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### SUBSIDIARY BODY ON IMPLEMENTATION

Third meeting

Online, 16 May–13 June 2021

and Geneva, Switzerland, 14–28 March 2022

### REPORT OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON IMPLEMENTATION ON ITS THIRD MEETING

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation held its third meeting in two parts. Part I was held online, from 16 May to 13 June 2021, and part II was held in Geneva from 14 to 28 March 2022. The Subsidiary Body considered all items on its agenda and prepared a total of 19 recommendations addressing, among other things, the review of implementation of the Convention and of the Cartagena Protocol, mechanisms to support implementation, and various other policy issues. These included thirteen recommendations to the Conference of the Parties, two recommendations to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol, three recommendations to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, and one recommendation to all three bodies. Several recommendations are closely related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, which was under negotiation concurrently.

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## I. RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON IMPLEMENTATION

### 3/1. Review of progress in the implementation of the convention and the strategic plan for biodiversity 2011-2020

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation *recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:<sup>1</sup>

*The Conference of the Parties,*

[*Recalling* decision X/2 on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets,]

[*Also recalling* paragraph 3 of decision X/2, in which it urged Parties and other Governments, with the support of intergovernmental and other organizations, as appropriate, to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and in particular to develop national and regional targets, using the Strategic Plan and its Aichi Targets, as a flexible framework, in accordance with national priorities and capacities and taking into account both the global targets and the status and trends of biological diversity in the country, and the resources provided through the strategy for resource mobilization, with a view to contributing to collective global efforts to reach the global targets,]

[*Further recalling* paragraph 10 of decision X/2, in which it urged Parties, in particular developed country Parties, and invited other Governments and international financial institutions, regional development banks, and other multilateral financial institutions to provide adequate, predictable and timely financial support to developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries, the small island developing States and the most environmentally vulnerable countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, to enable the full implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and reiterated that the extent to which developing country Parties would effectively implement their commitments under this Convention would depend on the effective implementation by developed country Parties of their commitments under this Convention related to financial resources and transfer of technology,]

*Recalling* the conclusions of the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, the second edition of the *Local Biodiversity Outlooks* and the *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services that, despite some progress, none of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets has been fully achieved and that this undermines the attainment of the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and other international goals and objectives,

1. *Welcomes* the updated analysis of national biodiversity strategies and action plans<sup>2</sup> and of the national reports<sup>3</sup> and the review of progress towards the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020<sup>4</sup> provided in these documents;

2. *Welcomes also* the efforts made by Parties to reflect the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the efforts made to reflect indigenous peoples and local communities, traditional knowledge, the customary sustainable use of biodiversity and gender issues therein;

3. *Welcomes further* the efforts made by Parties to implement their national biodiversity strategies and action plans since the adoption of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and their efforts to better reflect issues related to indigenous peoples and local communities and their traditional knowledge

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<sup>1</sup> Note that this recommendation for a draft decision is complemented by the draft decision on the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* being prepared by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-fourth meeting (Contained in recommendation SBSTTA 24/1).

<sup>2</sup> CBD/SBI/3/2/Add.1.

<sup>3</sup> CBD/SBI/3/2/Add.2.

<sup>4</sup> CBD/SBI/3/2.

and the customary sustainable use of biodiversity, and to gender issues in the national implementation of the Convention;

4. *Welcomes* the efforts made by Parties to enhance the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities and stakeholders in the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the efforts of these groups to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

[5. *Notes with deep concern* [that the lack and adequate means of implementation has been a persistent obstacle to the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan in developing country Parties thus highlighting the need for enhanced international cooperation, and] that the national targets set by Parties through their national biodiversity strategies and action plans are [collectively not commensurate with the level of ambition set out in the Aichi Biodiversity Targets][ [not commensurate with the collective global efforts needed to reach the Aichi Biodiversity Targets] and that, while there has been encouraging progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, progress on the whole has been limited;]

[5 *alt Notes with deep concern* that the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets were not achieved at the global level despite strong efforts and progress in some areas;]

6. *Also notes with deep concern* that the 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action<sup>5</sup> has not been fully implemented and that while awareness and understanding of biodiversity and gender issues has increased, gender is not adequately reflected in the implementation of the Convention or in many national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

7. *Further notes with deep concern* that, despite encouraging progress, the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities and the consideration of traditional knowledge and the customary sustainable use of biodiversity have not been adequately reflected in the implementation of the Convention or in many national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

[8. *Takes note* of the lessons from the review of progress towards the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 [annexed to the present decision][presented in the note by the Executive Secretary<sup>6</sup>], and [commits to taking these lessons into account][will consider these lessons], as appropriate, with a view to enhancing the implementation of the Convention and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;]

9. *Encourages* Parties, when developing, updating or revising their national biodiversity strategies and actions, to take into account the lessons from the review of progress towards the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 as well information contained in the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, the second edition of the *Local Biodiversity Outlooks* and the review of implementation of the 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action, as appropriate and in accordance with national priorities and circumstances;

10. *Encourages* Parties and invites other Governments and organizations to support national dialogues with indigenous peoples and local communities, and relevant stakeholders, including women, and youth on the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

11. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, and with the participation of the Parties, to organize international dialogues with indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders, including women and youth on progress in the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the post-2020 gender plan of action.

[Annex

#### **LESSONS FROM THE REVIEW OF PROGRESS TOWARDS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION AND THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020**

1. Over the implementation period of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, a number of lessons have been identified in relation to national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), the national

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<sup>5</sup> Decision XII/7, annex.

<sup>6</sup> CBD/SBI/3/2.

reports, capacity-building, resource mobilization, the review of implementation and the implementation of the Convention generally. These lessons [should be taken into account in the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and its associated processes and mechanisms. They] include:

- (a) The need to keep attention and actions focused on implementation;
- (b) The need to strengthen NBSAPs and associated planning processes, including by making them whole-of-government policy instruments [at different levels];
- (c) The need to ensure that the targets, commitments or ambitions set by Parties at the national level are commensurate [and integrated] with global frameworks;
- (d) The need to reduce time lags in planning and account for time lags in implementation so as not to delay action on implementation;
- (e) The need for more effective, [efficient] comprehensive and actionable reviews of implementation;
- (f) The need for sustained and targeted support to Parties and a more concerted effort to facilitate [and link] implementation through support networks at the regional and subregional levels;
- (g) Making greater use of available guidance materials and resources and to adapt them to specific national circumstances;
- (h) The need for greater efforts to address the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss in a more integrated and holistic manner, including by implementing packages of actions composed of legal or policy frameworks, socioeconomic incentives, public and stakeholder engagement, monitoring and enforcement, and avoiding addressing related issues in isolation of one another;
- (i) The need to broaden political and general support for implementation to ensure that all levels of government and stakeholders across society are aware of the multiple values of biodiversity [, including existence values,] and related ecosystem services;
- (j) The need for partnerships at all levels to leverage broad-scale actions to garner the ownership necessary to ensure the mainstreaming of biodiversity across sectors of government, society and the economy and to enable synergies in the national implementation of the various multilateral environmental agreements;
- (k) The need for greater support of technical and scientific cooperation among Parties and capacity-building;
- (l) An overall substantial increase in total biodiversity-related funding.

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### **3/2. Assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety**

#### *The Subsidiary Body on Implementation*

1. *Takes note* of the analysis of information for the fourth assessment and review of the Protocol and the final evaluation of the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety<sup>7</sup> for the period 2011-2020, which provides a description of the status and trends in the implementation of the Protocol and the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol;<sup>8</sup>

2. *Welcomes* the input to the fourth assessment and review of the Cartagena Protocol and final evaluation of the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety for the period 2011-2020 provided by the Compliance Committee at its seventeenth meeting and by the Liaison Group on the Cartagena Protocol at its fourteenth meeting;<sup>9</sup>

3. *Acknowledges* the work undertaken by the Compliance Committee to engage with Parties not having submitted their fourth national reports so far, and encourages the Committee to continue its efforts in this regard;

4. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, at its tenth meeting, adopt a decision along the following lines:

#### *The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety*

1. *Recognizes* the usefulness of the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety for the period 2011-2020<sup>7</sup> in supporting national implementation;

2. *Recognizes also* that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework must contribute to the implementation of and compliance with the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, and acknowledges the relevance of the Protocol and its implementation plan and capacity-building action plan to the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

3. *Welcomes* the contribution of the Liaison Group on the Cartagena Protocol and the Compliance Committee to the fourth assessment and review of the Protocol and the final evaluation of the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety for the period 2011-2020,<sup>9</sup> and requests them to continue providing input to the fifth assessment and review and evaluation process of the follow-up to the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol, as appropriate;

#### **A. National biosafety frameworks**

4. *Welcomes* the progress in establishing functional administrative arrangements, noting that almost all Parties have permanent staff to administer the functions related to biosafety;

[5. *Urges* Parties to reaffirm the precautionary approach contained in principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development;<sup>10</sup>]

6. *Also urges* Parties to allocate the necessary resources for the operation of their biosafety institutions, given the crucial role of these institutions in implementing the Protocol[, in accordance with Article 28 of the Protocol;]

7. *Further urges* Parties to mobilize resources from all available national and international sources, including international cooperation and the private sector, to further support operation of their biosafety institutions;

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<sup>7</sup> Decision BS-V/16, annex I.

<sup>8</sup> CBD/SBI/3/3/Add.1.

<sup>9</sup> CBD/SBI/3/3, annexes I and II, respectively.

<sup>10</sup> *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 3-14 June 1992, Volume I: Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.1.8), Resolution 1, Annex I.

8. *Notes* with grave concern that just over half of the Parties have fully introduced the necessary legal, administrative and other measures to implement their obligations under the Protocol and that limited progress has been made in this regard since the mid-term evaluation of the Strategic Plan;<sup>11</sup>

9. *Urges* Parties that have not yet fully done so to put in place legal, administrative and other measures to implement their obligations under the Protocol, in particular biosafety legislation, as a matter of priority, and recognizes that further support is needed in this area;

10. *Encourages* Parties to consider indigenous peoples and local communities, gender, women, youth and [human] rights-based approaches in their national biosafety frameworks;

## **B. Coordination and support**

11. *Recognizes* the importance of coordination among relevant authorities and at various levels and of mainstreaming biosafety across relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral instruments, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans, for advancing the implementation of the Protocol;

12. *Welcomes* the support for capacity-building provided in furtherance of the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol, but notes with concern the lack of progress in meeting capacity-building needs in most regions;

13. *Underlines* the ongoing need for developing and strengthening the capacities of Parties to implement the Protocol, including in the light of the ongoing rapid development of [modern] biotechnologies [relevant for the Cartagena Protocol], and recognizes the facilitative role that the post-2020 capacity-building action plan for the Protocol can play in this regard;

14. *Encourages* Parties to cooperate in biosafety capacity-building, including at the regional level;

15. *Notes* with concern that fewer Parties had access to additional financial resources beyond their national budgets, compared to the third assessment and review and mid-term evaluation of the Strategic Plan;

16. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties, in adopting its guidance to the financial mechanism with respect to support for the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, [invite][request] the Global Environment Facility to continue to assist eligible Parties in undertaking activities in the following priority areas based on the needs for further support identified in the present decision: development and implementation of legal, administrative and other measures to implement the Protocol; risk assessment and risk management; detection and identification of living modified organisms; public awareness, education and participation; socio-economic considerations; liability and redress; national reporting; and technology transfer;

17. [Invites][Requests] the Global Environment Facility to establish a funding window for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to support eligible Parties in implementing the Protocol;

18. *Urges* Parties[, in accordance with Articles 22 and 28 of the Protocol,] and invites other Governments, donors and biosafety capacity-building initiatives [to make resources available] to support Parties in their efforts to strengthen capacities and enhance the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol in the priority areas referred to in paragraph 15 above;

## **C. Risk assessment and risk management**

19. *Welcomes* the progress made by Parties in carrying out risk assessments pursuant to the Protocol and in publishing risk assessment summary reports along with decisions on the Biosafety Clearing-House;

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<sup>11</sup> See decision VIII/15.



20. *Also welcomes* the progress made by Parties in adopting common approaches to risk assessment, in accordance with Annex III of the Cartagena Protocol, and risk management and in adopting or using voluntary guidance documents for the purpose of conducting risk assessments or evaluating risk assessment summary reports submitted by notifiers;

21. *Recognizes* the need for further support for risk assessment and risk management, including by strengthening human resource capacities and by facilitating access to sufficient financial resources, adequate scientific knowledge and technical infrastructure, also taking into account [[relevant] indigenous][indigenous peoples and local communities] and [local][traditional] knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies;

#### **D. Living modified organisms or traits that may have adverse effects**

22. *Commends* the large number of Parties that have established the capacities to [detect,] identify, assess and monitor living modified organisms or traits that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity;

23. *Recognizes*, however, that further support is needed for strengthening human resource and institutional capacities, especially through enhanced international cooperation among Parties, to identify living modified organisms or specific traits that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and for facilitating access to adequate technical infrastructure for identifying, assessing and monitoring living modified organisms[, in accordance with Article 16];

#### **E. Liability and redress**

24. *Notes [with regret]* the limited number of Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety that have ratified the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress;

25. *Requests* the Executive Secretary[, subject to the availability of resources,] to undertake [[awareness-raising] [and capacity-building]] activities to support ratification efforts, and invites other partners to also undertake awareness-raising activities on the Supplementary Protocol;

26. *Welcomes* the progress by Parties to the Supplementary Protocol in introducing measures to implement the Supplementary Protocol while recognizing that support is needed for those Parties to the Supplementary Protocol that are facing challenges in this regard;

#### **F. Handling, transport, packaging and identification**

27. *Welcomes* the fact that almost all Parties have trained some laboratory personnel in the detection of living modified organisms, while recognizing that about half of these Parties have indicated that more training would be required;

28. *Notes* that most Parties reported having reliable access to laboratory facilities, yet notes with concern that other Parties continue to face challenges and that support is needed in that regard;

#### **G. Socio-economic considerations**

29. *Notes* that about half of Parties have specific approaches or requirements that facilitate how socio-economic considerations should be taken into account in decision-making with regard to living modified organisms[, and [encourages][invites] Parties that have not yet done so to develop such approaches or requirements, as appropriate and in accordance with Article 26 of the Protocol and their circumstances and capacities];

30. *Notes* that more information on methodologies and approaches should be gathered and shared, and encourages Parties to exchange research and information on socio-economic considerations to support [those] Parties [that wish to do so] to take socio-economic considerations into account [in accordance with Article 26[, paragraph 1][, and Article 20] of the Protocol];

31. *Also encourages* Parties to promote the involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and [youth,] [cultures][the relation between nature and culture] when undertaking research on socio-economic considerations;

#### **H. Transit, contained use, unintentional transboundary movements and emergency measures**

32. *Welcomes* the fact that approximately three quarters of Parties have measures in place to regulate contained use of living modified organisms and living modified organisms in transit;

33. *Welcomes also* the fact that nearly three quarters of Parties have the capacity to take appropriate measures in case of unintentional transboundary movements of living modified organisms;

34. *Encourages* Parties that have not yet done so to adopt the necessary measures to regulate contained use of living modified organisms and living modified organisms in transit as well as unintentional transboundary movement of living modified organisms, and recognizes the importance of supporting those Parties in adopting such measures and developing capacities in that regard;

#### **I. Information-sharing**

35. *Notes* the positive trends regarding information-sharing on the Biosafety Clearing-House, including in relation to the number of national records and reference records published, and the number of visitors;

36. *Calls* on Parties and encourages other users to ensure that records remain up to date;

37. *Welcomes* the fact that almost all Parties have designated their national focal point for the Cartagena Protocol and their focal point for the Biosafety Clearing-House;

38. *Notes* the progress by Parties in designating their point of contact for the purposes of receiving notifications under Article 17 (Unintentional transboundary movements and emergency measures);

39. *Urges* Parties that have not yet completely done so to make all required information available to the Biosafety Clearing-House and keep their records up to date, focusing in particular on information related to: (a) national legislation, regulations and guidelines; (b) summaries of risk assessments; (c) final decisions regarding the importation or release of living modified organisms; (d) national focal points, national points of contact and competent national authorities; (e) information on bilateral, regional or multilateral agreements or arrangements into which they have entered; and (f) information concerning illegal transboundary movements of living modified organisms;

40. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to ensure that adequate support is provided to the Biosafety Clearing-House to enable the mechanism to function to its full capacity and potential;

#### **J. Compliance and review**

41. *Notes* considerable variations in progress by Parties to comply with key obligations under the Protocol;

42. *Welcomes* the progress made by Parties in complying with their obligations under the Protocol, including the obligations concerning: (a) making certain information available to the Biosafety Clearing House; and (b) the designation of national focal points and competent national authorities;

43. *Notes with concern* that a large number of Parties are not in full compliance with key obligations under the Protocol, including: (a) the obligation to take the necessary legal,

administrative and other measures to implement the Protocol, and (b) the obligation to submit a national report in a timely manner;

44. *Recognizes* the need for Parties to have in place monitoring and enforcement systems for the implementation of the Protocol;

45. *Welcomes* the Compliance Committee's supportive role, carried out pursuant to decision BS-V/1, as a contribution to the progress reported by Parties in implementing their obligations under the Protocol;

46. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, as appropriate and following guidance provided by the Compliance Committee, to continue following up with Parties that have not yet fully complied with their obligations under the Protocol, and requests Parties to collaborate fully in this regard;

#### **K. Public awareness and participation, biosafety education and training**

47. *Stresses* the importance of public awareness, education and participation for the implementation of the Protocol, recognizing that more support in this area is needed;

48. *Notes* the progress in the development of mechanisms for public participation in decision-making on living modified organisms and in the number of Parties that have academic institutions that offer biosafety education and training programmes;

49. *Encourages* Parties and invites other users to share relevant materials on public awareness, education and participation through the Biosafety Clearing-House;

#### **L. Outreach and cooperation**

50. *Stresses* the importance of cooperation among Parties in addition to cooperation among intergovernmental organizations to support the implementation of the Protocol;

51. *Also stresses* the importance of outreach and cooperation with indigenous peoples and local communities as well as women, youth and other relevant stakeholders for the effective implementation of the Protocol;

[52. *Encourages* Parties to provide support, especially for developing countries, for effective participation in biotechnological and biosafety research activities, in accordance with Article 22 of the Protocol and Article 19 of the Convention.]

### 3/3. Gender plan of action for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

*The Subsidiary Body on Implementation,*

*Recalling* decisions XII/7 on mainstreaming gender considerations and IX/24 on the first gender plan of action for the Convention,

*Recalling also* the decision of the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting to establish a comprehensive, participatory and gender responsive process for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

1. *Takes note* of the findings of the review of implementation of the 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action,<sup>12</sup> which identified the need for a new gender plan of action or strategy to support the implementation of a gender responsive post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

2. *Welcomes* with appreciation the participation and contributions to the preparation of the gender plan of action by Parties, other Governments, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, United Nations and international organizations, and other relevant organizations and stakeholders;

3. *Recognizes* that coherence with relevant United Nations processes, in particular the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, through national implementation, will contribute to improving the efficiency and effectiveness of efforts to mainstream gender considerations into action to address biodiversity loss and achieve the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

[4. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decisions XII/7 and IX/24, welcoming earlier versions of a gender plan of action for the Convention,

*Recognizing* the importance of advancing efforts to achieve gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment to ensure the effective implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

*Also recognizing* that the full and effective participation and leadership of women in all aspects of Convention processes, particularly in policy and action at national and local levels, is vital for achieving long-term biodiversity goals and the 2050 Vision of Living in Harmony with Nature,

1. *Adopts* the gender plan of action;

2. *Urges* Parties, and invites other Governments, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, and relevant organizations to implement the gender plan of action to support and advance gender mainstreaming and gender responsive implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

3. *Invites* relevant organizations of the United Nations family and other international organizations and initiatives to support coherent gender responsive implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, through identifying synergies and drawing on relevant experience from related processes;

4. *Urges* Parties and invites where appropriate, relevant organizations to incorporate the gender plan of action in national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and to include gender-specific indicators in the development of national indicators, collecting data disaggregated by sex, age and other demographic factors and gender indicators, where possible;

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<sup>12</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/2a29/307a/3235fdabd9edd01b9576e42b/sbi-03-02-add3-en.pdf>

5. *Invites* Parties to implement the gender plan of action in synergy with gender plans or strategies developed under other relevant multilateral environmental agreements or related multilateral processes, as appropriate;

6. *Encourages* Parties to submit information on efforts and steps taken to implement the gender plan of action in their national reporting, including sex-disaggregated data;

7. *Also encourages* Parties to appoint and provide support for a national gender and biodiversity focal point for biodiversity negotiations, implementation and monitoring;

8. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women's and youth organizations, and other relevant stakeholders, to facilitate outreach and capacity-building and development activities with a view to exchanging experiences, good practices, and lessons learned, to support the implementation of the gender plan of action;

9. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, based inter alia on the information received pursuant to paragraph 6 above and with the support of relevant partners, to undertake a mid-term review of implementation of the gender plan of action, identifying progress, lessons learned, and further work to be undertaken for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fifth meeting;

10. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility<sup>13</sup> and relevant bilateral and multilateral funding organizations to provide technical and financial support as well as capacity-building and development, for implementation of the gender plan of action;

11. *Invites* Parties to increase representation of women in their delegations to meetings of the Convention on Biological Diversity, with a view to achieving gender balance, including through requests for support for participation through the Special Voluntary Trust Fund (BZ), where applicable;

12. *Also invites* Parties, and relevant public and private entities, to increase the gender responsiveness of biodiversity capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, provision of financial resources, and other means of implementation, with the aim of strengthening the support for the full and effective participation of women and girls.

#### *Annex*

### **GENDER PLAN OF ACTION**

#### **PURPOSE**

1. The purpose of the gender plan of action is to support and promote the gender responsive implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The plan will also support a gender responsive approach to applying the implementation mechanisms associated with the framework.

#### **I. MODALITIES**

2. The implementation of the gender plan of action and its proposed expected outcomes, objectives, and actions,<sup>14</sup> are based on the following modalities:

(a) Maximizing synergies between gender equality and the conservation, sustainable use and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources considering also the consequences of climate change and land and sea-use change as drivers of biodiversity loss. Recognizing the links between gender equality and key environmental concerns, the implementation of the gender plan of

<sup>13</sup> Invitation to the Global Environment Facility to be added in the relevant decision.

<sup>14</sup> These modalities are put forward as measures to ensure the effective implementation of the gender plan of action. As the plan is intended to enable the gender-responsive implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, the modalities put forward may also be considered relevant to the implementation of the framework.

action aims to mainstream gender and contribute to maximizing synergies between these areas, towards meeting shared objectives and supporting the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

(b) Ensuring coherence and coordination with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals include gender equality as both a standalone goal and critical cross-cutting component, and emphasize the indivisibility of the different goals and targets. The gender plan of action is intended to complement and support the implementation of the different Sustainable Development Goals, in line with the biodiversity agenda and the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

(c) Applying a human rights-based approach to advancing gender equality in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, [and recognizing that a clean, healthy and sustainable environment is important for the enjoyment of human rights]. International human rights instruments and mechanisms, including the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the committee of experts it establishes, offer critical guidance for gender responsive environmental action that benefits both people and planet;

(d) Addressing the intersecting ways in which gender inequalities may be amplified for women and girls in all their diversity. Women and men and boys and girls around the world experience marginalization in different, multiple and intersecting ways depending on their ethnicity, social status, caste, sexual orientation [and gender identity,] age, and environment, among other factors. Recognizing the structural barriers and power imbalances that hamper inclusiveness of the whole of society, the implementation of the gender plan of action will take an intersectional approach, prioritizing the needs and interests of all women and girls, with particular attention to those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination. The implementation of the gender plan of action will also seek to ensure the engagement of men and boys, to ensure a collaborative and supportive approach towards achieving gender equality in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources;

(e) Ensuring meaningful and effective engagement and empowerment of women and girls from indigenous peoples and local communities. Indigenous women and girls and those from local communities are integrally involved in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and yet continue to face discrimination and remain marginalized in decision-making processes, access and ownership over resources including land, and in the receipt of benefits associated with [biological and] genetic resources [and ecosystem services]. As such, it is proposed that implementation of the gender plan of action include a focus on empowering and supporting the meaningful, informed and effective engagement of women and girls from indigenous peoples and local communities to address their rights, needs and interests, and to recognize and value their traditional knowledge, innovations, practices, technologies and cultures and their related rights in support of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and in the fair and equitable sharing of benefits.

3. For readability, individual references to women and girls from indigenous peoples and local communities, and [women and girls in all their diversity,] are not included in each of the statements put forward below. The gender plan of action includes a focus on supporting the effective engagement of women and girls from indigenous peoples and local communities, and those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, in all actions. The references to “women and girls” in the expected outcomes, objectives and actions should thus be understood to include women and girls in all of their diversity, including from indigenous peoples and local communities and those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination. When consulting women and girls from indigenous peoples and local communities it should be done under the principle of free, prior and informed consent.

### **III. EXPECTED OUTCOMES AND OBJECTIVES**

4. The gender plan of action contains three expected outcomes, under which are grouped a series of indicative objectives and actions and associated deliverables and timelines, as provided in the table below. The expected outcomes, objectives and actions of the gender plan of action are put forward with the aim of supporting the achievement of all the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in a

gender responsive manner, recognizing that effective action on biodiversity requires all members of society to be fully engaged.<sup>15</sup>

5. The indicative actions are intended to guide efforts to achieve the objectives of the plan, through a variety of measures directed at developing capacity and knowledge, preparing and applying guidance and relevant recommendations, fostering engagement, and facilitating and strengthening financing, among others. These actions are proposed as areas for which particular attention is needed, recognizing that other actions may be required both to complement and further define the efforts to achieve the associated objectives at national, subnational, as well as regional and international levels. Possible deliverables and proposed timelines are put forward to guide the implementation of the different actions.

6. The process for developing a gender plan of action is based on the understanding that all relevant actors have a role to play in implementing the Convention and supporting the objectives of gender mainstreaming. Taking a gender-responsive approach to the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the Convention entails a participatory, inclusive process. As such, Parties, together with subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, international and United Nations system entities, indigenous peoples and local communities, women's groups, youth, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders are invited to support the effective implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including the gender plan of action.

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<sup>15</sup> CBD/SBI/3/INF/41.

**GENDER PLAN OF ACTION**

<b>A. Objectives</b>	<b>B. Indicative actions</b>	<b>C. Possible deliverables</b>	<b>D. Proposed timelines</b>	<b>E. Responsible actors</b>	<b>Row number</b>
<b>Expected outcome 1:</b> [All genders,] in particular women and girls, have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention					<b>1</b>
1.1 Increase women and girls' [rights to ownership and control over land and natural resources and access to water,] to support the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	Compile baseline data and research on the relationship between conservation interventions, sustainable use and women and girls' [rights to ownership and control over land and natural resources and access to water,] and prepare guidance for national-level action	Baseline data, research and guidance on women and girls' [rights to ownership and control over land and natural resources and access to water] in the context of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use made available to Parties for SBI-4	<i>Timeframe:</i> 2024	<i>Leading:</i> Secretariat, relevant organizations  <i>Contributing:</i> Parties	<b>2</b>
	Take measures to update national legislation so that women and girls have equitable access to ownership and control over biological resources, as well as land and waters	Created or updated legislation that provides equal rights of access, ownership and control of land and waters for women and men	<i>Timeframe:</i> 2030	<i>Leading:</i> Parties, relevant organizations	<b>3</b>
	Support women's organizations and networks to have equal opportunities to lead or participate in decision-making on policies relating to the three objectives of the Convention, including related to land and waters, land tenure and property reforms through inter alia, consultation of women, in accordance with national law, and the provision of financial support	Consultations that included effective engagement of women and girls' organizations/networks; Financial and other relevant support provided to women and girls' organizations/networks to strengthen their capacity	<i>Timeframe:</i> 2030	<i>Leading:</i> Parties, relevant organizations	<b>4</b>
1.2 Ensure equal access for women and girls to resources, services and technologies to	Conduct participatory assessments with baselines to identify gender gaps and effective measures to enable equal access to resources,	Assessments undertaken and compilation shared through side events and on webpages of the Convention	<i>Timeframe:</i> 2026	<i>Leading:</i> Parties, relevant organizations  <i>Contributing:</i> Secretariat	<b>5</b>



A. Objectives	B. Indicative actions	C. Possible deliverables	D. Proposed timelines	E. Responsible actors	Row number
support their engagement in the governance, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (including financial services, credit, education, training and relevant information among others)	services and technologies relevant for the governance, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity				
	Take targeted measures to facilitate equal access of women to financial services and credit, and of women and girls to education, training, information, among other relevant resources, services and technologies relevant for their engagement in the governance, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources	Initiatives/programmes established or enhanced to facilitate equal access of women to financial services and credit, and of women and girls to training, information and other relevant measures	<i>Timeframe:</i> 2030	<i>Leading:</i> Parties, relevant organizations <i>Contributing:</i> Secretariat	<b>6</b>
	[Adopt specific measures to respect, preserve and maintain the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of women and girls from indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as their corresponding rights relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity]	[Assessment and case studies undertaken on specific measures and policies to respect, preserve and maintain traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of women and girls from indigenous peoples and local communities]	<i>[Timeframe:</i> 2030]	<i>[Leading:</i> Parties, IPLCs, relevant organizations, the research community, Secretariat]	
1.3 Ensure gender equitable access in relation to access and benefit-sharing instruments, as appropriate	Develop, test and promote relevant methodologies to mainstream gender perspectives in access and benefit-sharing instruments, as appropriate	Guidance on mainstreaming gender in relation to access and benefit-sharing instruments made available to Parties	<i>Timeframe:</i> 2026	<i>Leading:</i> Relevant organizations, the research community, Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> Parties	<b>7</b>
1.4 Promote women's	Conduct assessments on gender roles across	Assessments and case studies inform decision-	<i>Timeframe:</i> 2026	<i>Leading:</i> Private	<b>8</b>

A. Objectives	B. Indicative actions	C. Possible deliverables	D. Proposed timelines	E. Responsible actors	Row number
empowerment and entrepreneurial opportunities in biodiversity-based supply chains and sectors, that support sustainable management and production practices	biodiversity-based supply chains and sectors to determine gender gaps and make use of assessments already undertaken in this regard	making and are shared through webinars and side events		sector, Parties, relevant organizations <i>Contributing:</i> Secretariat	
	Implement supportive interventions to promote women’s empowerment and entrepreneurial opportunities in biodiversity-based supply chains and sectors that support sustainable management and production practices	[Capacity-building and development workshops and training sessions carried out for women focused on empowerment and entrepreneurial opportunities relevant to biodiversity-based supply chains and sectors]	<i>Timeframe:</i> [Ongoing]	<i>Leading:</i> Private sector, Parties, relevant organizations	<b>9</b>
1.5 Identify and eliminate, prevent and respond, to all forms of gender-based discrimination and violence in particular in relation to control, ownership and access to sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity, including protecting women environmental human rights defenders and park rangers	Develop and deploy data, tools, and strategies, to understand and address gender-based violence and biodiversity linkages, including with a focus on the protection of women environmental human rights defenders, to support biodiversity policy and programming development and implementation	Data and/or knowledge products, campaigns, tools, webinars, on the links between gender-based violence and biodiversity, produced and made available to Parties and stakeholders	<i>Timeframe:</i> 2026	<i>Leading:</i> Relevant organizations , Secretariat <i>Contributing:</i> Parties	<b>10</b>
	Effective measures are taken to eliminate, prevent and respond, to all forms of gender-based discrimination and violence in particular in relation to control,	[Case studies are compiled and shared on implementing measures to eliminate, prevent and respond to all forms of gender-based discrimination and	<i>Timeframe:</i> 2026]	<i>Leading:</i> Parties, relevant organizations , the research community]	

A. Objectives	B. Indicative actions	C. Possible deliverables	D. Proposed timelines	E. Responsible actors	Row number
	ownership and access to sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity, including protecting women environmental human rights defenders and park rangers	violence related to control, ownership, and access to sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity, including protecting women environmental human rights defenders and park rangers]			
<b>Expected outcome 2:</b> Biodiversity policy, planning and programming decisions address equally the perspectives, interests, needs and human rights of [all genders,] in particular [of] women and girls					<b>11</b>
2.1 Increase opportunities and strengthen the meaningful and effective participation and leadership of women at all levels of action, engagement and decision-making related to the three objectives of the Convention	Convene an expert group meeting, including women environmental human rights defenders, to develop guidance and recommendations to aimed at eliminating gender disparities in the participation and leadership of women and decision-making related to the three objectives of the Convention	Report of Expert Group meeting and recommendations made available to Parties and stakeholders	<i>Timeframe:</i> 2024	<i>Leading:</i> Secretariat, relevant organizations , Parties	<b>12</b>
	Apply guidance and recommendations to ensure women’s informed and effective participation and equal leadership in governance bodies at all levels related to the three objectives of the Convention	Data/information on women’s participation and leadership in biodiversity-related governance bodies are included in national reports under the Convention on Biological Diversity	<i>Timeframe:</i> 2026	<i>Leading:</i> Parties, relevant organizations	<b>13</b>
2.2 Enhance the meaningful and effective participation and leadership of women in processes under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including through the	Support capacity development in leadership, negotiation, and facilitation for women delegates, including through webinars and in-session training, through remote and in-person modalities	Webinars, in-session training, active engagement of representatives in the Friends of Gender Equality Group under the Convention on Biological Diversity	<i>Timeframe:</i> 2026	<i>Leading:</i> Secretariat, relevant organizations	<b>14</b>
	Ensure gender expertise included in all advisory and expert bodies under	Gender experts/women’s group representatives are included in all advisory	<i>Timeframe:</i> 2026	<i>Leading:</i> Secretariat	<b>15</b>

A. Objectives	B. Indicative actions	C. Possible deliverables	D. Proposed timelines	E. Responsible actors	Row number
engagement of women's groups and women delegates	the Convention on Biological Diversity	and expert bodies/-meetings under the Convention on Biological Diversity			
	Undertake assessments to determine measures to enable women's meaningful, informed and effective participation in the new programme of work on Article 8(j) and analyse gender considerations to be addressed in this work programme	Measures to enable women's meaningful, informed and effective participation and gender considerations are incorporated in the new programme of work on Article 8(j)	<i>Timeframe:</i> 2024	<i>Leading:</i> Indigenous peoples and local communities, Parties, relevant organizations <i>Contributing:</i> Secretariat	<b>16</b>
2.3 Integrate [human rights][women's rights] and gender equality considerations into national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs)	Provide capacity-building and development opportunities for governments at all levels and other relevant stakeholders on gender responsive development, planning, implementation, budgeting, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of NBSAPs	Capacity-building and development initiatives undertaken, templates, guides and toolkits developed	<i>Timeframe:</i> [Ongoing] <sup>16</sup>	<i>Leading:</i> Relevant organizations, Parties, Secretariat	<b>18</b>
	Appoint national gender-biodiversity focal points to support knowledge exchange, sharing experiences and best practices, peer-to-peer learning, mentoring and coaching	National gender-biodiversity focal points nominated, learning activities conducted, recommendations for support prepared, and an awareness raising/knowledge sharing plan developed	<i>Timeframe:</i> 2024	<i>Leading:</i> Parties <i>Contributing:</i> Secretariat, relevant organizations	<b>19</b>
	Engage all relevant stakeholders, particularly women's groups, gender institutions and gender experts and indigenous peoples and local communities, in the process of developing and updating NBSAPs and	Gender responsive NBSAPs	<i>Timeframe:</i> 2026	<i>Leading:</i> Parties, relevant organizations	<b>20</b>

<sup>16</sup> As per decision under item 9

A. Objectives	B. Indicative actions	C. Possible deliverables	D. Proposed timelines	E. Responsible actors	Row number
	related biodiversity policies, plans, and strategies at all levels				
<b>Expected outcome 3:</b> Enabling conditions are created to ensure gender responsive implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework					<b>21</b>
3.1 Develop national capacity to produce and use gender and biodiversity data, including relevant data disaggregation (e.g. sex, age, ethnicity and other demographic factors)	Build knowledge and capacity of national statistical offices to ensure the systematic collection of sex disaggregated biodiversity data and the development and use of relevant gender-specific indicators	Training tools developed and capacity development support provided, available data disaggregated by sex	<i>Timeframe:</i> 2026	<i>Leading:</i> Parties, relevant organizations	<b>22</b>
	Share sample indicators, data, best practices and relevant guidance on developing and monitoring data disaggregated by sex and other demographic factors, per sector	Webinars, in-session workshops, prepare report highlighting best practices	<i>Timeframe:</i> 2026	<i>Leading:</i> Parties, Secretariat, relevant organizations	<b>23</b>
3.2 Strengthen the evidence base, understanding and analysis of the gender-related impacts of the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the role of women and girls as agents of change in achieving its goals and targets, including insights from traditional knowledge of women and girls	Undertake research and analysis, and collect and apply information and data, including gender-differentiated traditional knowledge, on the gender-differentiated impacts of the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the role of women and girls as agents of change	Information materials, available data sources/databases, reports and compilation documents shared through webinars, side events at meetings of Convention bodies, social media and on gender webpages of the Convention	<i>Timeframe:</i> 2026	<i>Leading:</i> Parties, relevant organizations <i>Contributing:</i> Secretariat	<b>24</b>

A. Objectives	B. Indicative actions	C. Possible deliverables	D. Proposed timelines	E. Responsible actors	Row number
from indigenous peoples and local communities					
3.3 Support access to information and public participation of women and girls' organizations, networks, leaders and gender experts in the resourcing, implementation, monitoring and reporting on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework	Organize capacity-building and development workshops and prepare guidelines to enhance the capacity of women and girls' organizations, networks and gender experts to support planning, implementation and reporting on national biodiversity strategies and action plans and related activities, including integration of gender considerations into all biodiversity programming at all levels	Capacity-building and development workshops undertaken, and guidelines prepared Reporting on capacity-building and development initiatives and engagement of women's organizations, networks and gender experts included in national reports under the Convention on Biological Diversity	Timeframe: 2026  Timeframe: 2030	<i>Leading:</i> Secretariat, relevant organizations <i>Contributing:</i> Parties  <i>Leading:</i> Parties, relevant organizations <i>Contributing:</i> Secretariat	<b>25</b>
3.4 Ensure coherent gender responsive implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, through identifying synergies and drawing on relevant experience from related United Nations and international processes	Promote gender-biodiversity linkages in relevant tools, information and activities of United Nations and international processes, and undertake joint activities with Rio conventions, United Nations and international gender partners	Relevant linkages with United Nations and international processes promoted, joint activities, including high-level events at major international meetings	<i>Timeframe:</i> 2030	<i>Leading:</i> Secretariat, United Nations and international partners	<b>26</b>
	Establish coordination mechanisms among women and girls' organizations/networks, ministries or other institutions responsible for gender and those responsible for the environment, relevant focal points, and local partners to strengthen coherent programming on gender and biodiversity-related issues	National-level gender-biodiversity/environment working groups/coordination mechanisms established, reports on progress provided; In-session workshop / side event to exchange experiences and discuss gaps, challenges	<i>Timeframe:</i> 2026	<i>Leading:</i> Parties, relevant organizations	<b>27</b>

A. Objectives	B. Indicative actions	C. Possible deliverables	D. Proposed timelines	E. Responsible actors	Row number
3.5 Ensure that national reports and submissions under the Convention on Biological Diversity provide information on the implementation of the gender plan of action and gender-responsive implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework	Identify and compile best practices, lessons learned and gaps in gender responsive implementation, monitoring and reporting, with the engagement of women’s organizations and networks, and gender experts	Best practices, lessons learned and identified gaps presented in in-session meetings or side events and shared on the website of the Convention on Biological Diversity	<i>Timeframe:</i> 2026	<i>Leading:</i> Parties, women’s groups/-networks, relevant organizations, Secretariat	<b>28</b>
	Use gender-specific indicators and data disaggregated by sex in reporting on progress towards implementation of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and report on progress in implementation of the gender plan of action	National reports under the Convention on Biological Diversity include reporting on implementation of the gender plan of action and include gender-specific indicators and sex-disaggregated data	<i>Timeframe:</i> 2030	<i>Leading:</i> Parties	<b>29</b>
	Integrate reporting on women’s and girl’s contributions to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and on the mainstreaming of gender considerations into NBSAPs, including their implementation, budgeting and reporting, in existing national reporting mechanisms	National reports under the Convention on Biological Diversity include reporting on women’s and girl’s contributions to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and on the mainstreaming of gender considerations into NBSAPs, including their implementation, budgeting and reporting	<i>Timeframe:</i> 2030	<i>Leading:</i> Parties, relevant organizations	<b>30</b>
3.6 Allocate adequate human and financial resources to support rights-based gender-responsive implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,	Raise awareness of the financial and technical support available for promoting gender responsive approaches to biodiversity-related policies, plans, strategies and action, including good practices to facilitate access to finance for grass-roots women’s organizations, indigenous	Webinars, communication materials, in-session workshops	<i>Timeframe:</i> 2024, 2026	<i>Leading:</i> Secretariat, relevant organizations	<b>31</b>

<b>A. Objectives</b>	<b>B. Indicative actions</b>	<b>C. Possible deliverables</b>	<b>D. Proposed timelines</b>	<b>E. Responsible actors</b>	<b>Row number</b>
including by tracking and reporting resource allocations for gender initiatives, and applying gender-responsive budgeting	peoples and local communities				
	Establish targeted funding programmes or budget lines to support gender-responsive implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the gender plan of action	Targeted funding programmes and budget lines	<i>Timeframe:</i> 2026	<i>Leading:</i> Parties, Global Environment Facility, Green Climate Fund	<b>32</b>

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**3/4. Implementation plan and capacity-building action plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety**

*The Subsidiary Body on Implementation*

**A. Implementation plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety**

1. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol, at its tenth meeting, adopt a decision along the following lines:

*The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,*

*Recognizing* the usefulness of the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety for the Period 2011-2020<sup>17</sup> to support national implementation,

*Recalling* decision CP-9/7, in which it decided to develop an implementation plan for the Cartagena Protocol that is anchored in and complementary to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

*Also recalling* decision CP-9/3, in which it acknowledged the need for a specific action plan for capacity-building for implementation of the Cartagena Protocol and its Supplementary Protocol that is aligned with the implementation plan and complementary to the long-term strategic framework for capacity development to support implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

*Welcoming* the contribution to the development of the implementation plan by the Liaison Group on the Cartagena Protocol, and the review by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting,

*Acknowledging* the relevance of the Protocol, its implementation plan and the capacity-building action plan as interlinked but separate plans to the achievement of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity,

*Recognizing* the need to periodically set priorities to plan for and programme work to be undertaken within the time period of the implementation plan,

[1. *Adopts* the implementation plan as contained in annex I to the present decision;]

[2. *Welcomes* the post-2020 global biodiversity framework adopted in decision 15/-;]

3. *Recognizes* the complementarity of the implementation plan to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and that the implementation plan can contribute to the achievement of the biosafety target in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, especially for Parties to the Convention that are also Parties to the Cartagena Protocol;

4. *Urges* Parties and invites other Governments to review and align, as appropriate, their national action plans and programmes relevant to the implementation of the Protocol, including their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, with the implementation plan;

5. *Also urges* Parties and invites other Governments and donors to allocate adequate resources necessary to expedite the implementation of the implementation plan [, and provide new financial resources to enable developing country Parties to implement the plan in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention and Article 28 of the Protocol] and recognizes in particular the role [of] the Global Environment Facility [plays in supporting capacity-building to implement][in operating the financial mechanism for] the Protocol;

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<sup>17</sup> Decision [BS-V/16](#).

[6. *Further urges* Parties to mobilize resources from all sources, including through international cooperation and the private sector, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention and Article 28 of the Protocol;]

7. *Decides* that the baseline for the implementation plan shall comprise information gathered in the fourth reporting cycle;<sup>18</sup>

8. *Also decides* to conduct a midterm evaluation of the implementation plan in conjunction with the fifth assessment and review of the Protocol;

9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary (a) to include in the reporting format for the fifth national report on the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety questions designed to elicit information on the indicators of the implementation plan; and (b) to analyse and synthesize that information to facilitate the midterm evaluation in conjunction with the fifth assessment and review of the Cartagena Protocol, and make this information available to the Liaison Group and, as appropriate, the Compliance Committee;

10. *Requests* the Liaison Group on the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Compliance Committee, as appropriate, working in a complementary and non-duplicative manner, to contribute to the midterm evaluation of the implementation plan, and to submit its conclusions for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation;

11. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its [5]th meeting to consider the information provided and conclusions reached by the Liaison Group and the Compliance Committee, and to submit its findings and recommendations to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol at its [--]th meeting with a view to facilitating the midterm evaluation of the implementation plan.

**B. Capacity-building action plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya Kuala-Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress**

2. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol, at its tenth meeting, adopt a decision along the following lines:

*The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,*

*Recognizing* the usefulness of the Framework and Action Plan for Capacity-Building for the Effective Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol,<sup>19</sup>

*Recalling* decision CP-9/3, in which it acknowledged the need for a specific action plan for capacity-building for implementation of the Cartagena Protocol and its Supplementary Protocol that is aligned with the implementation plan for the Cartagena Protocol and complementary to the long-term strategic framework for capacity development to support implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

*Also recalling* decision CP-9/7, in which it decided to develop an implementation plan for the Cartagena Protocol that is anchored in and complementary to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

*Welcoming* the contribution to the development of the capacity-building action plan by the Liaison Group on the Cartagena Protocol, and the review by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting,

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<sup>18</sup> SBI/3/3/Add.1.

<sup>19</sup> Decision [BS-VI/3](#), annex I.

*Acknowledging* the relevance of the Protocol, its implementation plan and the capacity-building action plan as interlinked but separate plans to the achievement of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity,

*Recognizing* the need to periodically set priorities to plan for and programme work to be undertaken within the time period of the capacity-building action plan,

[1. *Adopts* the capacity-building action plan, as contained in annex II to the present decision;]

[2. *Welcomes* the long-term strategic framework for capacity development adopted in decision 15/--;]

3. *Recognizes* the complementarity of the capacity-building action plan with the long-term strategic framework for capacity development;

4. *Urges* Parties and invites other Governments to review and align, as appropriate, their national action plans and programmes relevant to the implementation of the Protocol, including their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, with the capacity-building action plan;

5. *Also urges* Parties and invites other Governments and donors to allocate adequate resources necessary to expedite the implementation of the capacity-building action plan, [and provide new financial resources to enable developing country Parties to implement the plans in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention and Article 28 of the Protocol] and recognizes in particular the role [of] the Global Environment Facility [plays in supporting capacity-building to implement][in operating the financial mechanism for] the Protocol;

6. [*Further urges* Parties to mobilize resources from all sources, including through international cooperation and the private sector, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention and Article 28 of the Protocol;]

7. *Decides* that the baseline for the capacity-building action plan shall comprise information gathered in the fourth reporting cycle;<sup>20</sup>

8. *Also decides* to conduct a midterm evaluation of the capacity-building action plan in conjunction with the midterm evaluation of the implementation plan;<sup>21</sup>

[9. [*Encourages* national biosafety authorities and *invites* other Governments, academia, research institutions, indigenous peoples and local communities, and other relevant stakeholders to support the implementation of the capacity-building action plan [avoiding and managing conflicts of interest, as appropriate]]/[*Encourages* Parties, through the national competent authorities, to identify relevant actors to support the implementation of the capacity-building action plan [avoiding and managing conflicts of interest as appropriate]].]

#### *Annex I*

### **IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL (2021-2030)**

#### **I. PURPOSE OF THE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

1. The Implementation Plan has been developed as a framework of broad desirable achievements and accomplishments to help guide Parties in their implementation of the Protocol and measure progress in this regard for the period 2021-2030.

2. The Implementation Plan is complemented by the Capacity-building Action Plan with the purpose of facilitating the development and strengthening of the capacities of Parties to implement

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<sup>20</sup> SBI/3/3/Add.1.

<sup>21</sup> Decision CP-10/--.

the Protocol, including by facilitating the engagement of partners, including donors and by promoting regional and international cooperation and coordination. The Capacity-building Action Plan covers the same period as the Implementation Plan, from 2021 to 2030.

3. The Implementation Plan is directed primarily at Parties. Nonetheless, it is recognized that non-Parties and stakeholders from different sectors, organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities and donors can support the implementation of the Protocol.

## **II. LINKAGE WITH THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK AND THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

4. The Implementation Plan is anchored in and complementary to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, as its goals, objectives and outcomes contribute to achieving the framework's 2050 vision — “By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people” — and its mission — “To take urgent action across society to put biodiversity on a path to recovery for the benefit of planet and people”. The Implementation Plan is intended to facilitate the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol and is addressed to Parties to the Cartagena Protocol. The Implementation Plan can also support and guide Parties in meeting goals and targets relevant to biosafety within the post-2020 global biodiversity framework[, in particular the specific biosafety target of the global biodiversity framework].

5. The Implementation Plan can also help to support Parties to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, including for example Goals 2 (to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and provide sustainable agriculture) and 3 (ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages).

## **III. STRUCTURE OF THE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

6 In the appendix, a tabular overview of the goals, objectives, indicators and outcomes of the Implementation Plan is presented.

7. The Implementation Plan outlines goals, representing broad desirable achievements by Parties. The goals of the Implementation Plan are organized according to “areas of implementation” and “enabling environment”. The “areas of implementation” consist of goals concerning key elements for the implementation of the Protocol. The “enabling environment” comprises cross-cutting goals related to providing support for implementation, i.e. capacity-building, resource mobilization, cooperation, and public awareness, education and participation. The goals under the “enabling environment” represent cross-cutting achievements that benefit a variety of implementation-related goals and can be read in conjunction with the goals related to “areas for implementation”. Each goal includes corresponding objectives, outcomes and indicators.

8. The objectives describe key accomplishments to achieve the goal to which they relate. The objectives are not intended to provide an exhaustive list of accomplishments that may be relevant for the goal. The objectives follow the provisions in the Protocol, including both obligations and other provisions, and guidance provided through decisions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol. Most goals include multiple objectives.

9. The indicators are designed to measure progress towards the objectives. The indicators are intended to be simple, measurable and relevant to the associated objective.

10. The outcomes describe what the effect will be of achieving the goal.

11. The Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress was adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol in 2010 (decision BS-V/11). The Strategic Plan for the Protocol, also adopted in 2010, included elements on liability and redress and the Supplementary Protocol. The Supplementary Protocol entered into force on 5 March 2018.

12. A component on the Supplementary Protocol has been included in the Appendix below. The inclusion of a component on the Supplementary Protocol is intended to support the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol and to contribute to the effective implementation of the Supplementary Protocol, while recognizing that they are separate legal instruments and that obligations arising from these instruments only bind the Parties to the respective instrument.

#### **IV. EVALUATION AND REVIEW**

13. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol shall undertake a midterm evaluation and may decide to undertake a final evaluation of the Implementation Plan. These evaluations may draw on information provided by Parties in their national reports and information in the Biosafety Clearing-House, among others. This information may be used to assess the extent to which the objectives of the Implementation Plan are being accomplished.

14. The results of the fourth assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Cartagena Protocol and final evaluation of the Strategic Plan of the Cartagena Protocol will be used to establish a baseline for measuring progress in achieving the goals of the Implementation Plan.

#### **V. PRIORITIES AND PROGRAMMING**

15. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol may periodically set priorities to plan for and programme work to be undertaken within the time period of the Implementation Plan. This could include identifying milestones that lead to the achievement of the goals of the Implementation Plan.

16. In deciding on priorities and programming, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol may wish to take into consideration developments and advancements in the field of biosafety and biotechnology. In this regard, the Implementation Plan has taken the approach that, where organisms developed through new technologies constitute “living modified organisms” as defined in the Protocol, these organisms are addressed in the Plan.

#### **VI. RESOURCES**

17. The successful implementation of the Protocol depends to a large extent on having access to adequate human, technical and financial resources and effective cooperation[, in accordance with Articles 22 and 28 of the Protocol]. The Implementation Plan aims at supporting Parties in this regard, including in particular under the goals related to creating an enabling environment.

#### **VII. ROLE OF THE SECRETARIAT**

18. While the Implementation Plan is directed primarily at Parties, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity will support the Parties in their efforts to implement the Protocol, following the guidance of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and in accordance with Article 31 of the Cartagena Protocol and Article 24 of the Convention on Biological Diversity. This support includes managing and maintaining the Biosafety Clearing-House as well as undertaking activities, including capacity-building activities, as requested by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol.

