



Convention on Biological Diversity

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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Fifteenth meeting – Part II
Montreal, Canada, 7-19 December 2022
Agenda item 8A

DECISION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

15/2. Informing the scientific and technical evidence base for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

The Conference of the Parties

1. Welcomes the *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services¹ and the related regional and thematic assessments;

2. Also welcomes the special reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways,² and on the ocean and cryosphere in a changing climate and on climate change,³ desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems;⁴

3. Takes note of the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*,⁵ including its summary for policymakers, as well as the second edition of the *Local Biodiversity Outlooks*⁶ and the *2020 Plant Conservation Report*;⁷

¹ IPBES (2019): *Global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*. IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany.

² IPCC, 2018: *Global Warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK and New York, NY, USA.

³ IPCC, 2019: *IPCC Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK and New York, USA.

⁴ IPCC, 2019: *Climate Change and Land: An IPCC Special Report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

⁵ Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (2020). *Global Biodiversity Outlook 5*. Montreal.

⁶ Forest Peoples Programme (2020). *Local Biodiversity Outlooks 2: The contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and to renewing nature and cultures. A complement to the fifth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook*. Moreton-in-Marsh, England (United Kingdom).

⁷ Sharrock, S. (2020). *Plant Conservation Report 2020: A review of progress in implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation 2011-2020*. Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Montreal, Canada and Botanic Gardens Conservation International, Richmond, United Kingdom. *Technical Series No. 95*.

4. *Acknowledges with appreciation* the financial support provided by the Governments of Canada, Japan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as the European Union, for the preparation of the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*;

5. *Takes note* of the general conclusions from the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*;

6. *Also takes note* of the lessons learned from the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 identified in the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*;

7. *Encourages* Parties, and invites other Governments and local and subnational governments, as well as relevant organizations, as appropriate, to use the reports and to take steps to widely disseminate their findings, including by translating the reports into local languages and by producing other appropriate communication products for different stakeholders, and to make use of the reports when implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

8. *Urges* Parties to take urgent action to address the drivers of biodiversity loss as identified in the *Global Assessment* of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, as well as those of climate change and land degradation, in an integrated manner.
