GUIDANCE FOR REVISING OR UPDATING NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS TO ALIGN WITH THE KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

- 1. National biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) are the main vehicle for implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity at the national level. They are expected to be a key component of the enhanced planning, monitoring, reporting and review mechanism of the Convention for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The present document provides guidance on revising or updating NBSAPs in the light of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. This guidance is in line with Article 6 of the Convention and complements previous decisions of the Conference of the Parties on various aspects of NBSAPs (in particular decision IX/8, para. 8, and decision X/2, para. 3). This guidance also takes into account calls to integrate and mainstream biosafety and access and benefitsharing in NBSAPs pursuant to relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing, as appropriate.¹
- 2. National biodiversity strategies and action plans should be seen as an umbrella process under which all national targets and actions relevant to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework can be planned, implemented, monitored, reviewed and enhanced. They are the main instrument through which Parties establish and communicate their national contribution towards the Framework and its goals and targets. They should involve and facilitate the engagement of all government sectors at all levels of government, and all stakeholders, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth across society, to ensure that targets, actions and expected outcomes are coordinated, that the concerns of different actors are addressed, and that their ownership and commitment towards implementation are attained. The NBSAPs should promote synergies and planning across other biodiversity-related conventions and multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs).² Additionally, the NBSAP process should garner high-level political support, ensure interministerial coordination and vertical integration, and facilitate implementation.
- 3. National biodiversity strategies and action plans should be revised or updated as needed, without interrupting implementation.
- 4. In accordance with Articles 3, 6, 20 and 21 of the Convention, the revision or updating of NBSAPs to align with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including the corresponding national targets, should be self-determined by each Party in accordance with their particular conditions and capabilities.
- 5. National biodiversity strategies and action plans should promote and support increased efforts and actions, and improved implementation and consistency over time, in a cooperative and flexible manner, ensuring responsibility and transparency of information on national targets reflecting, as applicable, all the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and including information regarding means of implementation for developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States in line with the relevant Articles of the Convention.
- 6. Revised or updated NBSAPs following the adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework should contain the following common elements in order to ensure the utility of NBSAPs in the

¹ Decisions 14/31, BS-VII/5, CP-VIII/15, NP-I/6, NP-I/7 and NP-I/8.

² Note that a number of biodiversity-related MEAs have requested Parties to mainstream the implementation of their convention into the NBSAPs (e.g. resolution 8.18 of the Convention on Migratory Species, Ramsar resolution XIII.5).

enhanced implementation, monitoring, reporting and review mechanism, while retaining their flexibility and their principal role as national implementation vehicles:

- (a) National targets addressing or contributing towards each of the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and ensuring close alignment where possible, taking into account the availability of resources and means of implementation. Some Parties may wish to distinguish those targets and actions that will be implemented with already identified resources from those which they will only be able to achieve or implement if additional resources become available. National targets may leverage commitments made under other intergovernmental processes and relevant multilateral environmental agreements, including the Rio conventions;
- (b) Concrete actions, policies and programmes designed to meet the national targets and contribute to the global goals and targets, including spatial, temporal and financial aspects, as appropriate. The development of these actions should go hand in hand with the identification of financing and capacity gaps and the development of national finance plans, or similar instruments, as well as capacity-building and development plans. This should also include the provision of finance and other means of implementation;
- (c) National monitoring, reviewing and assessment. While revising or updating NBSAPs, headline indicators as well as component, complementary and other national indicators, where relevant, should be used, including to track contributions towards the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, taking into account national circumstances. NBSAPs may identify the relevant agencies responsible for collecting the data and compiling these indicators, any need for further development of such indicators, and any capacity development needs.
- 7. In order to minimize the time and resources required to revise or update NBSAPs, the alignment of existing NBSAPs and their targets with the new framework could be assessed. This assessment should consider, according to national circumstances, elements such as implementation gaps, existing goals, targets and indicators, the effectiveness of past actions, monitoring systems (including any data and/or knowledge systems and gaps), sectoral and cross-sectoral policies, finance and other means of implementation, and an assessment of how stakeholders, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth were involved in the revision and implementation. This exercise will allow the identification of those aspects or components of their NBSAPs that need to be revised or updated in the light of the new framework.
- 8. Parties may take into account different value systems, to revise or update, implement and review their NBSAPs. This may involve a national coordination mechanism, including representatives of key government ministries and other authorities at all levels, national gender and biodiversity focal points, traditional knowledge focal points, national focal points for the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols, national focal points of the biodiversity-related conventions and the Rio conventions and for the Sustainable Development Goals, representatives of national statistical institutes and other data holders, indigenous peoples and local communities, non-governmental organizations, women's groups, youth groups, the business and finance community, the scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, citizens at large, and stakeholders.
- 9. Synergies among NBSAPs and the planning and implementation mechanisms of the other biodiversity-related conventions, Rio conventions and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, and the Sustainable Development Goals should be identified and utilized to maximize efficiency and coherence.
- 10. Information on commitments from non-State actors may be a useful source of information for revising or updating NBSAPs. Additionally, Parties may include these commitments in their national targets, or they could be maintained as separate commitments from actors beyond the national Government, as appropriate to national circumstances. Double counting of commitments from non-State actors should be avoided.

TEMPLATE FOR SUBMISSION OF NATIONAL TARGETS AS PART OF NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS³ TOWARDS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

NATIONAL TARGETS				
National target 1 Full name/title of national target	Alignment with global goals and targets Goal A Goal B Goal C Goal D Global target 1 Global target 2 Enabling conditions and/or other non-target elements of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (Please specify)	Degree of alignment High	Notes This table is to be repeated for each of the national targets. Please check all relevant national targets and indicate their degree of alignment with the global targets. High = covers all elements of the global target; Medium = covers most elements of the global target; Low = covers at least one element of the global target;	
	measures or actions to achieve this natio (optional)	that will be taken		

³ This information will be collected through the online reporting tool and it will also be utilized in the national reporting template.

Indicators to be used to monitor this national target	
Headline indicators (drop-down menu of headline indicators for the global targets indicated above) □ □	
Component indicators (drop-down menu of component indicators for the global targets indicated above) □ □	
Complementary indicators (drop-down menu of complementary indicators for the global targets indicated above) □ □	
Other national indicators	
Non-State actor commitments (optional)List the non-state commitments towards this national Target:	It is important to describe in this entry how the initiative involves the
Are there any overlaps or links between this national target and targets or commitments submitted as non-State actor commitments to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework? If "Yes", please indicate which commitment(s) and which actor(s).	national Government and others. This box would be used to reduce double counting.

Means of implementation and barriers to implementation (optional)	
Please indicate if additional means of implementation are needed for the attainment of this national target.	
☐ Additional means of implementation are needed Explain:	
☐ Means of implementation available	
☐ Other	
Additional explanation: (optional)	

GLOBAL GOALS/TARGETS				
Global goals and targets	National target(s) contributing to this global target	Elements of the global targets addressed by national targets	Notes	
Global goal or target (full name/title)	(Automatically generated list from Party's input in the national targets table)	(Free text)	This table is to be repeated for each global goal and target Response is required for each of the global targets	

GLOBAL GOALS/TARGETS				
	Indicators used to assess the global goal or target	Note that the headline indicator for each		
	(Pre-populated from the indicators listed in the Party's input in the national targets table)	goal or target should be included in the list		
	Is there a reference period and national target which relates to the headline indicator? If yes,	of indicators and associated with a relevant national		
	Explanation (optional)	target.		