*Appendix to annex I*

<b>Implementation Plan</b>			
<b>Goals</b> <i>(Desirable achievements)</i>	<b>Objectives</b> <i>(What must be accomplished to achieve the goal)</i>	<b>Indicators</b> <i>(Measuring progress towards objectives)</i>	<b>Outcomes</b> <i>(The effect of achieving the goal)</i>
<b>A. Areas for implementation</b>			
<b>A.1. Parties have in place functional national biosafety frameworks</b>	A.1.1. Parties have adopted and implemented legal, administrative and other measures to fulfil their obligations under the Protocol; A.1.2. Parties have designated competent national authorities and national focal points for the Protocol and emergency measures (Art. 17) contact point; A.1.3. Competent national authorities have adequately trained staff to carry out their tasks.	(a) Percentage of Parties that have measures in place to implement the provisions of the Protocol; (b) Percentage of Parties that have designated a national focal point, competent national authorities for the Protocol and an emergency measures (Art. 17) contact point and have notified the Secretariat accordingly; (c) Percentage of Parties that have qualified staff to operationalize their national biosafety frameworks.	Functional national biosafety frameworks enable competent authorities, national focal points and Article 17 contact points of all Parties to effectively and efficiently fulfil their obligations under the Protocol
<b>A.2. Parties have improved the availability and exchange of relevant information through the BCH</b>	A.2.1. Parties provide accurate and complete mandatory information in the BCH in accordance with their obligations under the Protocol; A.2.2. Parties publish any non-mandatory biosafety-related information through the BCH.	(a) Percentage of Parties making mandatory information available to the BCH; (b) Percentage of Parties that publish any non-mandatory biosafety-related information through the BCH; (c) Number of active users of and visits to the BCH; (d) Percentage of decisions in the BCH with associated reports on risk assessment.	BCH facilitates the availability and exchange of biosafety-related information and enables Parties to take informed decisions
<b>A.3. Full information on the implementation of the Protocol is made available by Parties in a timely manner</b>	A.3.1. Parties submit complete national reports within the established deadline.	(a) Percentage of Parties that have submitted a complete national report within the established deadline; (b) Percentage of eligible Parties that have accessed GEF funding for the preparation of their national report in a timely manner.	Accurate and timely information on the implementation of the Protocol enables the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol to set priorities and identify where support is needed
<b>A.4. Parties are in compliance with the</b>	A.4.1. Parties comply with their obligations under the Protocol;	(a) Percentage of Parties that comply with their obligations under the Protocol;	Effective compliance mechanism facilitates implementation of the Protocol

**Implementation Plan**

<b>Goals</b> <i>(Desirable achievements)</i>	<b>Objectives</b> <i>(What must be accomplished to achieve the goal)</i>	<b>Indicators</b> <i>(Measuring progress towards objectives)</i>	<b>Outcomes</b> <i>(The effect of achieving the goal)</i>
<b>requirements of the Protocol</b>	A.4.2. Parties resolve issues of non-compliance identified by the Compliance Committee.	(b) Percentage of Parties that have resolved non-compliance issues identified by the Compliance Committee.	
<b>A.5. Parties carry out scientifically sound risk assessments of LMOs, and manage and control identified risks to prevent adverse effects of LMOs on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health</b>	A.5.1. Parties apply scientifically sound and appropriate procedures for risk assessment and risk management of LMOs, in accordance with Annex III of the Protocol; A.5.2. Parties develop (as necessary), have access to and use appropriate resource materials for carrying out scientifically sound risk assessment and risk management [with the consideration of traditional knowledge];	(a) Percentage of Parties that undertake risk assessment for decision-making on LMOs [including those [LMOs] developed through synthetic biology as well as gene drives], where required under the Protocol; (b) Percentage of Parties that have access to and use relevant risk assessment and risk management resource materials; (c) Percentage of Parties carrying out risk assessments, considering other available scientific evidence, referred to in Article 15 [and relevant traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities, provided it is considered in a scientifically sound and transparent manner]; (d) Percentage of Parties that have measures in place to identify LMOs or specific traits that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and adopt risk mitigation measures.	Parties identify, assess and appropriately manage and control risks of LMOs to biodiversity, taking also into account risks to human health
<b>A.6. Parties prevent and address illegal and unintentional transboundary movements of LMOs</b>	A.6.1. Parties have adopted appropriate measures to prevent and address illegal and unintentional transboundary movements of LMOs.	(a) Percentage of Parties that have measures in place to prevent and address illegal and unintentional transboundary movements of LMOs.	Illegal and unintentional transboundary movements of LMOs prevented or minimized
<b>A.7. Parties have measures in place to fulfil the handling, transport, packaging and identification requirements of LMOs under Article 18 of the Protocol</b>	A.7.1. Parties have adopted the necessary measures to require that LMOs subject to transboundary movement are handled, packaged and transported under conditions of safety, taking into consideration relevant international rules and standards, as appropriate; A.7.2. Parties have measures in place to fulfil the documentation requirements for LMOs intended	(a) Percentage of Parties that have taken necessary measures to require that LMOs subject to transboundary movement are handled, packaged and transported under conditions of safety, taking into consideration relevant international rules and standards, as appropriate; (b) Percentage of Parties that have put in place documentation requirements for LMOs intended for direct use as food or feed, or for processing;	Through appropriate handling, transport, packaging and identification of LMOs, Parties are able to safely manage intentional transboundary movements of LMOs

**Implementation Plan**

<b>Goals</b> <i>(Desirable achievements)</i>	<b>Objectives</b> <i>(What must be accomplished to achieve the goal)</i>	<b>Indicators</b> <i>(Measuring progress towards objectives)</i>	<b>Outcomes</b> <i>(The effect of achieving the goal)</i>
	for direct use as food or feed, or for processing, LMOs destined for contained use, LMOs for intentional introduction into the environment, and other LMOs.	(c) Percentage of Parties that have put in place documentation requirements for LMOs destined for contained use; (d) Percentage of Parties that have put in place documentation requirements for LMOs for intentional introduction into the environment and other LMOs;	
<b>A.8. Parties are able to detect and identify LMOs</b>	A.8.1. Parties have access to the necessary technical infrastructure and expertise for the detection and identification of LMOs; A.8.2. Parties have access to and use appropriate resource materials for the detection and identification of LMOs; A.8.3. Parties have access to and use the necessary information to detect and identify LMOs, including detection methods and certified reference materials.	(a) Percentage of LMOs on the BCH for which detection methods are available; (b) Percentage of Parties that have access to and use resource materials and detection methods to detect and identify LMOs; (c) Percentage of Parties that have access to and use certified reference materials necessary to detect and identify LMOs; (d) Percentage of Parties that have access to the technical infrastructure needed to detect and identify LMOs.	By detecting and identifying LMOs, Parties are able to respond to unintentional and illegal transboundary movements and to implement the handling, transport, packaging and identification requirements in accordance with the Protocol
<b>A.9. Parties that choose to do so, take into account socioeconomic considerations when making decisions on the import of LMOs and cooperate on research and information exchange in accordance with Article 26 of the Protocol</b>	A.9.1. Parties that choose to do so, take socioeconomic considerations into account in decision-making- in accordance with Article 26; A.9.2. Parties that choose to take into account socioeconomic considerations in accordance with Article 26 have access to and are able to use resource materials; A.9.3. Parties cooperate on research and information exchange on [any]socio-economic impacts of LMOs [on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity], especially [with regard to the value of biological diversity to] [on] indigenous peoples and local communities.	(a) Percentage of Parties that take into account socioeconomic considerations in decision-making in accordance with Article 26 of the Protocol; [(b) Percentage of Parties that use [technical guidance and other resource] [guidance][resource] materials for taking socio-economic considerations into account] (c) Percentage of Parties that cooperate on research and information exchange on [any] socioeconomic impacts of LMOs [on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity,] especially [with regard to the value of biological diversity to] [on] indigenous peoples and local communities.	[Taking into account socioeconomic considerations in accordance with Article 26 enables Parties that choose to do so to consider a range of issues in decision--making on imports of LMOs] [Parties that choose to do so, take into account socio-economic considerations in accordance with Article 26 in decision-making on imports of LMOs.]



**Implementation Plan**

<b>Goals</b> <i>(Desirable achievements)</i>	<b>Objectives</b> <i>(What must be accomplished to achieve the goal)</i>	<b>Indicators</b> <i>(Measuring progress towards objectives)</i>	<b>Outcomes</b> <i>(The effect of achieving the goal)</i>
<b>A.10. Parties to the Cartagena Protocol become Parties to the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress and have in place measures to fulfil their obligations under the Supplementary Protocol</b>	<p>A.10.1. Increased number of Parties to the Supplementary Protocol;</p> <p>A.10.2. Parties to the Supplementary Protocol have adopted and implemented appropriate measures to give effect to the provisions of the Supplementary Protocol;</p> <p>A.10.3 Parties to the Supplementary Protocol report on the implementation of the Supplementary Protocol.</p>	<p>(a) Percentage of Parties to the Cartagena Protocol that have become Parties to the Supplementary Protocol;</p> <p>(b) Percentage of Parties to the Supplementary Protocol that have the necessary measures in place to implement the provisions of the Supplementary Protocol;</p> <p>(c) Percentage of Parties to the Supplementary Protocol reporting on the implementation of the Supplementary Protocol.</p>	<p>Increased number of ratifications of the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress advances the development of national rules and procedures on liability and redress for damage resulting from LMOs originating in a transboundary movement</p>
<b>B. Enabling environment</b>			
<b>B.1. Parties engage in capacity-building activities</b>	<p>B.1.1. Parties have identified and prioritized their capacity-building needs</p> <p>B.1.2. Parties undertake capacity-building activities, as set out in the Capacity-Building Action Plan</p> <p>B.1.3. Parties use capacity-building materials, including online resources;</p> <p>B.1.4. Parties cooperate to strengthen capacities for the implementation of the Protocol.</p>	<p>(a) Percentage of Parties that have identified and prioritized their capacity-building needs;</p> <p>(b) Percentage of Parties undertaking capacity-building activities;</p> <p>(c) Percentage of Parties with capacity-building needs that use capacity-building materials, including online resources;</p> <p>(d) Percentage of Parties that cooperate to strengthen capacities for the implementation of the Protocol.</p>	<p>Parties have the necessary capacity for the implementation of the Protocol</p>
<b>B.2. Parties have mobilized adequate resources [from all sources] to support implementation of the Protocol [in accordance with Article 28 of the Protocol]</b>	<p>B.2.1. Adequate resources are allocated to biosafety through national budgets;</p> <p>B.2.2. Parties allocate a share of national biodiversity STAR allocations to biosafety activities.</p>	<p>(a) Percentage of Parties that have adequate resources for biosafety from national budgets;</p> <p>(b) Percentage of eligible Parties that use national STAR allocations for biosafety activities;</p> <p>(c) Percentage of Parties having accessed additional resources.</p>	<p>Full implementation of the Protocol is enabled by adequate resources</p>
<b>B.3. Parties promote and facilitate public awareness,</b>	<p>B.3.1. Parties have developed mechanisms to promote and facilitate public awareness,</p>	<p>(a) Percentage of Parties accessing resource materials for facilitating and promoting public awareness, education and participation in biosafety;</p>	<p>Through public awareness, education and participation, Parties ensure that</p>

**Implementation Plan**

<b>Goals</b> <i>(Desirable achievements)</i>	<b>Objectives</b> <i>(What must be accomplished to achieve the goal)</i>	<b>Indicators</b> <i>(Measuring progress towards objectives)</i>	<b>Outcomes</b> <i>(The effect of achieving the goal)</i>
<b>education and participation on the safe transfer, handling and use of LMOs, in accordance with Article 23 of the Protocol</b>	education and participation in biosafety; B.3.2. Parties have access to resource materials for promoting and facilitating public awareness, education and participation in biosafety; B.3.3. Parties consult the public in making decisions on LMOs, in accordance with their respective laws and regulations , and make the results of decisions available to the public; B.3.4. Parties inform the public about the means of public access to the BCH.	(b) Percentage of Parties mainstreaming biosafety in relevant educational and training programmes; (c) Percentage of Parties having in place a mechanism facilitating and promoting public participation in decision-making regarding LMOs [in accordance with their respective laws and regulations]; (d) Percentage of Parties informing the public about means for participation in decision-making [in accordance with their respective laws and regulations]; (e) Percentage of Parties having consulted the public in the decision-making process [in accordance with their respective laws and regulations]; (f) Percentage of Parties making the results of decisions available to the public; (g) Percentage of Parties that have informed the public about the means of public access to the BCH.	the public is appropriately informed about the safe transfer, handling and use of LMOs and involved in decision-making on the safe transfer, handling and use of LMOs
<b>B.4. Parties enhance cooperation and coordination on biosafety issues at the national, regional and international levels</b>	B.4.1. Parties cooperate to support implementation of the Protocol, including through the exchange of scientific, technical and institutional knowledge; B.4.2. Parties have put in place effective mechanisms to involve indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders from different sectors in the implementation of the Protocol; B.4.3. Parties facilitate sectoral and cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation at the national level to mainstream biosafety.	(a) Percentage of Parties cooperating in exchanging scientific, technical and institutional knowledge; (b) Percentage of Parties engaging in bilateral, regional or multilateral activities for the implementation of the Protocol; (c) Percentage of Parties that have mechanisms for involving indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders from different sectors in the implementation of the Protocol; (d) Percentage of Parties that have integrated biosafety in national sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies, action plans, programmes, policies or legislation.	Through cooperation at the national, regional and international levels, and participation of stakeholders, Parties' implementation of the Protocol is more effective

*Annex II*

**CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTION PLAN FOR THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL  
ON BIOSAFETY (2021-2030)**

**I. PURPOSE OF THE CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTION PLAN**

1. The purpose of the Capacity-building Action Plan is to facilitate the development and strengthening of the capacities of Parties to implement the Protocol by: (a) identifying key areas for capacity-building related to the different goals of the Implementation Plan; (b) facilitating the engagement of partners, including donors; (c) fostering a coherent and coordinated approach to capacity-building for the implementation of the Protocol; and (d) promoting regional and international cooperation and coordination. The Capacity-building Action Plan covers the same period as the Implementation Plan, from 2021 to 2030.

2. Parties, non-Parties and stakeholders from different sectors, organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities and donors can support the undertaking of capacity-building activities, including those outlined in the Capacity-building Action Plan.

**II. LINKAGE WITH THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY  
FRAMEWORK THE LONG-TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR  
CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR THE CONVENTION AND ITS PROTOCOLS  
AND THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

3. The Capacity-building Action Plan has been developed in alignment with the Implementation Plan for the Cartagena Protocol as requested in decision CP-9/3, outlining examples of capacity-building activities for each goal of the Implementation Plan. The Action Plan is complementary to the Implementation Plan as the capacity-building activities can support the achievement of the goals and outcomes of the Implementation Plan. In addition, in order to ensure alignment and avoid possible duplication, goal B.1. of the Implementation Plan addresses capacity-building in general and refers to the specific capacity-building activities outlined throughout the capacity-building action plan.

4. The Capacity-building Action Plan is complementary to the long-term strategic framework for capacity development. The general principles, approaches and strategies for enhancing capacity-building, which are elaborated in the long-term strategic framework for capacity-development, shall be taken into consideration when planning capacity-building activities based on the Capacity-building Action Plan.

5. The Capacity-building Action Plan can also help to support Parties to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, including for example Goals 2 (to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and provide sustainable agriculture) and 3 (ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages).

**III. STRUCTURE OF THE CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTION PLAN**

6. In the Appendix, a tabular overview of the goals, key areas for capacity-building and examples of capacity-building activities, indicators, outcomes and actors of the Capacity-building Action Plan is presented.

7. The Capacity-building Action Plan is aligned with the goals of the Implementation Plan for the Cartagena Protocol. The goals represent broad desirable achievements by Parties. For each goal, key areas for capacity-building, examples of capacity-building activities, indicators, outcomes and actors are provided.

8. The *key areas for capacity-building* relate to each goal of the Implementation Plan. The key areas for capacity-building are aligned with the objectives of the Implementation Plan and include areas for which capacity-building activities are suggested.

9. The Action Plan also provides a list of *examples of capacity-building activities*, which were developed taking into consideration the capacity-building activities of continuing relevance included in, among others, the Framework and Action Plan for Capacity-building for the Effective Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol (2012-2020), and the programme of work on public awareness, education and participation.<sup>13</sup> The capacity-building activities are meant to support the successful implementation of the Cartagena Protocol. Activities may contribute to one or several outcomes.

10. The key areas and capacity-building activities outlined in the Capacity-Building Action Plan are not meant to be prescriptive or exhaustive. The key areas for capacity-building are meant as indicative areas in which capacities may be needed, and on which capacity-building interventions may focus, depending on national circumstances and needs. The capacity-building activities are examples and not an exhaustive list since each country should adapt the activities to their reality and needs. Additionally, lessons learned in previous capacity-building activities can support the identification of the most suitable activities to be developed in each country. It is recognized that national and regional needs and circumstances should ultimately determine the design and delivery of capacity-building activities, taking also into consideration the strategic guidance provided in the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building, as appropriate.

11. The Action Plan also provides a set of indicators designed to measure the success of the activities and/or the contribution of the activities to the outcome. They are intended to be simple, measurable and relevant to the outcome. Each indicator refers to an activity and/or the outcome.

12. [The Action Plan also identifies actors, which represent a non-exhaustive, indicative list of actors involved in the activities (including by funding) as well as target groups/audiences as addressees of the activities.]

13. Information on capacity-building activities undertaken or capacity-building resources or materials developed in the context of the Capacity-building Action Plan should be shared through the Biosafety Clearing-House.

#### *Capacity-building providers and target audiences*

14. The capacity-building activities can be carried out at various levels, including at the national, regional and global levels.

15. A range of actors may be involved in facilitating the delivery of capacity-building activities, including governments, research organizations, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and the Secretariat. The identification of actors in this respect depends largely on national circumstances, needs and priorities.

16. Similarly, a range of target audiences may benefit from specific capacity-building activities, depending on national circumstances, needs and priorities. These audiences could include policymakers, administrative authorities, laboratory technicians and customs officers, among others.

17. When designing capacity-building interventions within the areas for capacity-building or based on the examples of activities outlined in the Capacity-building Action Plan, actors and target audiences should be identified. As set out in the goals under the “enabling environment” of the Implementation Plan and the Capacity-building Action Plan, cooperation and collaboration as well as the provision of adequate resources are prerequisites for undertaking capacity-building activities in support of the implementation of the Protocol.

18. The Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress was adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol in 2010 (decision BS-V/11). The Strategic Plan for the Protocol, also adopted in 2010, included elements on

liability and redress and the Supplementary Protocol. The Supplementary Protocol entered into force on 5 March 2018.

19. A component on the Supplementary Protocol has been included in the Appendix below. The inclusion of a component on the Supplementary Protocol is intended to support capacity-building for the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol and to contribute to the effective implementation of the Supplementary Protocol, while recognizing that they are separate legal instruments and that obligations arising from these instruments only bind the Parties to the respective instrument.

#### **IV. EVALUATION AND REVIEW**

20. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol shall undertake a midterm evaluation and may decide to undertake a final evaluation of the Implementation Plan and Capacity-building Action Plan. These evaluations may draw on information provided by Parties in their national reports, information on capacity-building activities and information in the Biosafety Clearing-House, among others. This information may be used to assess the extent to which the objectives of the Implementation Plan are being accomplished, including through capacity-building activities.

21. The results of the fourth assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Cartagena Protocol and final evaluation of the Strategic Plan of the Cartagena Protocol will be used to establish a baseline for measuring progress in achieving the goals of the Implementation Plan and the Capacity-building Action Plan.

#### **V. PRIORITIES AND PROGRAMMING**

22. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol may periodically set priorities to plan for and programme work to be undertaken within the time period of the Capacity-building Action Plan. This might lead to the need for adjustments to the Capacity-building Action Plan.

23. In deciding on priorities and programming, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol may wish to take into consideration developments and advancements in the field of biosafety and biotechnology. In this regard, the Capacity-building Action Plan has taken the approach that, where organisms developed through new technologies constitute “living modified organisms” as defined in the Protocol, these organisms are addressed in the Plan.

#### **VI. RESOURCES**

24. The successful implementation of the Protocol depends to a large extent on having access to adequate human, technical and financial resources and effective cooperation [in accordance with Articles 22 and 28 of the Protocol]. The Capacity-building Action Plan aims at supporting Parties in this regard, including in particular under the goals related to creating an enabling environment.

#### **VII. ROLE OF THE SECRETARIAT**

25. While the Capacity-building Action Plan is directed at Parties and other stakeholders, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity will support the Parties in their efforts, following the guidance of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and in accordance with Article 31 of the Cartagena Protocol and Article 24 of the Convention on Biological Diversity. This support includes managing and maintaining the Biosafety Clearing-House as well as undertaking activities, including capacity-building activities, as requested by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol.

Appendix to annex II

<b>Capacity-building Action Plan</b>					
<b>Goals</b> <i>(Desirable achievements)</i>	<b>Key areas for capacity-building</b> <i>(Key areas where capacities may be needed)</i>	<b>Capacity-building activities</b> <i>(Examples of suggested capacity-building activities within the key areas for capacity-building)</i>	<b>Indicators</b> <i>(Measures whether activity took place)</i>	<b>Outcome</b> <i>(The effect of successfully completed activities)</i>	<b>[Actors]</b> <i>[(Actors involved in activities/ target groups)]</i>
<b>A. Areas for implementation</b>					
<b>A.1. Parties have in place functional national biosafety frameworks</b>	(1) Development and implementation of legal, administrative and other measures to implement the Protocol; (2) Strengthening capacities of competent national authorities.	(i) Provide training on the development and implementation of legal, administrative and other measures to implement the Protocol; (ii) Train personnel of competent national authorities on administering their national biosafety regulatory system.	(a) Percentage of Parties with training needs on the development and implementation of legal, administrative and other measures to implement the Protocol that successfully executed training activities; (b) Percentage of Parties that have sufficient and trained staff to administer the national biosafety system.	Functional national biosafety frameworks enable competent authorities, national focal points and Article 17 contact points of all Parties to effectively and efficiently fulfil their obligations under the Protocol	[National authorities/ personnel of national authorities]
<b>A.2. Parties have improved the availability and exchange of relevant information through the BCH</b>	(1) Publishing information on the BCH; (2) Accessing and using information on the BCH.	(i) Develop, update and maintain interactive support tools, following the migration of the BCH to the new platform; (ii) Provide training on the use of the BCH.	(a) Percentage of interactive support tools that are updated to the features of the new BCH platform; (b) Number of users that make use of the training material on the use of the BCH;	BCH facilitates the availability and exchange of biosafety-related information and enables Parties to take informed decisions	[National authorities/personnel of national authorities and other interested stakeholders CBD Secretariat]

<b>Capacity-building Action Plan</b>					
<b>Goals</b>	<b>Key areas for capacity-building</b>	<b>Capacity-building activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>[Actors]</b>
			(c) Percentage of Parties that have pertinent and updated information on the BCH.	BCH is used as the reference information platform for biosafety-related information	
<b>A.3. Full information on the implementation of the Protocol is made available by Parties in a timely manner</b>	(1) Establishing and strengthening national coordination systems to gather biosafety information; (2) Preparing a national report.	(i) Provide training on information gathering and data management to relevant national authorities for national reporting; (ii) Develop tools to assist Parties in preparing and submitting their national reports; (iii) Support cooperation among Parties to assist parties with inadequate resources in the preparation and submission of their national reports[, in accordance with Articles 22 and 28 of the Protocol].	(a) Percentage of Parties that identify their training needs on national reporting and develop training to relevant national authorities; (b) Percentage of Parties with needs for assistance that, with the use of assistance tools, prepared and submitted their reports in a timely manner; (c) Percentage of Parties requiring support, benefiting from cooperative activities to assist them in preparing and submitting their national report.	Accurate and timely information on the implementation of the Protocol enables the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol to set priorities and identify where support is needed.	[National authorities/personnel of national authorities and other interested stakeholders CBD Secretariat]
<b>A.4. Parties are in compliance with the requirements of the Protocol</b>	(1) Address non-compliance issues identified by the Compliance Committee.	[(i) Provide support for Parties concerned to carry out activities set out in compliance action plans, to address identified	(a) Percentage of non-compliant Parties whose successfully executed compliance action plan resulted in full compliance.	Effective compliance mechanism facilitates	[National authorities/personnel of national authorities

<b>Capacity-building Action Plan</b>					
<b>Goals</b>	<b>Key areas for capacity-building</b>	<b>Capacity-building activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>[Actors]</b>
		issues of non-compliance.]		implementation of the Protocol	Compliance Committee]
<b>A.5. Parties carry out scientifically sound risk assessments of LMOs, and manage and control identified risks to prevent adverse effects of LMOs on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity taking also into account risks to human health</b>	(1) Conducting and reviewing scientifically sound risk assessments; (2) Regulating, managing and controlling identified risks; (3) Access to infrastructure and technical expertise for risk assessment and risk management; (4) Access to scientific data relevant for risk assessment and risk management; (5) Parties have qualified staff to undertake case-by-case risk assessment and risk management.	(i) Develop or update, as necessary, and disseminate training materials on risk assessment and risk management; (ii) Provide training on conducting and reviewing risk assessments, including use of resource documents and gathering and analysis of scientific information; (iii) Facilitate access to adequate infrastructure and expertise for risk assessment and risk management; (iv) Provide training to conduct scientific research, review and acquire data on biodiversity for specific ecological areas relevant to risk assessment and risk management; (v) Establish relations with academia and/or specific research entities	(a) Percentage of Parties that developed or updated their training material, as needed, on scientifically sound risk assessment and risk management [on LMOs resulting from new genetic techniques]; (b) Percentage of Parties that provide training on conducting and reviewing risk assessment and risk management; (c) Number of experts by Parties that are able to conduct or review case-by-case risk assessment and risk management; (d) Percentage of Parties that have access to adequate infrastructure and expertise for assessing and managing risks; (e) Percentage of Parties that provide training to conduct scientific research, review and data acquisition relevant to risk assessment and risk management;	Parties identify, assess and appropriately manage and control risks of LMOs to biodiversity, taking also into account risks to human health  Increased involvement of academia and specialized research institutes strengthens scientific support for risk assessment and risk management	[National authorities/personnel of national authorities Academia, and/or specific research entities]



<b>Capacity-building Action Plan</b>					
<b>Goals</b>	<b>Key areas for capacity-building</b>	<b>Capacity-building activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>[Actors]</b>
		to develop specific educational programmes on risk assessment and risk management.	(f) Percentage of Parties with established relations with academia and/or specific research entities for the development of specific educational programmes on risk assessment and risk management.		
<b>A.6. Parties prevent and address illegal and unintentional transboundary movements of LMOs</b>	(1) Establishment of functional national systems for detection, notification and appropriate responses to unintentional transboundary movements, in accordance with Article 17 of the Protocol; (2) Establishment of functional domestic measures to prevent and address illegal transboundary movement in accordance with [national legislation]	(i) Provide training on LMO documentation, sampling, detection and identification to relevant stakeholders; (ii) Provide training on domestic measures to prevent and address illegal transboundary movement in accordance with Article 25 of the Protocol; (iii) Conduct training on monitoring of illegal transboundary movement of LMOs.	(a) Percentages of Parties that provide training on LMO documentation, sampling, detection and identification to relevant stakeholders; (b) Number of cases of unintentional or illegal transboundary movements of LMOs reported; (c) Percentage of Parties that provide training with functional domestic measures to prevent and manage unintentional and illegal transboundary movement of LMOs; (d) Percentage of Parties that provide training on monitoring of illegal transboundary movement of LMOs.	Illegal and unintentional transboundary movements of LMOs prevented or minimized	[National authorities/personnel of national authorities. Customs and border officials]

<b>Capacity-building Action Plan</b>					
<b>Goals</b>	<b>Key areas for capacity-building</b>	<b>Capacity-building activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>[Actors]</b>
	[Article 25 of the Protocol].				
<b>A.7. Parties have measures in place to fulfil the handling, transport, packaging and identification requirements of LMOs under Article 18 of the Protocol</b>	(1) Establishment of functional national systems for handling, transport, packaging and identification, including in relation to documentation.	(i) Provide training to relevant competent national authorities on verification of the documentation related to handling, transport, packaging, and identification of LMOs.	(a) Percentage of Parties with personnel enabled in verification of documents accompanying LMOs shipments; (b) Percentage of Parties that have [been trained] [access to training] on documentation related handling, transport and packaging and identification of LMOs.	Through appropriate handling, transport, packaging and identification of LMOs, Parties are able to safely manage intentional transboundary movements of LMOs	[National authorities, academia/personnel of national authorities]
<b>A.8. Parties are able to detect and identify LMOs</b>	(1) Development, as necessary, and access to resource materials, procedures and information for sampling, detection and identification of LMOs; (2) Strengthening sampling, detection and identification capacities of	(i) Conduct training on methodologies and protocols for sampling, detection and identification of LMOs; (ii) Facilitate access to and establish infrastructure for detection and identification of LMOs, including accredited laboratories, certified reference materials and consumables; (iii) Establish, strengthen and maintain networks of	(a) Percentage of Parties trained on methods and protocols for sampling, detection and identification of LMOs; (b) Percentage of Parties with access to infrastructure for sampling, detection and identification of LMOs; (c) Percentages of Parties that have established accredited laboratories; (d) Percentage of Parties that are members of networks of	By detecting and identifying LMOs, Parties are able to respond to unintentional and illegal transboundary movements and to implement the handling, transport, packaging and identification requirements in accordance with the Protocol	[National authorities/personnel of national authorities  Academia, networks of laboratories with support of CBD Secretariat]

Capacity-building Action Plan					
Goals	Key areas for capacity-building	Capacity-building activities	Indicators	Outcome	[Actors]
	officials and laboratory staff; (3) Access to technical infrastructure for detection and identification, including certified reference materials; (4) Strengthening collaboration, including through networks of laboratories.	laboratories for LMO detection and identification.	laboratories for LMO detection and identification.	By sharing information and quality assurance programmes in laboratory networks, accurate, robust and reliable analytical results and efficient procedures are promoted.	
<b>A.9. Parties that choose to do so, take into account socioeconomic considerations when making decisions on the import of LMOs and cooperate on research and information exchange in accordance</b>	(1) Strengthening capacities for taking into account socioeconomic considerations in accordance with Article 26; (2) Development and access to resource materials on socioeconomic considerations.	(i) Provide training to relevant national authorities on taking into account socioeconomic considerations in accordance with Article 26; (ii) Develop, as necessary, update and disseminate training materials on socio-economic considerations; (iii) Share experiences with and approaches for taking into account	[(a) Percentage of competent national authorities in Parties that have access to adequate training for taking into account socioeconomic considerations [on the basis of research and information exchange] especially with regard to the value of biodiversity to indigenous peoples and local communities; (b) Number of developed, updated and disseminated training materials on socio-economic considerations;	Parties that choose to do so take into account socio-economic considerations in accordance with Article 26 in decision -making on imports of LMOs  Parties share experiences in conducting socio-economic considerations	[National authorities/personnel of national authorities Academia; IPLCs]

<b>Capacity-building Action Plan</b>					
<b>Goals</b>	<b>Key areas for capacity-building</b>	<b>Capacity-building activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>[Actors]</b>
<b>with Article 26 of the Protocol</b>		socioeconomic considerations; (iv) Establish collaborations with academia that have relevant expertise [and with indigenous peoples and local communities[, bearing in mind the special considerations for IPLCS in Article 26.]]	(c) Percentage of Parties that share their experiences with and approaches for taking into account socio-economic considerations [on the basis of research and information exchange]; (d) Percentage of Parties that established collaborations with academia that have the experience needed in socio-economic evaluations and with indigenous peoples and local communities.]		
<b>A.10. Parties to the Cartagena Protocol become Parties to the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress and have in place measures to fulfil their obligations under the Supplementary Protocol</b>	(1) Supporting Parties to the Cartagena Protocol in ratifying the Supplementary Protocol;  <b>For Parties to the NKLSP:</b> (2) Development of national legal, administrative and other measures to implement the Supplementary Protocol;	(i) Provide training in awareness raising of the Supplementary Protocol to support ratification and implementation;  <b>For Parties to the NKLSP:</b> (ii) Provide training on the analysis of laws, policies and institutional frameworks to determine how they address the requirements of the Supplementary Protocol; (iii) Provide training on the development or	(a) [Percentage of Parties [without frameworks for liability and redress] to the Cartagena Protocol that ratified and implemented the Supplementary Protocol]/[Percentage of Parties to the Cartagena Protocol that have received training for the ratification of the NKLSP that have ratified the NKLSP]; (b) Percentage of Parties with personnel trained in the analysis of laws, policies and institutional frameworks in relation to the requirements	Increased number of ratifications of the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress advances the development of national rules and procedures on liability and redress for damage resulting from LMOs originating in a transboundary movement	[National authorities, academia/personnel of national authorities CBD Secretariat]

<b>Capacity-building Action Plan</b>					
<b>Goals</b>	<b>Key areas for capacity-building</b>	<b>Capacity-building activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>[Actors]</b>
	<p>(3) Development and access to resource materials, experiences and lessons learned regarding implementation of the Supplementary Protocol;</p> <p>(4) Strengthening capacities of competent authorities of Parties to the Supplementary Protocol to discharge their functions;</p> <p>(5) Development or identification of baselines of the status of biodiversity.</p>	<p>amendment of domestic legal and administrative frameworks to implement the Supplementary Protocol;</p> <p>(iv) Develop resource materials to assist competent authorities in discharging their responsibilities under the Supplementary Protocol;</p> <p>(v) [Provide][Conduct training to] competent authorities [and other relevant stakeholders] [with training to strengthen scientific and technical capacities] to evaluate damage, establish causal links and determine appropriate response measures;</p> <p>(vi) Compile and share information on experiences and lessons learned in the implementation of the Supplementary Protocol.</p>	<p>of the Supplementary Protocol;</p> <p>(c) Percentage of Parties that have trained personnel for developing or amending domestic legal and administrative frameworks to implement the Supplementary Protocol;</p> <p>(d) Percentage of Parties that use resource materials [to fulfil their responsibilities under][regarding the implementation of] the Supplementary Protocol;</p> <p>(e) Percentage [of Parties that have been trained] [of those competent authorities that expressed their needs that received adequate training] to evaluate damage[, establish causal links] and determine appropriate response measures;</p> <p>(f) Percentage of Parties that compile [and share] information on experiences and lessons learned in the implementation of the Supplementary Protocol;</p>		

<b>Capacity-building Action Plan</b>					
<b>Goals</b>	<b>Key areas for capacity-building</b>	<b>Capacity-building activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>[Actors]</b>
			[(g) Percentage of Parties that share information on experiences and lessons learned in the implementation of the Supplementary Protocol.]		
<b>B. Enabling environment</b>					
<b>B.1. Parties engage in capacity-building activities</b>	(1) Self-assessment of capacity-building needs and priorities; (2) Provision of support for capacity-building activities; (3) Access to capacity-building materials; (4) Cooperation in capacity-building activities.	(i) Carry out a self-assessment of capacity-building needs and priorities; (ii) Provide technical, financial or other support for capacity-building activities, including those outlined in this Capacity-building Action Plan; (iii) Develop and disseminate, capacity-building materials and outcomes of activities, including in local languages; (iv) Cooperate at the national, bilateral, regional and multilateral levels with partners from relevant sectors and stakeholders in carrying	(a) Percentage of Parties that have carried out a self-assessment of capacity-building needs and priorities; (b) Percentage of Parties that [receive] [provide] technical, financial or other support for capacity-building activities; (c) Percentage of Parties having developed and disseminated capacity-building materials and outcomes of activities, including in local languages; (d) Percentage of Parties that establish partnerships at the national, bilateral, regional and multilateral levels with partners from relevant sectors and stakeholders in carrying out capacity-building activities.	Parties have the necessary capacity for the implementation of the Protocol  [Parties have the capacity to identify their needs for capacity-building and to recognize and put in place the appropriate actions to solve them[, in accordance with Articles 22 and 28 of the Protocol].]	[National authorities, academia/personnel of national authorities CBD Secretariat GEF, other international funding organizations, The Green Fund]

Capacity-building Action Plan					
Goals	Key areas for capacity-building	Capacity-building activities	Indicators	Outcome	[Actors]
		out capacity-building activities.			
<b>B.2. Parties have mobilized adequate resources [from all sources] to support implementation of the Protocol [in accordance with Article 28 of the Protocol]</b>	<p>(1) Establishment of a national budget allocation mechanism for biosafety;</p> <p>(2) Coordination with authorities, funding agencies and donors at the national level;</p> <p>(3) Access to additional resources through cooperation with other Parties and donors, including the private sector, and through international cooperation programmes.</p>	<p>(i) [Develop mechanisms to leverage] [Raise awareness at the national level on the need for] adequate resources from national budgets to carry out activities necessary for the implementation of the Protocol;</p> <p>(ii) Establish/strengthen coordination at the national level among competent authorities, funding agencies and other donors;</p> <p>(iii) Establish[/strengthen] cooperation among donor Parties and other donors, developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to ensure the full implementation of the Protocol.</p>	<p>(a) Percentage of Parties that allocated resources from national budgets to carry out activities necessary for the implementation of the Protocol;</p> <p>(b) Percentage of Parties that strengthened coordination between competent authorities, funding agencies and other donors;</p> <p>(c) Percentage of Parties [with established cooperation frameworks or Memoranda of Understanding] that strengthened cooperation among donor Parties and other donors, developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to ensure the full implementation of the Protocol;</p> <p>[(d) Percentage of Parties establishing a coordination framework;]</p> <p>(e) Percentage of Parties having contributed resources</p>	<p>Full implementation of the Protocol is enabled by adequate resources</p> <p>Public and private resources are mobilized and provide regular and sustained support for the actions needed[, in accordance with Article 28 of the Protocol.]</p>	[National authorities/public and private sector including banks, funds, corporations, investors and Global Environment Facility.]

Capacity-building Action Plan					
Goals	Key areas for capacity-building	Capacity-building activities	Indicators	Outcome	[Actors]
			to other Parties to strengthen their capacity for the implementation of the Protocol.		
<b>B.3. Parties promote and facilitate public awareness, education and participation on the safe transfer, handling and use of LMOs, in accordance with Article 23 of the Protocol</b>	<p>(1) Establishment of national systems for promoting public awareness, education and participation;</p> <p>(2) Development and dissemination of resource and training materials on public awareness, education and participation;</p> <p>(3) Provision of education on biosafety;</p> <p>(4) Strengthening mechanisms for participation in decision-making;</p> <p>(5) Development of public awareness programmes.</p>	<p>(i) Develop[, as necessary,] and disseminate capacity-building materials on public awareness, education and participation;</p> <p>(ii) Develop[, as necessary,] or update biosafety education programmes and strengthen institutional capacities;</p> <p>(iii) Integrate biosafety in relevant educational programmes;</p> <p>(iv) Establish academic exchange and fellowship programmes, including on modern biotechnology and biosafety research;</p> <p>(v) Provide training on participation in decision-making, in accordance with national laws and regulations, including on the establishment of</p>	<p>(a) Percentage of Parties that developed and disseminated capacity-building materials on public awareness, education and participation;</p> <p>(b) Percentage of Parties that developed or updated biosafety education programmes and strengthened institutional capacities;</p> <p>(c) Percentage of Parties that integrated biosafety in relevant educational programmes;</p> <p>(d) Percentage of Parties that established academic exchange and fellowship programmes;</p> <p>(e) Percentage of Parties that provided training on participation in decision-making, in accordance with national laws and regulations, including on the establishment of mechanisms to inform the</p>	Through public awareness, education and participation, Parties ensure that the public is appropriately informed about the safe transfer, handling and use of LMOs and involved in decision-making on the safe transfer, handling and use of LMOs	[National authorities, international agencies/the public CBD Secretariat]



<b>Capacity-building Action Plan</b>					
<b>Goals</b>	<b>Key areas for capacity-building</b>	<b>Capacity-building activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>[Actors]</b>
		mechanisms to inform the public about modalities for participation; (vi) Provide training on the development and implementation of biosafety public awareness programmes; (vii) Provide training on biosafety communication.	public about modalities for participation; (f) Percentage of Parties that provided training on the development and implementation of biosafety public awareness programmes; (g) Percentage of Parties that provided training on biosafety communication. [(h) Percentage of Parties that have legislation regarding the labelling of consumer-based products.]		
<b>B.4. Parties enhance cooperation and coordination on biosafety issues at the national, regional and international levels</b>	(1) Cooperation among and within Parties; (2) Involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities and stakeholders from relevant sectors; (3) Mainstreaming of biosafety in sectoral and cross-sectoral legislation, policies and plans.	(i) Organize activities to facilitate technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and information sharing at the bilateral, subregional and regional levels, [including exchange of biosafety experiences and to promote technology transfer, access to technology in particular for developing countries]; (ii) Organize joint activities involving indigenous peoples and	(a) Percentage of Parties that organized activities to facilitate technical and scientific cooperation and information sharing at the bilateral, subregional and regional levels; (b) Percentage of Parties that organized joint activities involving indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders from different sectors.	Through cooperation at the national, regional and international levels, and participation of stakeholders, Parties' implementation of the Protocol is more effective  Increased awareness on the importance of biosafety across	[Parties, national authorities, indigenous peoples, local communities, other stakeholders/the public.]

<b>Capacity-building Action Plan</b>					
<b>Goals</b>	<b>Key areas for capacity-building</b>	<b>Capacity-building activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>[Actors]</b>
		local communities and relevant stakeholders from different sectors.		government and relevant stakeholders	

**3/5. Communication for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework: framework for a communications strategy to support the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework**

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation, *recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

*The Conference of the Parties*

*Welcomes* the framework for a communications strategy to support the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, as annexed to the present recommendation.

*Annex*

**FRAMEWORK FOR A COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY TO SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK**

**I. BACKGROUND**

1. In decision [14/34](#), the Conference of the Parties decided that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should be accompanied by an inspirational and motivating 2030 mission as a stepping stone towards the 2050 Vision “Living in harmony with nature”, which would be supported by a coherent, comprehensive and innovative communication strategy.

2. The present document sets out the communications strategy for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. It is meant to complement the framework for a communications strategy approved in decision [XIII/22](#). [The present version is based on a draft reviewed by the Informal Advisory Committee on Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA-IAC), and by communications experts participating in the “Biodiversity Communications Flotilla”, including representatives of a variety of stakeholders in the biodiversity policy area.]

3. [The document begins with a short presentation of the relationship between behaviour change and communication and an outline of the elements of the strategy.] The final strategy will be adjusted in accordance with the final agreed text of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the relevant decision of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Subsequently, the strategy will be kept under review as further described in section III.

**II. COMMUNICATION, ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND AWARENESS  
[AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE]**

4. The importance of communication and awareness for the achievement of the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity was highlighted in Aichi Biodiversity Target 1: “By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.” As mentioned in *Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA): A Toolkit for National Focal Points and NBSAP Coordinators*,<sup>22</sup> public awareness is “a first step in developing understanding and concern, to help people know of the issue, to make the issue part of the public discourse or put the issue on the agenda”. In turn, education “develops understanding, clarifies values, develops attitudes of concern for the environment and develops the motivation and skills to act for the environment”.

5. There is obvious evidence of progress over the course of the decade 2011-2020, as reported, for instance, in the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* and in the awareness tracker of “On the Edge Conservation”.<sup>23</sup> Other recent reports and initiatives also show increases in awareness:

<sup>22</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/cepa/toolkit/2008/doc/CBD-Toolkit-Complete.pdf>.

<sup>23</sup> <https://ontheedge.org/impact/sentiment-tracker>.

(a) The “Biodiversity Barometer” of the Union for Ethical BioTrade (UEBT) found that, in the core group of countries surveyed (Brazil, France, Germany, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America), in 2020, 78 per cent of respondents said that they had heard about biodiversity, up from 67 per cent in 2010;<sup>24</sup>

(b) The recent “Eco-Wakening” report by *The Economist Intelligence Unit*<sup>25</sup> shows a dramatic rise in the number of people concerned about nature loss, with the most dramatic growth in concern occurring in emerging and developing economies;

(c) A report produced by Ipsos MORI for the Global Commons Alliance<sup>26</sup> shows that three in four people (73 per cent) in G20 countries agree that Earth is approaching potentially abrupt or irreversible tipping points because of human action and that three in five people (58 per cent) are very concerned or extremely concerned about the state of the planet.

6. The rate of the increase identified in these reports is heterogeneous and not monitored in all countries. This apparent increased awareness has also not translated into actions sufficient to reverse biodiversity loss, as evidenced by the failure to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The changes in societal patterns and human behaviour required to solve the challenge of biodiversity loss make it necessary for this increase in awareness to be matched by actions by all people, be they decision makers in the policy domain, investors, consumers, businesses, citizens, educators or others.<sup>27</sup>

[7. Research has shown that human behaviour is embedded in a complex system of intra- and interpersonal, social, experiential, emotional, physical, technical, and political influences. They determine people’s ability to make daily decisions and act for biodiversity, by defining the boundary conditions of possible behaviours and by providing the assignment of meaning and cultural impact to behavioural patterns.

8. Extensive scientific evidence<sup>28</sup> now shows that predominantly addressing problem awareness in communication campaigns is of minor relevance to creating willingness to act and behaviour change, when compared to other psychological variables. Being aware of the problem of biodiversity loss is not sufficient. Theory about the promotion of pro-environmental behaviour views actions as the result of rational choices aimed at maximizing personal benefits, or as pro-social acts guided by the activation of personal or social norms. In this perspective, any interventions that aim to promote pro-environmental behaviours need to address multiple determinants, especially attitudes, personal moral beliefs and social norms, as well as perceived behavioural control.

9. Behavioural change is best understood as a process of individuals passing through several stages: taking a decision to act sustainably, preparing for such action, carrying it out, and then making it a habit.<sup>29</sup> Psychological variables of attitude, social and personal norms as well as perceived behavioural control are key elements of the communication needed in order to foster successful progression through the stages of change and implementation of new, sustainable behaviour.]

10. In order to foster passage through these stages and achieve sustainable lifestyles, as well as continued adherence to practices that support them, supporting mechanisms, including communication, must be differentiated for each stage and for specific target-groups and their life circumstances (for example youth, political decision makers, the socially weak and high-income earners). In general, communication

<sup>24</sup> <http://www.biodiversitybarometer.org/#uebt-biodiversity-barometer-2020>.

<sup>25</sup> [https://wwfint.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/an\\_ecowakening\\_measuring\\_awareness\\_engagement\\_and\\_action\\_for\\_nature\\_final\\_may\\_2021\\_.pdf](https://wwfint.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/an_ecowakening_measuring_awareness_engagement_and_action_for_nature_final_may_2021_.pdf).

<sup>26</sup> <https://www.ipsos.com/ipsos-mori/en-uk/global-commons-survey-attitudes-transformation-and-planetary-stewardship>.

<sup>27</sup> Klöckner, C. A. (2019). “Making people change - strategies and new pathways for pro-environmental communication in the preservation domain”. In: Reese, G., Römpke, A.-K., Mues, A. W. and Bockmühl, K. (Eds.), *Green Ways – Perspectives of Environmental Psychology Research*. BfN-Skripten, 529 (pp. 21–28). Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, Germany.

<sup>28</sup> See document CBD/SBI/3/INF/48.

<sup>29</sup> See Bamberg, S. (2013). Changing environmentally harmful behaviors: A stage model of self-regulated behavioral change. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, 34, 151–159.

could be used to more effectively strengthen the interlinkages between biodiversity and the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals, with a view to highlighting the importance of addressing the social, economic and environmental dimension. This has implications for any communications strategy in support of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

11. The communications strategy will need to raise awareness [but will also need to have an impact on intentions and planning]. The strategy needs to be designed in such a way to build up content gradually and allow data sharing among people deploying the strategy in the short term, while developing ongoing research and evaluation in the medium and long term. This process should focus on better understanding of social actors, their intentions, attitudes and norms as well as their beliefs, perceptions and choices. This understanding should be used to monitor success and adjust the strategy as time goes on.<sup>30</sup>

12. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework provides an occasion for renewed and updated communication, building on the achievements of the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity and in the context of the United Nations Decade of Action to deliver the Sustainable Development Goals. Communications management will also require an ongoing understanding and evaluation of the state of achievement of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework [as well as recalling the interlinkages between climate change and biodiversity, and the increasing recognition of the role of nature for climate adaptation and mitigation.] This process will facilitate the creation of content for the communications strategy, while providing continuity and support to ongoing initiatives and to the monitoring of results.

### III. SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF THE STRATEGY

13. The strategy is meant to be used for communications efforts by the Executive Secretary, and to support communications efforts by all others, including Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities and stakeholders, United Nations system actors and others:

(a) By providing a structure for coordination and collaboration among relevant actors; increased and magnified effectiveness is the goal;

(b) As initial guidance to inform the development of specific strategies and action plans at the global, regional, national and subnational levels, by political decision makers, social entrepreneurs, businesses, citizens, youth, and by indigenous peoples and local communities, as appropriate;

(c) To promote awareness in support of conservation, sustainable use, equitable sharing of benefits, and transformative change towards [the 2050 vision of living in harmony with nature] [Mother Earth];

14. The communications strategy will need to be implemented and further developed in a participatory, iterative and flexible manner, assisted by experts in communication [and behavioural change] including a strong participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth. Its further development should be led by advice and consultations at the international level, led by the Executive Secretary, which then inform further consultations. Throughout the consultations, the active participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, education experts, youth, and representatives of various socioeconomic and sociocultural backgrounds is important, as is the need to ensure the full incorporation of intra- and intergenerational, intercultural and gender considerations. At the global level, immediate to long-term adjustments of the strategy will be coordinated through an open-source coordination body, outlined below.

15. The global strategy will be kept under review by the Conference of the Parties, [informed by advice from the Informal Advisory Committee on Communication, Education and Public Awareness, and others, including the Communications Division of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Department of Global Communications.]

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<sup>30</sup> Williamson, K., Bujold, P. M., and Thulin, E. (2020). Behavior Change Interventions in Practice: A synthesis of criteria, approaches, case studies and indicators. Rare Center for Behavior & the Environment and the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel to the Global Environment Facility. <https://behavior.rare.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Behavior-Change-Interventions-in-Practice-final.pdf>.

16. The terms of reference for such a review would be as follows:

- (a) An initial workshop, to be held after the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to elaborate the final details of the global strategy;
- (b) A biennial evaluation of the activities that have been carried out, seeking to identify best practices, changes in awareness, impact and effectiveness, to be reviewed by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation;
- (c) Identification of new areas for communication and learning, or the need to adjust existing strategies;
- (d) Track communication, education and awareness-raising activities against progress on targets, goals and the 2030 mission;
- (e) Identification of new actors or partners to be approached;
- (f) Identification of resource needs.

17. [Parties should start implementing the elements of the global biodiversity framework relating to communication without delay and in line with decision 15/--. <sup>31</sup> This could be done by integrating communications components in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) while updating them in line with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, or develop dedicated national/regional communications strategies. Consideration should be given to including national communication efforts and results in future versions of the national reports] / [Parties are invited to create national versions of the strategy as soon as it is adopted by the Conference of the Parties. These strategies could include tools and activities to support the goals below.]

18. Table 1 outlines some of the timelines for activities under the strategy.

**Table 1. Timeline for activities**

<i>Date</i>	<i>Executive Secretary</i>	<i>National level</i>
As soon as possible, following the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties	[Convene CEPA-IAC [and relevant actors] to update the present strategy for consideration by SBI-4 and create further guidance for the national, subnational and local levels]  Create website  Convene informal coordination mechanism for regular coordination  Communicate a voluntary guidance document	[Encourage][consider the creation of] national and subnational partnerships to deliver strategy activities.  [Invite Parties as appropriate to integrate relevant actions from the communications strategy in their planning and reporting mechanisms]
2022-2024	Create international partnerships in support of the strategy	

<sup>31</sup> Decision based on the recommendation on item 9.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Executive Secretary</i>	<i>National level</i>
By SBI-4, to be negotiated at the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting (2024) <sup>32</sup>	In collaboration with CEPA-IAC and other relevant actors, review and report on activities and their impact, and further update the strategy, if needed	[Invite Parties, as appropriate, to integrate relevant actions from the communications strategy in their planning and reporting mechanisms.]
By SBI-5, to be negotiated by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting (2026)	In collaboration with CEPA-IAC and other relevant actors, conduct mid-decade review and report on activities and their impact, update the communications strategy based on advice from the Conference of the Parties	Provide mid-decade report on activities, if appropriate during the biennium, and share relevant information through the CHM, national Bioland CHM sites and adjust as appropriate.  [Invite Parties, as appropriate, to integrate relevant actions from the communications strategy in their planning and reporting mechanisms.]
By SBI-6, to be negotiated by the Conference of the Parties at its eighteenth meeting (2028)	In collaboration with CEPA-IAC and other relevant actors, review and report on activities and their impact, and update the communications strategy based on advice from Conference of the Parties	[Invite Parties as appropriate to integrate relevant actions from the communications strategy in their planning and reporting mechanisms.]
By SBI-7 to be negotiated by the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth meeting (2030)	Create final report on activities [and changes in the perception of biodiversity conservation to contribute to the second stocktaking]	[Invite Parties, as appropriate, to integrate relevant actions from the communications strategy in their planning and reporting mechanisms.]

#### IV. GOALS

19. Communication, education and awareness-raising efforts in the context of this strategy need to support actions throughout the whole-of-society towards the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Overall, the strategy is meant to not only support the realization of the 2030 mission, but also of the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.

<sup>32</sup> Tentative dates, to be determined by the Conference of the Parties.

[20. According to the first draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (CBD/WG2020/3/3) “Outreach, awareness and uptake of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework by all stakeholders is essential to effective implementation, including by:

(a) Increasing understanding, awareness and appreciation of the [different visions and approaches to achieve sustainable development and the multiple values of biodiversity, including the associated systems of knowledge,[and cosmobiocentric] values and approaches used by indigenous peoples and local communities;

(b) Raising awareness of all actors of the existence of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and progress made towards their achievement;

(c) Promoting or developing platforms and partnerships, including with media and civil society, to share information on successes, lessons learned and experiences in acting for biodiversity.”]<sup>33</sup>

21. Within this context, the following are the main goals:

#### **Goal A**

**Increase understanding, awareness and appreciation of the [different visions and approaches to achieve sustainable development and the] multiple values of biodiversity, including the associated systems of knowledge, including [cosmobiocentric] values and approaches used by indigenous peoples and local communities**

22. This goal continues to support the work conducted under Aichi Target 1 during the previous decade but has important distinctions. [The deliberate inclusion of the associated knowledge, values and approaches of indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as other knowledge systems, also expands the range of discussions and potential actions. This goal will require some of the following activities to support its realization:]

[(a) Baseline research and monitoring of changes to awareness and attitudes, using a common data framework and references. This includes support to research programmes that outline the different values of biodiversity;]

(b) Raising awareness of the different visions and approaches to achieve sustainable development, including [the 2050 Vision of Living in harmony with Nature] / [Living Well in Harmony with Mother Earth]

(c) [Promote respect for] / [Promotion of] [cosmobiocentric] approaches of indigenous peoples and local communities to live in harmony with Nature;

(d) Creation of awareness-raising campaigns that show the values of biodiversity;

(e) Products and research that integrate and communicate the values of biodiversity represented in the traditional knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities;

(f) Support to media and film projects that create multimedia stories and narratives about biodiversity and its values;

(g) Development and/ or distribution of education content to education institutions to help spread the values of biodiversity;

(h) Revision of education curricula to include biodiversity values and the importance of a reconnection with nature;

(i) Promotion of reconnection with nature through formal and informal education, in line with SDG 4.7 and 12.8 to promote sustainable lifestyles and ensure that people have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.

