

Agenda item 25
Biodiversity and climate change
Working Group II

Biodiversity and climate change

Compilation of new paragraph suggestions as presented in the contact group

The following are text proposals for new paragraphs for the consideration of the Contact Group established under agenda item 25. They are presented here as they were received.

Palau (on behalf of Fiji, Tonga, Vanuatu, Kiribati, and Niue)

PP14.bis *Recognizing* that climate geoengineering activities, including 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 proposed or underway.

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

4.ter. *Urges* Parties and encourages other Governments in line with decisions CBD COP X/33 8 (w) on biodiversity and climate change and COP CBD IX/16 (C) on ocean fertilization, and based on the precautionary approach, to prevent solar and marine geoengineering field experiments that could impact biological diversity and / or the associated livelihoods and Indigenous Peoples territories, and to ensure that any experiments that do take place meet all the conditions expressed in the above decisions, including that they should not be used for generating and selling carbon offsets or any other commercial purposes;

15. In line with decision XI/20, paragraph 9, *requests* the Executive Secretary to request Parties to report regularly on any geoengineering activities undertaken in and / or by their countries and any other measures undertaken in relation to paragraph 8(w) of decision X/33 or decision IX/16 (C) and request that the Executive Secretary compile a report of such for consideration by Parties at COP17, and subsequent CBD COPs;

16. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to proactively engage with other UN bodies discussing geoengineering, and to bring to their attention relevant decisions of the CBD, including decisions IX/16 (C) and X/33 para 8 (w).

South Africa

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

Canada

14.bis *Requests* the Executive Secretary 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.

14.ter *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.

United Arab Emirates

7.bis *Welcomes* decision 1/CMA.5 of the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change adopted at its 28th meeting, in particular paragraphs 33, 63(d), and 163.

Colombia

PP1.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.

PP1.ter *Welcoming* 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,

PP15. *Stressing* also that the achievement of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework will not be possible without urgent, effective and biodiversity-supportive climate action that leads to deep, rapid and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions in this critical decade, in particular by transitioning away from fossil fuels in energy systems, and that with increasing global warming additional human and natural systems will reach adaptation limits and the effectiveness of ecosystem-based adaptation and approaches to climate change mitigation based on ecosystems will decrease. 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

7.bis *Welcomes* the outcomes of the first Global Stock Take mandated by the Paris Agreement within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change by which emphasizes the importance of conserving, protecting and restoring nature and ecosystems towards achieving the Paris Agreement temperature goal, including through enhanced efforts towards halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030, and other terrestrial and marine ecosystems acting as sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases and by conserving biodiversity, while ensuring social and environmental safeguards, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,

New Zealand

PP. *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.

European Union and its member States

2.bis *Also welcomes* the UNFCCC COP 28 Joint Statement on Climate, Nature and People by the UNFCCC COP28 and COP30 Presidencies, the CBD COP15 and COP16 Presidencies and the UNCCD COP15 Presidency, as well as the UNFCCC decision 3/CP27 on the Sharm El Sheikh Joint Work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security, the UNFCCC COP28 UAE Declaration on Sustainable Agriculture, Resilient Food Systems, and Climate Action, as well as the UNFCCC decision 1/CMA.5 on the Outcome of the first global stocktake, in particular paragraphs 33, 55, 63 d) and 163 which address the importance of conserving, protecting and restoring nature and ecosystems towards achieving the Paris Agreement;

3bis. *Stresses* the importance of national focal points of the Convention on Biological Diversity engaging with their United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change counterparts and of enhancing collaboration among Parties to those Conventions to raise awareness of relevant

interlinkages between biodiversity and climate change so as to support relevant national planning processes, in line with national commitments, circumstances and priorities, as appropriate;

14bis. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to report on the progress of the above requests to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at a meeting before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and provide relevant recommendations for its consideration.

Japan

PP *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,

Youth/GYBN¹

3.(e)bis To ensure that potential synergies between biodiversity and climate actions that have a direct or indirect impact on land rights or human rights, including the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, should only be undertaken with their free, prior, and informed consent.

¹ This intervention was not supported by any Parties, who stated they wished to first see the text.