, 55, 63(d), and 163.

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

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 and social safeguards in mitigation and adaptation measures;

8.bis *Calls on* the President of CBD COP16 to engage the President of UNFCCC COP29 and COP30 on opportunities for strengthened multilateral coordination on climate change and biodiversity loss.

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-relevant multilateral environmental agreements, 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, as appropriate, guided by the long-term strategic framework for capacity building and development, to facilitate the collaboration, between parties, Indigenous Peoples and local communities relevant existing organizations, partnerships , initiatives, and coalitions to implement capacity building especially for developing countries, in particular for SIDS and LDCs, and to increase awareness and understanding of the interlinkages between biodiversity and climate change including the impacts of climate change and of climate action on biodiversity, and the role of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services in climate change mitigation and adaptation.

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 Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the UN Secretariat, 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;

[13. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources and avoiding the duplication of efforts, to develop elements for 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 of good practices for the design and effective implementation, of nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, consistent with United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/5, and Mother Earth centric actions as applicable, to climate change mitigation and adaptation reflecting the relevant principles of the respective multilateral environmental agreements, for consideration by the SBSTTA prior to the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting, in light of different national circumstances, particularly respective capacities and priorities;]

13.bis *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources and avoiding the duplication of efforts, to develop guidelines and tools for carrying out conservation and restoration in a changing climate.

[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 organising an informal technical information exchange, and for consideration by the relevant bodies of each convention, with the support of the GEF, GBFF, GCF, UNEP, UNDP, as appropriate.

Further requests the ES in coordination with the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, to hold a joint CBD/UNFCCC expert meeting on biodiversity and climate change (in 2025), to further explore other options to enhance coordination and policy coherence to support implementation of the KMGBF and the Paris Agreement, and to prepare a summary report of this expert meeting for consideration by SBSTTA prior to COP-17.

*Encourages* Parties to submit their views on areas for potential joint work programmes among the Rio Conventions, and *requests* the ES to compile these options for consideration by the SBSTTA.]

[15.alt In line with decision XI/20, paragraph 9, *requests* the Executive Secretary to invite Parties to report on measures undertaken by their countries in relation to paragraph 8(w) of decision X/33 or decision IX/16 (C) and *requests* that the Executive Secretary to compile the information submitted and make it available through the clearing house mechanism; **{Agreed by informal huddle to replace 14 Quarter and Quinques}**]]