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<sup>33</sup> These paragraphs will need to be aligned with the final agreed text of the relevant decisions of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.



**Goal B****Raise awareness among all actors of the existence of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and progress made towards their achievement**

23. Awareness-raising needs to be linked to transformations of intentions and actions. The goal mandates a broad range of communications actions to support visibility of the global biodiversity framework at all levels, and its relevance to all stakeholders. It also supports ongoing efforts to show progress, and to highlight implementation that provides inspiration for further action towards the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.

24. Communications also need to promote additional actions related to those goals and action targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework where there has not been sufficient progress. Communications should promote positive results-driven action by supporting efforts in a positive way, offering cautions as to the consequences of failure, or demonstrating ways in which action in other domains can be emulated to produce progress towards the mission.

25. [The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity needs to provide transparent and regular updates on progress according to the headline and other indicators in the monitoring framework, both through the central portal, linked to the clearing-house mechanism and the communication platforms of the Convention, subject to available resources.]

**Goal C****Develop and promote platforms and partnerships, including with media, educators and civil society, to share information on successes, lessons learned and experiences in acting for biodiversity**

26. Data on these should be made available in a format that can be easily accessed by media and educators, both traditional and online, and then processed for media articles and educational resources. Partnerships with media outlets and educators that are experts in this regard are important ways forward. Data sources and the rationale for all indicators should be easily available and explained in both technical and non-technical ways and linked to the monitoring framework.

[27. Communications related to the monitoring element should have a reporting period on an annual or biannual basis, linked to the International Day for Biodiversity, [and the International Day of Mother Earth (April 22)] or some other suitable event. Forthcoming editions of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* and of the *Local Biodiversity Outlooks* should also be prepared and launched with this need to communicate implementation in mind.]

28. Other actors should be encouraged to publish reports that support lessons learned or successes, where appropriate in coordination with the Executive Secretary.

[29. To develop annual joint communication actions with the Harmony with Mother Earth Interactive Dialogue of the General Assembly of the United Nations under the approach of living in harmony with Mother Earth in order to enhance the outreach and visibility of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.]

30. Collaboration is needed to promote and develop ways to integrate biodiversity into the education system in order to equip and empower learners with the knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to act for biodiversity and the planet, building on synergies with SDG 4.7 and SDG 12.8. This can be done by creating and promoting “learning ecosystems” connecting families, schools, community actors, public such institutions as zoos, aquariums, museums, botanical gardens, libraries, and businesses and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which allow for direct translation of biodiversity awareness and knowledge into action on the ground.

31. It is also possible to promote personal and societal transformative action in learners of all ages by providing them with the tools to design new sustainable systems and ways of living. Educational work needs to be coordinated with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), to assist in engagement with educators in formal, informal and non-formal settings.

**Goal D****Demonstrate the relevance of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to poverty eradication, climate change, land degradation, human health, human rights, equity and sustainable development**

32. Communication efforts will show the interlinkages between biodiversity and a variety of key issues:

(a) The Sustainable Development Goals. The close linkage of the Convention and its post-2020 global biodiversity framework with the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development<sup>34</sup> will be an important point for realizing synergy in messaging. The close alignment of these two agendas will make this a more straightforward effort, highlighting the importance of sustainable use and of access and benefit-sharing for poverty eradication efforts;

(b) It will be important to develop messaging on the relationship between climate change and biodiversity. This will also include ecosystem-based approaches to climate change, [Mother Earth-centred actions, collective action including those by indigenous and local communities] and the ways in which there may be synergies between implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and of commitments adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, its Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement. [Such messages should underline the interdependence of the problem and of the solutions, most notably the fact that, given that climate change is one of the key drivers of biodiversity loss, nature may play an important role in both climate mitigation and adaptation, and resilience;]

(c) Similarly, the strategy will need to show how the work under the post-2020 global biodiversity framework contributes to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. Links with land degradation neutrality as well as the goals of the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration will be highlighted.

33. The importance of marine and coastal areas will also need to be captured, including synergy with the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development<sup>35</sup> and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction.

34. Human health and biodiversity also represent a key area in which the contribution of implementation of the framework needs to be highlighted. Taking into account health-biodiversity linkages, including the contribution of the One Health approach and other holistic approaches.

[35. The linkage of these issues with human rights is another area for messaging, linking to Human Rights Council resolution 48/13, which proclaimed the right to a healthy environment. The specific work of the Special Rapporteur on biodiversity and human rights can be a basis for messages.]

[36. Integration with rights of Mother Earth and Earth jurisprudence enforcing rights of Mother Earth is also important.]

**V. AUDIENCES**

37. Given the global audience for the Convention, it is important to identify audience segments and to link communications with each of these to the different goals of the strategy and design messages accordingly, taking into account cultural differences in terms of tone and visuals. For the audience groups below, it is important to note that they will be both audiences receiving messages and groups that transform and/or transmit messages to other subsidiary target groups.

38. Note that some of these audiences are multipliers of the messages and will need to adapt the strategy to their needs. Other audiences are the objects of communications activities.

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<sup>34</sup> General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

<sup>35</sup> See General Assembly resolution 72/73, para. 292.

**A. Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements**

39. The Convention is implemented at the national level by national Governments, and therefore the work of the Executive Secretary for this audience is to provide tools for use by focal points to the Convention and its Protocols as they develop their strategies to reach out to ministries and government departments and build regional or national communication and education coalitions. This is to ensure mainstreaming biodiversity into the work of other sectors, including formal, non-formal and informal education.

40. Subnational governments, cities and other local authorities that plan, coordinate, regulate, monitor and enforce patterns of production and consumption, will need to deliver on the biodiversity targets set out in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. It is at the local level where subnational governments and other local authorities, including cities have the demonstrated capacity to undertake implementation and ensure transformative change. They are both an important audience, but also essential transmitters of information to their residents.

41. Parties should shape national versions of communication and education activities to support access to information and awareness that is consonant with the policies needed to implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework at the national level. Therefore, all the messaging and structure will need to be aligned with national priorities. [Political coalitions such as the Leaders Pledge for Nature, the High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People and the Global Ocean Alliance could develop joint communication actions and possible regional cooperation.]

**B. Specialized audiences of the Convention**

42. While Parties are the primary focus of the Convention, there are a number of other actors and stakeholders that provide supportive roles to Parties, or also have a role to play in implementation of the Convention. Because these actors are not Parties, communications addressed to them will have a different character. At the same time, when these actors carry out supportive activities at the national or regional level, they may be included in these campaigns.

43. United Nations system partners that are involved in the work of the Convention, as well as other regional organizations, are also important. These actors will not only transmit the work of the Convention to others, but also will use the opportunity to promote their own work and its relevance to the sustainable development agenda. Lessons are to be learned from previous United Nations campaigns such as #GenerationRestoration, #CleanSeas, #DontChooseExtinction, etc. The United Nations Department of Global Communications will be invited to create a biodiversity communications group, which will work with the Executive Secretary, to coordinate communications across the system. The Communications Division of UNEP will also be invited to create a dedicated communications focal point. UNESCO will be invited to contribute its expertise in education, science and culture.

44. Multilateral environmental agreements, both those directly related to biodiversity, and those that deal with other issues, will be important multipliers and places for coordination. To this end, the Joint Liaison Group, and the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions<sup>36</sup> should be invited to ensure that communication is a permanent item on their annual agendas and focal points should be named.

45. Natural history and science museums, botanical gardens and national protected areas systems, and zoos and aquariums are other groups whose work is key to the Convention, both in terms of specific conservation actions, research and in raising awareness about biodiversity. [Large associations, such as the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums, the European Association of Zoos and Aquariums, Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI), and the European Network of Science Centres and Museums (ECSITE), among others, will be invited to coordinate communications. The Global Coalition “United for Biodiversity” coordinated by the European Commission since March 2020 is bringing together all these

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<sup>36</sup> The Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the World Heritage Convention, the International Plant Protection Convention and the International Whaling Commission.

institutions and organizations and is also open to world research centres and universities, natural reserves and protected areas, and museums of any category, such as art, architecture or history museums, to gather all world institutions showing the importance of nature for humanity.]

46. Large international NGOs that have national chapters are also important stakeholders for work. They can retransmit the messages of the strategy and can provide models of reference for promoting good practices related to conservation, sustainable use and equitable sharing of benefits. The Secretariat and the Parties to the Convention have an extensive history of working with such organizations.

47. The finance and business communities are extremely important audiences to target with communications efforts. As important users of biodiversity and ecosystem services whose operations have direct and indirect impacts on biodiversity, the ability of business to support sustainable consumption and production will be crucial for achievement of the goals of the Convention. In this context:

(a) The linkage of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use for environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria is important;

(b) A strong basis for communication is the business and financial case for biodiversity action;

(c) The role of business as a user of genetic resources in the context of the Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit-sharing is also an important element;

[(d) Existing business-led initiatives, business associations, coalitions and networks, such as the Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity, Business4Nature, Finance for Biodiversity and the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures, will be key multipliers to reach out to these audiences.]

48. Global, regional and national organizations that are dealing with or responsible for education and learning, like environmental education, education for sustainability, nature education, education for conservation and sustainable use, and global education, play a key role in learning. Therefore, education organizations, from schools to universities, but also permanent and continuing education institutions, authorities and decision makers are relevant stakeholders in achieving the goals of the Convention.

### **C. Indigenous peoples and local communities**

49. It is very important to work with indigenous peoples and local communities to ensure communication of their role in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, [following cosmobiocentric approaches] and to show how their activities contribute to the implementation of the Convention and other biodiversity-related conventions based on their own systems of knowledge. In this regard, communication should enable indigenous peoples and local communities to share their perceptions of [Mother Earth] nature and to highlight their traditional knowledge and practices related to the conservation of biodiversity in the context of regional and national implementation of the Convention.

50. The work of indigenous peoples and local communities should also be seen as an important source for practices and educational approaches for the conservation of biodiversity, its sustainable use, and the equitable sharing of benefits. In this regard, communication should seek to celebrate, promote and communicate [cosmobiocentric approaches], traditional systems of knowledge related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at the local, national, regional and global levels, [and the importance of the recognition of the rights of Mother Earth]. This should be done in coordination with indigenous peoples and local communities representatives and through consultation with the view of obtaining prior and informed consent, free, prior and informed consent, or approval and involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities, and with respect for the terms of use for all traditional knowledge and practices.

51. In this regard, the global and national strategies should work to develop components of this strategy, including tools and messages that can be translated into local languages and contexts.

### **D. Women**

52. As women are key stakeholders in both conservation and sustainable use of resources, special focus should be made in mainstreaming gender in all engagements. The work in the communication strategy should complement and draw upon the post-2020 gender plan of action under the Convention on Biological Diversity according to decision 15/--, The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment

of Women (UN-Women) is an important actor with which collaboration and coordination can be undertaken at the international level. Gender considerations need to be mainstreamed in all materials and messages.

#### **E. Youth**

53. Youth, including their organizations and representatives, are both key audiences and powerful partners in creating and delivering the activities of a communications strategy. These important actors can be reached via work through United Nations system-wide activities related to youth, including YOUNGO; through the Global Youth Biodiversity Network and its national chapters, and through other initiatives, such as the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and the United Nations Secretary-General Youth Advisory Group on Climate Change.

#### **F. The public**

54. While it is true that the audience for communications is a global one and should encompass everyone, it is also clear that the notion that a single public to whom all messages could be directed is overly simplistic and hides some important differences between audience segments. The so-called “public” is a number of different audience segments distinguished by country, culture, gender, socioeconomic level, education, experience, age, and languages, each requiring a targeted approach.

55. The most important segmentation for the public remains at the national level. An understanding of biodiversity, environmental functions and ecosystem services and their relevance to the general public is very much shaped by national and subnational circumstances and national “narratives” about people and nature and how biodiversity provides them with values. Therefore, attempts to engage the public need to be crafted at the national level, based on an overarching narrative.

56. Important ways to reach the public are through awareness campaigns, education and the media – radio, television and print forms, and social media in particular. In this way, the media should be seen as a multiplier and a channel, as is indicated below.

57. It is important to involve the arts and cultural sector, to stimulate new forms of creativity and human imagination that can promote the kind of transformational change needed. Art and new cultural paradigms can become powerful tools for the transformation of intentions.

#### **G. The media**

58. The varied platforms, organizations and representatives of the media are key. Media from all regions must be addressed. The large “wire services,” national newspaper chains, and large media conglomerates need to be engaged. Media partnerships should be explored at the international and national levels. The work of such partnerships could include creation of a package of regular news features and capsules; and creation of a shared library of “B-roll” footage, with open-source rights.

59. Engagement with journalist associations that focus on biodiversity and other environmental issues should be a priority, including the Earth Journalism Network and the Society of Environmental Journalists. In working with journalists, particular emphasis should be given to working with journalists that represent indigenous peoples and local communities, youth and women.

60. In addition to news organizations, work with film and television production organizations should be explored. Work should be done to encourage the production of films for television and streaming platforms that highlight the different issues under the global biodiversity framework. In exchange for coverage, agencies can be given freedom to use branding from the global biodiversity framework. Important global production houses, such as Amazon, BBC Natural History, Disney Nature, Icon Productions, National Geographic and Netflix, should be explored. In addition, regional production houses should be approached, among others.

61. Film festivals should be encouraged around the world. Jackson Wild (formerly the Jackson Hole Wildlife Film Festival), the International Wildlife Film Festival and Wildscreen could have films about the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Other international and regional film festivals in all United Nations regions should be encouraged to create categories of films relating to action that support nature. The possibility of holding a film festival at each meeting of the Conference of the Parties should be

considered. A film festival to coincide with the annual celebrations of the International Day for Biodiversity should also be considered.

## VI. BRANDING

62. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework should be accompanied by a clear global brand that is extendable to other contexts (national, subnational, local), with easy terms for use and licensing. Branding can be presented according to the dimensions of brand voice, identity, promise, values, targeting and positioning, as shown in table 2.

**Table 2. Elements for branding**

Voice	The post-2020 global biodiversity framework is the effort and wishes of the global community to realize a future of life in harmony with nature.
Identity	The visual look, including palette, logo, fonts and visual rules will need to reflect the voice, the variety of life, and include human representations and align with cultural preferences. The identity should be used throughout the period of implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.
Promise	The 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and the 2030 mission represent the promise of the brand.
Values	The brand values will reflect the objectives of the Convention, and the principles of the United Nations.
Targeting	As the overall reach of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework is global, there will need to be specific articulations of the brand for different audiences.
Positioning	The post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be presented as a framework relevant to multiple initiatives on biodiversity, supportive of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals, the United Nations Decade of Action to deliver the Sustainable Development Goals, the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, the biodiversity-related conventions, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

63. The creation of the brand will be done after the negotiations of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework have finished. It will be led by the Executive Secretary, in consultation with CEPA-IAC, the United Nations Department of Global Communications, the UNEP Communications Division, and the open-source coordination mechanism articulated below. A marketing company with global reach should be contracted to assist in this.

## VII. OPEN-SOURCE COORDINATION MECHANISM, AND CHANNELS AND MULTIPLIERS

64. While the broad outlines of the strategy will be kept under review as per the terms of reference outlined in section III above, implementation of the communications strategy at the global level will best be realized through an open-source coordination mechanism. Such a mechanism needs a low cost of participation, with members free to participate in some elements and not others. The principle of open source should govern the products shared by the group, with inclusivity, transparency and neutrality as important elements.

65. Participation in the mechanism will be voluntary, open to all actors who commit to transparent participation and adherence to the principle of open-source work, and who will contribute to the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Representatives of national and subnational governments are encouraged to participate, as will representatives of intergovernmental

organizations, NGOs and other civil society actors, business, youth, indigenous peoples and local communities, and women. The mechanism will not have formal decision-making power.

66. At the national level, Parties will be free to create mechanisms as appropriate. These mechanisms should be inclusive and transparent and should ensure the full and effective participation of all relevant actors and stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities, youth, and women.

### **A. Social media**

67. The strategy will need to take advantage of existing social media and new technologies. An exhaustive list of the technologies to use is not appropriate, given that the platforms for these vary across regions and that the pace of change in the field of social media is such that certain platforms are rendered irrelevant over time. Nevertheless, implementation of this strategy should seek to incorporate the most up-to-date platforms and technologies, including through corporate partnerships. The security of data, and protection of all rights to privacy of users, as covered in different legislation, needs to be taken into account.

68. A list of agreed hashtags and common tagging words needs to be created, for each platform, to properly aggregate conversations in support of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. These should be aligned with the messaging house, outlined above, and translated into other languages. This list should be created by the first coordination meeting, immediately after the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

69. Partnerships with social media organizations, such as Google, Meta, WeChat, Weibo, Twitter and LinkedIn, should be secured, with the goal of highlighting the messages and progress of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in campaigns and other promotions.

### **B. Events**

70. Events represent important communications opportunities, where messages can be disseminated to a variety of audiences, in a setting which is usually media-rich and of interest to a variety of communities. These include meetings of the following:

- (a) The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity;
- (b) The Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;
- (c) The Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification;
- (d) The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO;
- (e) The Conference of the Parties to the other biodiversity-related conventions;
- (f) The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES);
- (g) The United Nations General Assembly;
- (h) The United Nations High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development;
- (i) [The IUCN World Conservation Congress];
- (j) The United Nations Environment Assembly;
- (k) The World Economic Forum;
- (l) The G7 and G20;
- [(m) Regional events on environmental themes and regional information bulletins.]

71. National events that may be related to the biodiversity agenda, but are distinct from it, represent important communications opportunities as well. National cultural celebrations or celebrations of independence could also be used to show the linkages of biodiversity with national identity.

72. International days of the United Nations and others also represent important events during which the work of the Convention can be noted and celebrated. For these international days, messaging should be aligned in a way that shows how implementation of the Convention can contribute to the goals for each day. Some of the most important days to consider include the following: World Wetlands Day, World

Wildlife Day, World Water Day, International Day of Forests, International Women's Day, World Health Day, Earth Hour, Oceans Day, Earth Day, Mother Earth Day, Earth Overshoot Day, World Environment Day, World Day to Combat Desertification, World Cities Day, World Soil Day and World Food Day.

73. The International Day for Biological Diversity, on 22 May of each year, should also be an extremely important event for any communications. Guided by the theme determined by the Executive Secretary, national-level actors should use the day as an opportunity to articulate national visions and responses.

### **C. Champions, Messengers of Peace and Goodwill Ambassadors**

74. A programme of "Champions for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework" should be created that celebrates successes and inspiring actions in support of the framework. The Champions programme should have awards, for example for individuals, youth, organizations, businesses, and governments. The programme would declare awards annually on the International Day for Biodiversity. A sponsor which could offer financial resources for the award should be identified, as should a global media partner. The prizes would be awarded according to the recommendations by a panel that includes representatives of UNEP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, UNDP, IPBES, the World Economic Forum, [WWF and IUCN], as well as the Executive Secretary, among others. Nominations would be delivered to the Executive Secretary.

75. The United Nations should be requested to create a Messenger of Peace for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and also name Goodwill Ambassadors for each of the United Nations regions to support the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. These Ambassadors will provide support and messages for the global biodiversity framework. [Funding will be voluntary contributions from Parties and other interested actors.]

### **D. Website in support of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework**

76. A dedicated website should be established, with a unique URL and identity, consistent with the branding above. This would be different from the main website of the Convention with the aim of reaching a global audience. [The focus of such a website would be on capturing audiences at every stage of self-regulated behaviour change models and directing them to the resources most suitable to their individual journey, wherever they may be located. It would be tightly integrated with matching social-media campaigns. It would also allow for narrowing down information to that of specific countries.]

77. This would require early and ongoing focus on search engine optimization, accessibility, social media campaigns alignment, analytics, and bidirectional interoperability with other information sources both within the Convention (main Convention website, national and central clearing-house mechanisms, and others), through InforMEA, and with both institutional and thematic partners. Country-specific mailing lists may need to be developed.

78. The website can also serve as the media hub for reusable media material, including both public and partner-only resources. Such resources can also include links to exhibitions of museums, botanical gardens and zoos and aquariums.

## **VIII. KEY MESSAGING**

79. Messaging for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework needs to be consistent with previously developed messaging, in line with decision XIII/22. This includes the messaging for the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals, [nature-based solutions], the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, The United Nations Decade of Action to deliver the Sustainable Development Goals and the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development, the conclusions of the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, the second edition of the *Local Biodiversity Outlooks* and the overall messaging for the Convention.

80. Messaging needs to be evidence-based and scientifically credible, drawing among others upon the work of IPBES and its global assessments, among others. It also needs to be consistent with different knowledge systems, including the relevant traditional knowledge systems of indigenous peoples and local communities.



81. Messages need to be adapted and translated into local languages, with resources made available for this purpose.
82. Communicating the importance of transformative [and behaviour] change [and awareness] will be a key element. [In order to foster behaviour change, key messages will take into account scientific evidence, and will address norms, attitudes, perceived behavioural control, and behavioural intentions.]
83. Elements for messaging will be the following:
- (a) Overall, messages should communicate general elements about the connections of people to biodiversity and show how people are connected to biodiversity in almost all aspects of their lives;
  - (b) Messages should promote immediate action to halt the loss of biodiversity, and encourage action by stakeholders in the context of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework as a means to achieve this goal;<sup>37</sup>
  - (c) The messages should also highlight the longer time horizon, including the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity,<sup>38</sup> and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development [and the time-bound targets of the climate process;]
  - (d) [The importance of reducing inequalities, applying a human-rights based approach as important conditions for achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity;]
  - (e) Messages should also link the goals of the framework with specific national development priorities, as well as with the important roles of local and subnational governments in delivering said priorities, demonstrating how achieving sustainable development at the national level requires integration of biodiversity into these activities;
  - (f) Specific messages and campaigns should be sensitive to the values of the target audience and should express biodiversity and actions to conserve and sustainably use it in the context of these values. Therefore, audience research is a key element to any message customization
  - (g) Messages need to be translated into local languages, including a sensitivity to the social and cultural context in which local languages are embedded;
  - (h) Messages need to be gender-inclusive and in line with the principles of the gender plan of action;
  - (i) The message structure presented in table 3 below is meant to suggest the direction of messages. An overall umbrella set of messages which could apply to public mobilization and advocacy campaigns, is suggested to be used by all actors;
  - (j) Sector-specific messages will be tailored for specific audiences. These will be developed by organizations which are engaged with these sectors;
  - (k) The messaging structure will also pursue the principle of “open source” campaign, which maintains core messaging, but also permits different organizations to customize this under their own brand. These messages are also meant to have an iteration designed for national and subnational levels;
  - (l) After the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the Executive Secretary will hold a [meeting] [workshop] with CEPA-IAC and other relevant actors to create detailed top-level messages and guidelines for the creation of messages. Parties will be invited to provide comments on the messages;
  - (m) Parties, subnational governments, cities and local governments and other relevant organizations are invited to hold national workshops for the creation of messages.

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<sup>37</sup> This text will need to be aligned with the final agreed language from the COP 15 decision on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

<sup>38</sup> Conference of the Parties, decision [X/2](#).

**Table 3. Themes for messaging**

<b>Top-line message:</b> By acting for nature/biodiversity, we can all create a fairer, healthier and more sustainable world		
<b>General theme</b>	<b>Public message</b>	<b>Policy message</b>
We need to halt biodiversity loss and ensure sustainable development for all	TBD	TBD
Nature/biodiversity is essential for our survival on the planet. It matters for our prosperity, happiness and well-being and for sustainable development	To be determined (TBD)	TBD
Nature/biodiversity has intrinsic value as well as multiple other values	TBD	TBD
The nature/biodiversity [and climate crisis] pose[s] [an existential] [a] threat to humankind [and need to be addressed urgently and in a coherent manner]	TBD	TBD
[Bio-innovation holds the key to support poverty eradication efforts]	TBD	TBD
Protecting nature should leave no one behind	TBD	TBD
The world needs to cooperate to tackle the loss of nature	TBD	TBD
Action for people underpins action for biodiversity	TBD	TBD
Plans to affect the future of our planet need to be fair, inclusive and equitable	TBD	TBD
The systems we use to run our economies and societies [need transformational change to avoid] are pushing nature/biodiversity to the brink	TBD	TBD
Our [current] [broken] relationship with nature/biodiversity [creates higher risk of pandemic spillover to people] [can increase the emergence of infections of diseases of zoonotic origin]	TBD	TBD
Immediate action is required to protect the [present and] future health of our people and planet	TBD	TBD
We are all accountable for our actions to protect the planet	TBD	TBD

## IX. MEASURING PROGRESS

84. The assessment of progress for the strategy needs to be linked with progress in achieving the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, as well as traditional metrics for reach and impact. Assessment also needs to capture important value changes over time and to assess progress towards

[access to relevant information and awareness] [behaviour change] and willingness to act for biodiversity on the national and global level.

#### **A. Campaigns, and media reach**

85. At the global level, partners to the coordination mechanism should report results of campaigns, and media reach (including social media reach), to the Executive Secretary. An aggregator tool, resembling that created at <https://www.cbd.int/article/people-for-our-planet-aggregator>, can capture initiatives.

86. At the national level, Parties to the Convention should also gather the above data and [report this to the Executive Secretary, and also] include this in their national reporting.

#### **B. Linkage with the targets**

87. The strategy will communicate progress in the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework using the agreed upon set of indicators under the monitoring and reporting framework. Innovative and multi-channel ways of communicating the information will be developed, with modalities suitable for different Parties.

88. Reports by other bodies and organizations should also provide additional outreach on progress. The *WWF Living Planet Report*, the publications of the World Economic Forum, the *Human Development Report* published by UNDP, and the *UNEP Global Environment Outlook* could all devote issues, during the period of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, to results under the framework.

### **X. RESOURCES**

89. Resources will be needed to support the Executive Secretary and at the national level, with an important focus on the needs of developing countries, especially small island developing States and economies in transition. The level required will be determined as the communications strategy is further elaborated. [Resources needed will include the following:

(a) The Executive Secretary will require human resources in the communications unit to support the strategy, as well as annual sums to support the production of information materials. These will be resources in excess of existing staffing levels at the secretariat;

(b) The United Nations Environment Assembly may wish to approve an envelope of funds for use by UNEP divisions, including the Communications Division, to support UNEP contributions to the strategy. Resources devoted to World Environment Day and to the *Global Environment Outlook* should also be mobilized, where appropriate, in support of the strategy;

(c) The United Nations Department of Global Communications may wish to mobilize a communications team in support of the strategy, aligned with the resources for the Sustainable Development Goals;

[(d) National Governments may wish to allocate a budget envelope in support of the strategy at national level, as part of national implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity;]

(e) Interested private sector actors, NGOs, civil society actors and other entities, such as the United Nations Foundation, could consider creating funds to support the strategy and create voluntary mechanisms for this. Marketing and other media organizations could consider contributing pro bono work, where appropriate;

[(f) The Global Environment Facility should be invited to provide support for implementation of the strategy at the national level with priority accorded to developing countries, especially [land-locked and] small island developing States and economies in transition.]]

### 3/6. Resource mobilization

*The Subsidiary Body on Implementation,*

*Recalling* decision [14/22](#) and its decision to initiate preparations on the resource mobilization component of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework at an early stage in the process of developing the framework, in full coherence and coordination with the overall process,

*Having considered* the report of the Thematic Workshop on Resource Mobilization for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework,<sup>39</sup> which was held in Berlin from 14 to 16 January 2020,

*Having also considered* the reports of the Panel of Experts on resource mobilization, in particular the contribution to the draft resource mobilization component,

#### Global Environment Facility

1. *Appreciates* the role of the Global Environment Facility in operating the financial mechanism of the Convention on Biological Diversity and in leveraging additional resources for the three objectives of the Convention;

#### Financial reporting

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the information provided by Parties through the financial reporting framework, and of the assessment contained in the relevant report of the Panel of Experts;<sup>40</sup>

#### Inter-sessional work

3. *Invites* the co-chairs of the contact group on item 6 established during part II of the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, with guidance by the Chair of the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, in consultation with the bureau and the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework as appropriate, and with the support of the Executive Secretary, to facilitate, subject to the availability of financial resources, an informal consultative process on resource mobilization, in a virtual format, with no more than two meetings open to all Parties before the fourth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, based on the concepts reflected in the section entitled “additional elements on resource mobilization” below, and reflected in the proposed resource mobilization component provided in annex I, with a view to enhancing mutual understanding of the issues at hand and of the expectations by the Parties, and to explore opportunities for convergence;

4. *Recommends* that the outcomes of agenda item 6 and the informal consultative process on resource mobilization are made available to the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework for its consideration, when it continues its deliberations in future meetings, and to the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting as appropriate;

5. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Emphasizing* the importance of increasing the [provision and] mobilization of financial resources from all sources [[and the provision of new and additional financial resources for implementation in developing countries] [, of [reducing,] [phasing out,] or redirecting [financial flows][expenditures] harmful for biodiversity,]] and of aligning [all] financial flows [with the three objectives of the Convention] for the effective implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,[ in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention,] [Article 25 of the Nagoya Protocol and Article 28 of the Cartagena Protocol,]

<sup>39</sup> [CBD/POST2020/WS/2020/3/3](#).

<sup>40</sup> CBD/SBI/3/5/Add.1.

[*Acknowledging/recognizing* the Nagoya Protocol and other access and benefit-sharing frameworks as mechanisms whose effective implementation will allow the mobilization of resources towards countries that provide genetic resources and towards their indigenous peoples and local communities, who are providers of traditional knowledge,]

[*Reaffirming* the commitment of Parties to meet the obligations set out in the provisions of Article 20 of the Convention and in accordance with the Rio Principles,]

[*Emphasizing* that any new and innovative funding mechanisms are supplementary and do not replace the financial mechanisms established under the provisions of Article 21 of the Convention,]

*Recalling* Article 20 of the Convention as the basis for [providing and] mobilizing resources from all sources and the relevance of Article 11 in this regard, for the effective implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and recognizing the need for enhanced international cooperation and for transformative, inclusive and equitable action across economies and society in this regard, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals [as well as the commitment of each Party, in accordance with its capabilities [and national circumstances], financial support and incentives for national activities intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention, and of developed country Parties to provide new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed full incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of this Convention],

*Emphasizing* the importance of increasing the mobilization of financial resources from all sources and making the resources available in a timely manner, for the effective implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

[*Acknowledging* the interlinkages and possible cross-fertilization between certain elements of the resource mobilization component as proposed by the Panel of Experts and the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming developed with the support of the Informal Advisory Group on Mainstreaming,]

[*Noting*][*Recognizing*] the importance of biodiversity mainstreaming for strengthening resource mobilization and the effective and efficient use of [financial] resources, in order to support the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity,

[*Recognizing* the importance of biodiversity mainstreaming for [the adequate valuation of ecosystem services] [economic systems and financial markets to more appropriately value and protect natural capital,]] [and [for a sustainable] [to build ecosystem resilience into the economic] recovery after the pandemic], [while acknowledging the specific financial, capacity and technology gaps faced by developing countries to support mainstreaming policies,]

*Stressing* the importance of [biodiversity mainstreaming and] resource mobilization to build ecosystem resilience to support the [sustainable, inclusive, and equitable] [economic] recovery after the pandemic,

[*Underlining* the potential contribution of implementing Article 11 of the Convention, on incentive measures, for the mobilization of financial resources,]

*Reiterating* the important role of national biodiversity strategies and action plans as a basis for identifying national funding needs and priorities, and for the effective and efficient mobilization of [financial] resources from all sources in accordance with national circumstances and priorities [and in line with Article 20 of the Convention and principle 7 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development], including, as applicable, for the implementation of the protocols under the Convention, and for the synergistic implementation of other biodiversity-related conventions,

*Recalling* that Parties are invited to prepare national finance plans or other similar planning instruments, in the context of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, in line with sub-goal

2.2 of the strategy for resource mobilization adopted by decision IX/11, [highlighting the need for further discussions on possible elements to be considered under their preparation,]

[*Welcoming* that the preparation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar planning instruments will be supported by the eighth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility under its Strategy and Programming Directions,]<sup>41</sup>

*Recognizing* the need for effective partnerships and collaboration among all relevant actors, and for strengthening partnerships with businesses and the financial sector for mobilizing resources and to align financial flows with the mission of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

*Cognizant* of the opportunities for harnessing synergies among the Rio conventions, including synergies related to the mobilization and use of resources for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Germany for providing financial support to the work of the Panel of Experts on resource mobilization, and for hosting the Thematic Workshop on Resource Mobilization for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, which was held in Berlin from 14 to 16 January 2020;

2. [*Takes note of*] [*Appreciates*] the final report of the Panel of Experts, which provides an assessment of the resources from all sources needed for the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, as well as the other reports of the Panel of Experts, considered by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting;[ and notes [with concern] that multilateral international financial flows for biodiversity represent a [significantly small] fraction of total global biodiversity finance;] [and notes that [therefore] redirecting resources harmful to biodiversity, generating additional resources from all sources and enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of resource use, are [essential] elements of resource mobilization;]

3. *Takes note* of the final analysis of financial reporting frameworks received by Parties, prepared by the Executive Secretary;<sup>42</sup>

4. *Notes with appreciation* the progress made both by developed country and by developing country Parties[, as well as Parties with economies in transition [and small island developing States] [and centres of origin of genetic resources]], in implementing the strategy for resource mobilization and the targets for resource mobilization adopted under Aichi Biodiversity Target 20;

5. [*Recognizes* that, despite the progress made, there is a considerable and persistent funding gap for the effective implementation of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and that more efforts will be required in order to [provide and] mobilize resources [from all sources][, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention] [and principle 7 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development], in a manner commensurate with the level of ambition of the [implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity] framework [and with the incremental costs that developing countries will need to meet for the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework];

6. *Also recognizes* the ongoing need of developing countries for other means of implementation, including technical [and financial] support and capacity-building, including to undertake domestic action to mobilize resources and monitor and report thereon;

[7. *Affirms* that developed countries' adequate and sustainable funding support are the main sources for implementation of the Convention;]

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<sup>41</sup> Paragraph to be kept in abeyance pending adoption of the GEF-8 Strategy and Programming Directions.

<sup>42</sup> The Executive Secretary will prepare the report in line with established practice, based on submissions by Parties, for information of the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting.

[8. *Decides* to maintain the eligibility of all developing countries for biodiversity financial support;]

**[Process to update annexes of decisions I/2 and VIII/18]**

9. *Recalls* Article 20.2 of the Convention, which provides the mandate to establish, periodically review and, if necessary, amend the list of developed country Parties and other Parties which voluntarily assume the obligations of the developed country Parties, the latest update of which is provided in the annex to decision VIII/18;

10. *Notes* with concern that the list of Parties which voluntarily assume the obligations of the developed country Parties has not been reviewed since 2006;

11. *Affirms* the importance of burden-sharing among all constituents and expanding the donor base to increase financial resources from all sources, consistent with decision 14/22;

12. *Notes* the increasing role and importance of public and private financial institutions, philanthropic organizations and the private sector in helping to fulfil the objectives of the Convention, as part of a growing commitment to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, and welcomes their support of developing country Parties in the implementation of the Convention, as a complement to the continuing efforts of developed country Parties;

13. *Decides* to:

(a) Review the annex to decision VIII/18 at the upcoming fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, with a view to modernizing and updating the list so it reflects current realities and recognizes the assistance being provided by a number of Parties and entities that are not listed in the annex, and to welcome the contributions of these and all Parties and entities that have capabilities and willingness to help achieve the objectives of the Convention;

(b) Review the eligibility criteria provided in decision I/2, annex I, with a view to ensuring that resources are provided to countries that require the most urgent assistance, especially noting the specific needs and special situation of least developed countries, small island developing States, countries with arid and semi-arid zones, and coastal and mountainous areas; and requests the Executive Secretary to develop elements to update such criteria for consideration at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, taking into account the most recent criteria used by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD, World Bank);]

**Successor to the current strategy for resource mobilization**

**Option A**

[14. *[Adopts]* *[Takes note of]* the *[successor to the current]* strategy for resource mobilization, contained in annex I to the present recommendation[, taking into account national circumstances;]

15. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to take the *[successor to the current]* strategy for resource mobilization into consideration as a flexible framework guiding implementation of the resource mobilization target(s) of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework[, in accordance with national circumstances];

16. *Invites* relevant international organizations and initiatives to support the implementation at all levels of the *[successor to the current]* strategy for resource mobilization;

17. *[Invites]**[Encourages]* relevant bilateral and multilateral funding organizations as well as the Global Environment Facility to provide technical and financial support as well as capacity-building, for implementation of the *[successor to the current]* strategy for resource mobilization in developing countries and countries with economies in

transition as well as small island developing States, [in accordance with national [needs,] circumstances and priorities]];

### **Option B**

[14. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fourth meeting to provide recommendations on the revision of the current strategy for resource mobilization based on the elements contained in annex I to the present recommendation and submissions provided by Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations and initiatives;

15. *Decides* to revise the current strategy for resource mobilization at its sixteenth meeting based on the recommendations of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation to facilitate the timely implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

16. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, as well as relevant international organizations and initiatives to make submissions to the Executive Secretary on the revision and their past experience with the current resource mobilization strategy with a view to its revision to facilitate the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

17. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to compile and synthesize all submissions received and prepare a draft successor to the current strategy for resource mobilization for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fourth meeting].

### **National finance plans**

18. *Invites* Parties to develop, update and implement national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments, based on national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and to identify available [and potential] national and international resources [from all sources] and financial gaps and constraints and/or the cost of implementation of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, to [ensure] [mobilize] adequate and timely [mobilization of] international and national financial resources for the effective [national] implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework[, taking into account Article 20.4 of the Convention];

### **Option A**

[19. *Encourages* developed country Parties to reflect in their national finance plans or similar instruments, their financial contribution to the implementation of the Convention, in developing country Parties;]

### **Option B**

[19. [*Encourages*] [*Invites*] developed country Parties and other Parties in a position to do so to [consider] [reflect] [disclose in their relevant financial planning and reporting instruments] in relevant planning instruments [in their national finance plans or similar planning instruments, [and/or the cost of implementation of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans,] [the percentage of gross domestic product they intend to affect as financial contribution to the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,]] their financial contribution to developing country Parties [and Parties with economies in transition,] for their implementation of the Convention, including their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, in recipient country Parties[, consistent with [Article 20] [Articles 20(2) and 20(3)] of the Convention] [and decision XIII/21];]

[20. *Encourages* developing country Parties, as appropriate, to provide information in their national finance plans, on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support needed and received to implement their national biodiversity strategies and action plans;]



21. *Takes note with appreciation* of the work of relevant and interested international organizations and initiatives, including the Biodiversity Finance Initiative of the United Nations Development Programme, to provide financial and technical support and capacity-building for interested countries in the development, updating and implementation of national finance plans for biodiversity, and for the refinement of the Biodiversity Finance Initiative methodology;

22. *Invites* the Biodiversity Finance Initiative of the United Nations Development Programme and other relevant and interested international organizations and initiatives to continue and expand their support to the development, updating and implementation of the finance plans referenced in the previous paragraph, including by providing technical guidance in accordance with the national circumstances and capacities of the implementing Parties [and in line with their public policies];

23. [*Invites*] [*Requests*] the Global Environment Facility to support the development and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar planning instruments to support efforts by [eligible] [recipient] [developing] countries [and countries with economies in transition] to mobilize resources at the domestic level in support of the implementation of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the global biodiversity framework;

[24. *Urges* Parties to allocate and disburse resources [from any source] in a strategic and targeted manner, orienting them towards achieving [the commitments and goals established in] their national biodiversity strategies and action plans[, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention];]

#### **Synergies among conventions**

25. *Takes note with appreciation* of the recent programmatic initiatives of funds such as the Land Degradation Neutrality Fund under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the Green Climate Fund, and the Global Environment Facility as well as other bilateral and multilateral funding mechanisms, to harness synergies in project development and financing for the purpose of the objectives of the Rio conventions and [global] biodiversity/related Conventions and agreements;

26. *Encourages* the funds and funding mechanisms mentioned in the previous paragraph to continue and intensify their work with a view to generating and increasing biodiversity co-benefits [to contribute to closing the biodiversity financing gap] [through complementary, coherent and collaborative interventions that generate greater impact as well as to enhance efforts to simultaneously tackle biodiversity loss, climate change and land degradation][as well as to enhance efforts address multiple environmental objectives, consistent with national priorities];

#### **Supportive action on scaling and aligning incentive measures as per Article 11 of the Convention<sup>43</sup>**

[27. [*Takes note [with appreciation]* of][*Appreciates*] the work of the Environmental Policy Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development to support countries in scaling up and aligning incentives, in particular on guidance to identify and assess [incentives, including] subsidies harmful to biodiversity, on tracking economic instruments and finance for biodiversity, and on aligning national budgets with climate, biodiversity and other environmental objectives, as well as the work of the United Nations Environment Programme on fiscal reform for sustainable agriculture, and [encourages][invites] the organizations to continue and further intensify this work [, in particular to provide guidance on the elimination of subsidies harmful to biodiversity] [, in accordance with the rights and obligations of Parties under other relevant international agreements];]

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<sup>43</sup> The rest of the text (paragraphs 26 to 40 and annex I) were not discussed by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting.

[28. *Invites* the Biodiversity Finance Initiative of the United Nations Development Programme, in collaboration with other interested and relevant organizations and initiatives, as well as the Executive Secretary, and in line with the guidance of the Environmental Policy Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, to develop a methodology to evaluate the impact and efficiency of the positive and harmful incentives provided to different sectors associated with the management of biodiversity, with a view to reforming the incentives that are ineffective, inefficient and/or contradictory, to eliminate the harmful, and promote the positive ones;]

[29. *Invites* the BIOFIN Initiative to develop a methodology for the evaluation of positive and harmful incentives in different sectors, with a view to eliminating the harmful ones and promoting the positive ones, in line with guidance from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and also for the analysis of improvement in efficiency, efficiency and transparency in resources use, and for the promotion of synergies between the financing for climate change, the Sustainable Development Goals, and biodiversity;]

### **Financial reporting**

[30. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to establish a technical expert group with terms of reference adopted at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the successor financial reporting framework for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting;<sup>44</sup>]

[31. *Decides* to [develop], [with a view to] [ and] [consider] [adopt[ing]], at its sixteenth meeting, an updated and streamlined [and more efficient] financial reporting framework, [fully aligned with the monitoring framework of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and its resource mobilization component,] taking into account [the analysis and recommendations of the panel of experts] and, as appropriate, making use of, existing international statistical frameworks and reporting frameworks[, including those referred to in paragraphs 32 and 33 below], and requests the [Executive Secretary] [Subsidiary Body on Implementation] to develop a draft of this framework [for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation] at its fourth meeting;

32. [*Invites*] [*Encourages*] Parties to consider reporting, or strengthen reporting, as applicable, of their domestic biodiversity-related expenditures under existing international statistical frameworks[, in accordance with national circumstances and priorities], such as (a) the Government Finance Statistics (expenditures by functions of government) maintained by the International Monetary Fund, (b) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development [and] (c) the framework for environmental expenditure accounts of the United Nations System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA), operated by Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development[, and (d) the Creditor Reporting System of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development] [, and to provide the Executive Secretary with information on such reporting activities];]

[33. *Invites* Parties and other Governments that are members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development to consider further strengthening, as appropriate, the reporting of the international biodiversity-related financial flows that they have provided for developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to the Creditor Reporting System of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, taking into account the Rio marker methodology and its further refinements[, in particular with a view to the measurement and reporting of the biodiversity-relevant share of multilateral core contributions][, as well as relevant information from multilateral development banks, and to provide the Executive Secretary with information on such reporting activities];]

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<sup>44</sup> The Executive Secretary will prepare the terms of reference for the proposed ad hoc technical expert group for possible consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting.

[34. *Invites* relevant Parties that are non-members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development to consider reporting, on a voluntary basis and as applicable, the international biodiversity-related financial flows that they have provided for developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to the Creditor Reporting System of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, taking into account the Rio marker methodology and its further refinements [as well as relevant information from multilateral development banks];]

[35. *Invites* relevant Parties that are developed countries and other Governments to further strengthen the reporting of international biodiversity-related financial flows that they have provided for developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to the Convention on Biological Diversity, including in their national reports;]

[36. *Invites* the United Nations Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting, the United Nations Statistics Division, the International Monetary Fund, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and other relevant and interested institutions, in collaboration with the Executive Secretary, to further develop, building on existing statistical frameworks and classifications, methodologies for expenditures related to biodiversity as well as associated reporting;]

37. *Invites* [multilateral][all] development banks and other interested funding institutions [, with a view to enhancing the transparency of financial flows that support achieving the three objectives of the Convention], to develop and apply a common methodology, [consistent with the Rio marker criteria of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development,] to identify and report investments in their portfolio that [substantially] contribute to [the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems,] [achieving the three objectives of the Convention], taking into account [other] relevant international [guidance and good international practice][agreements and the specific challenges faced by developing countries to access financial flows];

38. *Invites* the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development to continue improving, as appropriate, the Rio marker methodology[ and supporting countries' reporting against the biodiversity marker[, including supporting them to address current gaps in coverage, such as those related to multilateral international financial flows for biodiversity, [and to the tracking of private flows];]

### **Strengthening partnerships**

39. *Encourages* financial [and productive] sector institutions, including businesses [and regulatory agencies], with the support of relevant international organizations and initiatives[, such as the United Nations Development Programme and the Finance Initiative of the United Nations Environment Programme]: (a) to assess and disclose their biodiversity impacts, dependencies, and risks, [in line with [relevant international agreements and, as appropriate,] recent work on nature-related financial disclosures]; (b) [to take action][to internalize the positive externalities of nature in the form of ecosystem services into production models so that investment in biodiversity conservation becomes a rational (for-profit) decision for industries to take action on biodiversity conservation] to [at least] [progressively] decrease [and eliminate] negative impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity of investments in their portfolios [and support sustainable business models to foster the sustainable use of biodiversity]; and (c) to develop and apply tools for biodiversity financing with a view to increasing the amount of dedicated biodiversity finance [and foster the implementation of innovative financial mechanisms, such as payments for ecosystem services schemes]; (d) to address the consequences of the residual negative impacts on biodiversity that cannot be otherwise mitigated;[(e) to eliminate incentives that are harmful for biodiversity and promote incentives that are positive for biodiversity;] [(f) to align all financial flows with the mission of the framework];

### Supportive activities of the Executive Secretary

[40. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of financial resources[, to collaborate with relevant organizations and initiatives with a view to facilitating and supporting the work referenced in the previous paragraphs and, in particular]:

(a) To further collaborate with the Biodiversity Finance Initiative of the United Nations Development Programme and other relevant and interested organizations and initiatives to facilitate and support the work referenced in paragraphs 18 to 22 above;

(b) [To collaborate with relevant organizations and initiatives to improve reporting of biodiversity-related funding under existing international statistical reporting frameworks and classifications, as per paragraphs 36 to 38 above, with a view to developing options for a simplified and more effective [and transparent] financial reporting framework;

(c) [To collaborate with a wider[ range of [relevant actors, including] financial institutions, including development banks and businesses in the financial sector, [companies and philanthropic organizations,] [as appropriate and in accordance with existing rules and regulations,] to support the implementation of the [successor to the current] strategy for resource mobilization in their own activities, as per paragraph 39 above;]

(d) To continue and intensify collaboration with relevant organizations and initiatives with a view to further promoting supportive action on scaling and aligning incentive measures in accordance with Article 11 of the Convention, as per paragraph 27 above;

(e) To continue and intensify collaboration with relevant bilateral and multilateral funding mechanisms with a view to further catalysing synergies in project development and financing for the purpose of the objectives of the Rio conventions [and the Sustainable Development Goals];

[(f) To prepare a report on the relationship between public debt, austerity measures and the implementation of the Convention, with a view to removing specific impediments to the implementation of the Convention];

(g) To prepare a progress report including recommendations on the above-mentioned activities for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fourth meeting.]

#### **[\*\*\*Additional elements on resource mobilization\***

##### - *Global biodiversity fund*

Decides to establish the Global Biodiversity Fund and designate the Global Biodiversity Fund as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention, in accordance with Article 21 of the Convention, with arrangements to be concluded between the Conference of the Parties and the Fund at the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to ensure that it is accountable to and functions under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties to support projects, programmes, policies and other activities in developing country Parties, in accordance with the terms of reference as agreed upon under annex II.

##### - *Placeholder for the elaboration of potential new funds and new functions to support the financial mechanism*

This is a placeholder for the elaboration of potential new funds and new functions to support the financial mechanism. We recognize the need for new financial resources to implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The framework needs financial mechanisms that can support increased ODA flows, increased domestic resource mobilization, leverage private sector funding. Since the adoption of the Convention, the world has developed new financing tools to enhance public and private finance such as

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\* The paragraphs under this section were inserted at the request of the co-chairs of the contact group on item 6 in order to capture ideas expressed by Parties with regard to resource mobilization for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. These should be considered as placeholders to allow these issues to be further discussed in preparation for and during the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

blended finance, credit enhancement mechanisms, green banks, and green bonds, as well as emerging practices on nature-related risk disclosure and public funding backed de-risking tools to leverage private sector funding. We have seen the emergence of new public and public-private instruments like the Green Climate Fund, the Land Degradation Neutrality Fund. We would like to ensure that the resource mobilization text has a placeholder so that we can elaborate new and innovative functions to support the funding of the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

- *Payment for environmental services schemes*

Recognizes that payments for environmental services<sup>45</sup> schemes are an effective and efficient mechanism to support and stimulate the adequate monetary valuation of conservation, restoration, management and sustainable use activities that enhance the provision of ecosystem services<sup>46</sup> and to engage indigenous peoples and local communities and the private sector, among other relevant stakeholders, and calls upon Parties to develop payments for environmental services schemes, among other innovative financial mechanisms, in line with national circumstances and priorities and consistent with relevant international obligations, to generate new and additional resources for the implementation of the Convention and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

- *Global Environment Facility*

Recalls that the Global Environment Facility is the institutional structure entrusted with the operation of its financial mechanism, in accordance with Article 21 of the Convention;

- *Task Force for Nature Related Financial Disclosures*

Recognizes that the Taskforce for Nature Related Financial Disclosures is an emerging risk management and disclosure framework for organizations to report and act on nature-related risks, and encourages Parties to ensure that companies, investors and lenders take steps to adequately account for nature-related risks and opportunities in their decisions.

- *Multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism*

Determined to enhance access and benefit-sharing provisions and systems in order to contribute to an ambitious and transformative resource mobilization strategy for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

Further determined to create a practical system to ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge,

Decides, in the exercise of their sovereign rights over genetic resources, to establish a multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism, to operate as follows:

- (a) Each developed country Party shall, in accordance with Articles 20 and 15.7 of the Convention, take legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, to ensure that 1 per cent of the retail price of all commercial income resulting from all utilization of genetic resources, traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources or digital sequence information on genetic resources is shared through the multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism to support the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, unless

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<sup>45</sup> “Environmental services are human activities especially designed for contributing to the maintenance, recovery and/or improvement of ecosystem services, implemented in accordance with a standardized monitoring method, and not aimed at producing any commercial goods or services”. Proposed definition for further discussions.

<sup>46</sup> “Ecological processes or functions having monetary or non-monetary value to individuals or society at large. These are frequently classified as (1) supporting services such as productivity or biodiversity maintenance, (2) provisioning services such as food, fiber or fish, (3) regulating services such as climate regulation or carbon sequestration and (4) cultural services such as tourism or spiritual and aesthetic appreciation”. Fifth Assessment Report Final. Glossary – IPCC. “The benefits people obtain from ecosystems. According to the original formulation of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, ecosystem services were divided into supporting, regulating, provisioning and cultural”. The Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. Annex I, Glossary – IPBES.

such benefits are otherwise being shared on mutually agreed terms established under the bilateral system;

- (b) All monetary benefits shared under the multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism shall be deposited in a global biodiversity benefit-sharing fund operated by the Global Environment Facility, as the financial mechanism of the Convention, and this global fund shall also be open for voluntary contributions from all sources;
- (c) The global biodiversity benefit-sharing fund shall be used, in an open, competitive, project-based manner, to support on the ground activities aimed at the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components, in line with the ecosystem-based approach, carried out by indigenous peoples, local communities and others, in pursuit of spending priorities identified from time to time by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services through scientific assessments.

Requests the Executive Secretary, in consultation with all Parties and the Global Environment Facility, to prepare options for national legislative, administrative or policy measures to implement the multilateral benefit-sharing system and to report back to the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting.

- *Mother Earth centred actions*

Recognizing that principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities are key cornerstones of the Convention of Biological Diversity and that provision of new and additional finance is required to meet the needs of developing countries, including the appropriate access to relevant technologies, taking into account the importance of cosmobiocentric approaches of living well in harmony with Mother Earth to contribute to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

Prioritizes the provision of financial resources for implementation of “Mother Earth-centred actions” as interventions to protect, govern and manage sustainably systems of life and ecosystems through the implementation of integrated and participatory actions to achieve a complementary and harmonic relationships between human beings, nature and all living beings in the totality of Mother Earth, providing benefits and happiness for all life forms without commodification of nature’s environmental functions, promoting transformative changes in human societies towards living well in harmony with Mother Earth, while achieving socioeconomic and environmental challenges in the context of the Rio conventions and the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development. In particular, the prioritization for the provision of finance will be targeted to the following actions:

- (a) Recognition of Mother Earth as a living being and subject of law;
- (b) Development of policy instruments for protecting, managing and restoring nature without the commodification of its environmental functions;
- (c) Integration of the cosmobiocentric vision of indigenous peoples of living in harmony with Mother Earth in countries’ policies, programmes and projects;
- (d) Facilitates the epistemological parity between western-world modern science and eastern-world ancestral science strengthening inter-scientific dialogue among them;
- (e) Promotion of economic growth along with mechanisms of reciprocity for wealth redistribution, avoiding individuals’ economic accumulation and inequities;
- (f) Development of educational process related to the living well in harmony with Mother Earth civilizational horizon;
- (g) Interventions for the promotion of respect to all forms of life on the planet, avoiding artificial and synthetic life and transhumanism;
- (h) Promotion of peoples and nature’s communities of life for the peaceful coexistence of all living beings in the totality of Mother Earth;

(i) Implementation of actions for strengthening the role indigenous peoples and local communities, women, girls and youth in the fulfilment of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

(j) Implementation of joint mitigation and adaptation actions linked to sustainable development and poverty eradication, contemplating equity, common but differentiated responsibilities and non-market approaches to address climate crisis;

(k) Promotion of sustainable patterns of consumption and production, being aware of the limits of Mother Earth;

(l) Development of jurisdictional, integrated and socioecological approaches for the management of ecosystems, including protection of environmental functions, sustainable production systems and eradication of poverty;

(m) Enhancement of the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the management of systems of life and ecosystems, recognizing social, economic, juridic, political and cultural plurality, among other aspects.

Requests the financial mechanism of the Convention, the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility as well as other bilateral and multilateral funding mechanisms, among other sources, to urgently provide financial and technical support as well as capacity-building for the full and effective implementation of “Mother Earth-centered actions”, as referred to above, as a contribution to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

Requests developed countries, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to provide necessary finance for the implementation of “Mother Earth-centred actions”, commensurate to the needs of interested developing countries.

Invites interested countries, to include and implement “Mother Earth-centred actions” in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, recognizing the important role of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, girls and youth.

Invites relevant international organizations and initiatives to support the implementation at all levels of “Mother Earth-centred actions”.

Requests the Executive Secretary to establish an ad hoc technical expert group with terms of reference adopted at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to support enhancing and scaling-up financing and implementation of “Mother Earth-centred actions” at the national, regional and global levels, based on learning experiences and good practices, and provide a draft decision for approval by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting.

\*\*\* *End of the section providing additional elements on resource mobilization* \*\*\*]

#### *Annex I*

### **DRAFT RESOURCE MOBILIZATION COMPONENT OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK**

#### **DRAFT [ELEMENTS OF A POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR TO THE CURRENT] STRATEGY FOR RESOURCE MOBILIZATION**

##### **I. THE URGENCY**

1. Biodiversity is in decline globally and is declining more rapidly than at any other time in human history. This is occurring in all regions and is happening at the level of genes, species and ecosystems. Despite projections of some local increases in species richness and ecosystem productivity, the overall effect of global changes on biodiversity is projected to be negative, with adverse impacts on human socioeconomic well-being and health.

2. The *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in 2019 stressed the

need for urgent action to address in an integrated manner the drivers of biodiversity loss, as well as those of climate change and land degradation. Pathways need to be developed for living in harmony with nature; this includes making changes in global financial and economic systems towards a globally sustainable economy and ensuring the full implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the three objectives of the Convention. Mobilizing resources from all sources in a manner commensurate with the ambition of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework [and achieving a substantial increase in resources for developing countries, in line with Article 20 of the Convention and principle 7 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,] is a critical precondition for its effective implementation.

3. The present [successor to the current] strategy for resource mobilization aims to assist the Parties to the Convention, with the support of relevant organizations and stakeholders, in developing and implementing their national biodiversity finance plans, with a view to collectively achieving the targets for resource mobilization of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and mobilizing adequate and predictable financial resources to support the achievement of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework[, and] the three objectives of the Convention[, and, as applicable, the Protocols under the Convention].

4. The strategy considers the full range of funding sources. [It is geared towards implementation during an initial period up to 2030][It will apply from its adoption up to 31 December 2030], in accordance with the timeline of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

## II. MISSION

5. Resource mobilization [from all sources] is essential for achieving the objectives of the Convention and for implementing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework effectively. Meeting the resource mobilization targets of the framework will be necessary for other targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to be met.

6. [Effective resource mobilization requires transformative, [participatory,] inclusive and equitable change across economies and society.] A strategic approach to resource mobilization [thus] consists of three crucial components:

[(a)][b] Reducing or redirecting resources causing harm to biodiversity;

[(b)][a] Generating additional resources from all sources to achieve the three objectives of the Convention [and its Protocols][, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention];

(c) Enhancing the effectiveness[, and] efficiency [and transparency] of resource use.

## III. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

7. Two cross-cutting issues are highly relevant to resource mobilization activities. First, [in line with the Sustainable Development Goals,] the requisite transformative change referenced above must be inclusive and equitable. [Second, mainstreaming within the finance sector, in government budgets and policies, and national development plans is fundamental to reduce biodiversity loss, ensure co-benefits and increased resources for biodiversity, and achieve greater policy coherence and resource efficiency.] [Second, there are important linkages, and significant potential for cross-fertilization, to activities aimed at the mainstreaming of biodiversity across governments, economies and society, the associated targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and the indicative guidance provided in the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming and its action plan.] [At the same time, potential linkages between resource mobilization efforts and biodiversity mainstreaming will require a comprehensive and balanced assessment of the specific financial, capacity and technology gaps faced by developing Parties to access financial flows and support long-term mainstreaming policies.]

8. All societal actors have a role to play in resource mobilization, including inter alia: (a) national and subnational governments put in place enabling policies, capacities and financing mechanisms, both domestic and international; (b) businesses and the finance sector scale up and increase the biodiversity-positive impact of investments [and support sustainable business models and the sustainable use of biodiversity] while reducing harmful [investments][expenditure]; and (c) international development [finance] [agencies and banks, and philanthropic foundations] provides finance, technical support, and



capacity development. [In addition, the important [financial and] non-financial resource contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities, acting as biodiversity stewards, as well as those of civil society, need to be fully recognized [and their capacity and empowerment to participate in decision making should be strengthened].<sup>47</sup>

9. In implementing the goals below, special consideration should be paid to the following guiding principles [and approaches]:

- [(a) Mobilize new and additional resources, including from new sources;]
- (b) Be results-oriented;
- (c) Promote efficiency, and effectiveness [and transparency];
- (d) [Ensuring predictable commitment of resources];
- (e) Build partnerships and synergies;
- (f) Support [successful] innovations;
- (g) Strengthen capacity and governance;
- (h) Raise awareness;
- (i) [Ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities,] [Take into account] gender, youth, [indigenous peoples and local communities,] and socioeconomic perspectives;
- (j) Take into account synergies in programmes and financing among conventions, in particular climate co-benefits[, as appropriate];
- [(k) Ensure human rights approach to the provision of ecosystems services;]
- [(l) Strengthen environmental governance;]
- [(m) Ensure safeguards in biodiversity finance mechanisms.]

#### **IV. STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

10. The third report of the Panel of Experts on resource mobilization (CBD/SBI/3/5/Add.3) provides further action-oriented guidance and good practice examples on how to implement the strategic goals and headline actions below.

##### **[Goal: Alignment of financial flows**

The goal is overarching and seeks to enable the alignment of all financial flows with a pathway consistent with a biodiversity net-positive development to ensure the increased resilience of people and nature and to ensure the availability of sufficient resources for the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The strategic goals 1-3 below all support the achievement of this overarching goal.

##### **Overarching goal**

All financial flows are consistent with a pathway towards a biodiversity net-positive development ensuring the increased resilience of people and nature.]

##### **[Strategic goal 1][Strategic goal 2]**

##### **Reduce or redirect resources causing harm to biodiversity**

11. The goal seeks to [address the main drivers of biodiversity-harmful activities and investments][ensure that biodiversity, and the services it provides, are appropriately factored into policies and relevant sectors,] through[, as appropriate,] the use of standards and guidelines, and regulatory and economic instruments[, taking into account the wide range of sustainable approaches to address harmful

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<sup>47</sup> See the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions, and strategy area III of the long-term approach to mainstreaming (CBD/SBI/3/13).

impacts on biodiversity and recognizing that there is no “one-size-fits-all” solution]. It requires avoiding, scaling back and redirecting expenditures that are harmful for biodiversity, including but not limited to harmful subsidies[, in line with the rights and obligations of Parties under other relevant international agreements]. This will in turn reduce the need for additional resources to conserve and restore biodiversity, and to use it in a sustainable manner, and is thus a key complement to goal 2 below. Envisaged headline actions are:

- 1.1 Review government budgets, in all [relevant] sectors and at all levels, [as appropriate,] with a view to [at least] avoiding or minimizing [net] harm to biodiversity and ecosystems [and people];
- 1.2 [Eliminate][Reduce], phase out, or reform incentives, including subsidies, that are harmful to biodiversity[, ecosystems and people]; develop and scale disincentives for actions that are harmful to biodiversity, and develop[, promote,] and scale positive [economic and regulatory] incentives to encourage biodiversity-positive actions, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, and taking into account national socioeconomic conditions;
- 1.3 Identify and [incorporate][internalize] biodiversity impacts, dependencies and risks into the strategies, operations, and processes of the finance sector [and other productive sectors that rely on the provision of ecosystem services or/and that generate important impacts on nature,] with a view to [at least] avoiding or minimizing [net] harm to biodiversity and ecosystems [and people]caused by investment decisions [and support sustainable business models and foster the sustainable use of biodiversity];
- 1.4 Identify and incorporate biodiversity impacts, dependencies and risks into business models, operations and practices, with a view to [at least] avoiding or minimizing harm to biodiversity and ecosystems [and people] [and foster the sustainable use of biodiversity];
- 1.5 Identify and incorporate biodiversity impacts, dependencies and risks into strategies, operations and processes of international development finance actors, with a view to [at least] avoiding or minimizing [net] harm [to biodiversity, ecosystems and people] caused by development finance, including climate finance[, as appropriate];
- 1.6 Take measures, including legislative or regulatory measures, as appropriate, that support alignment of financial flows [and production models] with biodiversity policy objectives;
- [1.7 Design and implement a strategy aimed at high-level decision makers at the ministries of finance to communicate or “make the case” on the social benefits across different sectors of investing in biodiversity].

### **[Strategic goal 2][Strategic goal 1]**

#### **Generate additional resources from all sources to achieve the post-2020 global biodiversity framework**

12. Generating new and additional international and domestic resources from all sources, private and public, remains a fundamental part of resource mobilization, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention. Scaling up resources includes increasing flows that are directed primarily towards [biodiversity] [the three objectives of the Convention], as well as identifying and increasing biodiversity co-benefits from funding intended primarily to achieve other objectives[, as appropriate]. In order to implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and its resource mobilization targets effectively, envisaged headline actions are to be taken in a commensurate manner. They are:

- 2.1 Increase [the provision of predictable resources from developed countries to meet the incremental cost of implementing the global biodiversity framework in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, as well as other] direct and [indirect] biodiversity-related international [finance ] [financial flows] [for developing countries and countries with economies in transition], [to support the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention] [including through [nature-based solutions in] climate and other development finance [, as appropriate]];

[2.2 Increase biodiversity co-benefits from relevant development finance, as appropriate.]

2.3 Increase domestic public biodiversity-related expenditure, [both direct and indirect];

2.4 [Increase private investment in [biodiversity-positive projects][projects that contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity], including by identifying and addressing barriers for investors[, start-ups] and project developers[, and additionally through investments in science, research, and technology to transform their production models and practices in order to reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity]. [Identify and address barriers of investment into biodiversity-positive projects for private sector investors and project developers, with a view of increasing the overall level of investment in such projects];

[2.5 Enhance the [implementation][terms] of agreements related to access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of their utilization [for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity][, in particular the Nagoya Protocol]];

[2.6 Promote the bioeconomy as a strategy for moving towards a sustainable use model and speed up the decarbonization of national economies].

### Strategic goal 3

#### Enhance the effectiveness[, and] efficiency[, and transparency] of resource use

13. Effective resource mobilization requires recognizing the importance of inter alia: (a) sound [, equitable,] [and transparent] governance and planning [, including full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth]; (b) capacity-building; (c) the creation of [platforms and] partnerships; (d) effective design and uptake of international development finance; and (e) effective monitoring, reporting and review of results; and (f) identifying synergies with other Conventions and across the public and private sector]. These [elements of an] enabling [environment] [actions] seek to ensure that mobilized resources are used wisely, and support efforts to reduce or redirect resources causing harm to biodiversity. [Envisaged headline actions are] [Possible activities to improve the enabling environment are inter alia]:

3.1 Review and improve, as needed [and as appropriate], [equitable] governance and planning processes within the public sector [and with the private sector];

3.2 Create effective partnerships and associated platforms to support policy coherence, shared learning, and the development and application of [joint] [participatory, conflict-based, collaborative] approaches, including [with the private sector, ]with indigenous peoples and local communities, [with vulnerable groups,] and with civil society;

3.3 Enhance capacity-building, technical assistance and technological cooperation [and technology transfer] [on a sustained [and predictable] basis];

3.4 Enhance the [predictability] [effectiveness [and] [,]efficiency][, and transparency] of the [flow][mobilization] and uptake of international [and domestic] [development][public and private] finance;

3.5 Improve monitoring[, reporting, accountability and transparency] processes for resource mobilization.

## V. IMPLEMENTATION

14. The effective implementation of the [successor to the current] strategy for resource mobilization will require an unremitting effort by Parties, other Governments and all relevant stakeholders at all levels. Political will and commitment to better recognize the importance of biological diversity in sustainable development need to be reinforced in order to achieve the resource mobilization targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework[, as a critical precondition to implementation of the framework as a whole][, as well as for the effective implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans at the national level].

15. The [successor to the current] strategy for resource mobilization [will][shall] assist [countries][Parties] in developing a national biodiversity finance plans in support of national implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework[ and its global targets for resource mobilization]. Their development and implementation should involve key stakeholders, such as non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, [vulnerable groups], businesses and the financial sector, and [international development finance][organizations providing domestic and international support for the implementation].

#### **Option A**

[16. The Conference of the Parties and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation will keep the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization under review, based on reports by Parties and relevant organizations and initiatives, and compiled and analysed by the Executive Secretary, as appropriate.]

#### **Option B**

[16. The Conference of the Parties, based on recommendations by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, will revise the strategy for resource mobilization at its sixteenth meeting, based on these draft elements and submissions by Parties as well as relevant organizations and initiatives. The submissions will be compiled and synthesized by the Executive Secretary and provided as an input for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fourth meeting.]

### *[Annex II*

*(As referred to in the section providing additional elements on resource mobilization)*

#### **TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FUND**

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling Article 21 of the Convention,

Recognizing the urgency of halting and reversing the loss of biodiversity worldwide and the need of adequate and predictable financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in developing countries Parties,

Committing to the successful implementation of the global biodiversity framework,

1. Emphasizes that the Global Biodiversity Fund will be guided by the principles and provisions of the Convention and decides that the Global Biodiversity Fund will be governed and supervised by a Board that will have full responsibility for funding decisions;

2. Decides that the Board will have 24 members, composed of an equal number of members from developing and developed country Parties and that representation from developing country Parties will include representatives of relevant United Nations regional groupings and representatives from small island developing States and least developed countries;

3. Decides to provide guidance to the Board of the Global Biodiversity Fund, including on matters related to policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria and matters related thereto, taking into account the Board's annual reports to the Conference of the Parties on its activities;

4. Requests the Board to operationalize the Fund in an expedited manner;

5. Requests the Board to balance the allocation of the Global Biodiversity Fund resources between the three objectives of the Convention, including inter alia by supporting projects that enhance the provision of ecosystem services and stimulating the development of payments for environmental services schemes in recipient countries;

6. Also requests the Board to develop a transparent no-objection procedure to be conducted through national designated authorities, in order to ensure consistency with national biodiversity strategies and plans and a country driven approach and to provide for effective direct and indirect public and private sector financing by the Global Biodiversity Fund. Further requests the Board to determine this procedure prior to approval of funding proposals by the Fund;

7. Stresses the need to secure funding for the Global Biodiversity Fund, to facilitate its expeditious and transparent operationalization, and requests the Board to establish the necessary policies and procedures, which will enable an early and adequate replenishment process and facilitate subsequent replenishments;

8. Decides that the Fund will have a streamlined programming and approval process to enable timely disbursement and that the Board shall develop simplified processes for the approval of proposals for certain activities, in particular small-scale activities;

9. Decides that the Fund will adopt a system of country allocations, with a view to ensuring greater predictability, transparency and country ownership in the allocation and programming of resources, taking into account global benefits for biodiversity;

10. Decides that decisions of the Board will be taken by consensus of the Board members and that the Board will develop voting procedures for adopting decisions in the event that all efforts at reaching consensus have been exhausted, ensuring that each Board Member shall be entitled to one vote;

11. Decides that the Board in carrying out its functions will develop mechanisms to draw on appropriate expert and technical advice, including a scientific and technical advisory body to the Fund, which shall provide objective, strategic scientific and technical advice on the Fund policies, operational strategies, programmes and projects and contribute to ensuring the scientific soundness and technical quality of the Fund projects. Decides that the composition of the scientific and technical advisory body shall reflect geographical and gender balance and that procedures for project clearance, approval or endorsement shall be fully transparent, with a view to ensuring the accountability of members of the advisory body and allowing for the timely and expeditious implementation of the Fund projects;

12. Invites developing country Parties, through their constituencies, to submit their nominations for the members of the Board to the interim secretariat by 31 November 2022, with the 12 seats for developing country Parties to be distributed as follows: (a) three members and alternate members from the Asia-Pacific States; (b) three members and alternate members from the African States; (c) three members and alternate members from the Latin American and the Caribbean States; (d) one member from Least Developed Countries; (e) one member from small island developing Countries; (f) one member from other regional groups;

13. Further requests the Board to establish the independent secretariat of the Global Biodiversity Fund in the host country in an expedited manner as soon as possible;

14. Recognizes the need to facilitate the immediate functioning of the Global Biodiversity Fund and ensure its independence, requests the Executive Secretary (jointly with the Global Environment Facility secretariat) to take the necessary administrative steps to set up the interim secretariat of the Global Biodiversity Fund as an autonomous unit within the premises of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity without undue delay after the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties so that the interim secretariat can provide technical, administrative and logistical support to the Board until the independent secretariat of the Global Biodiversity Fund is established;

15. Decides that the interim arrangements should terminate no later than the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

16. Also decides that the interim secretariat shall be fully accountable to the Board and shall function under its guidance and authority, and that its head shall report to the Board;

17. Urges the Board to move promptly to appoint the head of the interim secretariat;

18. Decides that the criteria for the selection of the head of the interim secretariat shall include, inter alia, expertise in the design or management of funds, relevant administrative and management experience, experience in or working with developing countries, and policy expertise;

19. Requests the interim secretariat to make arrangements for convening the first Board meeting by 30 January 2023;

20. Welcomes the offers made by \_\_\_\_\_ to host the first and second meetings of the Board respectively, and invites Parties to host subsequent meetings;

21. Invites Parties to make financial contributions for the start-up of the Global Biodiversity Fund, including administrative costs of the Board and its interim secretariat, contributing inter alia to implementing Target 19 of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

22. Welcomes the generous offers of the \_\_\_\_\_ to contribute to the start-up cost of the Global Biodiversity Fund.]

### 3/7. The financial mechanism<sup>48</sup>

#### *The Subsidiary Body on Implementation,*

Aware of the progress in the negotiation of the eighth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund and of the favourable attention given to biodiversity in the associated strategy, policy and programming directions for the eighth replenishment period, including for the implementation of the Convention and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, the Nagoya Protocol and the post-2020 implementation plan and capacity-building action plan for the Cartagena Protocol,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the preliminary report of the Council of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting;<sup>49</sup>

2. *Also notes with appreciation* the strategic guidance prepared by the governing bodies of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals,<sup>50</sup> the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat,<sup>51</sup> the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture,<sup>52</sup> and the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage<sup>53</sup> for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting;<sup>54</sup>

3. *Acknowledges* the interim report on the full assessment of funding necessary and available for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols for the eighth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility (July 2022 to June 2026),<sup>55</sup> understanding that the interim report was based on limited data from a small number of Global Environment Facility recipient countries;

4. *Takes note* of the report on the full assessment of funding necessary and available for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols for the eighth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility and notes with concern the low rate of response that affects the quality of the scenarios presented;<sup>56</sup>

5. *Takes note also* of the draft proposals for a four-year outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities for the eighth replenishment period (July 2022 to June 2026) of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund;<sup>57</sup>

6. *Invites* the Participants in the negotiations of the eighth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund to continue to prioritize the implementation of the Convention and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, the Nagoya Protocol and the draft post-2020 implementation plan and capacity-building action plan for the Cartagena Protocol in the strategy and programming directions for the eighth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, taking into account, as appropriate, the draft four-year outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities of the Convention on Biological Diversity for the eighth replenishment period (2022-2026) of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund contained in the annex to the present recommendation and promoting the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention on a country-driven basis;

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<sup>48</sup> This recommendation consolidates the recommendations adopted by the Subsidiary Body in documents CBD/SBI/3/L.3 and L.10.

<sup>49</sup> CBD/SBI/3/6/Add.1.

<sup>50</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1651, No. 28395.

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 996, No. 14583.

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 2400, No. 43345.

<sup>53</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1037, No. 15511.

<sup>54</sup> Summarized in CBD/SBI/3/6 and CBD/SBI/3/6/Add.4 and reproduced in full in CBD/SBI/3/INF/23 and CBD/SBI/3/INF/43.

<sup>55</sup> CBD/SBI/3/INF/24 (an executive summary is contained in CBD/SBI/3/6/Add.2).

<sup>56</sup> CBD/SBI/3/6/INF/44 (an executive summary is contained in CBD/SBI/3/6/Add.2/Rev.1)

<sup>57</sup> CBD/SBI/3/6/Add.4

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare the draft consolidated guidance to the Global Environment Facility for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting, incorporating the following elements:

- (a) The draft four-year outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities for the eighth replenishment period referred to in paragraph 5 above;
- (b) The updated consolidated previous guidance to the Global Environment Facility, including advice on how the various elements of guidance relate to the targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;
- (c) Guidance emanating from the draft decisions of the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Protocols;
- (d) Strategic advice on synergies received from biodiversity-related conventions, relevant to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, pursuant to paragraphs 3, 9 and 10 of decision XIII/21 and from other relevant agreements and international processes with cooperation mechanisms established with the Convention on Biological Diversity.

8. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties includes the following paragraphs in its consolidated guidance to the Global Environment Facility at its fifteenth meeting:

(a) *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to include in its report to the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Protocols an explanation of how the eighth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, through the elements of its programming directions is contributing to the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols and to [each 2030 target[, milestone] and 2050 goal of] the post-2020 global biodiversity framework [and its monitoring framework] [, taking into account the priorities and needs identified by recipient countries];

[(b) *Invites* the Global Environment Facility to support Parties in their effort to enhance policy coherence as part of biodiversity mainstreaming to facilitate the implementation of the post2020 global biodiversity framework.]

9. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting, consider the four-year outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities of the Convention on Biological Diversity for the eighth replenishment period (2022-2026) of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund contained in annex I to the present recommendation;

10. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:<sup>58</sup>

*The Conference of the Parties,*

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

*Recalling* Article 21, paragraph 3, of the Convention, providing that the Conference of the Parties shall review the effectiveness of the financial mechanism,

*Reaffirming* the commitment of the Conference of the Parties to periodically review the effectiveness of the financial mechanism in implementing the Convention in the memorandum of understanding with the Council of the Global Environment Facility contained in decision III/8,

*Reaffirming also* decision XI/5, paragraph 7, on the quadrennial arrangement for the review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism,

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<sup>58</sup> Bearing in mind that additional elements for a draft decision will be elaborated prior to the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.



*Recalling* decision 14/23, paragraph 13, regarding the terms of reference for the sixth review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting,

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

[1. *Welcomes* the report of the Council of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting;]<sup>59</sup>

[2. *Takes note* of the [importance of realistic] assessment of funding necessary and available for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols for the eighth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility, aligned with the draft post-2020 global biodiversity framework, in document CBD/SBI/3/6/Add.2/Rev.1 and the summary provided in annex III to the present decision;<sup>60</sup>]

[3. *Adopts* the four-year outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities of the Convention on Biological Diversity for the eighth replenishment period (July 2022 to June 2026) of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, aligned with the draft post-2020 global biodiversity framework, contained in annex I to the present decision;]

[4. *Also adopts* additional guidance to the financial mechanism contained in annex II to the present decision;<sup>61</sup>]

[5. *Further adopts* the terms of reference for the sixth quadrennial review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism contained in annex III to the present decision, and requests the Executive Secretary to ensure the report on the sixth quadrennial review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism to be prepared three months in advance in time for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting.]

#### *Annex I*

### **FOUR-YEAR OUTCOME-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK OF PROGRAMME PRIORITIES OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY FOR THE EIGHTH REPLENISHMENT PERIOD (2022-2026) OF THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY TRUST FUND**

#### *Objective*

1. This four-year outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities provides guidance to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for the eighth replenishment period (GEF-8), 2022-2026, and is within the context of the GEF mandate to provide resources to achieve global environmental benefits and the mandate provided to the GEF by the Conference of the Parties. It utilizes the Convention and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the Convention's Protocols to set priorities for the financial mechanism. In particular, the goals[, milestones] and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework provide direction for the outcomes of this four-year framework[, bearing in mind that GEF-8 and GEF-9 will together cover the expected eight years to the 2030 deadlines of those [milestones and] targets, while recognizing that the three objectives of the Convention should be considered [in a balanced manner] by the GEF when designing and implementing biodiversity strategy and programming directions].

2. In that regard, it is envisaged that following the adoption of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the conclusion of the GEF-8 replenishment under their respective processes, the GEF will include in its report to the Conference of the Parties an explanation on how GEF-8, through the elements of its programming directions, is contributing to the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols,

<sup>59</sup> A preliminary report was made available to the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (see para. 1 of SBI recommendation 3/7). A final report will be made available to part II of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties

<sup>60</sup> The executive summary is available in CBD/SBI/3/6/Add.2/Rev.1 and the full report is available in CBD/SBI/3/INF/44.

<sup>61</sup> Additional guidance will be developed by the Conference of the Parties as well as the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and to the Nagoya Protocol.

and to [each 2030 target [, milestone] and 2050 goal of] the post-2020 global biodiversity framework[ and its monitoring framework] [, taking into account the priorities and needs identified by recipient countries].

3. This four-year outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities recognizes that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework is [an overarching framework] of [high] relevance to all biodiversity-related conventions and [agreements, and] seeks to promote the implementation of complementary measures that may enhance programmatic synergies and efficiencies, among the Convention, its Protocols and other biodiversity-related conventions [and agreements], relevant to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and mandate of the Global Environment Facility.

#### *Elements*

4. The four-year outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities for the period 2022–2026 consists of the following elements to which effective implementation support is to be provided [through a specific dedicated window]:

(a) The post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including its goals[, milestones] and targets which define the outcomes being sought;

(b) National biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs);

(c) National biodiversity finance plans;

(d) The [balanced] implementation of the three objectives of the Convention;

(e) The implementation support mechanisms adopted under the Convention associated with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework related to: mobilizing sufficient-resources [from all sources] towards implementing the framework and achieving its goals and targets; mainstreaming; capacity building and development; 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 and innovation. In particular:

(i) The resource mobilization strategy;

(ii) The long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development beyond 2020;

[(iii) The long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity;]

[(iv) The updated plan of action on subnational governments, cities and other local authorities for biodiversity, and;]

[(v) The gender plan of action for the post-2020 period.]

(f) The mechanisms for planning, reporting, monitoring, [stocktaking], assessment and review of the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

(g) The enabling conditions outlined in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework required for its implementation;

(h) The implementation plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (2021-2030) and the capacity-building action plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (2021-2030);

(i) The guidance to the Global Environment Facility on programme priorities to support the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol at its fourth meeting, contained in appendix I;<sup>62</sup>

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<sup>62</sup> To be added following its adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol at its fourth meeting.

*Additional strategic considerations*<sup>63</sup>

5. The GEF-8 biodiversity strategy and programming directions should support the rapid and effective implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework [by contributing to resource mobilization from all sources,] including through increased GEF funding [, which is adequate, predictable, sustainable, timely and accessible] and through allocations dedicated to the biodiversity focal area and co-benefits for biodiversity across other focal areas and global programmes, including integrated programmes [, recognizing the need for streamlined programming and approval process to enable timely disbursement of resources]].<sup>64</sup>

6. The GEF-8 biodiversity strategy and programming directions should recognize the contribution of multi-country, regional, transboundary and global projects, to the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, its Protocols and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including to the implementation of global initiatives adopted under the Convention and its Protocols, and multi-country, regional, transboundary and global initiatives that leverage contributions from biodiversity-related conventions and agreements.

7. The GEF-8 biodiversity strategy and programming directions should recognize that the implementation of biodiversity-related conventions and agreements in the context of national biodiversity priorities and strategies will contribute to the three objectives of the Convention and its Protocols and the goals[, milestones] and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

8. The GEF-8 biodiversity strategy and programming directions should take into account coherence with, and synergies among, country-driven programmes and priorities set out in national biodiversity strategies and action plans to support implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

[9. The GEF-8 biodiversity strategy and programming directions should be developed in a fully transparent and inclusive manner, with a view to [identifying the priority needs of recipient countries and] ensuring that projects to be funded by the GEF during its 8th replenishment in recipient Parties are to be developed on a [context-specific and] country-driven basis.]

10. The GEF-8 biodiversity strategy and programming directions should [strive to] promote agreed global environmental benefits [and development pathways that are nature-positive, carbon-neutral and pollution-free], including through coherence and synergies among the GEF integrated programmes and focal areas of biodiversity, land degradation, international waters, climate change (both mitigation and adaptation), and chemicals and waste, and within the context of country-driven programmes and priorities.

[11. The GEF-8 biodiversity strategy and programming directions should promote and implement, as appropriate, [the ecosystem approach<sup>65</sup>,] [[nature-based solutions as defined by the United Nations Environment Assembly at its fifth session<sup>66</sup>], [as they are actions to protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use and manage natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems, and which address social, [human health, food security], economic and environmental challenges effectively and adaptively[, while simultaneously providing human well-being, ecosystem services and resilience and biodiversity benefits, [respecting indigenous peoples and local communities and human rights,]]] [as well as living well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth as defined by the United Nations Environment Assembly at its first session<sup>67</sup>]].]

12. The GEF-8 biodiversity strategy and programming directions should promote, synergies, cooperation and complementarity in the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention on

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<sup>63</sup> Additional elements could be added in the light of the conclusions of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework[, such as global biodiversity impact fund].

<sup>64</sup> Such support under GEF-8 would build upon support being provided under GEF-7.

<sup>65</sup> Defined in [decision V/6](#)

<sup>66</sup> Resolution UNEP/EA5/L9/REV.1 adopted at UNEA 5.2

<sup>67</sup> Resolution 1/10. Different visions, approaches, models and tools to achieve environmental sustainability in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, [UNEP/EA.1/10](#)

Biological Diversity with those of the other conventions served by GEF, as well as with other biodiversity-related conventions and agreements, recognizing the important contributions that these instruments can make to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, its Protocols and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and vice versa.

[13. [During the GEF-8 period, GEF should further interact and cooperate with multilateral development banks and other public and private financial institutions to integrate the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, as well as the contributions of the other biodiversity-related conventions within their activities and report on funding contributing to their implementation.] / [During the GEF-8 period, the GEF can further interact with all GEF agencies, especially multilateral development banks, and reach out broadly to private sector to raise awareness on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to enhance information sharing on funding that contribute to its implementation.]]

14. The GEF-8 outcome and impact indicators and associated monitoring processes should be effectively used to assess the contribution of the GEF-8 to the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention, the Protocols of the Convention, and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework[, including through measuring the co-benefits for biodiversity across all relevant GEF activities].

[15. The GEF in its eighth replenishment period should explore ways to improve the access to funding for all recipient countries, in particular least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS), [and for indigenous peoples and local communities][[and to significantly improve access to funding to those countries that are most vulnerable, including the LDCs and SIDS,] which have limited access to external capital, technical capability and inability to self-fund, and may have a particular need for support in the post-pandemic environment].]

16. The GEF-8 biodiversity strategy and programming directions should promote engagement with recipient countries to support national resource mobilization and the development and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans.

17. The GEF-8 biodiversity strategy, programming directions and policy recommendations should reinforce the GEF's efforts to mobilize and engage with different stakeholders including the private sector.

[18. To improve its efficiency and effectiveness in delivering sustainable results during the GEF-8 replenishment period, the GEF should continue to improve its policy framework regarding governance and the standards its implementing partners are held to.]

## *Annex II*

### **ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE TO THE FINANCIAL MECHANISM**

[to be completed]

## *Annex III*

### **TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE SIXTH REVIEW OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE FINANCIAL MECHANISM**

#### **Objectives**

1. In accordance with Article 21, paragraph 3, and building upon the experience of the past five reviews, the Conference of the Parties will undertake its sixth review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism at its sixteenth meeting and take appropriate action to improve the effectiveness of the mechanism as necessary. For this purpose, effectiveness will include:

(a) The conformity of the activities of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), as the institutional structure operating the financial mechanism, with the guidance of the Conference of the Parties;

(b) The effectiveness of the financial mechanism in providing and mobilizing financial resources to enable developing country Parties [, in particular least developed country Parties and small island

developing State Parties,] [and Parties with economies in transition]] to meet the agreed [full] incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its protocols and to benefit from its provisions, taking into account the need for predictability, adequacy and timely flow of funds;

(c) [The effectiveness of mobilizing financial resources from all sources to support national implementation[, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national biodiversity finance plans,] of the Convention and its protocols] The efficiency of the financial mechanism in providing and mobilizing financial resources, as well as, in accordance with the guidance of the Conference of the Parties, overseeing, monitoring and evaluating the activities financed by its resources, as appropriate;

(d) The effectiveness of catalysing and enhancing national implementation measures for achieving global biodiversity goals and targets, including those that relate to the Protocols;

(d) *bis*. The efficiency and effectiveness of the activities funded by the Global Environment Facility on the implementation of the Convention and the achievement of its three objectives, as well as, as applicable, of the Protocols under the Convention, taking into account the guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties;

[(e) The effectiveness of playing a leading role in international biodiversity financing;]

[(f) The efficiency and effectiveness of supporting implementation of [relevant] sustainable development goals that contribute to achieving the objectives of the Convention and its Protocols;]

(g) The efficiency and effectiveness of processes and procedures for the deployment of resources for programmes;

(h) The effectiveness and efficiency in supporting the objectives of the Convention and its protocols in synergy with implementation of other pertinent multilateral environmental agreements, in a manner that is consistent with the mandates of respective multilateral environmental agreements.

### **Methodology**

2. The review will cover all the activities of the institutional structure operating as the financial mechanism, in particular for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2022.

3. The review shall draw upon, inter alia, the following sources of information:

(a) Reports prepared by GEF, including its reports to the Conference of the Parties;

(b) Reports of the GEF Independent Evaluation Office that relate to GEF biodiversity activities, including its seventh comprehensive study (OPS7), as well as relevant assessments by the GEF agencies and other partners including the most recent audit reports and management responses related to GEF projects;

(c) Information provided by Parties regarding the financial mechanism, through national reports and other submissions, responses to surveys and interviews;

(d) Information provided by indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth and relevant stakeholders related to GEF-funded projects.

### **Criteria**

4. The effectiveness and efficiency of the financial mechanism shall be assessed taking into account, inter alia:

(a) The actions taken by the GEF in response to the guidance of the Conference of the Parties;

(b) The extent to which eligible countries [that are in compliance with GEF policies and procedures] receive [timely, adequate and predictable] funds to meet the agreed [full] incremental cost [to

them] of implementing measures that fulfil the obligations under the Convention and its protocols, [that/and] generate global environmental benefits;<sup>68</sup>

[(c) Views of Parties as to the performance and conditions for the [outcome of GEF projects and] provision of GEF resources, including effectiveness and efficiency of access modalities and competence and capacity required to use these modalities];

(d) Percentage of recipient countries that have received financial support from the financial mechanism to implement global biodiversity goals and targets, including those related to the Protocols of the Convention;

[(e) Percentage of the global biodiversity goals and targets that have been financed by the financial mechanism;]

[(f) Percentage of biodiversity funding through the financial mechanism [in international biodiversity financing;]

(g) Trend in co-financing [and non-grant financing] in the biodiversity area enabled by the financial mechanism;

[(h) Trend in financing global, regional and subregional biodiversity projects under the financial mechanism;]

[(i) Trend in project[/programme] financing taking into consideration synergies among conventions that have designated the GEF to operate their financial mechanism;]

(j) Trend in project financing targeted at biodiversity-related conventions and agreements taking into consideration synergies between them[/GEF and other financial mechanisms];

(k) Trend in timeframes for project development and resource disbursement, [including time between the approval of the concept notes (PIF) and the first disbursement];

(l) Trend in project financing targeted at [and projects with positive impacts on] indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth;

(m) [Trend in the number of capacity-building activities to raise awareness and enable Parties and stakeholders to access to GEF financing], [including information events on the financial mechanism organized for the Parties and stakeholders of the Convention and its Protocols;]

[(n) Trend in project financing leading to high sustainability or durability ratings and results achieved from GEF supported biodiversity programming in relation to expected results planned by the GEF through this programming;]

### **Procedures for implementation**

5. Under the authority of the Conference of the Parties and in consultation with the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, the Executive Secretary will[, subject to the availability of resources,] contract an experienced independent evaluator to undertake the review, in accordance with the above objectives, methodology and criteria.

6. The evaluator will undertake such desk studies, questionnaire survey, interviews, and field visits, as may be required, and collaborate with the GEF and its Independent Evaluation Office, if necessary, for the implementation of the review, and prepare a compilation and synthesis of the information received.

7. The draft synthesis report and recommendations of the evaluator will be made available to GEF for its review and comments. Such comments will be included in the documentation and identified by source.

8. Based on the synthesis report and recommendations of the independent evaluator, the Executive Secretary will prepare, in consultation with GEF, a draft decision on the sixth review of the financial

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<sup>68</sup> Instrument for the Establishment of the Restructured Global Environment Facility, September 2019.  
<http://www.thegef.org/publications/instrument-establishment-restructured-gef-2019>.

mechanism, including specific suggestions for action to improve the effectiveness of the mechanism if necessary, for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fourth meeting to provide its recommendations to the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting.

9. The Executive Secretary will submit all the relevant documents to Parties at least three months prior to the fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting.

### **3/8. Capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer**

*The Subsidiary Body on Implementation,*

*Taking note* of the proposals to strengthen technical and scientific cooperation in support of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework contained in annex II,<sup>69</sup>

*Noting* that annex II was not negotiated by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting,

*Taking note* of the proposal for an inclusive process to review and renew technical and scientific cooperation programmes contained in annex IV below,

1. *Recommends* that the outcomes of part II of its third meeting on capacity-building and development, and technical and scientific cooperation (agenda item 7) are made available for consideration by the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework when continuing its work towards the final draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to commission the review of technical and scientific cooperation programmes in accordance with the process outlined in annex IV below, and to submit a report, including the criteria and modalities for the selection of entities and organizations to implement the mechanisms, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting;

3. *Welcomes* the generous support provided by the Republic of Korea to support the review process;

4. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decisions [XIII/23](#) and [14/24](#),

*Noting with appreciation* the support provided by Parties, other Governments, the Global Environmental Facility, relevant organizations and other stakeholders for capacity-building and development, and technical and scientific cooperation activities to assist developing country Parties, Parties with economies in transition, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth,

*Reaffirming* the need to promote strategic and coherent approaches to capacity-building and development and technical and scientific cooperation in supporting the implementation of the Convention and its protocols,

*Underscoring*, the critical importance of capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer for the effective implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

*Recognizing* that many Parties, in particular developing country Parties, might not yet have the necessary capacities to fully implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and related decisions taken by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting and further highlighting the need for enhanced cooperation to address these capacity gaps,

*Noting* that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and related decisions are to be implemented in accordance with national priorities and capabilities,

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<sup>69</sup> The brackets in annex II are not the result of negotiations but are based on written submissions received from Parties after the first reading under agenda item 7 during part I of the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.



*Taking note* of the final report on the implementation of the short-term action plan (2017-2020) to enhance and support capacity-building for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, and the lessons learned,<sup>70</sup>

*Taking note* of the summary of the United Nations Summit on Biodiversity held on 30 September 2020,<sup>71</sup>

*Welcoming* partnerships and commitments among organizations to support capacity-building and development, and technical and scientific cooperation for the implementation of the Convention,

*Acknowledging* the importance of increasing the provision and mobilization of resources [from all sources] for the effective implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework including its monitoring framework, in particular for capacity-building and development, and technical and scientific cooperation for all Parties, in particular developing country Parties, and recalling Articles 20 and 21 of the Convention, as well as taking into account decision 15/-- on resource mobilization and 15/-- on the financial mechanism.

*Recalling* decisions 14/24 B, XIII/23, XIII/31, XII/2 B, X/16, IX/14, VIII/12 and VII/29 regarding technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer,

*Reaffirming* that technical and scientific cooperation is essential to the effective implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

*Acknowledging* the close interlinkages between technical and scientific cooperation and the other means of implementation and the need for Parties to consider them as a package and not in isolation,

*Taking note* of the progress report on technical and scientific cooperation, including the achievements made under the Bio-Bridge Initiative, presented in document CBD/SBI/3/INF/18,

*Taking note* of the results of the review of technical and scientific cooperation programmes contained in document CBD/COP/15/XX,<sup>72</sup>

#### **A. Capacity-building and development**

1. [Adopts] the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support priorities determined by Parties [in particular those captured] in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans for the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, contained in annex I to the present decision,<sup>73</sup>

2. [Welcomes] [Takes note of] [the capacity-building action plan] for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and its Supplementary Protocol,<sup>74</sup> which has been developed to be complementary to the long-term strategic framework referred to in paragraph 1 above;

3. Takes note of the findings and recommendations of the evaluation of the strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol,<sup>75</sup> and welcomes decision NP-4/-- requesting the Executive Secretary to prepare its revision in line with the long-term strategic framework referred to in paragraph 1 above;

4. Urges Parties and invites other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, the capacity-building task force of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, relevant organizations and other

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<sup>70</sup> The preliminary final report is available as CBD/SBI/3/INF/14; the final report will be issued in due course.

<sup>71</sup> See <https://www.un.org/pga/75/united-nations-summit-on-biodiversity-summary>.

<sup>72</sup> Prepared pursuant to SBI recommendation 3/3, para. 2.

<sup>73</sup> The long-term strategic framework is further elaborated in document [CBD/SBI/3/7/Add.1](#).

<sup>74</sup> See CBD/SBI/3/18.

<sup>75</sup> See CBD/SBI/3/16.

stakeholders, to use [the guidance provided in the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development] as a flexible framework in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of their capacity-building and development initiatives and programmes supporting the achievement of the vision, mission, goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

[5. *Urges* Parties and invites Governments [to put in place enabling environments (including relevant policies, legislation and incentives, [and sufficient funding]) to promote and facilitate capacity-building and development at various levels, [according to national legislation] in partnership with relevant stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities, women's and youth organizations, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention;]

6. *Invites* biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements and processes to consider the long-term strategic framework when designing their capacity-building and development strategies, action plans, work programmes and mechanisms, as appropriate, to foster synergies and avoid duplications;

[7. *Invites* Parties, [in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of the Convention] as well as other Governments, and all relevant organizations [in a position to do so], to provide financial and technical support [from all sources] to enable all developing country Parties, including in particular [least developed countries, small island developing States], and Parties with economies in transition, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders, including women's and youth organizations, to design and implement capacity-building and development programmes aligned with the long-term strategic framework [and in accordance with national priorities and legislation];]

[8. *Invites* the [governing bodies of the] [secretariats of the] biodiversity-related conventions and other multilateral environmental agreements, in collaboration with governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women's and youth organizations, and other relevant organizations and stakeholders, to prepare, immediately following the adoption of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, thematic capacity-building and development action plans for specific targets or groups of related targets, and to develop dedicated global, regional and subregional programmes to implement those thematic plans, in line with the long-term strategic framework and the Convention's post-2020 gender plan of action, as appropriate;]

[9. *Urges* Parties and invites other Governments to identify and prioritize capacity-building and development needs, including with the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, and relevant stakeholders, and to integrate capacity-building and development components in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans while updating them in line with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and/or develop dedicated biodiversity capacity-building and development action plans, as appropriate;]

[10. *Urges* Parties and invites other Governments and relevant organizations to institutionalize and deliver capacity-building and development interventions as part of their regular policies, plans and programmes, as appropriate;]

[11. *Also urges* Parties and invites other Governments and relevant organizations, [in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention], to allocate [additional] financial resources to support biodiversity capacity-building and development, taking into account the priority needs identified in national biodiversity strategies and action plans and/or national capacity-building and development strategies as well as those identified by indigenous peoples and local communities, women's and youth organizations;]

[12. *Urges* Parties and invites other Governments to include biodiversity capacity-building and development, [as appropriate], in relevant development cooperation frameworks, partnerships and programmes;]

[13. *Invites* Parties in accordance with Articles [14], 16, 18 and [19] to enhance and support capacity-building cooperation activities, especially in developing countries, for the implementation of the Convention and its protocols and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

taking into account synergies—between capacity-building and technology transfer, technical and scientific cooperation and effective participation in biotechnological research;]

14. *Invites* universities and other academic institutions to develop and integrate into their curricula specialized and transdisciplinary academic courses and programmes and/or expand and strengthen existing ones, generate and share new knowledge, and implement continuing education programmes to support the post-2020 global biodiversity framework with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth;

15. *Invites* relevant organizations and regional and subregional bodies, including regional economic integration organizations, to promote sharing of expertise and information, to strengthen existing regional and subregional support networks or establish new ones as appropriate, to provide, upon request, assistance to enable national and subnational government institutions, local authorities and non-government actors, including indigenous peoples and local communities, women's and youth organizations, within the respective regions or subregions to strengthen their capacities, while also mobilizing and fostering effective use and retention of the capacities developed;

\*[16. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Management Group, in collaboration with the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions, to designate a biodiversity capacity-building and development task team to foster United Nations system-wide synergy, coherence and effectiveness in the provision of capacity-building and development support and guidance for the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,[in line with the proposed United Nations common approach to integrating biodiversity and [nature-based solutions] for sustainable development into United Nations policy and programme planning and delivery<sup>76</sup>;

[17. *Invites* regional teams of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group and the United Nations regional commissions to initiate and facilitate the coordination and synergistic implementation of capacity-building and development interventions in support of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;]

[18. *Also invites* United Nations Resident Coordinator and the United Nations Country Teams, in consultation with the United Nations Inter-agency Support Group (IASG) on Indigenous Issues and other relevant United Nations agencies, to integrate biodiversity capacity-building and development into country-level United Nations sustainable development cooperation frameworks to support national implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the Sustainable Development Goals;]

19. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources:

(a) To promote awareness of the long-term strategic framework [including through the creation of a specific section in the clearing-house mechanism and linked to the technical and scientific cooperation website] [including through the creation of a dedicated web page] as part of the Secretariat's capacity-building and development portal;

(b) To [develop and] make available through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and the clearing-houses of the Protocols [additional] [existing] [guidance on] capacity-building and development, including [new and innovative tools], methods and case studies on good practices and lessons learned that can assist Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women's and youth organizations, and other relevant stakeholders in their capacity-building and development efforts [and to monitor and receive new and updated tools, methods, and cases studies as necessary];

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\* Some Parties noted that the Conference of the Parties cannot directly invite the United Nations Environment Management Group and the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions to do something since they are composed of secretariats of other conventions or bodies. It was proposed that the Executive Secretary should invite them instead. If this proposal is accepted, then this paragraph would be deleted here and its content moved to paragraph 19, as a new sub-paragraph 19(f) below.

<sup>76</sup> See General Assembly resolution [75/233](#) and [CEB/2021/HLCP41/CRP.2](#).

[(c) To review the capacity and technology absorption and sustaining abilities of small island developing States and develop specific tools, methods and identify lessons on maintaining absorbed capacities and technologies;]

[(d) To enable Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women's and youth organizations, and other relevant organizations to prepare, immediately following the adoption of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, thematic capacity-building and development action plans for specific 2030 targets or groups of related targets, as appropriate, [and taking into account needs and gaps previously identified and decided by Parties with special consideration for the development of an island biodiversity capacity-building and development action plan];]

[(e) To support and advise Parties to integrate capacity-building and development components into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans;]

\*\*[(f) To invite the United Nations Environment Management Group, in collaboration with the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions, to designate a biodiversity capacity-building and development task team to foster United Nations system-wide synergy, coherence and effectiveness in the provision of capacity-building and development support and guidance for the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in line with the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system];]

[(g) To develop, in collaboration with relevant partners and stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, complementary indicators and a methodology for measuring progress in the achievement of the long-term strategic framework goals and for enabling Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women's and youth organizations, to monitor, assess and report on capacity-building and development at the national level, in line with the indicators to be adopted under the relevant target<sup>77</sup> of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;]

[(h) To convene, in collaboration with partners, [a workshop on capacity-building and development] [the first biodiversity capacity-building and development forum], to facilitate networking and share experiences, good practices and lessons learned in capacity-building and development for biodiversity, [in parallel] [back-to-back] with [the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties][twenty-sixth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice ], [and to facilitate the participation and inclusion of the perspectives of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth];]

[(i) To prepare updates on the status of the long-term strategic framework for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation;]

[(j) To undertake, in collaboration with other biodiversity-related conventions and partners, a review of the long-term strategic framework in 2025 [in conjunction with the mid-term review and global stocktake of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework] to assess its use by Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women's and youth organizations, and other relevant stakeholders and, if necessary, propose updates to ensure its continued relevance and effectiveness;]

[(k) To commission an independent evaluation of the long-term strategic framework in 2029 and submit a report to facilitate its review by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and the Conference of the Parties in conjunction with the review of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;]

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\*\* This sub-paragraph would be deleted if the proposal made with respect to paragraph 16 above is not accepted.

<sup>77</sup> Target 19 in the first draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (CBD/WG2020/3/3). The number of the target may change as the negotiations proceed.

## B. Technical and scientific cooperation

[20. *Adopts* the proposals to strengthen technical and scientific cooperation in support of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework contained in annex II below;]

21. *Urges* Parties and invites other Governments and relevant organizations to recognize the important role of and promote science, technology, innovation and other knowledge systems in supporting the implementation of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework towards achieving the 2050 Vision of “living in harmony with nature”;

22. *Reminds* Parties, pursuant to decision XIII/23, paragraph 6, to identify and communicate their biodiversity-related technical and scientific needs and requests for assistance, and *invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to register as providers of technical assistance and offer support to address the needs identified by Parties through the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism and the clearing houses of the protocols to facilitate capacity building and development and technical and scientific cooperation;

23. *Urges* Parties and invites other Governments to put in place enabling environments (including relevant policies, legislation and incentives) to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation with other Parties, in particular developing country Parties, including through joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention [in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention], ensuring full and effective participation of indigenous people and local communities, women and youth;

[24. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments, in collaboration with relevant partners and financial institutions to promote, facilitate and support the development of biodiversity-related technologies and innovations, including biotechnology, as well as locally designed solutions and indigenous technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities, with their [free,] prior and informed consent [or approval and involvement], {subject to mutually agreed terms, as applicable} [in accordance with national legislation and international obligations], including through [existing] incubator programmes relevant to the objectives of the Convention [in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention], and to increase technology transfer for all Parties, in particular for developing country Parties;]

25. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to take practical steps to promote and strengthen relevant networks of institutions and communities of practice to facilitate the exchange of biodiversity-related information, experiences, skills and technical know-how, among others, through networks of national and regional clearing-house mechanisms;

26. *Takes note* of the outcomes and key messages of the fifth Science-Policy Forum for Biodiversity and the eighth International Conference on Sustainability Science;<sup>78</sup>

27. *Urges* Parties, and invites other Governments and relevant stakeholders to develop solutions, based on innovative technologies embedded in local contexts, to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and address the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the Sustainable Development Goals, and to scale them up at the national, regional and subregional levels;

[28. *Decides* to establish an informal advisory group on technical and scientific cooperation, to provide strategic advice on practical measures, tools and opportunities to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation in accordance with the terms of reference contained in annex III below;]

[29. *Also decides*, in light of the advantages, disadvantages and costs presented in document CBD/SBI/3/INF/16, to pursue [option B] [a hybrid of] [options A and B] [options B and C] of the institutional mechanisms to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation proposed in section IV of annex II below, whereby a global technical and scientific cooperation support centre would

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<sup>78</sup> See CBD/SBSTTA/24/INF/28.

work together with a network of regional support centres, other relevant organizations, and indigenous peoples and local communities;]

[30. *Decides* in the interim to strengthen and upscale the Bio-Bridge Initiative for the coming biennium, subject to the availability of resources, and urges Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and other stakeholders to scale up financial, technical and human resources to further promote technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer in support of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, at the global, national, regional, and subregional levels, taking into account the results of the terminal evaluation of phase I of the Initiative;]

\*\*[31. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fourth meeting to consider proposals to strengthen technical and scientific cooperation, including establishment or designation of the necessary institutional mechanisms and the criteria and modalities for the selection of entities and organizations to implement the mechanisms on the basis of the options contained in section IV of annex II, taking into account the analysis presented in document CBD/SBI/3/INF/16 and the results of the review, and make recommendations for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting;]

[32. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme to establish, in collaboration with relevant organizations [and indigenous peoples and local communities], the global technical and scientific cooperation support centre for biodiversity to catalyse, facilitate and enhance technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, [ensuring equitable geographic coverage,] to support [the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention and the] achievement of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework [and of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,<sup>79</sup>] [in line with Articles 16, 18 and 19 of the Convention,] drawing on the lessons learned from, and maximizing synergies with [other technology transfer initiatives and mechanisms, including] the Climate Technology Centre and Network [, the BIOPAMA Regional Observatories and Reference Information Systems, the technology facilitation mechanism under the 2030 Agenda, WIPO GREEN, and others, and to clearly define the costs of the centre in order to mobilize the necessary funds for its operations];]

[33. [*Decides*][*Proposes*] that the core functions of [the global support centre and] the regional support centres and organizations, will be [carried out in coordination with the Secretariat and in line with the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework:]

[(a) To promote and facilitate, [on a demand-driven basis,] technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer among Parties, [especially from developed country Parties to developing country Parties,] [to support the implementation of [the Convention and] the post-2020 global biodiversity framework], [including through joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of this Convention];]

[(b) To provide a “one-stop service centre” for Parties to biodiversity-related conventions [and other multilateral environmental agreements,] indigenous peoples and local communities, [women’s and youth organizations,] and other relevant stakeholders to access technical and scientific knowledge, expertise, tools and other resources, [taking into account the science, technology and innovation capability gaps identified by Parties, especially developing country Parties];]

[(c) To provide [Parties, especially developing country Parties,] access to information on opportunities for technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and innovations [and effective participation in biotechnological research];]

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\*\* This alternative paragraph may be considered as a fall-back option if the review process cannot be completed before the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

<sup>79</sup> See General Assembly resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015 entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”.

[(d) To mobilize resources to provide punctual and targeted support for small-scale projects and activities to address specific identified technical and scientific needs;]

[(e) To facilitate matchmaking between [developing country] Parties with specific needs and [developed country] Parties or organizations in a position to provide assistance in response to the priority needs identified;]

[(f) To catalyse and support the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of technical and scientific cooperation projects and programmes [that][in order to]:

(i) Promote and incubate international and regional cooperation and partnerships using a programmatic approach;

[(ii) Facilitate the development, transfer and diffusion of technologies and innovative [national, regional and] local solutions, including [those of indigenous peoples and local communities, with their [free,] prior and informed consent,] through scalable initiatives;]

[(iii) Facilitate access to and utilization of available scientific knowledge, information and data, as well as indigenous and traditional knowledge, subject to [free,] prior and informed consent;]

[(g) To strengthen capacities [,with an emphasis on innovation,] of regional and national centres to facilitate technical and scientific cooperation;]

[(h) To facilitate knowledge sharing and organizational learning [through appropriate tools, means and methodologies];]

[(i) To identify, collate and disseminate good practices and lessons learned regarding biodiversity-related technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and innovation, [and effective participation in biotechnological research];]

[(j) To maximize synergies and collaborate with other technology transfer initiatives and mechanisms;]

[(k) To perform such other activities as may be necessary;]

[34. *Also decides* that the global support centre shall begin its operations as soon as possible;]

[35. [*Requests*][*Invites*] the Global Environment Facility to support eligible activities [of the global technical and scientific cooperation support centre for biodiversity [and, as appropriate,][as well as] of the regional support centres and organizations] [contributing to both technical and scientific capacity-building and development at global, regional and national levels, as appropriate, including activities] [referred to in paragraph 30 above];]

[36. *Invites* [developed country] Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations, [and other stakeholders] [in a position to do so] to provide financial, technical and human resources to support the global technical and scientific cooperation support centre for biodiversity [and, as appropriate,][as well as] activities of the regional support centres and organizations referred to in paragraph 30 above, [in line with Articles 16 and 18 of the Convention, while noting that this support does not in any way replace their commitments under Article 20 of the Convention];]

37. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources:

(a) To further promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation in support of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, in collaboration with [Parties,] relevant partners, [the global support centre and regional support centres], other organizations [and indigenous peoples and local communities];]

[(b) To communicate to the global technical and scientific cooperation support centre the priorities established by Parties regarding capacity-building and development;]



[(c) To be actively involved in coordinating a harmonized approach in the delivery of the proposed support tools;]

(d) To maintain synergy and collaboration with biodiversity-related conventions, [the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,] and relevant organizations, initiatives and networks, [including the Consortium of Scientific Partners on Biodiversity, the Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity, and others with technical and scientific expertise, technologies and information, and/or] that are involved in biodiversity-related technical and scientific cooperation;

[(e) To maintain active communication with Parties and relevant stakeholders with a view to keeping them and the public informed of the achievements of the technical and scientific cooperation support activities;]

[(f) To organize, in collaboration with [partners][relevant organizations] [and indigenous peoples and local communities], [biodiversity] science forums, technology and innovation expos, round tables and other events to showcase cooperation initiatives, technologies and opportunities;]

(g) To compile relevant information related to technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer in the field of biological diversity [for the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention] and to make it available to Parties through the clearing-house mechanism, in line with the knowledge management component of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

[(h) To perform such other activities as may be necessary to facilitate technical and scientific cooperation in support of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;]

(i) To prepare relevant documents and reports on technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer for consideration by [the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fifth meeting and] the Conference of Parties [at its seventeenth meeting] [and its subsidiary bodies];

[(j) To submit a report on the work of the Informal Advisory Group on Technical and Scientific Cooperation for peer review by Parties and for subsequent consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at a meeting to be held prior to the sixteenth Conference of the Parties.]

### *Annex I*

## **LONG-TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR CAPACITY-BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT**

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

1. The long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development is intended to guide the capacity-building and development efforts of government and non-government actors,<sup>80</sup> including indigenous peoples and local communities, in support of [priorities determined by Parties in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans for the implementation of] the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. It seeks to catalyse institutionalized capacity-building and development interventions that are robust, coordinated and delivered in a holistic and complementary manner and promote coherence, efficiency and effectiveness of capacity-building and development efforts at all levels through strategic, coordinated and harmonized approaches.

2. The study carried out to provide the knowledge base for the framework<sup>81</sup> noted that capacity-building and development efforts, especially in developing countries, are fragmented and undertaken in silos, largely

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<sup>80</sup> In this framework, government actors include, as appropriate, government institutions at national and subnational levels. The term “non-government actors” includes United Nations organizations and programmes, multilateral environmental agreements, intergovernmental organizations, community organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, academia, faith-based and religious groups, women’s and youth organizations, non-governmental organizations, media, the scientific community, and private sector entities such as private financial institutions, businesses, industries, insurers, producers and investors.

<sup>81</sup> A report of the study is available as information document [CBD/SBI/3/INF/9](#).



through externally funded short-term projects. Many countries have not yet adopted systemic, long-term and institutionalized approaches to capacity-building and development. Capacity-building and development interventions are often implemented in an ad hoc manner and not as part of coherent long-term programmes, and without an adequate enabling environment. Consequently, many have not succeeded in bringing about the desired changes in a sustainable manner. The strategic framework aims to help address these shortcomings.

3. In this strategic framework, capacity is described as “the ability of people, organizations and societies as a whole to achieve the biodiversity-related goals and action targets”, and capacity-building and development is understood as “the process whereby people, organizations and society as a whole unleash, strengthen, create, adapt and maintain capacity over time to achieve positive biodiversity results.”<sup>82</sup> Capacity-building and development is considered at three levels: the enabling environment, organizational and individual levels.

## **II. STRATEGIC DIRECTION AND OUTCOMES**

### **A. Overall vision and theory of change**

4. The long-term vision of this strategic framework is that by 2050 all societies will be fully empowered and effectively living in harmony with nature. The medium-term vision is that by 2030 governments and relevant non-government actors will have the requisite capacities to effectively and sustainably contribute to the achievement of the goals and 2030 targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention and its Protocols.

5. The overall goal is to support ongoing development and strengthening of the capacities necessary for the achievement of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. This calls for enhancing the coherence, efficiency and effectiveness of capacity-building and development initiatives at all levels and ensuring alignment with relevant initiatives supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. These changes can only be achieved by having in place effective, agile and continuously learning organizations<sup>83</sup> supported with [sufficient] appropriate financial, technical and human resources.

6. The long-term strategic framework, similarly to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, is underpinned by a theory of change, which is elaborated and visualized in figure 3 of document CBD/SBI/3/7/Add.1.<sup>84</sup> The theory of change outlines the intended pathways of change in capacity, the underlying assumptions and the anticipated high-level changes/outcomes. The purpose of the theory of change is to ensure that relevant actors are conscious of the causal relationships, the change pathways, the expected changes/capacity results, and the important contextual factors and underlying assumptions.

### **B. Capacity results**

7. The strategic framework establishes indicative high-level and long-term capacity-building and development results relevant to [the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention and] the achievement of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework goals and targets and the Sustainable Development Goals (see Box 1). Government and relevant non-government actors are also encouraged to set capacity-building and development targets at various levels and clearly include them in relevant documents, such as national biodiversity strategies and action plans, programme strategies and plans. Capacities can be categorized as “functional” capacities (cross-cutting skills needed to get things done and not associated with any one particular sector or theme); and “technical” capacities (associated with specific areas of expertise, sectors or themes).

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<sup>82</sup> Adapted from the definition given in UNDG “Capacity building and development: UNDAF Companion Guidance” 2017 available at <https://unsdg.un.org/resources/capacity-development-undaf-companion-guidance>.

<sup>83</sup> An organization can become a “learning organization” by applying existing internal knowledge and learning from past experiences and lessons with the aim of improving its performance (e.g. see <https://warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/wbs/conf/olkc/archive/olk4/papers/villard.pdf>).

<sup>84</sup> The development of this theory of change took into account the technical guidance provided as part of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) process: <https://unsdg.un.org/resources/theory-change-undaf-companion-guidance>.

### **Box 1. Expected capacity results**

#### Long-term, high-level outcomes

- Successful implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans [and, if appropriate, their development]
- Achievement of 2030 targets and 2050 vision of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework
- Biodiversity mainstreamed throughout sectors and society
- [Substantial increase in access to and transfer of technology and in effective participation in scientific and technical cooperation, particularly for developing countries]

#### Medium-term outcomes

- Sound enabling frameworks and institutional arrangements support achievement of national biodiversity strategies and action plans
- Strategic partnerships and learning networks enhance biodiversity conservation and sustainable use efforts along with the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources
- High-quality programmes and projects that are technically sound, have realistic and achievable plans, address gender and youth considerations, and embed monitoring
- Effective monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and learning processes embedded into projects and programmes from the start, to support evidence-based decision-making at all levels
- Reinforcing mechanisms, incentive structures and investments ensure utilization and retention of capacity of all types at all levels

### **III. GUIDING PRINCIPLES**

8. Governments and non-governmental actors [including indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant international organizations,] are encouraged to apply the following overarching guiding principles, [in support of priorities for capacity-building and development determined by Parties in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans], which, if applied, would contribute to more effective and sustainable capacities to support the post-2020 global biodiversity framework:

- (a) Inclusive analysis of existing capacities and needs is essential to ensure effective interventions;
- (b) Country ownership and commitment should be cornerstones for capacity-building and development actions;
- (c) Strategic and integrated system-wide approaches to capacity-building and development should be promoted;
- (d) Interventions should be designed and implemented according to recognized good practice and lessons learned;
- (e) Gender and youth perspectives should be fully integrated into biodiversity capacity-building and development efforts taking into account the post-2020 Gender Plan of Action;
- (f) Monitoring, evaluation and learning frameworks should be incorporated into capacity-building and development strategies, plans and programmes from the start.

### **IV. KEY STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE CAPACITY-BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT**

9. Government and non-government actors are encouraged to adopt, as appropriate, the strategies below to enhance capacity-building and development initiatives in support of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and ensure alignment and synergy with the Sustainable Development Goals and other relevant national and global processes. Each country should decide which strategies to apply, taking into account its needs, circumstances and local contexts:

- (a) *Institutionalize capacity-building and development*: Ensure that capacity-building and development interventions are planned and delivered as an integral part of the institutions' broader corporate

strategic plans, ongoing human resources and organizational development and knowledge management, organizational learning, mentorship and peer-to-peer support, nurturing of communities of practice, and systematic sharing of experiences, best practices and lessons learned;

(b) *Integrate long-term capacity-building and development into national biodiversity strategies and action plans:* Integrate capacity-building and development components into national biodiversity strategies and action plans and similar strategic documents or develop dedicated national capacity-building and development action plans, as appropriate,<sup>85</sup> to identify the core capacity-building and development needs, goals, targets and milestones and foster their alignment with the strategic framework, alongside initiatives on related Sustainable Development Goals. This would help ensure that capacity-building and development for biodiversity is planned strategically and streamlined into national development investments and budgeting processes; [These plans are encouraged to include plans on youth engagement and capacity-building and development and integrate inter-generational initiatives;]

(c) *Increase focus on life-long learning;*

(d) *Align biodiversity capacity-building and development with broader cross-sectoral plans and programmes:* Apply the whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches to national implementation proposed in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to galvanize capacity-building and development for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and the biodiversity goals and targets. Focal points of the Rio conventions, biodiversity-related conventions and the Sustainable Development Goals, and representatives of line ministries and sectors should adopt a road map for alignment and coordinated action. The United Nations Country Teams should also play a key role in promoting integrated programming and coordination of capacity-building and development as part of United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks;<sup>86</sup>

(e) *Undertake measures to fully utilize and retain existing capacity:* Undertake context-specific assessments and stocktaking processes to identify existing capacity, and the obstacles preventing its utilization and retention. Likewise, identify and promote incentives that will help retain and fully utilize existing capacity and minimize not only loss of expertise and institutional memory, but discontinuity of partnerships/relationships built;<sup>87</sup>

(f) *[Develop thematic and regional [or subregional] capacity-building and development action plans and programmes:* It is recommended that, following the adoption of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, thematic capacity-building and development strategies or action plans be developed to support the achievement of the respective targets or groups of related targets. Parties, other governments, biodiversity-related conventions, international organizations and other relevant stakeholders in a position to do so should, as appropriate, consider developing dedicated regional, subregional, national and subnational capacity-building and development action plans and programmes across multiple thematic sectors, with specific capacity targets and indicators];

(g) *Promote partnerships and networks for implementation [and learning]:* Establish and strengthen partnerships for effective mobilization of capacities and resources; the sharing of existing knowledge, expertise and technologies; and implementation of medium to long-term capacity-building and development programmes on specific issues related to the post-2020 targets, in line with national priorities;

(h) *Enhance synergies between capacity-building and development efforts of relevant processes:* Enhance synergies with the capacity-building and development initiatives of biodiversity-related conventions, the Rio conventions and the Sustainable Development Goal implementation processes at the global, regional and national levels. At the national level, the focal points of relevant conventions and

<sup>85</sup> At least 30 Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity have prepared biodiversity capacity building and development strategies or plans, either as a chapter or section within their NBSAP or as stand-alone documents: <https://www.cbd.int/cb/plans/>.

<sup>86</sup> Capacity-building and development is one of the core outcome areas of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), renamed United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework by General Assembly resolution 72/279, in a number of countries, as demonstrated by the example of Bhutan ([https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/index\\_70552.html](https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/index_70552.html)).

<sup>87</sup> As cited in the UNDP publication [Incentive Systems: Incentives, motivation and development performance](#).

processes, and of funding mechanisms, such as the Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund, should consider establishing a mechanism to foster integrated and/or coordinated planning, programming, monitoring and evaluation, as appropriate;

(i) *Promote North-South cooperation* to support capacity-building and development of developing countries, with a view to addressing institutional and technical constraints that could undermine access to and transfer of technology, access to scientific and technical cooperation and the effective participation in biotechnological research, [in line with Articles 16, 18 and 19 of the Convention]. This could include joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

(j) *Promote South-South and triangular cooperation* to support capacity-building and development of developing countries that have common challenges and share similar characteristics (e.g. economic and social conditions and language), [as a complement for North-South cooperation]. This could include sharing of knowledge, expertise, technologies and resources and establishment of regional nodes, networks or centres of excellence;

(k) *Engage the private sector*: Engage the private sector, proactively and as appropriate, in the development of national capacities, as many technical and financial resources and relevant expertise and technologies lie in the hands of private entities. In doing so, ensure transparency and accountability. Also strengthen the capacity of small and medium enterprises to address biodiversity-related issues;

(l) *Strengthen the monitoring and evaluation of capacity-building and development interventions*: Develop and implement adaptive management systems for monitoring and evaluation of biodiversity capacity-building and development efforts, to assess whether the intended capacity results are achieved in an impactful and sustainable manner, to identify and correct mistakes, and to capture and share good practices and lessons.

## V. MECHANISMS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

### A. Governance and coordination mechanisms

10. [There is a need for mechanisms that could provide strategic leadership and foster coordinated capacity-building and development action for biodiversity at the global, regional and national levels. Specifically, the roles of such mechanisms may include: (a) enhancing synergy, by facilitating inter-agency coordination and cooperation among relevant organizations, initiatives, and funding agencies; [(b) providing strategic guidance, advice and support to government and non-government actors]; (c) promoting strategic and coherent approaches to capacity-building and development; (d) fostering partnerships and multi-stakeholder initiatives; (e) identifying opportunities to mobilize additional resources for biodiversity capacity-building and development efforts; and (f) proposing innovative ideas to improve and advance the implementation of the strategic framework.]

11. At the global level, the above roles could be accomplished through [for example]:

(a) [The establishment of a new high-level biodiversity capacity-building and development committee or a broader inter-agency implementation support committee<sup>88</sup>.]

(b) [The establishment of a biodiversity] capacity-building and development [committee under the Informal Advisory Group on Technical and Scientific Cooperation mentioned in annex III below];

(c) [The designation of a biodiversity capacity-building and development task team under existing mechanisms such as the United Nations Environment Management Group (EMG) or the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions (BLG)].<sup>89</sup>

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<sup>88</sup> [The implementation support committee would provide advice and strategic guidance on all the means of implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer, knowledge management, resource mobilization and others.]

<sup>89</sup> The EMG (<https://unemg.org/>) or BLG ([www.cbd.int/blg/](http://www.cbd.int/blg/)) could include on the task team senior representatives of relevant organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society organizations, the private sector, donors and academia.

12. At the regional level, biodiversity capacity-building and development coordination and coherence could be achieved with the support of the United Nations regional economic commissions and the regional teams of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG);

13. At the country level, coordination of biodiversity capacity-building and development could be done through the national biodiversity committees or similar mechanisms and facilitated through the United Nations Country Teams, within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for the country.

14. [In addition, an informal biodiversity capacity-building and development forum could be established and convened periodically on a rotational basis by different biodiversity-related conventions to bring together government and non-government actors to network and share experiences, good practices and lessons learned.]

#### **B. Mutual supportiveness between various implementation strategies and processes**

15. This long-term strategic framework should be synergized with the other means of implementation and enabling conditions for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (including technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer, knowledge management and resource mobilization), the long-term approach to mainstreaming biodiversity and with the mechanisms for reporting, assessment and review of implementation.

#### **C. Resource mobilization for capacity-building and development**

16. [There is a need to mobilize [human and] [financial] resources [from all sources] to support national capacity-building and development and help create an enabling environment. The [provision of financial resources in line with article 20 and the] Biodiversity Finance Initiative of the United Nations Development Programme (BIOFIN) could support countries to include options to mobilize resources for capacity-building and development in their national resource mobilization strategies]\*.

#### **D. Regional and global support networks**

17. Existing regional and global support networks should be strengthened, [or established], to provide, upon request, capacity-building and development support to national government institutions, subnational governments, local authorities and non-government actors within the respective geographic regions or subregions.

#### **E. Enhanced review mechanisms**

18. [The enhanced planning, reporting and review mechanism should consider the capacity-building and development dimension. The guidelines for national reporting by governments should also include provisions for reporting on capacity-building and development and provide opportunities for countries to share experiences and lessons learned. The national biodiversity strategy and action plan review and revision process and the voluntary peer review of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan implementation should also include a review of the capacity-building and development strategies and approaches].

#### **F. Outreach and dissemination of the framework**

19. A campaign targeting various stakeholders and actors will be undertaken to raise awareness of, and support for, the long-term strategic framework. Key partners and stakeholders will be invited to support the implementation, including through alignment of their capacity-building and development actions with the framework, [elaboration of thematic action plans], and establishment of coalitions and communities of practice. A dedicated web portal within the clearing-house mechanism will be created and linked to the websites of biodiversity-related conventions and organizations to share information about the framework and the activities and experiences of various actors.

#### **G. Reporting and review of the framework**

20. [The long-term strategic framework is intended to be a living document. It will be reviewed periodically and, if necessary, updated to ensure its continued relevance, effectiveness and use by government and non-government actors. A first review will be carried out in 2025 and an independent evaluation will be

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\* Will be updated in the light of the outcomes of the negotiations on resource mobilization.

undertaken in 2029, to coincide with the review of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Reporting on its application and the lessons learned by governments will be done through national reports; and reporting by non-government actors will be through voluntary submission of reports and case studies to the Secretariats of biodiversity-related conventions and processes].

21. [A set of headline indicators for capacity-building and development will be included in the monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. [A complementary set of indicators and a methodology for measuring progress towards the achievement of the strategic directions proposed in the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development could be prepared with the support of experts and made available immediately following the adoption of the strategic framework]. Government and non-government actors could also adapt and use the complementary indicators to monitor, assess and report on their capacity building and development efforts at the subnational, national and regional levels. [The information generated from the monitoring and capacity-building and development assessments processes at the national and regional levels should inform the periodic review and update of the framework].]

*[Annex II*

**PROPOSALS TO STRENGTHEN TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION IN  
SUPPORT OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK**

**I. INTRODUCTION**

1. Article 18(1) of the Convention on Biological Diversity requires Parties to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, where necessary, through the appropriate international and national channels.

2. [Various provisions of other biodiversity-related conventions and agreements require Parties to promote technical and scientific cooperation.] [In addition, the preamble of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) recognizes that international cooperation is essential for the protection of certain species of wild fauna and flora. Article 2 of the Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals [, as well as Article 5 of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands,] require[s] Parties to promote, cooperate in and support research relating to migratory species. Several articles of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture stress the importance of international cooperation. Article 4 of the World Heritage Convention states that each State Party will do all it can, including with international assistance and cooperation, to ensure the identification, protection and conservation of its cultural and natural heritage.]

**II. GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES**

**A. Goal and objectives**

3. The overall goal of the proposals is to promote and facilitate cooperation among Parties and relevant organizations to enable them to effectively utilize science, technology, and innovation to support the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The specific objectives are:

(a) To enhance local, national, regional and international capacities in relation to science, technology and innovation by means of human resource and institutional capacity-building and development;

(b) To enable technology horizon scanning, assessment, monitoring, and judgement on the appropriate technologies;

(c) To promote and facilitate the development, transfer and use of appropriate technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies subject to prior informed consent, as applicable;

(d) To promote and encourage joint research, cooperation and collaboration in the use of scientific advances and good practices in research;

(e) To promote the development, implementation and scaling up of appropriate and responsible innovative solutions;

(f) To facilitate access to and exchange of relevant technical and scientific data, information and knowledge.

## **B. Guiding principles**

4. Technical and scientific cooperation initiatives (activities, projects and programmes) would be guided by the following principles:

(a) *Demand-driven*: Initiatives should be started at the request of Parties and relevant institutions and stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities, in response to their needs and in accordance with national legislation;

(b) *Flexibility*: Initiatives should be implemented in a flexible and adaptive manner, taking into account the varying needs, conditions and circumstances of the Parties and stakeholders involved;

(c) *Efficiency*: Measures should be taken to ensure that the initiatives achieve the intended results on time and with the least possible resources;

(d) *Efficacy*: Measures should be taken to ensure that the initiatives generate the desired changes while taking into account the potential interconnections and unintended impacts, and that results can be monitored, assessed and evaluated;

(e) *Tailored*: Initiatives should be adapted to local conditions and circumstances, also taking into account cultural and other considerations, to foster buy-in and uptake, ownership, and sustainability at the local level;

(f) *Programmatic*: Delivery should be done through sustained long-term engagement and in a holistic and integrated manner, whereby various interventions (activities, projects and other initiatives) unified by an overarching vision and common objectives, are interconnected to achieve larger-scale and sustained impact that is more than the sum of its components;

(g) *Synergistic*: Initiatives should be implemented in a collaborative, interlinked, complementary and mutually supportive manner to achieve enhanced impact in supporting the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework at all levels and across conventions, processes and sectors;

(h) *Multi-stakeholder engagement*: Initiatives should actively engage relevant societal actors, institutional partners and providers of technical assistance, including (i) indigenous peoples and local communities and their networks; (ii) multidisciplinary research and professional networks; (iii) civil society, including youth networks; (iv) academic and scientific institutions; (v) the private sector; (vi) subnational, national and regional governmental institutions; (vii) national and international non-governmental organizations, including organizations engaging in citizen science; (viii) bilateral and multilateral institutions; and (ix) funding institutions;

(i) *Mutual respect*: Initiatives should adhere to the principles of mutual respect and equality and mutual benefit, under a human rights approach, including respect for diverse knowledge systems including the knowledge and experience of practitioners, and of indigenous peoples and local communities;

(j) *Respect for regulatory requirements*: Initiatives should adhere to appropriate and proportionate safeguards and comply with the legal and regulatory requirements of collaborating countries;

(k) *Continuous learning*: Initiatives should incorporate provisions for continuous education and learning opportunities, including interdisciplinary education in the research and development of new and emerging technologies, as a part of the long-term programmatic approach to strengthen the technical knowledge of the recipients;

(l) *Participation*: Initiatives should seek to maximize participatory approaches, recognizing the value of drawing on diverse perspectives, including those from outside the technical and scientific realm;

(m) *Precaution*: Initiatives should operationalize the precautionary approach as set out in the Convention on Biological Diversity and its protocols as a balance against risks arising from new technological threats;

(n) *Free, prior and informed consent*: Initiatives should respect the principle of free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities when considering the introduction, dissemination or use of innovations that may potentially impact their rights, traditional practices and territories;

(o) *Liability and redress*: Initiatives should take into account the requirement for ensuring liability and redress, as well as options for recall in the event the introduction or use of innovations cause unexpected or unanticipated adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

### III. MAIN FOCAL AREAS

5. Technical and scientific cooperation work in support of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework could be organized around the following focal areas:

(a) *Science*: Promotion of research cooperation to foster 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;

(b) *Technology*: Horizon scanning, technology assessment, development, transfer, promotion, monitoring, governance, and use of appropriate technologies, including biotechnology, existing know-how of relevant sectors and indigenous and traditional technologies and knowledge, to scale up solutions;

(c) *Innovation*: Promotion of appropriate, supportive and socially responsible innovation, in line with the needs of people and the environment.

### IV. OPTIONS FOR INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS AND MODALITIES

6. Enhanced technical and scientific cooperation in support of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will require an effective governance structure, efficient operational mechanisms, transparent processes and procedures based on a synergistic approach, and adequate financial and human resources.

7. With regard to governance, the Conference of the Parties would provide the overall strategic and policy/political guidance. The Informal Advisory Group on Technical and Scientific Cooperation, whose establishment is to be considered by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting pursuant to decision 14/24 B, paragraph 5, would provide advice and recommendations on programmatic and operational matters. The proposed terms of reference of the Informal Advisory Group are presented in annex III.

8. Possible options for operational institutional mechanisms to facilitate and enhance technical and scientific cooperation in support of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework could include the following:

(a) A global technical and scientific cooperation support centre autonomous from the Secretariat, working in close collaboration with various technical assistance providers;

(b) Regional and/or subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres designated by the Conference of the Parties;

(c) [Initiatives and programmes implemented/coordinated by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, in collaboration with partners.]

#### **Option A: Global technical and scientific cooperation support centre**

9. Under this option, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer would be promoted and facilitated by an autonomous global technical and scientific cooperation support centre that would be separate from the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity. This operational entity would be hosted and managed by a reputable international institution designated by the Conference of the Parties and could operate in a manner similar to such entities as the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), an operational arm of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Technology Mechanism and hosted by the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).



10. Criteria for selecting the host institution for the centre would be considered and approved by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting. The Conference of the Parties may, for example, require that any organization or consortium wishing to host such a global support centre should have:

- (a) Demonstrated ability to provide technical advice and support to Parties in planning and implementing country-led projects and/or programmes;
- (b) Broad experience in the areas of work undertaken by Parties in implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity and its protocols;
- (c) Capacity to mobilize resources for technical scientific cooperation programmes;
- (d) Appropriate policies, procedures and other institutional mechanisms and demonstrated ability in place to manage multiple complex projects and programmes;
- (e) Active networks of collaborators, including institutions working at both the global and regional levels on biodiversity-relevant issues;
- (f) Experience of working with other biodiversity-related conventions, intergovernmental processes, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society and other stakeholders.

11. The global support centre would have a mandate to mobilize resources to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer in support of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. It would provide a central “one-stop shop” for Parties to submit their requests for assistance or opportunities for technical and scientific cooperation and support. Its specific proposed functions would include the following:

- (a) *Operate a help desk:* to provide, at the request of Parties and relevant institutions and stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities, information, advice, and technical support, including in terms of articulating their needs and developing targeted project proposals, in collaboration with a network of institutional partners and providers of technical assistance to harness a broader pool of institutional knowledge and technical expertise;
- (b) *Promote network development and partnership-building by:*
  - (i) Catalysing and strengthening international and regional technical and scientific cooperation networks and partnerships, including regional technology assessment platforms, the Consortium of Scientific Partners on Biodiversity, and others;
  - (ii) Promoting the use of relevant communities of practice, including the NBSAP Forum, the Global ABS Community, the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Network (BES-Net), the Sub-Global Assessment Network and others;
  - (iii) Promoting the sharing of relevant and appropriate biodiversity research data, including through platforms that facilitate systematization and data backup in an open-source setting, provide adequate protection against exploitation and appropriation, and respect principles of free, prior and informed consent; and developing safeguards against misuse and extractive data mining by or commercial or other data aggregators;
  - (iv) Further improving biodiversity monitoring through cooperation with, inter alia, the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites and the Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity Observation Network (GEO-BON);
  - (v) Improving the governance, fair acquisition, coordination, delivery and controlled use of biodiversity-related Earth observation data and related services;
  - (vi) Strengthening long-term field monitoring programmes for biodiversity through cooperation, exchange of experiences, methodology transfer and data-sharing;
  - (vii) Identifying, publicizing and linking centres of expertise;
- (c) *Facilitate matchmaking:* to connect requesting Parties and relevant partners selected from among the members of the above-mentioned network of partners and providers, in order to respond to self-identified and self-prioritized needs by:

- (i) Providing information and guidance regarding technical and scientific cooperation, with a view to facilitating access to technical expertise and know-how;
  - (ii) Mobilizing technical assistance through matchmaking between requesting Parties, based on self-identified needs, and Parties and/or relevant institutions and stakeholders in a position to assist;
  - (iii) Promoting partnerships and joint ventures to accelerate the development and diffusion of appropriate technologies and equitable scalable solutions;
  - (iv) Promoting the engagement of all sectors, including the private sector, in the development and application of innovative solutions, while ensuring that such engagement does not overshadow, marginalize or take advantage of the actions of the public sector and communities;
- (d) *Provide project, research and development, and technology support services:* to assist with the implementation of technical and scientific cooperation projects in order to:
- (i) Foster North-South, South-South and triangular partnerships, using a programmatic approach;
  - (ii) Strengthen the organizational capacities of national and subnational scientific institutions to conduct relevant research by facilitating partnerships with counterpart organizations in other countries, joint research projects, and exchange of experts and staff;
  - (iii) Facilitate the development, transfer and diffusion of technologies, including existing tools and techniques, scalable initiatives, and innovative local solutions;
  - (iv) Identifying, mapping and publicizing existing relevant technologies with a view to facilitating their accessibility and utilization;
  - (v) Identifying, mapping and publicizing impactful innovations with a view to facilitating their implementation and scaling up;
  - (vi) Supporting the establishment or strengthening of technology incubator programmes and accelerator mechanisms to promote and facilitate the development of biodiversity-related innovations and solutions, including locally designed technologies and solutions, and indigenous technologies;
  - (vi) Organizing technology and innovation fairs and expos to showcase cutting-edge technologies and solutions;
  - (vii) Facilitate access to and utilization of scientific knowledge, information, and data, as well as indigenous and traditional knowledge;
- (e) *Facilitate information-sharing* through the identification and submission to the clearing-house mechanism of relevant information, success stories, exemplary cooperation projects (bright spots), case studies, and best practices, in line with the knowledge management component of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including information on results of technical and scientific research, relevant training and technical assistance programmes, and funding mechanisms;
- (f) *Promote capacity-building and development in areas related to technical and scientific cooperation* by:
- (i) Supporting Parties to develop and implement enabling and synergistic policies, regulatory frameworks, institutional arrangements and incentives to catalyse and scale up innovation;
  - (ii) Strengthening the organizational capacities of scientific institutions, including through educational programmes, exchange of experts and mentoring of young scientists;
  - (iii) Facilitating the provision of skills training to develop technical know-how in specialized areas, such as remote sensing, scenario analyses and modelling, valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, modern biotechnology, DNA technologies, gene editing, synthetic biology, digital sequence information, status assessments for species and ecosystems, identification of spatial biodiversity priority areas, and others;

- (iv) Facilitating the provision of guidance material on social and ethical matters related to science and technology;
- (g) Perform such other activities as may be necessary to carry out its functions.

12. The global centre would work under the strategic guidance of the Conference of the Parties and would take into consideration the advice and recommendations of the above-mentioned Informal Advisory Group on Technical and Scientific Cooperation. The centre would submit progress reports on its activities to the Conference of the Parties through the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity. A schematic illustration of the possible operational framework of the global centre, and its relationship with the Conference of the Parties and other stakeholders, is presented in figure 1 below.

13. The global support centre would require dedicated resources for its operations. If this option is selected, the Conference of the Parties may wish to invite the financial mechanism of the Convention and other donors to provide the global centre with funding to enable it to provide Parties with timely support so that they can access relevant technologies, expertise and other technical support required in order to implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework effectively.

#### **Option B: Regional and/or subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres**

14. Under this option, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer would be promoted and facilitated through regional and/or subregional centres designated by the Conference of the Parties. The regional support centres would be hosted in existing partner institutions that possess relevant expertise and institutional capacity to provide technical assistance to countries in the region or subregion, upon request, as well as capacity to mobilize resources for technical scientific cooperation projects and programmes in their respective regions.

15. Criteria for selecting the host institutions for the centres would be considered and approved by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting. The Conference of the Parties may, for example, require that any organization or institution wishing to host such a centre should have:

- (a) Demonstrated ability to provide technical advice and support to Parties in planning and implementing country-led projects and/or programmes;
- (b) Broad experience in the areas of work undertaken by Parties in implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity and its protocols;
- (c) Capacity to mobilize resources for technical scientific cooperation programmes;
- (d) Appropriate policies, procedures and other institutional mechanisms and demonstrated ability in place to manage multiple complex projects and programmes;
- (e) Active networks of collaborators, including institutions working at regional and subregional levels on biodiversity-relevant issues;
- (f) Experience of working with other biodiversity-related conventions, intergovernmental processes, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society and other stakeholders.

16. The regional support centres would carry out functions similar to those of the global centre as described above but would operate within their respective regions or subregions. Where necessary, they would coordinate with other centres to mobilize all the expertise required to fully support the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and address priorities identified in their regions or subregions. They would also collaborate with and support any existing regional technology assessment platforms that engage a range of stakeholders in a participatory approach to horizon scanning, technology assessment, monitoring, capacity-building and development, citizen science and other activities to support responsible research and innovation.

17. The centres would work under the strategic guidance of the Conference of the Parties and would take into consideration the relevant guidance and recommendations of the Informal Advisory Group on Technical and Scientific Cooperation. The centres would submit progress reports on their activities to the Conference of the Parties through the Secretariat of the Convention. A schematic illustration of the proposed

regionally based institutional mechanism to promote and support technical and scientific cooperation, including the relationship between the above components, the Conference of the Parties and other stakeholders, is presented in figure 2 below.

18. The regional support centres would require dedicated resources for their operations. If this option is selected, the Conference of the Parties may wish to invite the financial mechanism of the Convention and other donors to provide the regional centres with funding to enable them to provide Parties with timely support so that they can access relevant technologies, expertise and other technical support required in order to implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework effectively.

### **Option C: Technical and scientific cooperation support through Secretariat-coordinated programmes**

19. Under this option, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer would continue to be promoted and facilitated through programmes coordinated by the Secretariat of the Convention in collaboration with relevant partners and initiatives. Each programme would implement targeted interventions. The Secretariat would submit progress reports to the Conference of the Parties, which would take into consideration the guidance of the Informal Advisory Group on Technical and Scientific Cooperation. The functions of the different programmes would vary on the basis of the priorities and requirements of Parties.

20. The Secretariat would also continue to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation through partnership agreements and collaborative programmes with various partners and initiatives, including research and academic institutions, United Nations agencies, and international organizations and networks.

21. To play the above roles more effectively in support of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, the Secretariat would require adequate and predictable funding support. The Secretariat's core budget would need to provide for dedicated staff positions for technical and scientific cooperation, as well as for core activities. At present, the functions related to technical and scientific cooperation are largely performed by project staff funded by the Republic of Korea through the Bio-Bridge Initiative. The current funding commitment for the Bio-Bridge Initiative is scheduled to end in 2020.

## **V. ROLE OF THE SECRETARIAT OF THE CONVENTION**

22. In line with Article 24 of the Convention, the Secretariat of the Convention will:

(a) Prepare or submit, as appropriate, relevant documents and reports on technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer (Articles 16-18 of the Convention) for the Conference of Parties and its subsidiary bodies;

(b) Compile relevant information related to technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer in the field of biological diversity and make it available through the clearing-house mechanism, in line with the knowledge management component of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

(c) Maintain active communication with Parties and stakeholders involved or interested in technical and scientific cooperation;

(d) Coordinate, as appropriate, with biodiversity-related conventions, relevant Parties' agencies, the Consortium of Scientific Partners on Biodiversity, the Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity, and other relevant networks and initiatives with technical and scientific expertise and/or involved in technical and scientific cooperation;

(e) Co-organize with partners biodiversity science forums, technology and innovation expos and other events on the margins of international meetings;

(f) Perform such other activities as may be necessary to carry out its functions.

## VI. MONITORING AND REVIEW

23. The present proposals will be reviewed periodically and, if necessary, updated to ensure their continued relevance and effectiveness in supporting the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. A first review will be carried out in 2025 and an independent evaluation will be undertaken in 2030, together with the review of the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development and the review of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The reviews will be based on the information provided by Parties in their national reports and on voluntary reports and case studies provided by non-government actors to the secretariats of biodiversity-related conventions and processes.

24. Indicators to monitor progress on technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, including the utilization of science, technology and innovation, will be included in the monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. A complementary set of indicators and a methodology for measuring progress could be prepared with the support of experts and practitioners and made available for use, as appropriate, by government and non-government actors at the subnational, national and regional levels. The periodic review and update of the proposals will be informed by information generated from the monitoring process, which may be communicated through the Parties' national reports and the voluntary reports by non-governmental actors.]

### *Annex III*

## **DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE INFORMAL ADVISORY GROUP ON TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION**

### **A. Background**

1. Article 18 of the Convention on Biological Diversity requires Parties to promote international technical and scientific cooperation with other Parties, in particularly developing country Parties, in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, where necessary, through appropriate international and national institutions, including by promoting cooperation in human resources development and institution-building, encouraging and developing methods of cooperation for the development and use of relevant technologies (including indigenous and traditional technologies), promoting cooperation in the training of personnel and exchange of experts, and promoting the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for development of relevant technologies. Article 18 also stresses the importance of the clearing-house mechanism for fostering technical and scientific cooperation.

2. [Other articles of the Convention, such as Article 15.6 on scientific research based on genetic resources, Article 16 on access to and transfer of technology, Article 17 on exchange of information, and Article 19 on biotechnological research, are of relevance to technical and scientific cooperation. Article 19 also requires Parties to provide for the effective participation in research activities, especially developing country Parties, which provide genetic resources for such research.]

3. In decisions, VII/29, VIII/12, IX/14, X/15, X/16, XII/2 B, XIII/23 and XIII/31, the Conference of the Parties adopted a number of measures and provided guidance on various aspects relating to technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer.

4. In decision 14/24 B, the Conference of the Parties decided to consider establishing, at its fifteenth meeting, an informal advisory group on technical and scientific cooperation, to be operational at the end of the mandate of the current Informal Advisory Committee to the Clearing-house Mechanism in 2020, to provide the Executive Secretary with advice on practical measures, tools and opportunities to promote technical and scientific cooperation for the effective implementation of the Convention.

### **B. Purpose**

5. The Informal Advisory Group on Technical and Scientific Cooperation will provide advice and guidance to the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant bodies

and stakeholders on ways and means to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer, capacity building and development, knowledge management, and the clearing-house mechanism in support of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, in line with the three objectives of the Convention, [in a balanced manner]. In particular, the Informal Advisory Group will provide advice, guidance and recommendations on:

(a) Practical measures and approaches to promote technical and scientific cooperation for the effective implementation of the Convention;

(b) [Measures to address the technological, technical and institutional capability gaps of developing countries, in accordance with national priorities and circumstances;]

(c) Measures to enhance collaboration with other relevant international agreements, processes and organizations with respect to technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer initiatives, [especially for developing country Parties];

(d) Strategic approaches to addressing the needs and priorities of Parties through programmatic implementation of relevant technical and scientific cooperation initiatives established under the Convention;

(e) Monitoring the implementation of the strategies on technical and scientific cooperation, capacity building and development and knowledge management in support of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to ensure coherence and consistency;

(f) Development and implementation of tools and mechanisms for promoting and facilitating technical and scientific cooperation, [distribution of benefits from the access to genetic resources,] capacity building and development and knowledge management, including science, [biotechnology] research and traditional knowledge, [systems], [taking into account the specific needs of developing country Parties] [as well as indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth];

(g) Matters relating to the clearing-house mechanism and, in particular, on how to improve its effectiveness as a mechanism for promoting and facilitating technical and scientific cooperation and exchange of information;

(h) Potential opportunities for mobilizing technical and financial resources to promote and sustain technical and scientific cooperation activities on a long-term and predictable basis;

(i) Identification, mapping and promotion of existing collaboration activities, [including those related to the most recent technological developments];

6. The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity will support the work of the Informal Advisory Group, including through the provision of necessary logistical and secretarial support for its work.

### **C. Membership**

7. The Informal Advisory Group will be composed of experts nominated by Parties, with due regard to equitable regional representation and gender balance, including experts [nominated by][from] indigenous peoples and local communities, [women and youth,] [small islands], and relevant organizations. The number of experts from organizations will not exceed the number of experts nominated by Parties. The membership will reflect a balanced representation of experts on matters regarding the three objectives of the Convention. Members will be selected on the basis of the following criteria, as evidenced in their curriculum vitae:

(a) At least five years of working experience on technical and scientific issues related to the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and/or other relevant international agreements and processes;

(b) Expertise relevant to technical and scientific cooperation, capacity building and development, and knowledge management and the clearing-house mechanism or similar online information-sharing platforms;

(c) Demonstrated experience with regional or international cooperation processes and programmes related to biodiversity and/or the environment.

8. The co-chairs of the Consortium of Scientific Partners on Biodiversity will be invited as ex officio members.

9. Members of the Informal Advisory Group will be selected through a formal nomination process based on the above criteria. The Executive Secretary, in consultation with the co-chairs of the Informal Advisory Group, may invite additional experts knowledgeable in specific issues or thematic areas to be discussed at relevant meetings of the Informal Advisory Group, ensuring a balance of experts on matters related to the Convention. The members will serve in their personal capacity and not as representatives of a government, organization or other entity.

10. Members of the Informal Advisory Group will serve for a term of [two][three] years, with a possibility of renewal for one additional [two][three]-year term.

#### **D. Modus operandi**

11. The Informal Advisory Group will meet [face-to-face] at least once per year, subject to the availability of resources, wherever possible in the margins of other meetings. The frequency of meetings may be adjusted by the members as the need arises. [Between the face-to-face sessions,] the Advisory Group may work remotely via electronic means, as appropriate.

12. The Informal Advisory Group may, as appropriate, establish subcommittees to support it in addressing specific issues or thematic areas and co-opt relevant experts to assist.

13. [The Informal Advisory Group will support the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework [in their work in identifying indicators for capacity building and development][on the identification of existing capacity, gaps and needs in terms of capacity building and development, technology transfer and financing needs related to the monitoring of the global biodiversity framework.]

14. The Informal Advisory Group members shall not receive any honorarium, fee or other remuneration from the United Nations. However, costs for the participation of Advisory Group members nominated by developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition will be covered, in line with the rules and regulations of the United Nations.

15. The Informal Advisory Group will elect two co-chairs and a rapporteur to serve for a [two][three]-year period.

16. The working language of the Informal Advisory Group will be English.

#### *Annex IV*

### **INCLUSIVE PROCESS TO REVIEW AND RENEW TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROGRAMMES**

1. In decision [14/24 B](#), paragraph 9, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to prepare proposals for an inclusive process to review and renew technical and scientific cooperation programmes in order to support the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and to submit these proposals for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at their meetings prior to the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. In response, the Executive Secretary developed the present proposal; further details are provided in CBD/SBI/3/INF/15.

2. The review will be conducted by a small independent team of experts, with the support of the Secretariat, and would provide a comprehensive and inclusive review of relevant technical and scientific cooperation initiatives and programmes and present recommendations for the renewal process for the consideration of Parties. The review process would include a desk review as well as interviews and surveys. The review will take into account information from Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities,

women and youth, non-Parties and other stakeholders on existing programmes and initiatives. They will be asked to provide information on these programmes and initiatives through the capacity building and technical and scientific cooperation sections of the clearing-house mechanism, the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House and the Biosafety Clearing-House. Engaging an expert review team would allow for a detailed, focused and relatively quick and unbiased assessment.

3. The review and renewal process will be aligned with relevant targets and indicators under the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and will be implemented with due consideration for gender and indigenous and traditional knowledge.
4. The outcome of the process for the review and renewal of technical and scientific cooperation programmes may include the following elements:
  - (a) A summary of the main findings, including the lessons learned drawn from the review;
  - (b) Proposals for possible renewal of the programmes and initiatives (including a theory of change aligned with the theory of change for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework), and a description of the renewal process;
  - (c) A proposed monitoring, review and reporting framework for the programmes and initiatives, including possible key performance indicators associated with the relevant goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;
  - (d) Estimates of resource requirements, and an associated resource mobilization strategy, for the programmes and initiatives;
  - (e) Proposals for the criteria and modalities for the selection of entities and organizations to execute the functions as outlined in section IV of annex II.



### **3/9. Evaluation of the strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol**

#### *The Subsidiary Body on Implementation*

*Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol at its fourth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

#### *The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol*

1. *Takes note* of the findings and recommendations of the evaluation of the strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, which includes the input provided by the Informal Advisory Committee on Capacity-building for the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol at its fourth meeting;<sup>90</sup>

2. *Welcomes* the recommendations for the improvement of the strategic framework, and *agrees* to revise it in line with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework<sup>91</sup> and the findings of the evaluation referred to in paragraph 1 above;

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Informal Advisory Committee on Capacity-building for the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on its fourth meeting, held during the intersessional period,<sup>92</sup> and *decides* to extend the mandate of the Informal Advisory Committee until the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol and to update its terms of reference to include supporting the revision and updating of the strategic framework for capacity-building and development;

4. *Decides* to expand the membership of the Informal Advisory Committee to include representatives of the business sector, the research community and youth;

5. *Also decides* that the Informal Advisory Committee will hold one meeting, and online consultations, as needed to support the revision and updating of the strategic framework for capacity-building and development;

6. *Urges* Parties, and encourages non-Parties and relevant organizations in a position to do so:

(a) To expand their efforts to build and develop the capacities of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition, in line with the provisions of the Convention and its Nagoya Protocol, to implement the Nagoya Protocol, taking into account the priority areas identified in the annex to the present decision and in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

(b) To continue to make available information on capacity-building and development needs, initiatives and resources and share best practices and lessons learned on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare, in consultation with Parties, a revised strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, in line with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, taking into account the findings of the evaluation, for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fourth meeting and for adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol at its fifth meeting.

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<sup>90</sup> CBD/SBI/3/INF/1.

<sup>91</sup> Decision 15/--, annex XX.

<sup>92</sup> CBD/NP/CB-IAC/2019/1/4.

*Annex*

**SPECIFIC PRIORITIES FOR CONTINUED CAPACITY-BUILDING TO SUPPORT  
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL**

Specific priorities for continued capacity-building and development identified during the assessment and review of the Nagoya Protocol include:

- (a) Developing access and benefit-sharing legislation or regulatory requirements, considering Article 8 of the Protocol and the need to ensure that the Protocol and other relevant international instruments are implemented in a mutually supportive manner;
- (b) Enhancing the implementation of the provisions on compliance with domestic legislation and regulatory requirements on access and benefit-sharing, [including the national institutional frameworks] [in particular those provisions dealing with digital sequence information on genetic resources,] monitoring the utilization of genetic resources [and derivatives], [including through the utilization of digital sequence information on genetic resources], the designation of checkpoints, as well as the provisions related to [human rights and defence of] indigenous peoples and local communities;
- (c) Supporting the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of the Protocol, including by supporting the development by indigenous peoples and local communities of community protocols and procedures, minimum requirements for mutually agreed terms and model contractual clauses for benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, taking into consideration their customary laws;
- (d) Raising awareness among interested and relevant stakeholders and encouraging their participation in the implementation of the Protocol;
- (e) Capacity-building and development needs related to the measuring and reporting of both monetary and non-monetary benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources [and capacities to develop mutually agreed terms and contractual clauses];
- (f) Strategic communication at the global, regional and national levels on access and benefit-sharing as an area for capacity-building and development.

### 3/10. Knowledge management and the clearing-house mechanism

#### *The Subsidiary Body on Implementation*

1. *Recommends* that the outcomes of part II of its third meeting on knowledge management be made available for consideration by the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework when continuing its work towards the final draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

2. *Also recommends* that the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision along the following lines:

#### *The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decisions [14/25](#), [XIII/23 B](#), [XIII/18,] [XII/2 B](#) and [XI/2](#),

*Also recalling* the work programme for the clearing-house mechanism in support of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,<sup>93</sup>

*Emphasizing* the critical importance of easy and timely access to quality data, information and knowledge in supporting the effective implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

[1. *[Welcomes] [Adopts] [Takes note of]* the knowledge management component of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework contained in the annex below;<sup>94</sup>]

2. *Urges* Parties, [according to their capabilities,] and invites other Governments, biodiversity-related conventions and relevant organizations, including local actors, communities and institutions to implement the strategic actions outlined in the knowledge management component, complementary to the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development and the proposals to strengthen technical and scientific cooperation, with a view to enhancing the generation, collection, organization, easy and timely access to and effective utilization of data, information and knowledge to support the effective implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

[3. *Urges* Parties, and invites other Governments and relevant organizations in a position to do so, to provide financial, technical and human resources support to enable developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to implement the strategic actions outlined in the knowledge management component, as a key component for the successful implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the national biodiversity strategies and action plans;]

4. *Invites* [biodiversity-related conventions,] organizations, networks, processes and initiatives supporting the generation, discovery, capture, management and use of biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge to contribute to the establishment of a global biodiversity knowledge network, [through][including] the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention, based on existing knowledge management [networks,] organizations, initiatives and processes to, among other things, promote and facilitate coordination, collaboration, interconnection and networking among them with a view to making biodiversity data and information and knowledge more readily available and accessible for biodiversity planning, policy and decision-making, implementation, monitoring, reporting and review;

5. *Takes note* of the outcomes and key messages from the virtual sessions of the Fifth Science-Policy Forum for Biodiversity and the Eighth International Conference on Sustainability Science, in particular the Round Table on Biodiversity Monitoring and Data;

6. *Urges* Parties and invites other Governments and relevant organizations to [support and] establish[, as appropriate, effective] [well-resourced] biodiversity [and other related] observation networks and information facilities, supported by data-sharing policies, associated capacity-building and guidance, to

<sup>93</sup> See decision [XI/2](#), para. 11, and [UNEP/CBD/COP/11/31](#).

<sup>94</sup> One Party suggested that the knowledge management component should be forwarded to the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework at its third meeting, rather than directly to the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting, in order to ensure that all the elements related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework are aligned and coherent.

underpin the generation of the information needed to implement and track the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

7. *[Takes note] [Welcomes]* the Initiative of the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) and the European Commission to develop a global Knowledge Centre for Biodiversity<sup>95</sup> notably for tracking progress on targets and goals[, in coordination with interested Parties and regional intergovernmental organizations, along with a process of transferring technologies and capacities to developing country Parties,] and invites [interested Parties and the global Knowledge Centre for Biodiversity to support the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, as appropriate, in particular [for developing countries Parties and any other Parties] [Parties in need of support],] and stakeholders to assist in the further development of this global Knowledge Centre for Biodiversity;

8. *[Takes note of] [Welcomes]* the Data4Nature initiative<sup>96</sup> and consequently invites Parties, non-Parties, funding agencies, development banks and other relevant stakeholders to take biodiversity into account when developing environmental and social impact assessments and share the biodiversity data from the assessments through the Global Biodiversity Information Facility;

9. *[Takes note of] [Welcomes]* the global partnership PANORAMA: Solutions for a Healthy Planet,<sup>97</sup> which supports implementation through knowledge generation, management and sharing for effective biodiversity planning, policy development, decision-making, implementation, transparency and responsibility;

[10. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Amazon Regional Observatory (ARO) of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organizations (ACTO), which includes information and data for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and invites donors and multilateral organizations to provide international cooperation for strengthening these initiatives as well as other relevant knowledge platforms;]

11. *Takes note* of the progress made in the implementation of the work programme for the clearing-house mechanism in support of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,<sup>93</sup> and the draft elements of a post-2020 work programme for the clearing-house mechanism, outlined in the note by the Executive Secretary;<sup>98</sup>

12. *Decides* to extend the work programme of the clearing-house mechanism for the period 2021-2030 and to update it in line with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and relevant decisions [of the Conference of the Parties][at its next meeting], the knowledge management component of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development, [the resource mobilization strategy,] and the enhanced planning, reporting and review mechanism, [as well as the proposals to strengthen technical and scientific cooperation];

13. *Requests* the Informal Advisory Group on Technical and Scientific Cooperation,<sup>99</sup> as per its mandate, to provide the Executive Secretary with advice on the development and implementation of the work programme for the clearing-house mechanism in support of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

14. *Urges* Parties, and invites other Governments and relevant organizations, as appropriate, to continue providing financial, technical and human resources support to enable developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to strengthen their national clearing-house mechanisms, and to develop or upgrade their national clearing-house mechanism websites using the Bioland tool[, as appropriate and in accordance with national priorities and circumstances];

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<sup>95</sup> [https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/biodiversity\\_en](https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/biodiversity_en)

<sup>96</sup> <https://www.gbif.org/data4nature>

<sup>97</sup> <https://panorama.solutions/en>

<sup>98</sup> CBD/SBI/3/8.

<sup>99</sup> See [CBD/SBI/3/7](#), annex III.

15. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources:

[(a) To [support][facilitate, in collaboration with] Parties and partner organizations, in the [national] implementation of the knowledge management component of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;]

(b) To continue to [support][facilitate] the efforts of Parties to establish, sustain and further develop their national clearing-house mechanisms, including through:

- (i) Further development of the Bioland tool in response to the needs of Parties and users and relevant technological developments;
- (ii) Development of training and guidance material on the use of the Bioland tool in collaboration with Parties and users;
- (iii) Development of guidance for the national focal points to the clearing-house mechanism on the coordination of activities related to the clearing-house mechanism at the national level to support effective implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- (iv) Development of Bioland instances for Parties that have not yet established a national clearing-house mechanism website, using the information provided on the respective country profile pages on the Convention website, for their review and further development;
- (v) Continuation of the award for national clearing-house mechanisms until 2030.

(c) To further develop the central clearing-house mechanism to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation, knowledge management, communication and enhanced planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting and review processes;

(d) To continue collaboration with relevant initiatives, organizations and networks supporting the generation, capture, management and effective use of biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge, among others United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation and Monitoring Centre, Global Biodiversity Information Facility, the Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity Observation Network, International Union for the Conservation of Nature, Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, the Information Portal on Multilateral Environmental Agreements (InforMEA) and the Data Reporting Tool (DaRT);

(e) To [leverage][promote the use of] relevant digital technologies to, among other things, assist Parties [and regional intergovernmental organizations] in the improvement of national capacities for the discovery, collection, analysis, aggregation, storage, accessibility, searchability, visualization and exchange of biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge, as appropriate;

(f) To prepare, in collaboration with the Informal Advisory Group on Technical and Scientific Cooperation,<sup>100</sup> a proposal for an updated work programme for the clearing-house mechanism, aligned with the post 2020 global biodiversity framework and relevant decisions, and submit the proposal for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fourth meeting and approval by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting;

(g) To submit a first progress report on the above activities for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fourth meeting.

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<sup>100</sup> Established in decision 15/--

*Annex*<sup>101</sup>

**[KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT COMPONENT OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL  
BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK**

**I. INTRODUCTION**

1. In decision [14/25](#), the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to develop, in consultation with the Informal Advisory Committees to the Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM), the Biosafety Clearing-House and the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House, a knowledge management component as a part of the preparatory process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.
2. Various provisions and decisions of biodiversity-related conventions and processes recognize the critical importance of information and knowledge management to the achievement of their objectives.<sup>102</sup> The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, included Goal E: to enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity-building.<sup>103</sup> It also included Target 19 that “by 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.”
3. The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 recognized that achievement of its goals and targets would require enhanced support mechanisms, including the generation, use and sharing of knowledge, and noted that, collectively, Parties and stakeholders have a wealth of experience, good practice cases, tools and guidance and that there is additional useful information beyond this community. It thus called for the establishment of a biodiversity knowledge network, including a database and network of practitioners, to bring together this knowledge and experience and to make it available through the clearing-house mechanism.
4. The fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* noted that significant progress has been made since 2010 in the generation, sharing and assessment of knowledge, information and data on biodiversity, with big-data aggregation, advances in modelling and artificial intelligence opening up new opportunities for improved understanding of the biosphere. However, major imbalances remain in the location and taxonomic focus of studies and monitoring. Information gaps also remain in the consequences of biodiversity loss for people, and the application of biodiversity knowledge in decision-making is limited.<sup>104</sup>
5. During the meetings of the Open-Ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and in the associated regional and thematic consultations, knowledge management has been identified as one of the critical means for the successful implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, together with resource mobilization, capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, and communication.
6. The present document outlines elements of the knowledge management component of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and possible strategies to operationalize it. Section II provides an introduction and a conceptual framework for the knowledge management component, section III outlines the rationale, objectives and expected impact of the knowledge management component; section IV presents strategies to enhance knowledge management in support of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and section V describes possible options for an implementation framework.

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<sup>101</sup> One Party suggested that the Knowledge Management Component should be forwarded to the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework at its third meeting, rather than directly to the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting, in order to ensure that all the elements related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework are aligned and coherent.

<sup>102</sup> Examples include Articles 17 and 18 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 20 of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, Article 14 of the Nagoya Protocol, Articles VI and VIII of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, Articles 3 and 6 of the Ramsar Convention, and Article V of the Convention on Migratory Species.

<sup>103</sup> Decision X/2.

<sup>104</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/gbo/>

### A. Rationale for the knowledge management component

7. Knowledge management is one of the key strategic means of implementation that will underpin the achievement of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Easy and timely access to the best available, fit-for-purpose biodiversity data, information and knowledge assets is critical for effective planning, policy formulation, decision-making and implementation. However, many Governments and organizations still face several challenges in implementing effective processes and initiatives for knowledge management. In many countries, especially developing countries and countries with economies in transition, data, information and knowledge on biodiversity that policymakers, practitioners, indigenous peoples and local communities, and scientists require is limited. Moreover, much of what is available is fragmented, difficult to find, or inaccessible.

8. An expert meeting convened by the Cambridge Conservation Initiative in Cambridge, United Kingdom, from 10 to 12 April 2018, to advance understanding of the need to base development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework on available evidence noted, among other things, that there is significant data, information and knowledge available, but it is often not readily accessible to those who could use it to good effect. Some of the reasons for this situation are journal paywalls, confidentiality, or simply not knowing it exists or not knowing how to use it. Participants underlined the need to facilitate “discovery” of relevant data, information and knowledge from all sources and to facilitate its use. They also highlighted the potential value of developing a knowledge generation or research strategy to clearly identify the knowledge needed to support implementation of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Finally, the experts underscored the need to include evidence from different knowledge systems, in particular traditional knowledge systems, in any knowledge generation or research strategy if it is to be effective.<sup>105</sup>

9. The knowledge management component seeks to address some of the above issues, including the barriers that prevent the effective utilization of existing biodiversity data, information and knowledge, by leveraging existing biodiversity knowledge management initiatives and networks, bridging the gaps that prevent their full usage and enhancing coordination and collaboration among them. Such efforts call for recognizing and optimizing the contributions of various government and non-government institutions, regional and international organizations, researchers, practitioners and other stakeholders involved in biodiversity knowledge management.

### B. Scope of the knowledge management component

10. In the context of this component, knowledge management encompasses a range of processes, strategies and practices through which biodiversity knowledge, information and data are generated, discovered and collected, organized/curated, stored, shared and used/applied to achieve biodiversity-related objectives and outcomes. Such objectives may include informed policy development, decision-making, planning and implementation or ongoing organizational learning through the collection and sharing of best practices and lessons learned from past activities in order to inform or improve future activities.

11. The knowledge management component uses the following working descriptions based on the Data, Information, Knowledge and Wisdom (DIKW) hierarchy<sup>106</sup> (see figure 1 below):

(a) Data are raw figures, facts or products of observations which often have no meaning on their own until they are organized, processed and interpreted;

(b) Information can be referred to as data that is organized, structured, processed and contextualized, thus making it meaningful, useful and relevant for a specific purpose or context;

(c) Knowledge refers to information that is transformed through cognitive processing, reflection and application resulting in awareness or understanding by individuals or communities for a specific purpose or within a given context. Knowledge can be gained through learning, experience or practice;

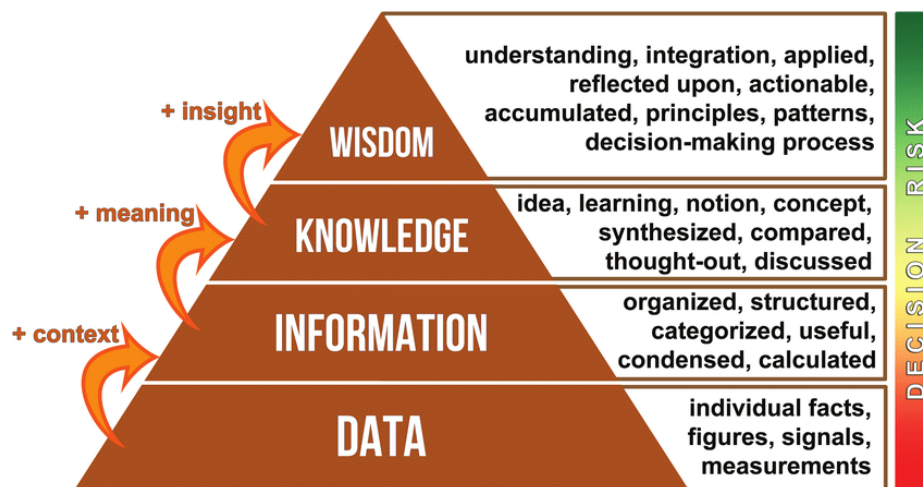
<sup>105</sup> See “Effective use of knowledge in developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework” (CBD/SBI/2/INF/33).

<sup>106</sup> Source: Rowley, J. 2007. “[The Wisdom Hierarchy: Representations of the DIKW Hierarchy.](#)”



(d) Wisdom relates to human intuition and insight based on repeated application of knowledge and years of experience. Wisdom is often codified into beliefs, traditions, philosophies and principles. Most of the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities could be considered “wisdom”.

**Figure. The Data, Information, Knowledge and Wisdom (DIKW) Pyramid**



Source: Luis O. Tedeschi, ASN-ASAS Symposium: Future of Data Analytics in Nutrition: Mathematical modelling in ruminant nutrition: approaches and paradigms, extant models, and thoughts for upcoming predictive analytics. *Journal of Animal Science*, vol. 97, Issue 5, May 2019, pp. 1921–1944, <https://doi.org/10.1093/jas/skz092>.

12. From the above definitions, it is clear that the knowledge management component encompasses, data management, information management and other related disciplines and practices, such as records management, document management, and content management. While these terms are sometimes used interchangeably, it is important to recognize that, in the context of this component, all these activities are constituent elements that contribute to different stages of the knowledge management cycle.

13. The knowledge management component complements strategies and mechanisms already in place or in the process of being developed to support the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. These include the framework for a global communications strategy, the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development, the proposals to enhance technical and scientific cooperation in support of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the mechanisms for reporting, assessment and review of implementation.

14. This component covers various types of data, information and knowledge relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, ranging from scientific, technical, technological, legal and policy data and information to implementation-related information and knowledge, including case studies on experiences, best practices and lessons learned in the development and implementation of national biodiversity policies, plans and programmes. It also includes the decisions, recommendations and official documentation created by biodiversity-related conventions, other Rio conventions and related processes.

15. The knowledge management component seeks to enhance interoperability, accessibility and use of relevant information and knowledge management systems, tools and mechanisms to support the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. These include but are not limited to the systems of biodiversity-related conventions, including the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Biosafety Clearing-House and the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House, the Ramsar Sites Information Service, and the CITES Trade Database.<sup>107</sup> Others include the United Nations Information Portal on

<sup>107</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/chm/>; <http://bch.cbd.int/>; <https://absch.cbd.int/>; <https://rsis.ramsar.org/>; and <https://trade.cites.org/>



Multilateral Environmental Agreements (InforMEA),<sup>108</sup> the Species Information Service of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN),<sup>109</sup> the United Nations Biodiversity Lab,<sup>110</sup> the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), the Global Database on Protected Area Management Effectiveness (GDPAME), the registry of territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCA Registry)<sup>111</sup> and others.<sup>112</sup>

16. The knowledge management component also proposes actions to foster coordination, collaboration and complementarity between various initiatives and institutions supporting the generation, capture, management and use of biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge and encourage global data providers to support national stakeholders and national statistical systems, which are key to national monitoring. These include: the United Nations Environment Programme's World Conservation Monitoring Centre, the task force on knowledge and data under the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD), the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF), Encyclopedia of Life (EOL), the International Barcode of Life Initiative (iBOL), the Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity Observation Network (GEO BON), the Digital Observatory for Protected Areas (DOPA), the Data and Reporting Tool (DaRT), the Knowledge Hub of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the United Nations Statistics Division's Open Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Data Hub. These and other initiatives and institutions are described in information document CBD/SBI/3/INF/13.

### C. Pillars of the knowledge management component

17. The knowledge management component comprises four pillars:

(a) *People*: This includes various actors (creators, custodians, managers, curators and users of biodiversity knowledge), who are the foundation of the knowledge management component. Their roles, responsibilities and expectations need to be clarified. It is also important to promote and nurture a culture of knowledge sharing and to recognize and reward knowledge champions;

(b) *Processes*: This includes the processes, procedures and policies guiding knowledge generation, capture, management, sharing and utilization. This also entails vision, leadership and oversight, alignment of knowledge management with goals and provision of the required resources;

(c) *Technology*: Technology plays a key role in delivering and supporting knowledge management services. This includes technological tools, systems<sup>113</sup> and platforms that enable relevant actors (the people) to collect, analyse, organize, store, retrieve and share knowledge related to biodiversity;

(d) *Content*: This entails the scope of the biodiversity knowledge content and how it is managed — the taxonomy and metadata, the tools and templates, and the analysis and validation (for quality assurance), the cataloguing, tagging and indexing, digitization and organization of the information and knowledge resources to facilitate easy search and retrieval.

18. The above four pillars are interdependent and need to be addressed in a balanced and complementary manner. Knowledge management will not be effective if only the technology aspects are addressed and not the process and people-related aspects. The knowledge management component will be closely linked to biodiversity monitoring information systems and the enhanced planning, reporting and review mechanism of

<sup>108</sup> <https://www.informea.org>

<sup>109</sup> <https://www.iucnredlist.org/assessment/sis>

<sup>110</sup> <https://www.unbiodiversitylab.org/>

<sup>111</sup> See: <https://www.protectedplanet.net/>; <https://pame.protectedplanet.net> and <https://www.iccaregistry.org/>

<sup>112</sup> These and other sources are identified in the "Compendium of guidance on key global databases related to biodiversity-related conventions" developed by UNEP-WCMC, available at <https://www.unep-wcmc.org/resources-and-data/biodiversitysynergies>.

<sup>113</sup> These technologies could include web content management systems, electronic document and records management systems, collaboration tools, search engines, classification tools, and portals, as well as libraries and information centres.

the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to facilitate the achievement of the targets. It will also promote a whole system approach, including raw data, such as satellite data and citizen science, processed and geospatial data, such as land cover maps, the algorithms needed to process data, indicator data, analysis and predictive analytics and insights, and publications.

## **II. OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES**

19. This knowledge management component is intended to guide knowledge management by the biodiversity community in support of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The proposed actions will be implemented and coordinated, as appropriate, by government and non-government actors, including Parties to the biodiversity-related conventions and processes, the Convention secretariats, partner organizations and other stakeholders. The component seeks to enhance the sharing of data, information and knowledge across biodiversity-related conventions and organizations.

20. The overall goal is to facilitate and support effective implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework through enhancing the generation, collection, organization, sharing and utilization of relevant data, information and knowledge by the global community. This would require building a culture of knowledge sharing and fostering collaborative networks and online communities of practice. It would also require analysing, sharing and leveraging experiences and lessons learned from various biodiversity knowledge management initiatives. In addition, national planning and the monitoring of national plans and commitments is essential for identifying where action is needed. The knowledge management component should directly contribute to the monitoring of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and ensure that data and indicators are at the centre of national reporting.

### **A. Specific objectives**

21. The specific objectives of the knowledge management component are to enable government and non-government actors to have easy and timely access to quality data, information and knowledge to do their work and also enable the biodiversity information providers to collaborate, share and harness the information together across various platforms, treaties and related processes by:

- (a) Creating enabling environments and mechanisms for improved generation, management, sharing and utilization of biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge;
- (b) Leveraging existing relevant biodiversity knowledge management systems, initiatives and networks through coordinated and collaborative multi-stakeholder processes;
- (c) Improving discoverability and accessibility of biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge across multiple sources;
- (d) Encouraging and enabling relevant stakeholders to participate in biodiversity knowledge sharing- processes and networks;
- (e) Strengthening the capacities of relevant stakeholders to access and utilize existing biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge at the national, regional and international levels;
- (f) Facilitating monitoring and assessment;
- (g) Promoting national and global data sharing and dialogues, as well open data, open metadata and quality assurance;
- (h) Enhancing synergies among biodiversity-related conventions to facilitate more coordinated national reporting.

22. These objectives are complementary to those set out in the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development (CBD/SBI/3/7/Add.1), the proposals for enhancing technical and scientific cooperation (CBD/SBI/3/7/Add.2) and proposals for an enhanced planning, reporting and review mechanism of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (CBD/SBI/3/11).

### **B. Expected outcomes and milestones**

23. The implementation of the knowledge management component is expected to result in:

- (a) Increased availability and accessibility of relevant data, information and knowledge at all levels;
  - (b) Increased uptake and utilization of data, information and knowledge to support the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;
  - (c) Increased capacity of Governments and relevant stakeholders to capture, manage and utilize biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge;
  - (d) Increased number of active biodiversity knowledge management support networks and communities of practice;
  - (e) Enhanced real-time access to data and information for national planning and reporting in the context of biodiversity-related conventions and for global reviews, including in the context of IPBES;
  - (f) Increased information sharing across biodiversity-related conventions and organizations.
24. Ultimately, it is expected that the above improvements will enable Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, and all stakeholders, as appropriate, to:

- (a) Improve implementation and decision-making through more effective use of available data, information and knowledge;
- (b) Increase efficiency by accessing and leveraging previous work rather than repeating it, and learning from the experiences of others;
- (c) Reduce inefficiencies in service delivery by getting the information needed in a timely manner or by reducing the amount of time spent searching for information;
- (d) Improve communication and professional and organizational development by increasing learning across governments and organizations;
- (e) Facilitate innovation by leveraging existing knowledge resources to create new products.

### **III. STRATEGIES TO ENHANCE BIODIVERSITY KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT**

25. This section outlines broad categories of strategies to be undertaken by Parties, relevant organizations and convention secretariats, as appropriate, to enhance the following stages of the knowledge management cycle in support of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The key specific strategic actions to facilitate the implementation of this component, including the proposed timeframes and an indicative list of lead implementers of the respective actions are presented in annex I. The proposed strategic actions are grouped under the following stages of the knowledge management cycle: knowledge generation and synthesis; knowledge discovery and collection; knowledge organization and sharing; use/application of knowledge; and knowledge audit and review to identify knowledge gaps and improve national planning and priority setting, while considering global priorities.

#### **A. Promoting knowledge generation and synthesis**

26. Knowledge generation and synthesis encompass the creation and advancement of new knowledge and the building of an evidence base, primarily through research and academic initiatives, as well as analysis of information provided by Governments, relevant organizations and other sources. Examples of organizations and processes contributing to the generation and synthesis of biodiversity-related information and knowledge include university research institutions, GEO-BON, IPBES,<sup>114</sup> global assessments by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNEP-WCMC and others.

#### **B. Facilitating knowledge discovery and collection**

27. Knowledge discovery and collection are a critical element of this component.<sup>115</sup> As knowledge generation grows and massive amounts of data, information and knowledge are stored in digital libraries and databases around the world, it becomes a challenge to identify and access them. There is a need to understand the breadth of what is being collected across the spectrum of sources and keep track of relevant sources. Some of the sources are publicly available while others are maintained as for-pay and/or private resources. There

<sup>114</sup> Some of the efforts are outlined in decision IPBES-7/1.

<sup>115</sup> Knowledge discovery and collection involves searching, locating, identifying and acquiring data, information and knowledge.

are a number of ongoing efforts to identify and compile existing sources of biodiversity data, information and knowledge, including those identified in the UNEP-WCMC compendia referred to above. Those efforts need to be broadened and expanded to support the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

### **C. Enhancing knowledge organization and sharing**

28. The knowledge generated or collected must be organized, catalogued and mapped using appropriate metadata and descriptors for easy searchability, accessibility and retrieval. Key players, such as GBIF, GEO-BON, InforMEA and UNEP-WCMC, have developed standards that can be further elaborated and shared. Increasing access to information can be addressed by ensuring full and complete metadata tagging, including subject tagging of knowledge objects. Consistent use of shared terminology increases findability, as does full-text indexing. Increasing the interoperability of search systems and standardization and the use of common descriptors will allow for better findability of information.

29. While there are many existing collections of biodiversity data, information and knowledge, finding and sharing them remains difficult. In addition, not all information is made available in an open-access manner, making it difficult for all stakeholders, most especially for those in developing countries to access and use it. Further work is needed to make it easier for users to find and access available information and knowledge in comprehensible formats. The latter could be achieved by taking advantage of modern technologies to enhance data, information and knowledge integration and visualization of search results. Following international standards and best practices, biodiversity-related convention secretariats have developed a variety of “common formats” that are used to describe frequently collected information.

### **D. Promoting the effective use and application of knowledge**

30. As noted above, collectively, Governments, organizations and other stakeholders have a wealth of biodiversity data, information and knowledge stored in databases, libraries and other repositories. However, this wealth of data is only of value if it is shared and effectively used to support biodiversity planning, policy development, decision-making, implementation, monitoring, review and reporting processes.

31. Various initiatives, such as IPBES and the Connect Project, have made progress in providing support for Governments and stakeholders to integrate biodiversity data into decision-making. The objective of the Connect Project is to ensure that biodiversity is taken into account in decision-making across government sectors by improving development decision makers’ access to and use of biodiversity information and embedding biodiversity information within national development decision-making processes. Such initiatives need to promote contextualization and utilization of existing information knowledge to support policy, planning, decision-making, implementation, monitoring and reporting.

### **E. Conducting knowledge audits and reviews**

32. Knowledge audits and reviews will be conducted periodically to assess how the knowledge management component is contributing to the achievement of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, to identify knowledge gaps and improve national planning and priority setting, while considering global priorities. Different methods, including the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) analysis, will be used, as appropriate.

## **IV. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT COMPONENT**

33. The knowledge management component will be operationalized by Governments and relevant stakeholders in line with their strategic priorities to implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Possible actions to facilitate the implementation of this component are presented in annex II. These build on the key actions for enhancing synergies and cooperation among the biodiversity-related conventions and international organizations in the area of information and knowledge management identified in decision [XIII/24](#). Those actions will be implemented in manner complementary to the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development, the proposals to strengthen technical and scientific cooperation, the framework for a global communications strategy, the data strategy for the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the enhanced planning, reporting and review mechanism of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

34. Enhanced knowledge management will require effective collaboration, cooperation and coordination among Governments and relevant organizations in biodiversity data, information and knowledge processes. It may also require input and support from relevant institutional bodies and mechanisms to Governments and other key actors (including knowledge creators, managers, brokers, practitioners and users) involved. Such support could be provided, as appropriate, by:

(a) Existing advisory committees, such as the Steering Committee of the MEA Information and Knowledge Management Initiative led by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP);

(b) Advisory groups, such as the Informal Advisory Group on Technical and Scientific Cooperation<sup>116</sup> to be established pursuant to decision [14/24 B](#), paragraph 5;

(c) Informal networks, such as the Alliance for Biodiversity Knowledge,<sup>117</sup> which brings together stakeholders working on the collection, curation or sharing of biodiversity data, information and knowledge;

(d) The expanded Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP) which will include more users and foster collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Commission;

(e) An informal coalition or partnership involving relevant organizations, such as UNEP, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF), and GEO BON.

35. Relevant knowledge management organizations, initiatives and processes will be leveraged to support the effective implementation of the knowledge management component of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. An interactive online database of such organizations, initiatives and processes will be established to help foster coordination, collaboration and complementarity in the generation, collection, management, sharing and use of biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge.

## V. MONITORING AND REVIEW

[36. The implementation of the knowledge management component will be monitored using the information provided by Parties in their national reports to the respective biodiversity-related conventions and by organizations through their voluntary submissions to the secretariats of the biodiversity-related conventions. A headline indicator for knowledge management will be included in the monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and a complementary set of indicators which government and non-government actors can also adapt and use to monitor, assess and report on the outcomes and impact of their knowledge management efforts at the national and regional levels will be developed by the Secretariat in collaboration with experts and practitioners from Parties and relevant organizations. The information generated from the monitoring process will inform the review and updating of the knowledge management component, as appropriate, in 2030.]

### *Appendix I*

#### STRATEGIC ACTIONS TO ENHANCE KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT FOR THE EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Strategic area	Strategic action	Time frame <sup>118</sup>	Potential contributors <sup>119</sup>
A. Promoting knowledge	(a) Identification of gaps in biodiversity knowledge and options for addressing them		

<sup>116</sup> See CBD/SBI/3/7/Add.2, annex II.

<sup>117</sup> <https://www.allianceforbio.org/>

<sup>118</sup> The timeframe for the different strategic actions will be completed after discussions at the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

<sup>119</sup> This column will be completed after the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and following voluntary expressions of interest from relevant partner organizations to contribute to the agreed strategic actions.

generation and synthesis	(b) Expansion of collaboration among organizations and institutions to promote knowledge generation		
	(c) Enhancement of outreach to relevant research and academic communities and other institutions to encourage them to share relevant research data, information and knowledge		
	(d) Developing local and national capacity for knowledge generation through citizen science by incentivizing the collection of data, information and knowledge at the local level		
	(e) Enhancement of the use of all types of big data, including remote sensing and IoT, as well as ensuring data standards and sharing		
B. Facilitating knowledge discovery and collection	(a) Development or enhancement of web-based tools to identify and collect information and knowledge from various sources in an interactive, real-time and user-friendly manner <sup>120</sup>		
	(b) Promotion of knowledge discovery tools and techniques, including data mining and machine learning tools, as appropriate		
	(c) Engagement of relevant stakeholders, including knowledge creators, brokers and users in implementing agencies, conservation organizations, academic institutions, and others at the national and subnational levels in the creation and collation of knowledge		
	(d) Identification, collection and sharing, where authorized, of traditional knowledge from indigenous peoples and local communities as well as women’s knowledge, in an appropriate way and with clear acknowledgements of the source <sup>121</sup>		
C. Enhancing knowledge organization and sharing	(a) Continued improvement of metadata quality, tagging and mapping of knowledge objects from biodiversity-related conventions through InforMEA and other sources to allow for increased findability		
	(b) Development, publicization and promotion of standards for metadata quality and tagging of biodiversity information and knowledge resources to ensure quality and compatibility		
	(c) Improvement of interoperability of information and knowledge systems of biodiversity-related conventions and other information providers across the biodiversity community		
	(d) Promotion of outreach for and development of bioinformatics and descriptive metadata training modules, in conjunction with existing capacity-development projects and plans at the international,		

<sup>120</sup> These may include tools identified in the [UNEP-WCMC compendia](#).

<sup>121</sup> The Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, and the IPBES task force on indigenous and local knowledge could play a role in this regard.

	national and subnational levels, aimed at increasing related competencies		
	(e) Promotion of voluntary guidance to improve accessibility to biodiversity data, information and knowledge		
	(f) Strengthening the capacity of Governments to efficiently manage and share information and knowledge across conventions, among other things, through making use of tools, such as the Data Reporting tool (DaRT) and the adoption of coherent and synergistic approaches		
	(g) Development of more scalable biodiversity observation data that allows for both the unbiased aggregation of national data and disaggregation of global data utilizing common standards		
	(h) Provision of guidance to governments and non-government actors on how to incentivize the engagement of various actors in knowledge management, particularly to develop a better culture of knowledge sharing and application		
D. Promoting the effective use of knowledge	(a) Development of a change management strategy, including communication and marketing, to increase the uptake, utilization and application of existing biodiversity data, information and knowledge		
	(b) Promotion and facilitation of the sharing of experience in the use of information and knowledge, including through communities of practice		
	(c) Engagement of a broader range of stakeholders in the use of new knowledge sharing tools, including social media		
	(d) Creation of mechanisms and initiatives to facilitate ongoing dialogue between the research community and policymakers, decision makers and practitioners		
	(e) Establishment of linkages between scientific and citizens' networks and communication experts to enable the translation of scientific outcomes into knowledge products		
	(f) Promotion and facilitation of the use of biodiversity data, information and knowledge in the planning processes of other sectors and in a cross-departmental way within governments		
E. Conducting knowledge audits and reviews	(a) Undertaking periodic knowledge management surveys to assess, among other things, the types of information and knowledge they seek most frequently, the ease of access to the information they need, existing knowledge gaps, level of knowledge-sharing and the channels they prefer		
	(b) Analysis of major knowledge gaps and identification of options to address them		
	(c) Comprehensive review of the knowledge management component		

*Appendix II*

**STRATEGIC ACTIONS TO FACILITATE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT COMPONENT**

Strategic area	Strategic action	Time frame	Contributors
A. Capacity-building in data, information and knowledge management	(a) Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions in bioinformatics, information and knowledge management, including through education, training and mentoring of experts and young scientists		
	(b) Support Governments to put in place enabling policies and laws, institutional arrangements and incentives for knowledge management		
	(c) Provide information and guidance on knowledge management and national database development, and share experience in data access and use		
	(d) Support Governments and, in accordance with national legislation, relevant stakeholders, in accessing existing knowledge sources		
	(e) Undertake an analysis of gaps in existing information and knowledge management tools and approaches supporting biodiversity management efforts		
	(f) Undertake a gap analysis on national knowledge management expertise and needs, including capacity development on knowledge management in the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as appropriate		
B. Network and partnership development	(a) Catalyse and strengthen international and regional networks on biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge management		
	(b) Promote collaboration in biodiversity data, information and knowledge-sharing, including enhancing harmonization and interoperability between relevant information systems initiatives		
	(c) Enhance biodiversity monitoring through cooperation to improve the acquisition, delivery and use of Earth observation data and related services		
	(d) Identify, publicize, link and strengthen centres of expertise, communities of practice and other knowledge sources		
	(e) Enhance outreach and collaboration among key stakeholders – academia, indigenous peoples and local communities, subnational governments and national Government institutions		
C. Identification and promotion of best practices and resources	(a) Facilitate the sharing of relevant information, success stories and best practices in information and knowledge management		
	(b) Identify, map and publicize existing relevant		



	biodiversity data, information and knowledge sources		
	(c) Identify, promote and facilitate the implementation and scaling up of innovative knowledge management tools		
	(d) Promote the use of relevant case studies on information management		

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### **3/11. Options to enhance planning, reporting, and review mechanisms with a view to strengthening the implementation of the Convention**

#### *The Subsidiary Body on Implementation*

1. *Recommends* that the outcomes of agenda item 9 on options to enhance planning, reporting and review mechanisms with a view to strengthening implementation of the Convention are made available for consideration by the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, when it continues its work towards the final draft of the global biodiversity framework;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to facilitate an extended peer review of the proposed annexes A, B, C, D of the draft decision contained in the present recommendation;<sup>122</sup>

3. *Invites* the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework to consider the outcomes of the extended peer review of annexes A, B, C, D of the draft decision in its deliberations in future meetings;

4. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines, taking into account also the conclusions of the twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the meetings of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework:

#### *The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* Articles 6, 23, and 26 of the Convention,

*Also recalling* decisions IX/8, X/2, X/10, XI/10, XIII/27, 14/27 and 14/34,

*Further recalling* decision 14/29, in which it recognized that implementation by Parties and underlying commitments needed to be strengthened to bring the global community on a path towards achieving the 2050 Vision laid out in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,<sup>123</sup> emphasizing that national reports, provided for in Article 26 of the Convention, continue to be a core element for reviewing progress in implementation as part of the multidimensional review approach, and recognizing that elements of the multidimensional review approach under the Convention should be technically sound, objective, transparent, collaborative and constructive and aim to facilitate enhanced efforts by Parties,

*Recalling* that national biodiversity strategies and action plans are the main instrument for implementing the Convention at the national level and that national reports are the main instrument for monitoring and reviewing the implementation of the Convention and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

*Noting with concern* the limited progress in implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and emphasizing the need to enhance implementation at all levels and by all sectors of society to achieve the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, [taking into consideration national circumstances],

[1. *Adopts* an enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review with a view to enhancing implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, comprising [elements related to planning, reporting and review as well as stakeholder and non-State actor engagement and means of implementation];]

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<sup>122</sup> The draft annexes for peer review are contained in: CBD/SBI/3/11/Add.4 (annex A); CBD/SBI/3/11/Add.6 (annex B); CBD/SBI/3/11/Add.1/Amend.1 (annex C); and CBD/SBI/3/11/Add.5 (annex D).

<sup>123</sup> Decision [X/2](#), annex.

2. *Encourages* Parties to apply the adopted post-2020 gender plan of action in all aspects and at all scales of planning, implementation, reporting and review related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

## Planning

[3. *Adopts* the guidance for revising and updating national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) in annex A<sup>124</sup> [including the template [for [reporting] [communicating] on national targets];]

4. *Request* Parties to revise and update their national biodiversity strategies and action plans in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention, following the guidance provided in annex A, aligned with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework [by COP-16] and urges Parties to submit them through the clearing-house mechanism [by COP-16];

[5. [*Requests*] [*Urges*] Parties to submit their NBSAPs through the clearing-house mechanism [by COP-16], or in the event that NBSAPs cannot be updated and communicated [in time for consideration[by COP-16,]] to communicate [report] national targets [and actions] [reflecting all the goals and targets of][related to] the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in a consistent format and in accordance with the reporting template provided in annex A, this should be a component of the NBSAP [or a standalone submission] in the event that the NBSAP is not to be updated [in time for consideration at [by COP-16];]

[*5alt*. *Request* Parties to revise and update their national targets and corresponding implementation efforts within one year of COP-16 and requests Parties when updating their NBSAPs, communicating them through the clearing-house mechanism, or revising their national targets, to increase national ambitions and efforts as appropriate;]

[*5alt2*. *Requests* Parties, in the event that the NBSAP would not be updated and communicated through the clearing-house mechanism by COP-16, in accordance with the guidance and the template in annex A, to report national targets related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework within one year from the adoption of the global biodiversity framework, increasing national ambition and efforts in accordance with the template in annex A;]

6. *Encourages* all Parties to use the headline indicators, supplemented by component and complementary indicators and other national indicators in relevant national planning processes, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans, [taking into account the different visions and approaches of each country to achieve sustainable development] according to their national circumstances;

## Reporting

[7. *Adopts* the guidelines for the seventh and eighth national reports contained in annex C,<sup>125</sup> including the reporting template;]

8. *Requests* Parties to submit their seventh national report by [30 June 2024][30 June 2025] and their eighth national report by [30 June 2029], as per Article 26 of the Convention, including information on progress on implementation of the NBSAPs [and on all global goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework] using the template provided in [annex C]<sup>125</sup>

<sup>124</sup> Annex A: Guidance on NBSAPs. The annex will be developed in the light of further discussions, including negotiations in the third meeting of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, and finalized by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting.

<sup>125</sup> Annex C: National reporting guidance and template. The annex will be developed in the light of further discussions, including negotiations in the third meeting of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, and finalized by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting.

[subject to the provision of adequate financial resources provided by developed Parties in line with Article 20;]

9. *Encourages* Parties, [on a voluntary basis,] to collaborate, where appropriate, with other reporting processes, including the Sustainable Development Goals and [biodiversity related] multilateral environment agreement reporting by using a modular data reporting tool [such as DART];

[10. *Requests*][*decides* that] all Parties [will][to] use headline indicators, as set out in the monitoring framework of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework adopted in decision 15/-, in their national reports [except for headline indicators that are not applicable at the national level], and supplemented, as appropriate, by optional component and complementary indicators also included therein and other national indicators [providing flexibility in the implementation of this paragraph to [developing] countries in light of their capacities];]

[11. *Decides* that [developed country] Parties shall provide information on financial resources, technology transfer, and capacity-building provided to developing country Parties under Articles 16, 18, 19, 20 and 21 of the Convention and decides that developed country Parties shall biennially communicate indicative qualitative and quantitative information related to the provision of financial resources to assist developing countries in meeting the incremental costs of implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including projected levels of financial resources to be provided to developing country Parties;]

## **Review**

[12. *Decides* to undertake a global [review] [analysis] of the level of [achievement][collective ambition] [as expressed in NBSAPs] [ on [national] targets, implementation, progress achieved, and on support being and to be provided by developed countries to developing countries] [, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention,] [as expressed in national targets in NBSAPs] [and supplemented by additional information as appropriate] [or separate from them] [and action]][taking into account] [including ] [as well as] voluntary commitments by non-state actors [avoiding double counting of efforts between Parties and non-State actors] towards the global goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and identify any gaps in [ambition] [means of implementation] for the consideration of Parties with a review [for enhancing ambition] [at COP-16 and updates every subsequent COP];]

[13. *Decides* to conduct a periodic [global biodiversity stocktake][intergovernmental dialogue], [including means of implementation,] of collective progress, based on national reports, in implementation of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, in a comprehensive, and facilitative manner, [which should be followed by a ratcheting up of implementation,] based on the following sources:

- (a) [A compilation of] national reports;
- (b) Information contained in the NBSAP, [including analysis of ambition];
- [(c) Relevant analyses of ambition;]
- [(d) Review of progress based on NBSAPs;]
- (e) Information on the mobilization and provision of support for implementation [provision of finance and means of implementation in accordance with Article 20;]
- (f) Regional and subregional reviews;
- (g) Reports from voluntary country-by-country peer reviews [and expert reviews];
- (h) Relevant [intergovernmentally reviewed,] scientific assessments and reports, [considered by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice] including

by those by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* and the *Local Biodiversity Outlooks* as well as the knowledge of indigenous people and local communities;

(i) [Reports of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;]

(j) Headline, component and complementary indicators [reported by Parties, aggregated] at the global level, as appropriate, and other relevant sources of information;

(k) Other relevant information to be decided at a later stage by the Conference of the Parties.]

[14. *Decides* to mandate the Subsidiary Body on Implementation to develop the concrete procedures for a [global biodiversity stocktake][review][intergovernmental dialogue] [to be undertaken according to the needs of reflecting on the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the CBD Vision of Living in Harmony with Nature] [for submission to [COP-16][COP-17] and to continue to prepare global stocktakes for every alternative COP thereafter].]

[15. Parties should *revise* or update their NBSAPs after each [periodic review][periodic global [biodiversity] stocktake] with a view to further enhancing their efforts to implement the global biodiversity framework and the Convention;]

*15 alt.* [Further requests Parties, in the event that the NBSAP is not further updated following the stocktake at COP-17 and communicated through the clearing-house mechanism in line with the guidance in annex A, to report in accordance with the template include in annex A, an update of the national targets and/or communicate corresponding implementation efforts within one year from COP-17, increasing the level of ambition and implementation as appropriate;]

[16. *Adopts* the modus operandi of the open-ended forum of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation contained in annex D,<sup>126</sup> recognizing that it [will be conducted by Parties on a voluntary basis] complements the voluntary peer review included in the multidimensional review approach under the Convention referred to in decision 14/29;]

[16 *alt.* [Voluntary] Country-by-country peer [or expert] reviews of implementation [through][followed by] an open-ended forum [to share experience and lessons learned] which will provide every Party with the opportunity to participate at least [once] [twice] during the period 2021-2030 [in accordance with guidance adopted by COP [15][16]] [as well as Voluntary Peer Review to promote the sharing of experiences by Parties];]

[17. *Decides* to organize a high-level political segment as an element of the global [review][stocktake];]

[18. *Invites* Parties hosting future meetings of the Conference of the Parties to include, as part of their high-level segment, a high-level review of progress towards the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework];

[19. *Decides* that the headline indicators<sup>127</sup> reported by Parties in the national reports will be used in [global assessments] [global [biodiversity] stocktakes] [global reviews] to monitor progress towards the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework [, complemented, [by global indicators], as appropriate, [as well as] by the component and complementary indicators and the relevant indicators from the Sustainable Development Goal global

<sup>126</sup> Annex D: Country-by-country review modalities. The annex will be developed in the light of further discussions, including negotiations in the third meeting of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, and finalized by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting.

<sup>127</sup> Refer to decision 15/-- on the monitoring framework.

indicator framework [this process should be developed progressively by Parties and taking into account the provisions and means of implementation, for strengthening the knowledge management capabilities of national systems of information];]

[20. *Decides* that the global stocktake referred to in paragraph X shall:

(a) Review the adequacy, effectiveness, transparency and predictability of means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity-building, technology transfer and scientific and technical cooperation, for developing countries and assess the implementation of relevant provisions of the Convention, in particular Articles 16, 18, 19, 20 and 21;

(b) Review the costs and resources needed to implement the goals and targets of the post-2020 GBF, taking into account the specific challenges and financial constraints faced by developing country Parties;

(c) Consider relevant information provided by developed country Parties related to public biodiversity finance referred to in paragraph X.]

### **Stakeholder and non-state actor engagement**

21. [*Encourages*] [*Calls on*] Parties:

[(a) To include in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national reports, relevant actions to implement commitments and recommendations under each of the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements to which they are a Party;]

(b) To facilitate, as appropriate, engagement with and coordination among focal points for other [multilateral environment agreements][biodiversity-related agreements] and the Rio conventions];

(c) To enable the full and effective participation and engagement of women, indigenous peoples and local communities, youth, civil society organizations, academia, the private sector, all levels of government and stakeholders from all other relevant sectors, in all levels of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan development and implementation as well as the preparation of seventh and eighth national reports and [in voluntary country-by-country peer [or expert review] processes];

(d) To further ensure consultations in order to obtain the prior and informed consent, free, prior and informed consent or approval and involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities[, as appropriate and applicable,] in their engagement and participation in national biodiversity strategy and action plan development [and national targets] and related to measures that may affect them.

22. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to cooperate at the regional and international levels in implementing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

23. *Recognizes* that other biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements will contribute to the implementation with respect to relevant or corresponding elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework consistent with their mandates and priorities;

[24. [[*Welcomes*][*Adopts*] the template for sharing [additional] voluntary non-State actor commitments that contribute to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to be included in the online platform for the in the Sharm El-Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda for Nature and People in annex B;<sup>128</sup>

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<sup>128</sup> Annex B: Non-State actor commitment guidance. The annex will be developed in the light of further discussions, including negotiations in the third meeting of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, and finalized by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting.

[25. *Invites* [as appropriate and applicable] indigenous peoples and local communities, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, other multilateral environmental agreements, non-governmental organizations, women, youth, research organizations, the business and finance community and representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, [to integrate] to develop [,on a voluntary basis] commitments [on the NBSAPs] [consistent with NBSAPs] in support of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, [and] [[using the template provided in annex B,<sup>128</sup>] [and] [to share] [to register] them on the online platform for the Sharm El-Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda for Nature and People, [through a standardized reporting as appropriate] and [to report on their implementation] [to update information on progress made]];

### Means of implementation

26. [*Invites*][*Requests*][*Decides* that] [developed country Parties] [and other][all] Parties in a position to do so] [to][shall] provide financial resources and other means of implementation, including capacity-building and development, technology transfer and scientific and technical cooperation, to [enable][support] implementation [, especially for][by][developing country Parties [who need support in the light of their capacity]] of the enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework referred to paragraph X, [in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention];

[27. *Urges* developed country parties to fulfil their commitments under Article 20 and 21;<sup>129</sup>]

28. *Invites* relevant international, regional, subregional or national organizations to support countries in the updating and revision of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the preparation of national reports, including through the provision of relevant data, support for implementation of the monitoring framework and information and capacity development activities;

29. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to support the operationalization of the enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review set out in paragraph 1, including, as appropriate, by:

(a) Supporting the use of the guidelines in annexes A, B, C and D;<sup>124,128,125, 126]</sup>

[(a *alt*) Supporting the Subsidiary Body on Implementation in the further development of the guidelines in annexes A, B, C and D;<sup>124,128,125,126]</sup>

(b) Further developing the online reporting tool for national reports on the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention;

(c) Further developing the online decision-tracking tool;

(d) Further developing a mechanism for tracking commitments of non-State actors, including voluntary online reporting in accordance with the Sharm El-Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda for Nature and People;

(e) Facilitating of the voluntary use of modular tools for data reporting [, such as the Data Reporting Tool (DaRT)];

[(f) Coordinating the preparation of [analyses of collective ambition and] global [reviews][stocktakes];]

(g) Coordinating and collaborating with [developed country Parties and] relevant partners to provide necessary capacity [building][development] and other support to [developing countries to] improve planning, monitoring, review and reporting.

<sup>129</sup> Prepare final language as per relevant recommendation on item 6 (Resource mobilization and the financial mechanism).

[30. *Requests*] *Invites* the Global Environment Facility and its agencies to make [adequate] funds available in a timely and expeditious manner to developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States as well as Parties with economies in transition, to support the updating or revision of national biodiversity strategies and action plans as per the guidelines in [annex A<sup>124</sup>] and to support the preparation of national reports as per the guidelines in [annex C,<sup>125</sup>] so that Parties may begin implementation as soon as possible after the adoption of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;<sup>130</sup>

[31. *Welcomes* the financial and in-kind contributions [name of donors] to initiatives intended to contribute to the support of the updating or revision of NBSAPs and invites donors, Governments and multilateral and bilateral agencies to make funds to support planning, monitoring, review and reporting to support the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including for the development of national monitoring and information management systems.]

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<sup>130</sup> Prepare final language as per relevant recommendation on SBI item 6 (Resource mobilization and the financial mechanism).



### **3/12. Cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and initiatives**

#### *The Subsidiary Body on Implementation,*

*Recalling* the decisions of the Conference of the Parties concerning cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and initiatives, including those adopted at its thirteenth and fourteenth meetings,<sup>131</sup>

*Recalling also* the decision of the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting to establish a comprehensive and participatory process for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,<sup>132</sup>

*Welcoming* the participation and contributions to the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework by programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations, other multilateral environmental agreements and processes, and intergovernmental organizations,

*Also welcoming* the participation and contributions to the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework by representatives of non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, 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, among others,

*Recognizing* the important role of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to help focus the efforts of all Parties, governments at all levels, partners, relevant stakeholders, organizations and conventions to contribute to the objectives of the Convention, to foster cooperation among them, and the essential contributions they will make to its implementation,

1. *Takes note* of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention, at its eleventh meeting, and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, at its twenty-third meeting, concerning options for possible elements of work aimed at an integration of nature and culture in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework<sup>133</sup> and *further takes note* of the proclamation by the United Nations General Assembly of the period 2022–2032 as the International Decade of Indigenous Languages;<sup>134</sup>

2. *Invites* the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and the Open-ended Working Group to take into consideration in the further development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, the report of the Second Consultation Workshop of Biodiversity-related Conventions on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework contained in CBD/SBI/3/INF/29 and the conclusions of that workshop included in CBD/SBI/3/10, as appropriate, as well as the submissions made by governing bodies of multilateral environmental agreements concerning their views on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and its monitoring framework, which are appropriate to the mandate of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

3. *Also invites* the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and the Open-ended Working Group in the further development of the post-2020 biodiversity framework to consider possible new areas and approaches for enhancing cooperation, as well as lessons learned, in line with paragraph 1 of decision 14/30;

4. *Further invites* the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and the Open-ended Working Group to take into consideration in the further development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention, at its eleventh meeting, and

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<sup>131</sup> Decisions XIII/24 and 14/30.

<sup>132</sup> Decision 14/34.

<sup>133</sup> Recommendations WG8J-11/3 and SBSTTA-23/5.

<sup>134</sup> [A/RES/74/135](#)

the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, at its twenty-third meeting, concerning options for possible elements of work aimed at an integration of nature and culture in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,<sup>135</sup>

5. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decisions XIII/24 and 14/30,

[*Recognizing* the critical role of actions for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, including restoration, for addressing multiple global crises, including biodiversity loss, climate change and pollution,]

*Acknowledging* the independent nature of the mandates of biodiversity-related conventions, other multilateral environmental agreements and international organizations, emphasizing the need to fully observe their respective mandates and reaffirming that synergies in their implementation at the global, regional and national levels should be promoted on a Party-driven basis, in accordance with the priorities set out within each instrument and with national circumstances, capabilities and priorities,

*Reaffirming* the importance of enhancing cooperation in the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols and other multilateral environmental agreements and initiatives, including but not limited to biodiversity-related conventions and agreements, chemicals and waste conventions, and the Rio conventions, at the global, regional, subregional, national and subnational levels, in a manner respectful of their respective mandates,

*Emphasizing* the importance of cooperation among all relevant conventions, organizations and initiatives to achieve the three objectives of the Convention and to implement and monitor progress in the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in an effective and timely manner in order to achieve its targets, goals and its 2030 mission and the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity,

*Taking note* of the work conducted by the United Nations Environment Management Group and the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination to facilitate system-wide attention to biodiversity and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

*Welcoming with appreciation* the support provided by the Government of Switzerland for the organization of the consultation workshops of biodiversity-related conventions on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (Bern I and II) and welcoming the reports of both workshops,

*Also welcoming with appreciation* the support provided by the United Nations Environment Programme to the implementation of decisions XIII/24 and 14/30 with respect to enhancing synergies among biodiversity-related conventions, including in convening the Bern II workshop,

*Further welcoming* the contributions of other biodiversity-related conventions, multilateral agreements and international organizations and processes to the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including through their active participation in the “Bern process”,

*Recognizing* that relevant multilateral environmental agreements have specific contributions to make in implementing elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, in line with their mandates,

*Welcoming with appreciation* the work conducted by other organizations to fulfil elements of decision 14/30, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United

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<sup>135</sup> The Conference of the Parties could consider the placement of such encouragement to stakeholders in its decision adopting the post-2020 global biodiversity framework or its decision concerning cooperation, or both, as appropriate

Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Tropical Timber Organization and the World Health Organization,

*Also welcoming with appreciation*, the work undertaken by the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation in promoting plant conservation and contributing to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity as described in the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* and the 2020 Plant Conservation report,

*Also welcoming* the cooperative activities under the Rio conventions,

*Recognizing* the rolling work programme up to 2030 of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services,

*Welcoming with appreciation* the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly proclaiming the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030 and the contribution that this may provide to objectives of the Convention and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

1. *Welcomes* the contributions of other biodiversity-related conventions, multilateral agreements and international organizations and processes to enhancing synergies in the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

2. *Encourages* the strengthening of cooperation and synergies among relevant conventions and multilateral agreements by, as appropriate and in line with their respective mandates, legal authority and responsibilities, establishing or renewing cooperation frameworks such as the trilateral Memorandum of Cooperation between the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Alpine Convention and the Carpathian Convention which is being updated in the light of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

3. *Invites* the governing bodies of other biodiversity-related conventions and relevant multilateral environmental agreements, as well as international organizations and other relevant programmes, to [formally endorse] the post-2020 global biodiversity framework through their own governance processes, as appropriate, in order to support its operationalization and contribute to the transparency and monitoring of progress in implementing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework by, among others, using synergetic modular reporting tools such as the Data Reporting Tool for MEAs (DaRT);

4. *Also invites* the governing bodies of the biodiversity-related conventions and relevant multilateral environmental agreements, as well as international organizations and other relevant programmes, to contribute to the implementation and monitoring of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, in particular by further strengthening cooperation at the global level within their respective mandates and enhancing synergies among themselves, to encourage mutually supportive decisions, to align their own strategies with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and to propose key issues for thematic discussions facilitated by the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions, taking into account, where appropriate, the conclusions of the Bern II workshop included in document CBD/SBI/3/10 and invites the United Nations Environment Programme to continue its work to enhance cooperation among the biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant multilateral agreements, including their governing bodies;

5. *Invites* the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions, as well as the informal advisory group on synergies, to enhance cooperation, reduce inefficiencies and facilitate synergies, between the heads of the secretariats of biodiversity-related conventions, including through thematic consultations, on key issues for the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and to provide common messages or draft recommendations to their respective governing bodies to act upon;

[6. *Encourages* Parties to work together with all stakeholders to jointly implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in a spirit of cooperation and mutual support, at global,

regional, subregional, national and subnational levels, across areas and sectors, through bilateral joint work programmes where appropriate, and through existing global, regional, subregional, national and subnational instruments, mechanisms and processes;<sup>136]</sup>

[7. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme, subject to the availability of resources, to support the Parties and secretariats of the biodiversity related conventions and agreements to continue to enhance synergies on key actions and priorities established by their Parties to be implemented at the national and regional levels;]

8. *Also invites* the United Nations Environment Programme, in consultation with the secretariats of the biodiversity related conventions and relevant partner organizations, to continue to facilitate and implement key actions aimed to enhance synergies at the national and international levels outlined in decisions XIII/24 and 14/30, in particular regarding reporting and the use of supportive tools, such as DaRT, capacity-building and development, and facilitating linkages between relevant multilateral environmental agreements;

9. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Environment Programme to continue to liaise closely with the Secretariats of the Rio conventions and relevant partner organizations in the implementation of the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and to provide a report on its progress at the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

10. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Management Group to facilitate United Nations system-wide coordination towards the objectives of the Convention, its Protocols and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, in a manner fully respectful of the mandates of different multilateral environmental agreements and international organizations;

11. *Urges* Parties, invites other Governments and invites non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, 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, among others, to reinforce actions to enhance synergies in the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, the Sustainable Development Goals, the biodiversity-related conventions, the Rio conventions and other relevant multilateral agreements and initiatives at the national level, including through their national coordination, planning, review and reporting processes, including through existing common and voluntary reporting platforms such as DaRT, in line with options for action at the national level provided in decision XIII/24,<sup>137</sup> and in accordance with national circumstances and priorities;

12. *Encourages* Parties to implement the Convention and other biodiversity-related conventions and multilateral agreements to which they are party, in a complementary manner, including in reviewing and updating their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, in order to enable the effective implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

13. *Invites* the Global Partnership on Plant Conservation, with the support of the Secretariat, to prepare a set of complementary actions related to plant conservation to support the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework aligned with the final version of the framework, other relevant decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting, as well as previous experiences with the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation as described in the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* and the 2020 Plant Conservation report, to be considered by a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice following the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

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<sup>136</sup> The Conference of the Parties could consider the placement of such encouragement to stakeholders in its decision adopting the post-2020 global biodiversity framework or its decision concerning cooperation, or both, as appropriate

<sup>137</sup> Decision XIII/24, annex I

14. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources:

(a) To identify, develop and provide [any necessary guidance and] technical support that will help to encourage and assist other biodiversity-related conventions, multilateral environmental agreements, international organizations, and other relevant programmes in contributing to the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and, in consultation with their secretariats, identify opportunities to cooperate with biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements and organizations specifically to help achieve the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and provide a list of relevant initiatives and action plans for review by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fourth meeting;

(b) In consultation with Parties and the secretariats of the biodiversity-related conventions, other multilateral agreements and international organizations and processes, building wherever possible on existing mechanisms, to continue to implement key actions outlined in decisions 14/30 and XIII/24 to enhance synergies among biodiversity-related conventions and to cooperate with other relevant multilateral agreements at the international level, in a manner consistent with their mandates;

[(c) In consultation with the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions and the informal advisory group on synergies, to [explore the usefulness] for a liaison mechanism among Parties to the various biodiversity-related conventions at an intergovernmental level to support cooperation in the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and options for its establishment, including consideration of its mandate, structure and resource requirements, and to submit a proposal, which clearly explains the necessity and, if appropriate, the scope of each option, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fourth meeting and by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting;]

[(d) To continue working with the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the Permanent Forum on People of African Descent on topics related to biodiversity and traditional knowledge;]

15. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary and invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Union for Conservation of Nature, to advance, subject to the availability of resources, the Joint Programme of Work on the Links between Biological and Cultural Diversity, where appropriate in cooperation with relevant initiatives of Parties, other Governments and other organizations, such as the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, and to report on progress to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and other mechanisms, as appropriate;

[16. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to collaborate with the World Health Organization, subject to the availability of resources, with a view to facilitating, as appropriate, consideration of [timely] access to pathogens and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources in its ongoing work on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response.]

**3/13. Review of the effectiveness of processes under the Convention and its Protocols**

*The Subsidiary Body on Implementation,*

*Having considered* the note by the Executive Secretary,<sup>138</sup> *recommends* that the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its fifteenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol at its tenth meeting, and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol at its fourth meeting, adopt decisions, respectively, along the following lines:

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,*

*The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing,*

**A. Experience with concurrent meetings**

*Recalling* decisions XII/27, CP-7/9 and NP-1/12, XIII/26, CP-8/10 and NP-2/12, 14/32, CP-9/8 and NP-3/10,

*Having reviewed* the experience in holding concurrently meetings of the Conference of the Parties, 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, using the criteria agreed earlier,

*Taking into account* the views of Parties and observers that participated in the concurrent meetings held in 2016 and 2018 as synthesized and presented in the notes by the Executive Secretary on the review of experience in holding concurrent meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and meetings of the Parties to the Protocols,<sup>139</sup>

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that the concurrent meetings were overall considered to have allowed for increased integration among the Convention and its Protocols, and improved consultations, coordination and synergies among the respective national focal points;

2. *Notes* that most of the criteria were considered as being met or partially met, and that further improvements in the functioning of the concurrent meetings are desirable, in particular to improve the outcomes and effectiveness of the meetings of the Parties to the Protocols;

3. *Reiterates* the importance of ensuring the full and effective participation of representatives of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition, in the concurrent meetings, and the importance, in particular, of ensuring adequate participation of representatives in meetings of the Parties to the protocols by making funding available for such participation, and, in this regard, recalls decision 14/37, paragraphs 36 to 46;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Bureau, to further improve the planning and organization of future concurrent meetings on the basis of the experience gained to date and the views expressed by Parties and observers;

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<sup>138</sup> CBD/SBI/3/12.

<sup>139</sup> See [CBD/SBI/2/16/Add.1](#) and associated information notes ([CBD/SBI/2/INF/1](#) and [INF/2](#)).

## **B. Experience with virtual meetings**

*Recalling* decision XII/29, paragraph 2, in which the Executive Secretary was requested to explore ways to increase the efficiency of meetings, including convening meetings through virtual means, and further developments in that regard,

*Recognizing* the restrictions imposed as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic since March 2020, which rendered in-person meetings impracticable,

5. *Notes* the expeditious adjustments and arrangements made by the Secretariat, and the understanding and flexibility demonstrated by presiding officers and participants, which allowed the convening of a number of meetings and consultations in a virtual setting in response to the limitations caused by the pandemic situation, notwithstanding the inconveniences arising from such a setting, and the limitations that were agreed with regard to decision-making;

[6. *Agrees* that convening of formal meetings in a virtual setting, while important in terms of responding to the extraordinary circumstances caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, does not set a precedent for the future organization of similar meetings under the Convention;]

[7. *Calls upon* Parties and observers to continue to participate in virtual and hybrid meetings that are held and encourages them to enhance capacities [and to make available technical and technological facilities] that are necessary for their representatives to participate in these meetings effectively;]

8. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to [compile] [and analyse] views from Parties, and relevant stakeholders, [and the experience and relevant studies available, especially within the United Nations system], in conducting virtual and hybrid meetings held in 2021 and 2022, [and prepare options for procedures for such meetings,] taking into account the specific challenges faced by delegations with network and connectivity problems, in particular by developing country Parties, as well as indigenous peoples and local communities and observers, and by those delegations from countries where meetings are scheduled at difficult times, [addressing issues about equity, participation and legitimacy]for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fourth meeting;

9. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Implementation to consider the [compilation of views, analysis and options] referred to in paragraph 8 above and to make recommendations to the governing bodies of the Convention and the Protocols for consideration at their next meeting.

## **[ C. Other areas to improve effectiveness**

10. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare, in consultation with Parties, partners, stakeholders and relevant external experts, an analysis of options to further improve the effectiveness of meetings under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including, inter alia, options to improve negotiating processes, to better follow-up on previous decisions, to benefit from innovations in decision-making methods and technologies, and to improve the engagement of observers in processes under the Convention on Biological Diversity, and to submit such analysis of options to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation for its consideration at its fourth meeting.]

### **3/14. Engagement with subnational governments, cities and other local authorities to enhance implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework**

#### *The Subsidiary Body on Implementation*

*Recalling* the Plan of Action on Subnational Governments, Cities and Other Local Authorities for Biodiversity, and *welcoming* the progress in its implementation,

1. *Takes notes* of the contributions of the consultative Edinburgh Process for subnational governments, cities and other local authorities<sup>140</sup> on the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,<sup>141</sup> as agreed by the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework at its first meeting, held in Nairobi from 27 to 30 August 2019;<sup>142</sup>

2. *Takes note also* of the outcome of the Edinburgh Process consultation on an updated version of the Plan of Action on Subnational Governments, Cities and Other Local Authorities for Biodiversity<sup>143</sup> as set out in the note by the Executive Secretary,<sup>144</sup> also highlighted at the Edinburgh Process webinar for Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, on 23 September 2020;

3. *Recognizes* the unprecedented and urgent need, in view of the current and compounding environmental, health, climate, social and economic development crises, for a “whole of government approach” to act at all levels of governance reflecting the principles of the ecosystem approach adopted in [decision V/6](#);

4. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting adopt a decision, along the following lines:

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decisions [X/22](#) and [XII/9](#),

*Recalling* the 2011-2020 Plan of Action on Subnational Governments, Cities and Other Local Authorities for Biodiversity,<sup>145</sup> adopted in 2010, and welcoming progress in its successful implementation,

*Noting* that, while responsibilities for implementation of the Convention rest with the Parties, there are multiple reasons for promoting the engagement of subnational governments, cities and other local authorities in the implementation of the Convention,

*Also noting* that subnational governments, cities and other local authorities are a constituent part of many Parties and other Governments, and that the implementation and monitoring of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework needs to involve all levels of government as appropriate,

*Recognizing* the important role of subnational governments, cities and other local authorities in the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity as well as monitoring and reporting, mainstreaming, resource mobilization, capacity-building and

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<sup>140</sup> The distinction between local and subnational governments is proposed in the Plan of Action endorsed in decision X/22 – “For the purposes of this document, ‘local authorities’ include all levels of government below the subnational, national or federal level (prefectures, districts, counties, municipalities, cities, towns, communes, etc.), while ‘subnational governments’ (states, provinces, domains, territories, regional governments, etc.) applies only to the first immediate level of government below the national”.

<sup>141</sup> See CBD/SBI/3/19. See also CBD/SBI/3/INF/25 and 26.

<sup>142</sup> See CBD/WG2020/1/5.

<sup>143</sup> Decision [X/22](#).

<sup>144</sup> CBD/SBI/3/19.

<sup>145</sup> Decision X/22



communication, education and public awareness, social participation and public access to information,

*[Acknowledging the importance of multi-stakeholder mechanisms and platforms to support the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework that [provide for] [ensure] the representation of subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, [and the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming and other related strategies, as called for in the Edinburgh Declaration,<sup>146,147]</sup>*

*[Recognizing that in the [post-COVID-19 recovery efforts] [post-COVID-19 world], the role of subnational governments, cities and other local authorities is even more important, so that [effective green responses, recovery and redesign approaches] [sustainable, inclusive and resilient actions in the context of the post-COVID-19 recovery] requiring collaborative action can be co-designed and rapidly implemented with respect to the competencies at each level of government, ensuring that such approaches apply and promote biodiversity in both cities and non-urban territories] and addressing the unique development challenges facing in particular developing countries, consistent with the New Urban Agenda<sup>148</sup> adopted in Quito,*

*Recalling principle 2 of the Ecosystem Approach adopted in decision V/6,*

1. *[Adopts] [Takes note of] [Endorses] the updated plan of action on subnational governments, cities and other local authorities for biodiversity, as set out in the annex, as a flexible framework to support Parties in accordance with national legislation;*

2. *[Invites Parties] [Urges Parties and invites other Governments] and relevant organizations [] to facilitate, as appropriate, the implementation of the updated plan of action referred to in paragraph 1, above, according to national legislation, including by:*

(a) *Involving subnational governments, cities and other local authorities in the revision, implementation and update of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, respecting the competencies of each level of government;*

(b) *Supporting subnational governments, cities and other local authorities to develop, implement and evaluate their local biodiversity strategies and action plans, in accordance with national biodiversity strategies and action plans and global commitments;*

(c) *Ensuring the engagement of subnational governments, cities and other local authorities in the mainstreaming of biodiversity, in line with the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming adopted by the Conference of the Parties in decision 15/--;*

*[(d) Allocating human, technical and financial resources, as appropriate, [consistent with Article 20 of the Convention], and in a manner supportive of principle 2 of the ecosystem approach,<sup>149</sup> adopted in [decision V/6](#);*

3. *Invites Parties to communicate and report on the implementation of the updated Plan of Action on Subnational Governments, Cities and Local Authorities for Biodiversity, as appropriate, in their national reports under the Convention;*

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<sup>146</sup> CBD/SBI/3/INF/25.

<sup>147</sup> Dependent upon the agreement of the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming at the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

<sup>148</sup> A/RES/71/256.

<sup>149</sup> Principle 2 of the ecosystem approach, adopted in decision V/6, is “Management should be decentralized to the lowest appropriate level.”

4. *Encourages* Parties, and invites other stakeholders, including entities engaged in development finance, to invest resources, support technology and knowledge transfer, and build capacity at the level of governance where they can be most effective;

5. *Urges* Parties to support subnational governments, cities and local authorities in strengthening their capacities to improve the implementation of the global framework;

6. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility to consider further expanding and strengthening its sustainable cities initiatives in its future replenishments, and piloting land- and seascape level initiatives targeted at subnational and local governance, infrastructure, biodiversity-inclusive spatial and land-use planning, and urban-rural linkages, in accordance with the priorities identified in national biodiversity strategies and action plans;<sup>150</sup>

[7. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fifth meeting to undertake a review of the role of subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, on the basis of a report by the Executive Secretary, integrated with the regular review of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention and its Protocols, the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming.]

#### *Annex*

### **PLAN OF ACTION ON SUBNATIONAL GOVERNMENTS, CITIES AND OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES FOR BIODIVERSITY (2021-2030)**

#### **A. Background**

1. The Plan of Action on Subnational Governments, Cities and Other Local Authorities for Biodiversity under the Convention on Biological Diversity (2021-2030) is intended to support Parties, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities and their partners in implementing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The Plan of Action is intended to be implemented in accordance with national legislation. The elements contained in the updated Plan of Action have been identified through a series of consultations with Parties, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities and their networks and stakeholders, including the “Edinburgh Process”, and culminating with the 7th Global Biodiversity Summit of Cities and Subnational Governments.<sup>151</sup>

#### **B. Objectives**

2. The Plan of Action has the following objectives:

(a) To increase the engagement of subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, to support the successful implementation of, and reporting on, national biodiversity strategies and action plans, the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the programmes of work under the Convention on Biological Diversity;

(b) To improve regional and global coordination and exchange of lessons learned between Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, regional and global organizations, United Nations and development agencies, academia, and donors on ways and means to encourage and support subnational governments, cities and other local authorities to manage biodiversity sustainably, provide ecosystem services to citizens and integrate biodiversity concerns into urban and territorial planning and development;

(c) To identify, enhance and disseminate policy tools, guidelines, financial mechanisms or instruments, and programmes that facilitate subnational and local action on biodiversity and build

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<sup>150</sup> This paragraph, which addresses support from the Global Environment Facility, will eventually be reflected in a decision on the financial mechanism which will consolidate the guidance of the Conference of the Parties to the Global Environment Facility.

<sup>151</sup> This updated plan of action builds on the Plan of Action adopted in decision X/22.

the capacity of subnational governments, cities and other local authorities to support their national Governments in implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity, with respect to the competencies of each level of government;

(d) To facilitate the development of awareness-raising programmes on biodiversity in line with communication, education and public awareness strategies.

### **C. Activities to engage subnational government, cities and other local authorities**

3. The catalogue of activities, grouped into seven interrelated and complimentary action areas, presented below provides a framework based on which Parties, their subnational governments, cities and other local authorities and all stakeholders can develop their own actions to implement the Plan of Action. As such, any activity is offered as a complement to their post-2020 biodiversity strategies, action plans and targets. It is understood that activities will be implemented with respect to the competencies of each level of government and according to each Party's national and subnational context and circumstances.

#### **Action area 1**

##### **Development and implementation of biodiversity strategies and action plans reflecting the involvement of subnational governments, cities and other local authorities**

(a) Involve subnational governments, cities and other local authorities in the process to revise and update national biodiversity strategies and action plans, for alignment with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and its subsequent implementation;

(b) Encourage subnational governments, cities and other local authorities to develop biodiversity strategies and action plans in harmony with national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

#### **Action area 2**

##### **Collaboration between levels of government, and mainstreaming**

(a) Collaborate with subnational governments, cities and other local authorities to improve harmonization of strategic planning, coordination and implementation between levels of government;

[(b) Collaborate with subnational governments, cities and other local authorities to support the implementation of the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming and its action plan;<sup>152</sup>]

(c) Engage the Advisory Committee on Local Governments and Biodiversity and the Advisory Committee on Subnational Governments and Biodiversity<sup>153</sup> to provide input and support to the implementation of the Plan of Action from the point of view of local and subnational governments, cities and other local authorities.

#### **Action area 3**

##### **Resource mobilization**

(a) Collaborate with subnational governments, cities and other local authorities to support the application of principle 2 of the ecosystem approach in resource mobilization, where appropriate;<sup>154</sup>

(b) Collaborate with subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, to create enabling conditions for significantly increased private sector investment, and reforms that can

<sup>152</sup> Dependent upon the agreement of the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming at the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

<sup>153</sup> Referred to in paragraph 7 of the Plan of Action adopted in decision X/22, and paragraph 0 of the present Plan of Action.

<sup>154</sup> Principle 2 of the ecosystem approach, adopted in decision V/6, is "Management should be decentralised to the lowest appropriate level."

introduce new revenue streams for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration at the subnational and local levels.

#### **Action area 4**

##### **Capacity development**

(a) Support subnational governments, cities and other local authorities in implementing capacity development and technology transfer initiatives that contribute to the implementation of biodiversity strategies and action plans and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

#### **Action area 5**

##### **Communication, education and public awareness**

(a) Support subnational governments, cities and other local authorities in developing inclusive and action-oriented communication, education and public awareness, public access to information and participation initiatives at the subnational and local levels, reconnecting nature and people in and around cities and regions.

#### **Action area 6**

##### **Assessment and improved information for decision-making**

(a) Invite the use of the Singapore Index on Cities' Biodiversity as a self-assessment tool for city and local governments to benchmark and monitor the progress of their biodiversity conservation efforts against their own individual baselines;

(b) Support subnational governments, cities and other local authorities in co-producing data and gaining and also offering better access to data and scientific evidence and expertise to improve decision-making, enabled by improved capturing, analysis and reporting of local and landscape-based biodiversity data.

#### **Action area 7**

##### **Monitoring and reporting**

(a) Encourage subnational governments, cities and other local authorities to use online commitment and reporting platforms, such as RegionsWithNature and CitiesWithNature,<sup>155</sup> where subnational governments can report on, and track progress against, their commitments to contributing to the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

(b) Involve subnational governments, cities and other local authorities in the regular monitoring and review of progress against targets specified in national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

(c) Include contributions made by subnational governments, cities and other local authorities in national reports under the Convention on Biological Diversity;

[(d) Coordinate inputs from subnational governments, cities and other local authorities on their contributions to achieving the objectives of the Convention and its protocols, the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming for the purposes of the mid-term review, as set out in the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming.]

## **D. Implementation of the Plan of Action**

4. Parties and other Governments are urged to implement the Plan of Action, as appropriate, with the support of the Secretariat of the Convention and other key partners that convene subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, such as ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, Regions4 Sustainable Development (Regions4), the Group of Leading Subnational

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<sup>155</sup> Linked with the CBD Action Agenda.

Governments toward Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and the European Union's Committee of the Regions, considering national priorities, capacities and needs.

5. Implementation of the Plan of Action will also be supported by the Global Partnership on Subnational and Local Governments for Biodiversity, an informal cooperative platform composed of United Nations agencies and programmes, academic networks and institutions, and networks of subnational governments, cities and local authorities, and facilitated by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

6. The Advisory Committee on Local Governments and Biodiversity<sup>156</sup> and the Advisory Committee on Subnational Governments and Biodiversity,<sup>157</sup> will provide input and support to the Plan of Action from the points of view of cities and local authorities and subnational governments, respectively, in recognition of their critical, complementary and distinct role in the implementation of the Convention. Both committees, recognized in the Plan of Action endorsed through decision X/22, are open and free platforms with the sole objective of coordinating the contribution and participation of government at these levels in processes under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

7. The Plan of Action recognizes the need to maintain flexibility in its approach to implementation in order to accommodate changing national, subnational and local priorities, as well as future decisions of the Conference of the Parties.

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<sup>156</sup> The current Terms of Reference for this Advisory Committee can be found at: <https://www.cbd.int/subnational/partners-and-initiatives/global-partnership/advisory-committee-on-sub-national-governments>; however, they are currently being revised by ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability acting as its Secretariat.

<sup>157</sup> The current Terms of Reference for this Advisory Committee can be found at: <https://www.cbd.int/subnational/partners-and-initiatives/global-partnership/advisory-committee-on-sub-national-governments>; however, they are currently being revised by Regions4.

**3/15. Mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors and other strategic actions to enhance implementation: long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming**

*The Subsidiary Body on Implementation,*

*Recalling* decision 14/3 of the Conference of the Parties, in which it decided to establish a long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity, to develop it further with the support of an informal advisory group, and to consider the advice of that informal advisory group on ways to integrate biodiversity mainstreaming adequately into the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

*Welcoming* the work of the Informal Advisory Group on Mainstreaming Biodiversity established pursuant to decision 14/3, as reflected in the progress report of the Executive Secretary,<sup>158</sup>

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, in consultation with the Bureau of the Convention on Biological Diversity, to complete the work under decision 14/3 as follows:

(a) To invite Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, relevant stakeholders and partners, to review the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity and its action plan and to submit their views to the Executive Secretary;

(b) To prepare a compilation of submissions received and to make it available for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting to support an in-depth Party-driven review of the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity with a view to its finalization.

2. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

*[The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* Article 6 (b) of the Convention, which requires Contracting Parties 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 government and society in order to achieve the objectives of the Convention, and the urgent need to mainstream biodiversity in line with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

*Emphasizing* the importance of intensified mainstreaming action to achieve the transformational change needed in order to attain the 2050 vision, while acknowledging the specific challenges faced by developing countries in supporting mainstreaming policies and the need for adequate means of implementation and enhanced international cooperation,

1. *Welcomes* the work of the Informal Advisory Group on Biodiversity Mainstreaming, as reflected in the progress report of the Executive Secretary to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting;<sup>159</sup>

2. *[Adopts][Takes note of][Welcomes]* the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity contained in the annex to the present decision as an important contribution to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

3. *Invites* Parties and other Governments, at all levels, as well as businesses, civil society, indigenous peoples and local communities, and relevant stakeholders to use the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity as further voluntary guidance tool in implementing

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<sup>158</sup> CBD/SBI/3/13.

<sup>159</sup> CBD/SBI/3/13.

the elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework related to biodiversity mainstreaming, as appropriate;

4. [Welcomes] [Takes note of] [Takes note with appreciation of] the voluntary action plan for the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity,<sup>160</sup> and encourages Parties and other Governments, at all levels, as well as businesses, research and development agencies, civil society, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth and relevant stakeholders to take into account the catalogue of possible mainstreaming actions, in order to support the global biodiversity framework and its implementation, to be taken at all levels and across Governments, economic sectors and society and through the inclusion of those actions in their revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as appropriate;

5. Requests Parties and invites other Governments at all levels to report their case studies, good practices, lessons learned, and other relevant experiences in implementing the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity and its action plan, as part of their national reports and in the clearing-house mechanism, and requests the Executive Secretary to consider this information in upcoming editions of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, including, as appropriate, experiences of indigenous peoples and local communities, business and civil society organizations, as well as other stakeholders;

6. Recognizes the work of the Informal Advisory Group and its extended network and, building on their experience, advice and expertise, decides to establish an ad hoc technical expert group on the mainstreaming of biodiversity to advise the Parties, the Bureau and the Secretariat on the implementation and review of the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity in support of the global biodiversity framework, and to report on its work to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fourth meeting, including on:

- (a) Exchanging and analysing case studies, good practices and lessons learned on;
  - (i) Identifying priority mainstreaming actions in sectors with the most significant dependencies and impacts on biodiversity;
  - (ii) Ways and means to strengthen the participation, representation, and capacity of civil society in implementing mainstreaming actions;
  - (iii) Biodiversity metrics which can be used by businesses and other actors to support the setting of science-based targets;
  - (iv) [The needs, costs, benefits and approaches to implementing mainstreaming actions of developing countries, taking into account their specific financial, technical, technological and capacity gaps.]
- (b) Collaborating, as appropriate, with the ad hoc technical expert group on monitoring the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to be established in accordance with paragraph 11 of the draft decision on scientific and technical information to support the review of the updated goals and targets, and related indicators and baselines;<sup>161</sup>
- (c) Deepening joint collaborative efforts and synergies with the Rio conventions and the biodiversity-related conventions (multilateral environmental agreements), among other relevant conventions, and such treaties as the chemical conventions.<sup>162</sup>

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<sup>160</sup> [CBD/SBI/3/13/Add.1.]

<sup>161</sup> Currently [CBD/SBSTTA/REC/24/2](#).

<sup>162</sup> The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1673, No. 28911); the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2244, No. 39973.); and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2256, No. 40214).

7. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, subject to the arrangements in place for reporting, monitoring and review of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, to undertake a mid-term review of the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity and the action plan in support of the global biodiversity framework, at one of its meetings prior to the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties,<sup>163</sup> reviewing the progress made, challenges encountered, and lessons learned, taking into account the specific financial, technological and capacity gaps faced by developing countries in supporting mainstreaming policies, and identifying any need for further action on mainstreaming, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting;

8. *Invites* developed country Parties, and other Governments according to their capabilities, donors, as well as relevant organizations and initiatives, the private sector and multilateral development agencies, to provide financial support for the work of the ad hoc technical expert group on the mainstreaming of biodiversity;

9. *Invites* Parties and encourages other Governments, in collaboration with various sectors, to establish, or further strengthen, national, subnational, regional or global business and biodiversity partnerships as institutional partners for the implementation of the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity in accordance with national priorities and circumstances, building on the experience of the Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity and the Global Business and Biodiversity Forum and associated instruments;

10. *Takes note with appreciation* of the biodiversity mainstreaming strategy of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and encourages relevant international organizations and initiatives, as well as global and regional multilateral development banks, to develop their mainstreaming strategies and plans, and/or to strengthen their existing ones, in a manner consistent with the respective mandates and priorities;

11. *[Welcomes]/[Takes note of]* the work carried out on mainstreaming under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the support provided in this regard by the Japan Biodiversity Fund, *encourages* Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and other stakeholders to step up their mainstreaming efforts, building on the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity, and *invites* donors to support such activities;

[12. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to strengthen mainstreaming in its future programming, and assist Parties in developing and implementing their mainstreaming actions aligned with revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans, building on the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity in accordance with national priorities and circumstances [<sup>164</sup>];]

13. *Takes note* of the interim report prepared by the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre on building a common view among key stakeholders on the measurement, monitoring and disclosure of corporate impacts and dependencies on biodiversity;<sup>165</sup>

14. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre and collaborating institutions to continue the work with a view to agreeing on a comparable set of measurements for businesses related to the three pillars of the Convention which can be integrated into corporate disclosure and reporting, in line with the set of headline indicators for the global biodiversity framework;

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<sup>163</sup> Consistent with paragraph 3 of CBD/SBSTTA/24/L.3 on monitoring and review for the global biodiversity framework.

<sup>164</sup> [This text will be forwarded to the appropriate agenda item: resource mobilization and the financial mechanism (item 6.)]

<sup>165</sup> [UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre 2020. Biodiversity Measures for Business: Corporate biodiversity measurement and disclosure within the current and future global policy context.](#)



15. *Invites* business and financial institutions to develop their internal capacity and regulators to measure and integrate, as well as recognize the biodiversity risks, impacts and dependencies of their economic actions, and to provide measurable and verifiable and actionable information using internationally reliable standards for improved decision-making to mainstream biodiversity and the promotion of environmental (including biodiversity), social, cultural and governance standards as appropriate;

16. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources:

(a) To support the work of the ad hoc technical expert group on the mainstreaming of biodiversity as per paragraph 6 above and, in particular, to develop an overview of the status of implementation of the existing programmes of work as well as potential new programmes of work with potential partners, in consideration of the proposed action plan for the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity<sup>160</sup> and the updated zero draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,<sup>166</sup>

(b) To continue to cooperate and coordinate with the extended open consultative network of relevant organizations and initiatives working on various elements of the biodiversity mainstreaming agenda, relevant multilateral environmental agreements, including biodiversity-related conventions, the Rio conventions, the hazardous chemicals and wastes conventions, relevant international sectoral organizations and their programmes, other relevant processes, such as the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention on Biological Diversity, and to continue organizing, in collaboration with relevant global, regional, and thematic organizations and other stakeholders, and in conjunction with capacity-building activities, the monitoring and review mechanism of the global biodiversity framework, and resource mobilization tasks and commitments, relevant workshops and forums for discussion and exchange of experiences with respect to mainstreaming of biodiversity in key sectors, further to decision 14/3, paragraph 19(g);

(c) To collaborate with the secretariats of other Rio and biodiversity-related conventions, the Biodiversity Liaison Group, the United Nations Environment Management Group, youth, women, indigenous peoples and local communities and other relevant organizations and stakeholders to optimize synergies among similar initiatives related to mainstreaming and multi-stakeholder cooperation, to propose viable participatory methods, both those based on science, free of conflict of interest and under the precautionary approach, and those that include traditional knowledge, especially those related to the value that biological diversity has for indigenous peoples and local communities, with their consent, and to promote collaboration and conflict resolution among relevant stakeholders with a view to improving environmental governance around biodiversity conservation projects;

(d) To continue to promote and collaborate in the work on business metrics for biodiversity on the basis of existing as well as emerging tools and approaches, and on the definition of strategies for productive sectors in their business decisions in order to integrate biodiversity into their corporate accounting and decision-making frameworks, ensuring their supply chains are accounted for according to international standards and codes of conduct;

(e) To continue to promote, expand and provide support to the Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity and its national and regional partnerships, with a view to scaling up these partnerships, to further enhance their effectiveness as a mechanism for engaging businesses and exchanging pertinent experiences and best practices, including through the Global Forum on Business and Biodiversity as a multi-stakeholder platform for exchanges at all levels of governance and with relevant players, and to identify gaps, opportunities, challenges and lessons learned in mainstreaming;

(f) To strengthen the Sharm El-Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda in order to encourage and catalyse commitments to concretely support the global biodiversity framework, the

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<sup>166</sup> [CBD/POST2020/PREP/2/1](#).

long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity, and sectoral and societal implementation of biodiversity mainstreaming policies, notably by creating coalitions and communities of practices;

(g) To submit a progress report on these activities, as well as on any other pertinent developments, and include proposals for undertaking the mid-term review of the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity, consistent with the arrangements in place for reporting, monitoring and review of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fourth meeting.]

[Annex

## LONG-TERM STRATEGIC APPROACH TO MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY

### A. Introduction

1. Despite the progress already made in the last decade, biodiversity decline and ecosystem degradation continue largely unabated and increasingly threaten sustainable development and human well-being. Profound changes are required to transform the mechanisms that steer development as well as business and investment decisions in order to integrate biodiversity into development, climate change mitigation and adaptation and economic sectors and strive towards [net] positive impacts on ecosystems and species. To achieve this, the multi-faceted values of nature need to be reflected in decision-making and actions across society, including in relevant areas and levels of government, business and finance. The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), in its Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, states:

*Goals for conserving and sustainably using nature and achieving sustainability cannot be met by current trajectories, and goals for 2030 and beyond may only be achieved through transformative changes across economic, social, political and technological factors.*<sup>167</sup>

*[W]e must raise the level of ambition and political will for mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.*

2. Past decisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity on biodiversity mainstreaming (XIII/3 and 14/3) already highlighted the importance of mainstreaming biodiversity into economic sectors and transversally across all levels of government. The present long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity establishes priorities for action, based on scientific evidence of likely impacts and benefits in accordance with the national capacities and circumstances of Parties. It identifies key actors that should be engaged in implementing such actions and appropriate mechanisms to do so. The present long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity recognizes there is no “one-size-fits-all” approach to implement mainstreaming policies and takes into account the specific financial, technical, technological and capacity gaps of developing country Parties to support mainstreaming policies. Thus, the present approach highlights synergies with discussions on resource mobilization, capacity building and technology transfer and calls for enhanced international cooperation and adequate means of implementation to maximize opportunities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in particular for developing countries.

3. The long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity should be kept under review by the Conference of the Parties and be flexible enough to respond to national circumstances and priorities, ensuring full consistency with other relevant international agreements and refraining from prejudging the outcomes of ongoing negotiations in other multilateral fora.

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<sup>167</sup> [https://ipbes.net/sites/default/files/2020-02/ipbes\\_global\\_assessment\\_report\\_summary\\_for\\_policymakers\\_en.pdf](https://ipbes.net/sites/default/files/2020-02/ipbes_global_assessment_report_summary_for_policymakers_en.pdf)

4. In *establishing priorities for action*, the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity will:

(a) Address the pressures on biodiversity and the indirect or underlying drivers of biodiversity decline, according to national priorities and capacities, in line with recommendations such as those from the *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and from the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* [as well as the second edition of the *Local Biodiversity Outlook*];

(b) Not duplicate but build on previous decisions of the Conference of the Parties relevant to mainstreaming, such as the existing thematic and cross-cutting programmes of work, as well as past decisions on mainstreaming, incentive measures, impact assessments, business engagement;

(c) Cross-reference in particular the resource mobilization component of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, with a view to (i) facilitating resource mobilization through mainstreaming action, (ii) generating and leveraging resources needed for mainstreaming action and (iii) building the collective capacity of CBD players to mainstream biodiversity;

(d) Support and build on existing international environmental agreements and approaches, such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development or the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030), and the experiences and good practices in implementing these other global policies.

5. In *facilitating monitoring and assessment*, the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity will:

(a) Provide a flexible and voluntary framework to support and facilitate definition and implementation of nationally determined priority mainstreaming actions and associated SMART targets, milestones and indicators;

(b) Support and integrate related work of the Convention on the goals and targets, and related indicators and baselines under review in the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the third meeting of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

6. In order to facilitate the design and implementation of nationally determined priority mainstreaming actions, the voluntary action plan to the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity<sup>168</sup> will also reference useful mainstreaming guidance, tools, and good practice cases. The following strategy and action areas are particularly important as areas where a long-term strategic approach is required, but not limited to the areas indicated.

<p><b>Strategy area I: Mainstreaming biodiversity across government and its policies</b></p> <p><b>Headline Action 1: Fully integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values<sup>169</sup> into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts,<sup>170</sup> integrating spatial planning and applying the principles of the ecosystem approach.<sup>171</sup></b></p> <p><b>Rationale:</b> Mainstreaming across governments and its policies will ensure that biological diversity is considered in all relevant policy areas of governments at all levels, in particular with regard to policies related to finance, economics, planning, development, poverty alleviation, reducing inequality and food and water security, promoting an integrated approach to health, research and innovation, scientific and technological cooperation, development cooperation, climate change and desertification, as well as</p>
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<sup>168</sup> CBD/SBI/3/13/Add.1.

<sup>169</sup> See decision X/3, para. 9(b)(ii): the intrinsic, ecological, genetic, social economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its components.

<sup>170</sup> Sustainable Development Goal 15.9, with an updated timeline (2030 instead of 2020).

<sup>171</sup> See decision V/6. See also <https://www.cbd.int/ecosystem/>.

policies related to key economic sectors, in particular those that relate to the IPBES approach for sustainability, possible actions and pathways,<sup>172</sup> and nexus areas.<sup>173</sup>

**Headline Action 2. Mainstream biodiversity in fiscal, budgetary and financial instruments, in particular by eliminating, phasing out and/or reforming incentives, including subsidies harmful to biodiversity in key economic sectors, by applying innovative technologies, and by developing and applying positive incentives for the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national priorities and socioeconomic conditions.**

**Rationale:** Ending or reforming incentives, including subsidies, that are harmful to biodiversity is a critical component of incentive alignment. There will be a need for financial provision to developing countries to fund the national implementation of positive incentives in the global South.

**Strategy area II: Integrate nature and biodiversity into business models, operations and practices of key economic sectors, including the financial sector**

**Headline Action 3: Businesses in relevant economic sectors and at micro, small, and medium levels, and especially large and transnational companies, and those with the most significant impacts on biodiversity, actively transition towards sustainable and fair technologies and practices, including along their supply, trade and value chains, demonstrating decreasing negative and increasingly positive impacts on ecosystems and their services to people, biodiversity and human well-being and health, in a manner consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other international obligations.**

**Rationale:** Integrating biological diversity, and ecosystem service values, into economic sectors enables the achievement of necessary changes in production and consumption, such as incorporating nature-based solutions to production chains, and the reduction of resource waste at all levels of production and consumption. Such transformative actions can be induced through financial and sectorial policies but can also be encouraged by engaging relevant businesses and their associations. Businesses, according to international standards, already account for the values, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity throughout their supply chains, and can adopt sustainable practices to support the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and can integrate sustainability information in their reporting cycle, according to agreed methodologies. They can also be partners in the design and implementation of positive incentive measures for biodiversity, using science-based and verifiable information on biodiversity in consumer and producer decisions, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, for example through the application of the mitigation hierarchy, certification, eco-labelling or B2B standards, as appropriate.

**Headline Action 4: Financial institutions at all levels apply biodiversity risk and impact assessment policies and processes, having developed tools for biodiversity financing to demonstrate decreasing negative impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity in their portfolios and increasing amounts of dedicated finance, to support sustainable business models and foster the conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity.**

**Rationale:** Financial flows need to be consistent with a pathway towards living in harmony with nature and redirected towards achieving the nature ambition. Public and private finance should be aligned more effectively with the three objectives of the Convention and seek to scale up resources to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and support local communities and the focus in the global framework should broaden from “also financing green projects” to “greening the financial system as a whole”.

<sup>172</sup> IPBES *Global Assessment Summary for Policymakers*, pages 44-47, [https://ipbes.net/sites/default/files/2020-02/ipbes\\_global\\_assessment\\_report\\_summary\\_for\\_policymakers\\_en.pdf](https://ipbes.net/sites/default/files/2020-02/ipbes_global_assessment_report_summary_for_policymakers_en.pdf)

<sup>173</sup> <https://ipbes.net/nexus/scoping-document>

**Strategy area III: Mainstreaming biodiversity across society**

**Headline Action 5: People everywhere have relevant information, awareness and capacities for sustainable development and lifestyles that are in harmony with nature, reflecting the multi-faceted values<sup>174</sup> of biological diversity and its components,<sup>175</sup> and their central role in people's lives and livelihoods, and take gender-specific measurable steps towards sustainable consumption and lifestyles, taking into account individual and national socioeconomic conditions.**

**Rationale:** Mainstreaming across society relates to the gendered impacts (positive and negative) which individuals and groups have on biodiversity, to the social and cultural benefits which ecosystems and biodiversity provide, as well as the spiritual and intrinsic values of biodiversity, which is of particular importance to indigenous peoples and local communities central to decisions taken about biodiversity, especially in their lands and territories. It also relates to the steps that can be taken, individually and collectively, to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity, for instance by adopting or strengthening sustainable lifestyles and consumption patterns that reduce ecological footprints. Mainstreaming can be achieved, for instance, by identifying gender-specific needs for and creating access to training, education and capacity-building on biological diversity to support participatory, inclusive and equitable decision-making processes, strengthening traditional knowledge systems, creating access to health education and the impacts of environmental stressors and benefits to health, and making use of evidence-based communication tools for public awareness.

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<sup>174</sup> The intrinsic, ecological, genetic, social economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its components; see decision X/9, para. 9(b)(ii).

<sup>175</sup> Sustainable Development Goal 12.8, with amendment to reflect the role of biodiversity values and actions taken.

**3/16. Specialized international access and benefit-sharing instruments in the context of Article 4, paragraph 4, of the Nagoya Protocol**

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation *recommends* that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol adopt a decision along the following lines:

*[The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing,*

*Recalling* Article 4 of the Nagoya Protocol and decision NP-3/14,

[1. *Takes note* of the indicative criteria for specialized international access and benefit-sharing instruments in the context of Article 4[, paragraph 4,] of the Nagoya Protocol, contained in the annex to the present decision, noting that they are intended to contribute to strengthening coordination and mutual supportiveness between the Nagoya Protocol and other international access and benefit-sharing instruments, without creating a hierarchy among them;]

2. *Invites* Parties, and other Governments to take into account, consistent with Article 4[, paragraph 4,] of the Nagoya Protocol, each of the indicative criteria in developing and/or applying access and benefit-sharing measures and/or in endorsing international instruments that include provisions on access and benefit-sharing;

3. *Invites* relevant international organizations and intergovernmental processes to take into account the indicative criteria in their efforts to develop or [when agreeing on] [implement] specialized international access and benefit-sharing instruments;

4. *Requests* Parties to include information in their national reports and, as appropriate, through the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing House, and invites other Governments and relevant international organizations to share information on any steps that they have taken towards the development and/or implementation of specialized international access and benefit-sharing instruments that are [consistent with] [mutually supportive of] the objectives of the Convention and the Protocol, including information on the specific genetic resource[s and/or specific uses] [including traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources] covered by and for the purpose of the specialized instrument;

[5. *Decides* that the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol shall act as the authority to assess, determine, review or terminate the status of instruments as specialized international access and benefit-sharing instruments in the context of Article 4, paragraph 4, of the Nagoya Protocol based on the criteria provided in the annex to the present draft decision and that the Parties to Nagoya Protocol can approach the meeting of the Parties for determination or termination of the status of instruments;]

[6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to receive and submit instruments from Parties to the Nagoya Protocol for such consideration by the meeting of the Parties as mentioned in paragraph 5, four months before the meeting of the Parties, starting from the fifth meeting];

7. *Decides* to review the present decision in the context of the assessment and review process as provided for in Article 31 of the Protocol, taking into account relevant developments and with a view to taking any steps necessary to promote coherence in the international regime on access and benefit-sharing.

*Annex*

**INDICATIVE CRITERIA FOR SPECIALIZED INTERNATIONAL ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING INSTRUMENTS IN THE CONTEXT OF ARTICLE 4, PARAGRAPH 4, OF THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL ON ACCESS TO GENETIC RESOURCES AND THE FAIR AND EQUITABLE SHARING OF BENEFITS ARISING FROM THEIR UTILIZATION**

1. These indicative criteria are reference points or elements to consider as guidance when developing or implementing specialized international access and benefit-sharing instruments. They are intended to contribute to strengthening coordination and mutual supportiveness between the Nagoya Protocol and other international access and benefit-sharing instruments, without creating a hierarchy among them.

2. *Intergovernmentally or internationally agreed* — The instrument is agreed [or adopted] through an intergovernmental process and/or is [explicitly] endorsed by States [and/or Governments][through a decision of a governing body of an international organization]. [The instrument may be binding or non-binding.]
3. *Specialized* — The instrument:
  - (a) Applies to a specific set of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources which would otherwise fall under the scope of the Nagoya Protocol;
  - (b) Applies to specific uses of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, or to specific purposes, which require a differentiated and hence specialized approach.
4. *Mutually supportive* — The instrument is consistent with and supportive of, and does not run counter to, the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Nagoya Protocol, including with respect to:
  - (a) Consistency with biodiversity conservation and sustainable use objectives;
  - (b) Fairness and equity in the sharing of benefits;
  - (c) Legal certainty with respect to access to genetic resources or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, including[, as appropriate,] the application of prior informed consent, and to [the fair and equitable sharing of benefits][benefit-sharing];
  - (d) Full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities concerned;
  - (e) Contribution to sustainable development, as reflected in internationally agreed goals;
  - (f) Other general principles of law, including good faith, effectiveness and legitimate expectations.]

### **3/17. Global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism (Article 10 of the Nagoya Protocol)**

#### *The Subsidiary Body on Implementation*

*Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol adopt a decision along the following lines:

*The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol,*

*[[[Recalling the sovereign rights of States over their natural resources and that the authority to determine access to genetic resources rests with the national Governments and is subject to national legislation, as recognized in Article 15, paragraph 1, of the Convention,*

*Recalling also the objective of the Nagoya Protocol,]*

*[Alt. Recalling Article 15 of the Convention and the objective of the Nagoya Protocol,]*

*Recalling further the recognition, as specified in the preamble to the Nagoya Protocol, of the requirement for an innovative solution to address the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from the utilization of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that occur in transboundary situations or for which it is not possible to grant or obtain prior informed consent,*

*Recalling Article 11 of the Nagoya Protocol, which requires Parties to endeavour to cooperate, as appropriate, in instances where the same genetic resources are found in transboundary situations and where the same traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources are shared by one or more indigenous peoples and local communities in several Parties, with a view to implementing the Protocol,*

*Emphasizing the need for all Parties to reinforce the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol to make it fully operational,*

*[Determined to enhance access and benefit-sharing provisions and systems in order to contribute to [create] an ambitious and transformative resource mobilization strategy for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,]*

*[Further determined to create a practical system to ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge,]*

1. *Takes note* of the submissions of views and information and the peer-reviewed study commissioned by the Executive Secretary to identify specific cases of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that occur in transboundary situations or for which it is not possible to grant or obtain prior informed consent;<sup>176</sup>

[2. *Also notes* possible weaknesses in multilateral systems;]

#### *Option 1*

[3. *Considers* the cases identified in the submissions as well as the peer reviewed study [instructive] on the need for a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism and [in revealing potential] the limitations [or challenges] of the bilateral approach under the Nagoya Protocol, in particular regarding efficiency, practicability, feasibility and effectiveness [and decides to proceed to explore potential modalities of a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism];]

#### *Option 2*

[3. *Considers* the cases identified in the submissions as well as the peer reviewed study provide information on cases, which, however, do not justify the need for a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism under Article 10 of the Nagoya Protocol;

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<sup>176</sup> CBD/SBI/3/15/Add.1.



3 bis. *Considers also* that the process has generated views on the potential limitations or challenges of the bilateral approach under the Nagoya Protocol, in particular regarding efficiency, practicability, feasibility and effectiveness, that merit further discussion [under the Nagoya Protocol][taking into account Articles 4(4), 11, and discussions at other related fora][, this limitation could be addressed through a multilateral approach;]

[4. *Considers further* that an evaluation of these potential limitations or challenges based on concrete cases will be needed to explore the underlying causes, [including questions on the scope of the Nagoya Protocol,] the lack of capacity to implement the bilateral approach, or any other factor, and to explore how these limitations and challenges could be addressed, including through transboundary cooperation as well as with a multilateral approach;]

[4 alt. *Considers further* that an evaluation of potential modalities for a multilateral approach to address the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from the utilization of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that occur in transboundary situations or for which it is not possible to grant or obtain prior informed consent, as well as for transboundary cooperation that is needed to address the potential limitations or challenges based on concrete cases;]

[5. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, relevant stakeholders and organizations to submit to the Executive Secretary views and information on [possible modalities of a multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism, including options for modes of participation, sharing of benefits and governance as well as options for cooperation to address instances described in Article 11 of the Nagoya Protocol][potential limitations or challenges of the bilateral approach based on concrete cases, on potential underlying causes, and on how these limitations and challenges could be addressed, including through transboundary cooperation as well as with a multilateral approach;]

[6. *Decides* to establish an ad hoc technical expert group, with the terms of reference set out in the annex to the present decision;]

[6 alt. *Decides*, in the exercise of their sovereign rights over genetic resources, to establish a multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism, to operate as follows:

(a) Each developed country Party shall, in accordance with Articles 20 and 15.7 of the Convention, take legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, to ensure that 1 per cent of the retail price of all commercial income resulting from all utilization of genetic resources, traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources or digital sequence information on genetic resources is shared through the multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism to support the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, unless such benefits are otherwise being shared on mutually agreed terms established under the bilateral system;

(b) All monetary benefits shared under the multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism shall be deposited in a global biodiversity fund operated by the Global Environment Facility, as the financial mechanism of the Convention, and this global fund shall also be open for voluntary contributions from all sources;

(c) The global biodiversity fund shall be used, in an open, competitive, project-based manner, to support on the ground activities aimed at the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components, in line with the ecosystem-based approach, carried out by indigenous peoples, local communities and others, in pursuit of spending priorities identified from time to time by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services through scientific assessments;]

[7. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Implementation to consider the report of the ad hoc technical expert group referred to in paragraph 6 above and make recommendations to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, for consideration at its fifth meeting;]

[8. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to facilitate the work of the ad hoc technical expert group referred to in paragraph 6 by, among other things:

(a) Preparing a synthesis of the views and information referred to in paragraph 5 above;

(b) Establishing an online forum to consider the synthesis of the views and information referred to above;

(c) Preparing a summary report on the outcomes of the online forum and submitting it to the ad hoc technical expert group.]

[8 *alt.* *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in consultation with all Parties and the Global Environment Facility, to prepare options for national legislative, administrative or policy measures to implement the multilateral benefit-sharing system and to report back to the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting.]

[*Annex*

### **TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE AD HOC TECHNICAL EXPERT GROUP**

1. The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group shall [consider possible modalities of a multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism of Article 10 of the Nagoya Protocol][evaluate potential limitations or challenges of the bilateral approach to access and benefit-sharing, including their underlying causes and how these limitations and challenges could be addressed, including through transboundary cooperation as well as with a multilateral approach,] taking into account the synthesis of views and information and the outcomes of the online forum;

[2. The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group shall also identify options for modes of participation in the mechanism, sharing of benefits and governance as well as options for cooperation to address instances described in Article 11 of the Nagoya Protocol;]

3. The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group shall:

(a) Meet, subject to the availability of financial resources, at least once prior to the fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation;

(b) Include experts selected on the basis of their expertise on the issues under consideration, and participants representing indigenous peoples and local communities, and ensure equitable regional representation;

(c) Submit its outcomes to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation for consideration at its fourth meeting.

4. The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group will be convened in accordance with the procedure specified in paragraph 4, section C, of the annex to decision XIII/25, on the modus operandi of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, which also applies, *mutatis mutandis*, to processes under the Nagoya Protocol. The procedure for avoiding or managing conflicts of interest in expert groups set out in the annex to decision 14/33 shall apply to the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group.]]

### 3/18. Communication

*The Subsidiary Body on Implementation,*

*Welcoming with appreciation* the work of the Executive Secretary in support of the Framework for a Global Communications Strategy,<sup>177</sup> as outlined in the note by the Executive Secretary,<sup>178</sup>

*Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

[*The Conference of the Parties,*

1. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the Informal Advisory Committee on Communication, Education and Public Awareness<sup>179</sup> until 2030, and extend its membership, [in consultation with the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties,] to representatives nominated by Parties, considering regional balance, to indigenous peoples and local communities and ensure continued representation of youth organizations [and participants in the “Communications Flotilla”];<sup>180</sup>

2. *Also decides* that the Informal Advisory Committee on Communication, Education and Public Awareness, subject to the availability of resources, will hold at least one [in-person] meeting during the biennium[, as well as virtual meetings, when needed];

[3. *Requests* the [Executive Secretary, with the support of the] Informal Advisory Committee on Communication Education and Public Awareness to [promote the use of] [draft] action-oriented key messages to inform and mobilize action from all actors, private and public for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fourth meeting and the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting;]

[4. [*Encourages*] [*Invites*] Parties and invites all stakeholders to use/share the communications messages through relevant [national]media channels and social media, especially action-oriented messages, in order to inform and mobilize action from all actors, private and public, and [to mobilize sufficient and predictable human and financial resources to carry out these tasks [in accordance with [national circumstances and]Article 20 of the Convention]]];]

[5. *Welcomes* the efforts by Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities and stakeholders to foster wide public support for a strong post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including through the global coalition of organizations, museums, zoos, aquariums, botanical gardens, national parks and protected areas, research centres and universities from around the world under the banner “United For Biodiversity;”]

[6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue to work on the activities listed in the note by the Executive Secretary,<sup>178</sup> in particular the annual celebrations of the International Day for Biological Diversity, the CEPA Fair, development of social media, and communication platforms for engagement with stakeholders and partners, and further develop these activities, in consultation with the Informal Advisory Committee on Communication, Education and Public Awareness, in particular to support the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;]

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<sup>177</sup> Decision [XIII/22](#).

<sup>178</sup> CBD/SBI/3/9.

<sup>179</sup> Decision VII/24, paragraph 4(ii); decision VIII/6, para. 9.

<sup>180</sup> The “Communications Flotilla” is understood to be an ad hoc informal group encompassing Parties to the Convention, United Nations agencies, secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements, civil society organizations, youth, women and indigenous peoples and local communities that meets to share information and coordinate on communication and outreach issues relating to biodiversity and the Convention. Participation is open and voluntary, and discussions do not produce formal binding decisions.

[7. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to develop additional communication activities in coordination and complementarity with the programme of work on communication, education and public awareness, the outreach and awareness-raising provisions of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, the United Nations Decade on Restoration<sup>181</sup> the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development<sup>182</sup> and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, among other things;<sup>183</sup>]

8. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary, within available resources, in coordination with Parties and stakeholders, to support the range of communications activities needed for the following initiatives in the upcoming biennium:

(a) Implementation of the communications strategy, which is accompanying the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, developed pursuant to decision 14/34, as contained in [decision CBD/COP/15/--] [in particular key messages agreed by Parties];

(b) Update of the programme of work on communication, education and public awareness for the Convention on Biological Diversity in collaboration with the Informal Advisory Committee for Communication, Education and Public Awareness, and submit it to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fourth meeting and the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting;

(c) Corporate communications for the Secretariat, including resources to support a dynamic and growing use of social media, support for traditional media outreach, the continued work to redesign the website, and development of new and ongoing communications campaigns;

[9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to work with partners such as those in the “Communications Flotilla” and the Informal Advisory Committee on Communication, Education and Public Awareness, stakeholders, relevant United Nations programmes and agencies, and multilateral environmental agreements, in view of awareness-raising and action-oriented communication, among other things;]

10. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to submit a progress report on all these activities for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fourth meeting and for subsequent consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting.]

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181 See General Assembly resolution [73/284](#).

182 See General Assembly resolution [72/73](#).

183 See General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

**3/19. Periodicity of meetings**

*The Subsidiary Body on Implementation*

*Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

*The Conference of the Parties*

[*Decides* that, following the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, meetings of the Conference of the Parties will be held every two years unless otherwise decided by the Conference of the Parties.]

## II. ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background

1. Part I of the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation was held online from 16 May to 13 June 2021, back-to-back with Part I of the twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.

2. Part II of the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation was held at the International Conference Centre Geneva in Geneva, Switzerland, from 14 to 28 March 2022, in conjunction and concurrently with part II of the twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and part II of the third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

#### B. Attendance<sup>184</sup>

3. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following Parties and other Governments:

Albania	Colombia	Iceland
Algeria	Comoros	India
Angola**	Costa Rica	Indonesia
Antigua and Barbuda	Croatia	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Argentina	Cuba	Ireland
Armenia**	Czechia	Israel
Australia	Côte d'Ivoire**	Italy
Austria	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Jamaica
Azerbaijan*	Denmark	Japan
Bahamas	Djibouti**	Jordan**
Bahrain**	Dominican Republic	Kenya
Bangladesh	Ecuador	Kuwait
Barbados*	Egypt	Latvia
Belarus	Eritrea**	Lebanon**
Belgium	Estonia	Lesotho**
Belize**	Ethiopia	Liberia**
Benin**	European Union	Lithuania**
Bhutan	Fiji	Luxembourg
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Finland	Madagascar
Bosnia and Herzegovina	France	Malawi
Botswana	Gabon**	Malaysia
Brazil	Georgia	Maldives
Bulgaria*	Germany	Malta
Burkina Faso	Ghana	Mauritius**
Burundi**	Greece	Mexico
Cabo Verde	Grenada	Micronesia (Federated States of)*
Cambodia	Guatemala	Monaco**
Cameroon	Guinea**	Mongolia**
Canada	Guinea-Bissau**	Montenegro**
Central African Republic**	Guyana	Morocco
Chad**	Haiti	Myanmar*
Chile	Holy See**	Mozambique**
China	Hungary	Namibia

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<sup>184</sup> Participants with one asterisk (\*) registered for part I of the meeting only; participants with two asterisks (\*\*) registered for part II of the meeting only.

Nepal**	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**	Tonga
Netherlands	Samoa	Trinidad and Tobago
New Zealand	Saudi Arabia	Tunisia
Nicaragua**	Senegal	Turkey
Niger**	Serbia	Uganda
Nigeria**	Seychelles	Ukraine
Norway	Singapore	United Arab Emirates
Oman**	Slovakia**	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Pakistan	Slovenia	United Republic of Tanzania**
Palau	Somalia**	United States of America
Panama	South Africa	Uruguay**
Paraguay	Spain	Uzbekistan**
Peru	Sri Lanka	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Philippines	State of Palestine	Viet Nam
Poland	Sudan	Yemen**
Portugal	Suriname	Zambia
Qatar**	Sweden	Zimbabwe**
Republic of Korea	Switzerland	
Republic of Moldova**	Tajikistan**	
Russian Federation	Thailand	
Saint Kitts and Nevis**	Togo	
Saint Lucia		

4. Observers from the following United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, convention secretariats and other bodies also attended:

African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement**	UNESCO World Heritage Centre**
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	United Nations Development Programme
Global Environment Facility	United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea
Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean*
International Fund for Agricultural Development**	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization**
International Labour Organization**	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)
International Maritime Organization	United Nations Environment Programme
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture**	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*
Minamata Convention on Mercury**	United Nations Human Settlements Programme**
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	United Nations Office for Project Services
Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions**	United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues**
Secretariat of the Carpathian Convention	United Nations University
UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre	World Health Organization**
UNEP/MAP Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas	World Intellectual Property Organization**

5. The following organizations were also represented by observers:

ABS Capacity Development Initiative	Advanced Conservation Strategies**
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African Centre for Biodiversity\*\*  
 African Indigenous Women's Organization  
 (Nairobi)  
 African Institute for Development Policy\*\*  
 African Union  
 African Union Development Agency-NEPAD  
 African Wildlife Foundation  
 Agroecología Universidad Cochabamba\*\*  
 Aichi Prefecture  
 ALMACIGA-Grupo de Trabajo Intercultural\*\*  
 Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization\*\*  
 American Institute of Biological Sciences\*\*  
 Andes Chinchasuyo  
 Arabian Leopard Fund\*\*  
 ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity  
 Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact Foundation\*\*  
 Asociación Ak'Tenamit\*\*  
 Asociación de la Juventud Indígena Argentina\*\*  
 Assembly of First Nations\*  
 Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies\*\*  
 Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in  
 Suriname\*\*  
 Australian Conservation Foundation\*\*  
 Avaaz  
 Barnes Hill Community Development  
 Organization  
 Beijing Chaoyang District Yongxu Global  
 Environmental Institute\*\*  
 Beijing Greenovation Institute for Public  
 Welfare Development\*\*  
 Biodiversity Hub International\*\*  
 Bioversity International\*\*  
 BirdLife International  
 Blue Ventures\*\*  
 Born Free Foundation  
 Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University\*\*  
 Brazilian Foundation for Sustainable  
 Development\*\*  
 Brighter Green\*\*  
 California Natural Resources Agency\*  
 Campaign for Nature\*  
 CAF Development Bank of Latin America\*\*  
 Canadian Environmental Network\*\*  
 Capitals Coalition  
 Caribbean Community Secretariat\*  
 CBD Alliance  
 Center for Support of Indigenous Peoples of the  
 North/Russian Indigenous Training Centre  
 Centre de Coopération Internationale en  
 Recherche Agronomique pour le  
 Développement\*\*  
 Centre for European Policy Studies\*\*  
 Centre for Indigenous Peoples Research and  
 Development\*\*  
 Centre for International Sustainable  
 Development Law\*  
 Centro para la Investigación y Planificación del  
 Desarrollo Maya\*\*  
 CGIAR\*\*  
 Change our Next Decade  
 Clan Ancestral Quinatoa\*  
 Chartered Institute of Ecology and  
 Environmental Management\*\*  
 China Biodiversity Conservation and Green  
 Development Foundation\*\*  
 China Environmental Protection Foundation\*\*  
 ClientEarth  
 Coalition of the Willing on Pollinators\*\*  
 Coastal Oceans Research and Development in  
 the Indian Ocean\*\*  
 College of the Atlantic\*\*  
 Colorado State University\*  
 Comité français de l'UICN\*\*  
 Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale\*\*  
 Confederação Nacional da Indústria\*\*  
 Consejo Shipibo Konibo Xetebo  
 Conselho Empresarial Brasileiro para o  
 Desenvolvimento Sustentavel\*\*  
 Conservation International  
 Convention on the Conservation of European  
 Wildlife and Natural Habitats, Council of  
 Europe (Bern Convention)\*\*  
 Cooperativa Autogestionaria de Servicios  
 Profesionales para la Solidaridad Social, R.L.  
 Coordinadora Andina de Organizaciones  
 Indígenas\*\*  
 Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas  
 de la Cuenca Amazónica\*\*  
 Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs,  
 Fisheries and Food Security\*\*  
 Cornell University  
 CropLife International  
 Cultural Survival\*\*  
 David Shepherd Wildlife Foundation\*\*  
 Deep Sea Conservation Coalition\*\*  
 Deep-Ocean Stewardship Initiative / University  
 of Southampton\*\*  
 Defenders of Wildlife\*\*  
 DHI Water & Environment  
 Duke Kunshan University  
 Duke University  
 Earth BioGenome Project / University of  
 California, Davis\*\*  
 Earth Island Institute\*\*  
 Earth Law Center\*\*



Earthjustice\*\*  
 Ecologistas en Acción\*\*  
 EcoNexus  
 ECOROPA  
 Elephant Protection Initiative Foundation\*\*  
 Enda Santé\*\*  
 Endangered Wildlife Trust\*\*  
 Environmental Defense Fund\*\*  
 ETC Group  
 Eurogroup for Animals\*\*  
 European Bureau for Conservation and Development  
 Every Woman Hope Centre\*  
 Expertise France\*\*  
 Federación Indígena Empresarial y Comunidades Locales de México\*\*  
 Federation of German Scientists  
 Finance for Biodiversity Foundation\*\*  
 Fondation Franz Weber\*\*  
 Fondo para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas de América Latina y el Caribe\*\*  
 Forest Peoples Programme  
 Forest Stewardship Council  
 Forest Watch Indonesia\*\*  
 Forests of the World\*\*  
 Forum Environment and Development (Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung)\*  
 Forum for Environment and Development\*\*  
 Foundation for the National Institutes of Health  
 Foundation of Future Farming (Zukunftsstiftung Landwirtschaft)\*\*  
 Friends of the Earth Europe  
 Friends of the Earth International  
 Friends of the Siberian Forests\*\*  
 Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales  
 Fundación para la Promoción del Conocimiento Indígena\*\*  
 Future Earth  
 German Centre for Integrative Biodiversity Research (iDiv) Halle-Jena-Leipzig  
 German Nature Conservation Union (NABU)\*\*  
 German Research Foundation (DFG)\*\*  
 Ghent University  
 Global Biodiversity Information Facility  
 Global Forest Coalition  
 Global Industry Coalition  
 Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative\*\*  
 Global Youth Biodiversity Network  
 Global Youth Online Union  
 Greenpeace International  
 Griffith University  
 Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity Observation Network  
 Heinrich Böll Foundation\*\*  
 Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ\*\*  
 Heñói\*\*  
 Heriot-Watt University  
 ICCA Consortium  
 ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability  
 Ifakara Health Institute\*\*  
 Imperial College London  
 Indigenous Information Network  
 Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee\*\*  
 Indigenous Peoples' Center for Documentation, Research and Information\*\*  
 Indigenous Reference Group of the Fisheries Research and Development Corporation\*\*  
 Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network\*\*  
 Institut de la Francophonie pour le développement durable\*\*  
 Institut de recherche en sciences de la santé  
 Institut du développement durable et des relations internationales  
 Institute for Biodiversity Network  
 Institute for Global Environmental Strategies\*  
 Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture  
 International Chamber of Commerce  
 International Collective in Support of Fishworkers\*\*  
 International Coral Reef Initiative  
 International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC)\*\*  
 International Council of Environmental Law\*  
 International Council on Mining and Metals\*  
 International Environment Forum\*\*  
 International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers and Associations  
 International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies\*\*  
 International Fertilizer Association  
 International Fund for Animal Welfare  
 International Grain Trade Coalition\*  
 International Indian Treaty Council\*\*  
 International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity  
 International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis\*\*  
 International Institute for Environment and Development  
 International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative

International Planning Committee for Food  
 Sovereignty\*\*  
 International Studies Association\*\*  
 International Trade Centre\*\*  
 International Tropical Timber Organization\*  
 International Union for Conservation of Nature  
 (IUCN)  
 International Union for the Protection of New  
 Varieties of Plants\*\*  
 International Union of Biological Sciences\*  
 International University Network on Cultural  
 and Biological Diversity  
 International Whaling Commission\*\*  
 Inuit Circumpolar Council\*  
 IPIECA  
 Island Conservation  
 Italian Climate Network (ItaliaClima)\*\*  
 J. Craig Venter Institute\*\*  
 Japan Civil Network for the United Nations  
 Decade on Biodiversity  
 Japan Committee for IUCN  
 Japan Environmental Lawyers for Future  
 Japan Wildlife Research Center  
 Keele University\*\*  
 Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service\*\*  
 Land is Life\*\*  
 Leibniz Institute of Plant Genetics and Crop  
 Plant Research\*\*  
 Leibniz-Institute DSMZ (German Collection of  
 Microorganisms and Cell Cultures)  
 Les Amis de la Terre - Togo\*\*  
 Linking Tourism & Conservation\*\*  
 Lupane State University\*\*  
 Malaria Research and Training Center\*\*  
 Marine Conservation Society\*\*  
 Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology\*\*  
 McMaster University  
 Mesa Nacional Indígena de Costa Rica\*\*  
 Ministry of Environment of Finland\*\*  
 Missionary Society of St. Columban\*\*  
 Mount Holyoke College\*\*  
 Mouvement d'Organisation des Ruraux pour le  
 Développement\*\*  
 Nagoya University  
 National Geographic Society  
 National Institute for Environmental Studies\*  
 Natural Resources Defense Council\*\*  
 Nature Conservancy of Canada\*\*  
 Nature Conservation Society of Japan  
 New Wind Association\*  
 Nia Tero  
 Nirmanee Development Foundation\*  
 Nordic Council of Ministers  
 North Carolina State University  
 Norwegian Forum for Development and  
 Environment\*\*  
 OGIEK Peoples Development Program\*\*  
 On the EDGE Conservation\*\*  
 One World Analytics\*\*  
 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and  
 Development  
 Pacific Environment\*\*  
 Pan African Sanctuary Alliance\*\*  
 Pan-African Mosquito Control Association  
 (PAMCA)\*\*  
 Panthera\*\*  
 Parabukas\*  
 Partners for Indigenous Knowledge  
 Philippines\*\*  
 PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment  
 Agency  
 Pesticide Action Network UK\*\*  
 Planet Tracker\*\*  
 Plantlife International\*\*  
 Plateforme Océan et Climat\*\*  
 POLLINIS\*\*  
 Polo Innovazione Genomica Genetica e  
 Biologia\*\*  
 Public Research and Regulation Initiative  
 Rainforest Foundation Norway  
 Ramsar Convention on Wetlands  
 Ramsar Network Japan  
 Rare\*\*  
 Re:wild\*\*  
 Red de Cooperación Amazónica\*\*  
 Red de Mujeres Indígenas sobre Biodiversidad  
 para América Latina y el Caribe  
 Reforestamos México AC\*\*  
 Regions4 Sustainable Development  
 Research Institute for Humanity and Nature\*  
 Réseau des gestionnaires d'aires marines  
 protégées en Méditerranée\*\*  
 Resources Legacy Fund\*\*  
 Revive & Restore\*\*  
 Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew\*\*  
 Royal Society for the Protection of Birds  
 Rueda de Medicina y Asociados, A.C.\*\*  
 Saami Council\*  
 Saami Council – Norway\*\*  
 Saami Parliament\*\*  
 Sasakawa Peace Foundation\*\*  
 Save our Seeds\*\*  
 Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment  
 Programme  
 Smithsonian Institution\*  
 Society for Ecological Restoration

Society for the Preservation of Natural History Collections (SPNHC)	University of Ghana**
Society for Wetland Biodiversity Conservation – Nepal	University of Guelph
Soka Gakkai International**	University of Manchester**
South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme	University of Oxford**
South Centre	University of Sussex*
Southeast Asia Regional Initiatives for Community Empowerment	University of the Philippines Los Banos**
Stand.earth**	University of Vienna**
Stockholm Resilience Centre	Unnayan Onneshan**
Stop Ecocide Foundation**	Wellcome Sanger Institute**
Survival**	Western Ghats Hotspot Conservation Forum*
Sustainable Development Solutions Network**	Western Michigan University
Sustainable Environment Food and Agriculture Initiative**	Wetlands International**
SVS/BirdLife Switzerland**	Wetlands International – Japan*
Tebtebba Foundation	Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust*
The Nature Conservancy	Wildlands Conservation Trust**
The Pew Charitable Trusts	Wildlife Conservation Society
The World Bank Group*	Women Engage for a Common Future
Third World Network	Women’s Environment & Development Organization**
TRAFFIC International	World Agroforestry Centre**
Tulalip Tribes**	World Animal Protection
Uganda Virus Research Institute**	World Business Council for Sustainable Development
Union for Ethical BioTrade	World Federation for Animals**
United States Council for International Business**	World Future Council**
Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina**	World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies**
Université Saint-Louis – Bruxelles**	Worldrise Onlus**
University of British Columbia*	WWF International
University of Cambridge*	Yellowstone to Yukon Conservation Initiative**
University of Cambridge Conservation Leadership Alumni Network**	Youth Biotech**
University of Geneva – GEDT Research Hub**	Zambia Alliance for Agroecology and Biodiversity**
	Zoi Environment Network**
	Zoo and Aquarium Association Australasia**
	Zoological Society of London

## ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

6. Part I of the meeting was opened at 11.00 Universal Time Coordinated (UTC) (7 a.m. Montreal time) on Sunday, 16 May 2021, by Ms. Charlotta Sörqvist (Sweden), the Chair of the Subsidiary Body. Ms. Sörqvist welcomed the participants and expressed the hope that they and those close to them were healthy and safe and offered condolences to those that had lost loved ones. She called for a moment of silence to remember all those lost during the coronavirus disease pandemic. During the fourth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 29 May 2021, the Subsidiary Body also paused in memory of Ms. Marle Aguilar, national focal point for access and benefit-sharing and national coordinator of the global access and benefit-sharing project in Honduras, who had recently succumbed to the coronavirus.

7. Opening statements were made by Mr. Hamdallah Zedan (Egypt) and Ms. Elizabeth Maruma Mrema, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

8. Speaking on behalf of the President of the Conference of the Parties, Ms. Yasmine Fouad, Mr. Zedan welcomed the participants and expressed his sympathy and solidarity with those that had lost loved ones or suffered hardship from the effects of the ongoing global pandemic. He welcomed the participants to the meeting, which would maintain momentum towards the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties

and advance the development of an ambitious, robust and transformative post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Participants would consider many issues essential to the work of the Convention and its Protocols. The previous special virtual sessions and informal session of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation had shown that the Chair of the Subsidiary Body and the Bureau were ready to carry that work forward. The world had entered a new and uncertain era during the past year, filled with unprecedented and seemingly insurmountable challenges, but if opportunities to further biodiversity conservation and protection in the coming years were maximized, it might be remembered as the time when the world advanced to an entirely new state of being and the global community came together on a path to achieve the vision of living in harmony with nature by 2050. He thanked all the Parties for their flexibility and cooperation in finding a way to allow the Convention to move forward through the mechanism of virtual meetings.

9. The Executive Secretary also welcomed participants to the informal session and thanked the Chair and the members of the Bureau for their leadership in preparing for the virtual meeting and the Government of Canada for its generous support for the virtual meetings, including by providing a team of dedicated volunteers. The meeting was important for the global community, as evidenced by the registration of 1,830 representatives from 128 countries and 1,140 participants from 190 observer organizations. Participants had prepared for the current meeting through participation in special virtual sessions and had already provided valuable input during the informal session of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation held earlier in the year, which would be taken into account in developing the draft recommendations for the current session. Importantly, the current meeting would generate long-awaited advice for the Co-Chairs of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, and participants were urged to consider the importance of the juncture for people and the planet and to work together to move towards a safer, more sustainable and more equitable path, for the sake of future generations. The Executive Secretary addressed special thanks to the Secretariat staff for their diligence in a difficult year and requested empathy and flexibility from the participants in the demands made on the Secretariat.

10. Part II of the meeting was opened at 10.15 a.m. on Monday, 14 March 2022, by Ms. Zhou Guomei (China), representing the Presidency of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, also on behalf of the Chair of the Subsidiary Body, Ms. Charlotta Sörqvist (Sweden), in a joint session held to also open part II of the twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and part II of the third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

11. Opening statements were made by Ms. Zhou, Mr. Franz Perrez (Switzerland) and Ms. Elizabeth Maruma Mrema, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

12. Ms. Zhou delivered her statement on behalf of Mr. Huang Runqiu, Minister of Ecology and Environment of China and President of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. She thanked the Government and people of Switzerland for hosting the meeting, which would advance preparations for part II of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the adoption of a new global biodiversity framework, setting the pathway for addressing the biodiversity crisis and achieving the vision of living in harmony with nature by 2050. That meeting would mark a turning point in the global effort to safeguard cultural and biological diversity and build a shared future for all life on Earth. Its theme, “Ecological civilization: building a shared future for all life on Earth”, highlighted the shared future of humanity and nature; nature was essential for life and required respect and protection, in order to ensure that it was used sustainably and its benefits were shared fairly and equitably.

13. Part I of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties had demonstrated political energy by boosting ambition, enhancing collaboration and synergies across multilateral agreements, and strengthening global biodiversity governance. The Kunming Declaration would ensure that biodiversity was on a path towards recovery by 2030, and the Kunming Biodiversity Fund announced by President Xi Jinping would help to implement the new global biodiversity framework in developing countries. The present meeting would continue to deliver on the Kunming Declaration to aid in the creation of a global ecological civilization that conserved and protected biodiversity for sustainable development by helping the international community to enhance cooperation and built consensus to bend the curve of biodiversity loss and place biodiversity on the path to recovery.

14. Mr. Perrez, speaking on behalf of the Government of Switzerland, welcomed participants to Geneva but registered concern regarding Ukraine, in particular the humanitarian situation and widespread damage, including ongoing environmental degradation. Switzerland considered that problems should be solved together, in full respect of international law and the Charter of the United Nations, and placed a high value on multilateralism, including the work to be done at the current meetings. The adoption of an ambitious, effective and transformative post-2020 global biodiversity framework was a high priority for Switzerland. While the 17 days allocated for the meetings allowed enough time to finalize the preparatory work for a successful meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Kunming, the time had to be used efficiently and wisely, with a focus on what was needed, namely the constructive, solution-oriented engagement and commitment of the participants. Rather than focusing on what could they get out of the framework and its enabling conditions, Parties should focus on how they could contribute to biodiversity protection and sustainable use, and agree on goals and targets that each Party would strive to achieve because stopping and reversing biodiversity loss was in its own best interest. Geneva's *jet d'eau* should inspire Parties to high ambitions and readiness for compromise, for the benefit of all.

15. In her statement, the Executive Secretary welcomed the participants to the first in-person meetings under the Convention since the start of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and expressed appreciation to China for its hosting of part I of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, which had culminated in the adoption of the Kunming Declaration and the establishment of the Kunming Biodiversity Fund; to the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies and Co-Chairs of the Working Group for their continued leadership in difficult times; to the Government of Switzerland for hosting the current meetings; to the Governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, Germany, Japan, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as the European Union, for providing the support to ensure the participation of every eligible Party; and to the Governments of Australia, Germany, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia and Sweden for their support to ensure the presence of experts and representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities.

16. The work of the subsidiary bodies and the Working Group over the coming days, underpinned by the clear political direction provided by the Kunming Declaration, would, she said, be key to ensuring the progress needed to enable the world leaders attending part II of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to achieve the historic outcome of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework with the necessary resources and a sufficiently effective monitoring and review mechanism to respond to the world's call for urgent action to transform humanity's unsustainable relationship with nature and bend the curve of biodiversity loss. Already, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), was taking action to fast-track support to governments to prepare for the rapid implementation of the framework; China was developing modalities for the Kunming Biodiversity Fund; and developed countries were committing to doubling their funding for biodiversity. Commending those initiatives and others under the Sharm El-Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda for Nature and People, she called upon on all actors to strengthen and act on their commitments. To that end, it was crucial to emerge from the shadows of the global pandemic and military conflict that threatened peace and human well-being and to work together in a spirit of international cooperation and multilateralism. There was no time to waste. With the entire Secretariat team and the Bureaux standing ready to support them over the course of the coming days, she wished the participants every success in their deliberations.

17. The Executive Secretary led the participants in observing a moment of silence for Mr. Orestes Plasencia, a member of the Secretariat who had passed away earlier in the year.

18. Regional statements were made by the representatives of Argentina (on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean Group), France (on behalf of the European Union and its member States), Kuwait (on behalf of the Asia and Pacific Group), New Zealand (on behalf of Australia, Canada, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Monaco, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America) and Senegal (on behalf of the African Group). The statements are available under the "statements" tab, at <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/geneva-2022/sbi-03/documents>.

19. The representative of Ukraine, asking that his statement be put on record, said that the Russian Federation was engaged in a full-scale, unprovoked and unjustified war against Ukraine, Europe and the entire world. The Russian Federation, he said, was attacking residential areas with missiles, destroying cities, towns and villages, with high civilian casualties, and was also destroying natural habitats, with more than half the Ramsar sites in Ukraine having been affected; it was estimated that the Russian Federation was currently conducting military operations in one third of Ukraine's nature reserve fund area. He characterized the invasion of Ukraine as a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, international law, human rights, environmental and nuclear safety and security and global peace, posing an existential threat to the environment and human habitat, and called upon the international community to act to address the environmental consequences of the war.

20. The representative of the Russian Federation, exercising her right of reply to the statement of the representative of Ukraine, as well as those of the representatives of France (on behalf of the European Union and its member States) and New Zealand (on behalf of Australia, Canada, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Monaco, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States), rejected the accusations against her country as false and irrelevant to the substance of the issues being considered under the Convention and called on Parties to abstain from politicizing the current forum. She said that the Russian Federation was exercising its right to self-defence under Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations by carrying out a special military operation aimed at demilitarizing and denazifying Ukraine and making it a neutral, peaceful state. She asserted that the Russian Federation had consistently upheld the Convention as the main international instrument for cooperation on biodiversity and had been constructive in the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and affirmed her country's commitment to depoliticizing interaction with all interested delegations, warning that continued anti-Russian rhetoric could result in unjustifiable delays in the negotiation process.

21. Statements were also made by representatives of the following organizations on behalf of major groups and stakeholders: Business for Nature coalition and Finance for Biodiversity Foundation; CBD Alliance; CBD Women's Caucus; Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN); Advisory Committee on Subnational Governments and Biodiversity; International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB); International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); Liaison Group of the Biodiversity-related Conventions; University of Cambridge Conservation Leadership Alumni Network (UCCLAN); and World Wide Fund for Nature International (WWF). The statements are available under the "statements" tab, at <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/geneva-2022/sbi-03/documents>.

22. At the second plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 14 March 2022, the Chair of the Subsidiary Body expressed the certainty that the diligence of the participants in preparing for the current resumed sessions through webinars, virtual workshops, online discussions and informal consultations would enable the Subsidiary Body to carry forward the work begun at part I of the meeting and, in addition to its other business concerning the Convention, 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 to the Convention on Biological Diversity, to complete the key inputs needed for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in order to pave the way for its adoption at part II of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties later in the year. She was confident, she said, that the participants would come together and make the necessary clear progress, with determination, flexibility and patience.

## **ITEM 2. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK**

23. In accordance with the modus operandi of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation,<sup>185</sup> the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties served as the Bureau for the Subsidiary Body. At the first plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 16 May 2021, it was agreed that a member of the Bureau, Mr. Eric Amaning Okoree (Ghana), would serve as Rapporteur for the meeting.

24. The Rapporteur, speaking on behalf of all the participants, congratulated the Chair of the Subsidiary Body and members of the Bureau for their hard work in preparing for the formal session and wished them a

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<sup>185</sup> Decision [XIII/25](#), annex.

successful meeting. He also thanked the Executive Secretary and her team for those preparations, and the Government of Canada for funding the meeting.

25. He explained that the report on part I of the meeting would be approved at the end of the current online meeting, on 13 June 2021. The report would be procedural in nature and would note the status of the documents being prepared and any draft recommendations approved. The approval of the final outcomes would be deferred until the resumed session of the Subsidiary Body, planned to be held in person. The report might also note any procedural requests made to the Secretariat for intersessional work within the scope of existing mandates related to the preparations for the third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing.

26. At the first plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 16 May 2021, the Subsidiary Body adopted the following agenda on the basis of the provisional agenda (CBD/SBI/3/1):

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Review of progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.
4. Assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.
5. Post-2020 global biodiversity framework.
6. Resource mobilization and the financial mechanism.
7. Capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer, knowledge management, and communication.
8. Cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and initiatives.
9. Mechanisms for reporting, assessment and review of implementation.
10. Review of the effectiveness of the processes under the Convention and its Protocols.
11. Mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors and other strategic actions to enhance implementation.
12. Specialized international access and benefit-sharing instruments in the context of Article 4, paragraph 4, of the Nagoya Protocol.
13. Global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism (Article 10 of the Nagoya Protocol).
14. Administrative and budgetary matters.
15. Other matters.
16. Adoption of the report.
17. Closure of the meeting.

27. The Subsidiary Body agreed to the organization of work as set out in the annotated provisional agenda (CBD/SBI/3/1/Add.1/Rev.2) and the scenario note for part I of the meeting (CBD/SBI/3/1/Add.2).

28. The Chair then explained how contact groups would operate during the meeting. Contact groups would meet for sessions of up to three hours and multiple sessions could be scheduled each day provided that different contact groups did not meet in parallel. The sessions would be open to representatives of all Parties, other Governments and observers. The usual practice would apply to participation of observers: at the discretion of the co-chairs of the contact groups, they might be given the floor after Parties had spoken, and any substantive proposals they made would need to be supported by at least one Party for the proposals to be

taken up by the contact group. The participants were encouraged to use the chat function of the web-based Interactio conference system to indicate such support rather than by requesting the floor.

29. In view of the extraordinary circumstances prevailing as a result of the ongoing pandemic and the complexities involved in holding the meeting in a virtual setting, finalization of the recommendations of the Subsidiary Body would be deferred, as indicated in the scenario note (CBD/SBI/3/1/Add.2), to a physical meeting organized back-to-back with a physical meeting of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework or the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, unless otherwise decided by the Bureau. Owing to the need to suspend the meeting, consideration of the last three items of the agenda, namely items 15 (other matters), 16 (adoption of the report) and 17 (closure of the meeting), would also be deferred to the resumed session of the meeting.

30. At the second plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 14 March 2022, the Chair recalled that, at part I of the meeting, the Subsidiary Body had adopted the agenda on the basis of the provisional agenda (CBD/SBI/3/1).

31. The Chair also recalled that Mr. Eric Amaning Okoree of Ghana had been elected as Rapporteur at part I of the meeting and noted that he would continue in that role during part II of the meeting.

32. At the second plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 14 March 2022, the Chair introduced the proposed organization of work set out in the scenario note for part II of the meeting (CBD/SBI/3/1/Add.2/Rev.2), reviewed the organization of work for each of the substantive items of the agenda and reconvened the contact groups that had been established during part I of the meetings on items 5, 6, 7 and 9.<sup>186</sup>

33. The representative of Brazil made a statement in relation to agenda item 6, on resource mobilization and the financial mechanism, and indicated that Brazil would submit two non-papers, on the implementation of Article 21 of the Convention and on payments for environmental services.

34. The Subsidiary Body agreed to the organization of work as set out in the document.

35. Subsequently, the organization of work was modified to include a joint plenary stocktaking session of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. During the joint plenary stocktaking session, which took place on 23 March 2022 and was the fifth plenary session of part II of the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body, the Chair reported on the progress made to date on the various items on the agenda for the meeting and explained the interlinkages between the different items on the agendas of the three bodies.

### **ITEM 3. REVIEW OF PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION AND THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020**

36. The Subsidiary Body on Implementation took up agenda item 3 at the first plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 16 May 2021. In considering the item, the Subsidiary Body had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on the review of progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 (CBD/SBI/3/2), including a suggested recommendation. It also had before it four addenda to that document, setting out an update on progress in revising/updating and implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including national targets (CBD/SBI/3/2/Add.1), an analysis of the contribution of targets established by Parties and progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (CBD/SBI/3/2/Add.2), a review of implementation of the 2015–2020 Gender Plan of Action (CBD/SBI/3/2/Add.3) and a note on progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 18 on traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use of biodiversity (CBD/SBI/3/2/Add.4).

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<sup>186</sup> Please refer to the respective agenda items for further details.



37. Introducing the item, the Chair recalled that the topic had been considered during the informal session, on 8 March 2021, at which time representatives of 23 Parties and regional groups and 6 observers had made statements and 1 additional submission had been received in writing.
38. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Cambodia, Ecuador, Malaysia, Norway, Peru, South Africa and Uganda.
39. In addition to the statements by Parties presented orally, written statements were submitted by the Democratic Republic of the Congo (on behalf of the African Group), Portugal (on behalf of the European Union and its member States) and Switzerland and made available on the meeting web page.
40. Statements were also made by representatives of the CBD Alliance, the CBD Women's Caucus, the Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN) and the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) (also on behalf of the Indigenous Women's Network for Biodiversity).
41. In addition to the statements by observers presented orally, a written statement was submitted by the New Wind Association and made available on the meeting web page.
42. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that she would prepare a revised draft recommendation for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body, taking into account the views expressed orally by the Parties or supported by them and the comments received in writing, during the informal session in March and at the current meeting.
43. At the fifth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 29 May 2021, the Subsidiary Body considered a draft recommendation submitted by the Chair.
44. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Norway, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union and its member States) and South Africa.
45. The Chair noted that the representative of Portugal had made a comment on behalf of the European Union and its member States using the chat function.
46. The Subsidiary Body resumed its consideration of the draft recommendation at the sixth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 30 May 2021.
47. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union and its member States), South Africa, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.
48. The Subsidiary Body resumed its consideration of the draft recommendation at the seventh plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 11 June 2021.
49. Following an exchange of views, the Subsidiary Body approved the draft recommendation, as orally amended, as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.4, for formal adoption at a later stage.
50. During the session, the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, speaking on behalf of the African Group, requested that the draft recommendation be placed in square brackets, and presented the region's rationale for its position. The African Group considered the adoption of a transformative post-2020 global biodiversity framework that Parties could support and implement successfully extremely important and remained committed to maintaining the momentum of the development process, making progress and arriving at a successful outcome jointly with all Parties. Africa, however, had been severely disadvantaged by the virtual negotiations. Owing to connectivity issues, the process of the recent virtual sessions and those that still lay ahead, including for discussions in the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, was considered inadequate. The African Group considered that true, solid and informed consensus would only be reached once it was feasible to engage in meaningful face-to-face negotiations or ways had been found to accommodate the connectivity limits of certain Parties. Until then, in order to protect its interests and on the understanding that nothing was agreed until everything was agreed, the African Group suggested that, in line with well established United Nations practice, all draft recommendations of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation with a substantial bearing on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework be bracketed.

51. During the approval of the report, at the ninth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 13 June 2021, the representatives of Argentina and Ecuador expressed solidarity with the position of the African Group and noted that various Parties had raised concerns regarding the disadvantages of virtual negotiations for developing countries as well as concerns regarding overlapping with other ongoing meetings, asking that such a situation be avoided in the future.

52. The Subsidiary Body resumed its consideration of the item at the ninth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 28 March 2022, and adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.4 as recommendation 3/1. The recommendation is set out in section I of the present report.

#### **ITEM 4. ASSESSMENT AND REVIEW OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL ON BIOSAFETY**

53. The Subsidiary Body on Implementation took up agenda item 4 at the first plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 16 May 2021. In considering the item, the Subsidiary Body had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on an assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (CBD/SBI/3/3), which included a suggested recommendation, as well as the conclusions of the Compliance Committee and the Liaison Group, in annexes I and II, respectively. It also had before it an addendum to that document containing an analysis of the information for the assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the final evaluation of the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety for the period 2011–2020 (CBD/SBI/3/3/Add.1).

54. Introducing the item, the Chair recalled that the topic had been considered during the informal session, on 9 March 2021, at which time representatives of 12 Parties and regional groups and 3 observers had made statements. No additional written submissions had been received.

55. Statements were made by representatives of Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, the Republic of Korea, South Africa and Uganda.

56. In addition to the statements by Parties presented orally, written statements were submitted by the Dominican Republic, Ghana and Portugal (on behalf of the European Union and its member States) and made available on the meeting web page.

57. Statements were also made by representatives of the CBD Women's Caucus, IIFB, the Institut de Recherche en Sciences de la Santé (also on behalf of the Outreach Network for Gene Drive Research) and the Third World Network (TWN).

58. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that she would prepare a revised draft recommendation for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body, taking into account the views expressed orally by the Parties or supported by them and the comments received in writing, during the informal session in March and at the current meeting.

59. The Subsidiary Body considered the draft recommendation prepared by the Chair at the seventh plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 11 June 2021.

60. Introducing the draft recommendation, the Chair noted that the Executive Secretary would prepare an update to the analysis supporting the fourth assessment and review of the Protocol should 80 per cent of fourth national reports on the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol be received, and would make that update available for the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

61. Statements were made by representatives of Brazil, Colombia, Japan, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union and its member States), South Africa and the United Kingdom.

62. The Subsidiary Body resumed consideration of the draft recommendation prepared by the Chair at the eighth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 12 June 2021. Following an exchange of views, the Subsidiary Body approved the draft recommendation, as orally amended, as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.2, for formal adoption at a later stage.

63. The Subsidiary Body resumed its consideration of the item at the ninth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 28 March 2022, and adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.2 as recommendation 3/2. The recommendation is set out in section I of the present report.

#### **ITEM 5. POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK**

64. The Subsidiary Body on Implementation took up agenda item 5 at the first plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 16 May 2021. In considering the item, the Subsidiary Body had before it a note by the Executive Secretary providing an overview of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework process (CBD/SBI/3/4), including elements of a draft recommendation, as well as two addenda to that document: one on communication for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (CBD/SBI/3/4/Add.1) and the other setting out a draft outline of a post-2020 gender plan of action (CBD/SBI/3/4/Add.2/Rev.1). The Subsidiary Body also had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on the implementation plan and capacity-building action plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (CBD/SBI/3/18).

65. The Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework made an introductory presentation on their expectations for the outcome of the current meeting. Many items on the agenda for the meeting were critical for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. As noted in the scenario note for part I of the meeting (CBD/SBI/3/1/Add.2), the associated issues related to the post-2020 framework should be discussed under the relevant agenda items rather than under agenda item 5. To ensure that all elements important for the refining of the updated zero draft of the framework were covered, the Co-Chairs had drawn up and circulated a list of questions a few months earlier (CBD/SBI/3/4, annex); the questions were not intended to be answered individually but, rather, to serve as a general checklist for interventions under relevant agenda items.

66. The Co-Chairs noted that, in their view, some agenda items, such as resource mobilization and mainstreaming, were directly related to the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, while others, such as planning, reporting and review, were closely related to the framework and were referenced in the current updated zero draft. The rationale was to create a framework for all, through the use of generic language that was applicable beyond the Convention, and to allow the framework to evolve over its 10-year life through decisions of the Conference of the Parties. Bearing those considerations in mind during the deliberations of the Open-ended Working Group would help ensure coherence and completeness. Finally, implementation was a key aspect, and the lessons learned from implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 should be taken into account.

67. The Subsidiary Body resumed its consideration of agenda item 5 at the fourth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 28 May 2021.

68. Ms. Anne Teller, a co-lead of the Second Consultation Workshop of Biodiversity-related Conventions on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (Bern II), reported on the outcome of the workshop (CBD/SBI/3/INF/29), also of relevance under agenda items 7, 8, 9 and 11 of the current meeting.

69. A regional statement was made by the representative of the European Union (also on behalf of its member States).

70. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Malawi, Mexico, Peru, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union and its member States), South Africa, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

71. The Chair noted that the representatives of the following Parties also added comments in the chat function: Australia, Chile, Colombia, Morocco, Peru, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union and its member States), Togo and Uganda.

72. A statement was also made by the representative of IIFB.

73. The Subsidiary Body resumed its consideration of agenda item 5 at the fifth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 29 May 2021.

74. A statement was made by the representative of Costa Rica.

75. In addition to the statements by Parties presented orally, written statements were submitted by Norway and Viet Nam and made available on the meeting web page.

76. A statement was made by the representative of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women).

77. Statements were also made by representatives of the CBD Women's Caucus, GYBN, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) and the New Wind Association.

78. In addition to the statements by observers presented orally, written statements were also submitted by the Earth Law Center (also on behalf of Earth Advocacy Youth, Rights of Mother Earth and Rights of Nature Sweden), the International Union of Biological Sciences, and World Animal Protection and were made available on the meeting web page.

79. The Chair noted that representatives of the following Parties had made comments using the chat function: Canada, Colombia, European Union (also on behalf of its member States), Morocco, Peru, South Africa, Switzerland and Uganda.

#### **A. Other matters related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework**

80. Following the exchange of views at the fifth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 29 May 2021, the Chair noted that many Parties had called for more time for input on the post-2020 gender plan of action, with some proposing the establishment of a contact group and others calling for intersessional work for that purpose. Given the limited time available at the current meeting, she said that she would prepare a draft recommendation on the matter.

81. At the ninth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 13 June 2021, the Subsidiary Body agreed to defer consideration of the draft recommendation submitted by the Chair, on other matters related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (CBD/SBI/3/CRP.9), until part II of the meeting, to be held in person at a later date.

82. The draft recommendation on other matters related the post-2020 global biodiversity framework made reference to a gender plan of action for the post-2020 period and a framework for a communication strategy, both of which were to be developed by the Secretariat prior to part II of the meeting.

#### *Draft post-2020 gender plan of action*

83. At the third plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 18 March 2022, the Subsidiary Body considered the first draft of a post-2020 gender plan of action (CBD/SBI/3/4/Add.2/Rev.2), developed by the Secretariat during the intersessional period. The document included proposed elements for a draft recommendation to replace the draft recommendation in document CBD/SBI/3/CRP.9.

84. Regional statements were made by the representatives of the European Union (on behalf of the European Union and its member States) and Malawi (on behalf of the African Group).

85. Further statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, India, Kenya, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, South Africa, Sudan, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe.

86. Statements were also made by the representatives of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women).

87. Statements were made by the representatives of Avaaz, the CBD Women's Caucus and IIFB.

88. The Subsidiary Body agreed to establish a contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Scott Wilson (Canada) and Ms. Melissa Laverde (Colombia), to pursue the discussion.

89. At the fourth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 22 March 2022, one of the co-chairs of the contact group reported on the progress made since the previous plenary session.
90. Following the report of the contact group, the Subsidiary Body agreed to establish a group of friends of the Chair, led by Ms. Camila Zepeda Lizama (Mexico), to continue the discussion.
91. At the sixth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 24 March 2022, Ms. Zepeda Lizama reported on the progress made since the fourth plenary session.
92. At the seventh plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 26 March 2022, the Subsidiary Body considered a draft recommendation, submitted by the Chair, on a gender plan of action for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.
93. Following an exchange of views, the draft recommendation, as orally amended, was approved for formal adoption by the Subsidiary Body as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.12.
94. At the ninth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 28 March 2022, the Subsidiary Body adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.12, as orally amended, as recommendation 3/3. The recommendation is set out in section I of the present report.

*Draft framework for a communication strategy*

95. At the third plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 18 March 2022, the Subsidiary Body considered a framework for a communication strategy for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (CBD/SBI/3/4/Add.1/Rev.1), prepared by the Secretariat during the intersessional period.
96. Regional statements were made by the representatives of the European Union (on behalf of the European Union and its member States) and Uganda (on behalf of the African Group).
97. Statements were also made by the representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Belize, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, the Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Malawi, Mexico, Namibia, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and the United Kingdom.
98. Further statements were made by the representatives of the CBD Women's Caucus, GYBN and IIFB.
99. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that she would prepare a revised text for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body, taking into account the views expressed orally by the Parties, or supported by them, and the comments received in writing.
100. At the seventh plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 26 March 2022, the Subsidiary Body considered the revised text submitted by the Chair, on communication for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.
101. Following an exchange of views, the draft framework for a communication strategy, as orally amended, was approved for formal adoption by the Subsidiary Body as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.14.
102. At the tenth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 28 March 2022, the Subsidiary Body adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.14, as orally amended, as recommendation 3/5. The recommendation is set out in section I of the present report.

*Periodicity of meetings of the Conference of the Parties*

103. At the eighth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 28 March 2022, the Subsidiary Body considered a draft recommendation on other matters related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (CBD/SBI/3/CRP.9) and approved it, as orally amended, for formal adoption by the Subsidiary Body as recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.20, on the periodicity of meetings of the Conference of the Parties.
104. At the tenth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 28 March 2022, the Subsidiary Body adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.20 as recommendation 3/19. The recommendation is set out in section I of the present report.

## **B. Implementation plan and capacity-building action plan for the Cartagena Protocol**

105. Following the exchange of views at the fifth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 29 May 2021, the Chair established a contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Rigobert Ntep (Cameroon) and Ms. Rita Andorkó (Hungary), with a mandate to review and agree on the structure and content of the implementation plan and capacity-building action plan for the Cartagena Protocol, working on the basis of the note by the Executive Secretary (CBD/SBI/3/18).

106. At the ninth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 13 June 2021, the co-chairs of the contact group reported on the work of the group. The outcome of the group's deliberations was reflected in a draft recommendation prepared by the Chair for consideration in plenary.

107. The Subsidiary Body agreed to defer consideration of the draft recommendation submitted by the Chair, on the implementation plan and capacity-building plan for the Cartagena Protocol (CBD/SBI/3/CRP.14), until part II of the meeting, to be held in person at a later date.

108. During approval of the report at the ninth plenary session of part I of the meeting, the representative of Portugal, speaking on behalf of the European Union and its member States, noted that, in their opening remarks, they had stated that they were strongly in favour of separating the implementation plan and the capacity-building action plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and its Supplementary Protocol into two stand-alone documents and that the two plans should be directed to individual decisions under their respective agenda items at the tenth meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol. The representative noted that the contact group had discussed a non-paper which separated the capacity-building action plan from the implementation plan; however, it had not been possible to discuss the capacity-building action plan, especially the addition of indicators, in detail during the meetings of the contact group.

109. At the second plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 14 March 2022, the Subsidiary Body agreed to reconvene the contact group established during part I of the meeting to pursue discussion of the draft recommendation on the implementation plan and capacity-building plan for the Cartagena Protocol (CBD/SBI/3/CRP.14). The contact group would focus on two issues: the indicators and actors in the table of the capacity-building action plan; and the question of whether the plans should be adopted in one decision or two. The co-chairs of the contact group would issue a non-paper to support the discussion.

110. At the seventh plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 26 March 2022, the Subsidiary Body considered a revised draft recommendation submitted by the Chair following discussion in the contact group.

111. Following an exchange of views, the revised draft recommendation on the implementation plan and capacity-building plan for the Cartagena Protocol, as orally amended, was approved for formal adoption by the Subsidiary Body as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.11.

112. At the ninth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 28 March 2022, the Subsidiary Body adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.11, as orally amended, as recommendation 3/4. The recommendation is set out in section I of the present report.

### **ITEM 6. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND THE FINANCIAL MECHANISM**

113. The Subsidiary Body on Implementation took up agenda item 6 at the second plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 17 May 2021.

114. With respect to resource mobilization, the Subsidiary Body had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on the matter (CBD/SBI/3/5), including elements of a draft recommendation. It also had before it three addenda on the work of the expert panel on resource mobilization, setting out a summary of the panel's first report (CBD/SBI/3/5/Add.1), the preliminary second report (CBD/SBI/3/5/Add.2)<sup>187</sup> and the third report (CBD/SBI/3/5/Add.3). In addition, relevant reports received from organizations were posted on the website of the meeting, under "other" documents.

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<sup>187</sup> The second report was characterized as preliminary because relevant analyses, such as the needs assessment for the eighth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, were still under way at the time of submission of the report. The final report would be submitted to the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting.

115. With respect to the financial mechanism, the Subsidiary Body had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on the matter (CBD/SBI/3/6), including suggested elements of a draft recommendation. It also had before it addenda setting out the preliminary report of the Global Environment Facility (CBD/SBI/3/6/Add.1), with the annexed list of projects and programmes approved during the reporting period issued separately (CBD/SBI/3/INF/7); the executive summary of the interim report on the full assessment of funding necessary and available for the implementation of the Convention for the eighth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility (July 2022 to June 2026) (CBD/SBI/3/6/Add.2), with the full report set out in document CBD/SBI/3/INF/24; and elements of advice from biodiversity-related conventions pursuant to decision XIII/21, paragraph 9 (CBD/SBI/3/6/Add.3), with the submissions received set out in document CBD/SBI/3/INF/23. A link to a planning note for the eighth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund (GEF/R.8/Rev 01) was also provided on the meeting website, under “other” documents.

116. Introducing the item, the Chair recalled that the topic had been considered during the informal session, on 9 March 2021, at which time representatives of 20 Parties and regional groups and 8 observers had made statements and 1 additional submission had been received in writing.

117. Regional statements were made by the representatives of Kuwait (on behalf of Asia and the Pacific) and Portugal (on behalf of the European Union and its member States).

118. Statements were also made by representatives of Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, South Africa, the Sudan, Switzerland, Uganda and the United Kingdom.

119. Statements were made by the representatives of the United Nations Development Programme and the Secretariat of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals.

120. Further statements were made by representatives of Avaaz, the Business for Nature Coalition, the CBD Alliance, the CBD Women’s Caucus, GYBN, IUCN, the University of Cambridge Conservation Leadership Alumni Network and the World Wide Fund for Nature (also on behalf of Avaaz, BirdLife International, Conservation International, The Nature Conservancy and the Wildlife Conservation Society).

121. In addition to the statements by observers presented orally, written statements were submitted by the International Union of Biological Sciences (on behalf of the virtual sessions of the joint fifth Science-Policy Forum for Biodiversity and eighth International Conference on Sustainability Science) and the secretariat of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and were made available on the meeting web page.

122. Following the exchange of views at the second plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 17 May 2021, the Chair established a contact group, co-chaired by Ms. Ines Verleye (Belgium) and Ms. Teona Karchava (Georgia), with the mandate to address the contentious issues in the draft recommendations on the financial mechanism and on resource mobilization and prepare a revised draft recommendation on each aspect. As the recommendations of the Subsidiary Body would likely not be adopted until after the third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, the group should also suggest a way forward to allow for the Subsidiary Body to provide timely advice on elements relevant to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

123. At the second plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 14 March 2022, the Subsidiary Body agreed to reconvene the contact group established at part I of the meeting to continue its work, with Mr. Shonisani Munzhedzi (South Africa) replacing Ms. Teona Karchava (Georgia) as co-chair to Ms. Ines Verleye (Belgium).

#### **A. Resource mobilization**

124. At the sixth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 30 May 2021, the co-chairs of the contact group reported on the work of the group and noted that they would prepare a document synthesizing the views expressed by Parties on the resource mobilization component of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

125. At the ninth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 13 June 2021, the co-chairs of the contact group introduced the draft recommendation on resource mobilization, noting that agreement had been reached on how intersessional work would be referenced. They also presented a revised text of draft elements on resource mobilization, prepared by them, which was a synthesis of the views expressed by the Parties. The purpose of the document was to provide advice on key elements, and their interdependencies, for the Co-Chairs of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework to use when developing the first draft of the framework. The draft elements had not been negotiated by Parties and there was no implication that agreement or consensus had been reached on any part of the text. The document was not intended to replace the interventions made by Parties and observers, which would also be made available to the Co-Chairs of the Working Group, together with the recommendations of the expert panel on resource mobilization.

126. The Chair said that she would transmit the co-chairs' text of draft elements on resource mobilization to the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

127. The Subsidiary Body agreed to defer consideration of the draft recommendation on resource mobilization submitted by the Chair (CBD/SBI/3/CRP.15) until part II of the meeting, to be held in person at a later date.

128. At the fourth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 22 March 2022, one of the co-chairs of the contact group reported on the group's deliberations on resource mobilization. He indicated that several representatives had introduced new proposals during the discussions in the contact group, which the co-chairs of the contact group proposed to add to the draft recommendation in a new section on "additional elements". As the proposals were substantial, the co-chairs suggested that they not be taken up at the current meeting but rather be further discussed prior to and during part II of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

129. At the seventh plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 26 March 2022, the Subsidiary Body considered a draft recommendation on resource mobilization, submitted by the Chair following discussion in the contact group and approved it, as orally amended, for formal adoption by the Subsidiary Body as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.9.

130. At the ninth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 28 March 2022, the Subsidiary Body considered draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.9.

131. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia and Switzerland.

132. At the tenth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 28 March 2022, the Subsidiary Body adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.9, as orally amended, as recommendation 3/6. The recommendation is set out in section I of the present report.

## **B. Financial mechanism**

133. At the sixth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 30 May 2021, the co-chairs of the contact group reported on the work of the group. The outcome of the group's deliberations on the financial mechanism was reflected in a draft recommendation prepared by the Chair for consideration in plenary. The co-chairs noted that elements of the draft recommendation set out in document CBD/SBI/3/6 relating to intersessional work had not been addressed in this draft recommendation since the recommendation would not be adopted until a later stage.

134. At the ninth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 13 June 2021, the Subsidiary Body considered the draft recommendation on the financial mechanism that had been prepared earlier by the contact group. In introducing the draft recommendation, the Chair referred to paragraph 3, which noted that the interim report of the assessment was based on limited data from a small number of GEF recipient countries. This had been because of the low level of responses to the questionnaire concerning GEF-8 funding needs. The Secretariat would follow up on this, and the Chair encouraged relevant Parties to complete the questionnaire as soon as possible, so that the Secretariat and expert group could update the analysis before the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The Chair also noted that the mandate for the preparation of the draft four-year outcome-oriented framework, in paragraph 17 of decision 14/23, had been given to the Subsidiary Body on



Implementation, and that the draft should be aligned with the draft post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Given this, she noted that it would be appropriate for the Subsidiary Body to consider this matter at its resumed session. Therefore, to facilitate this, the Secretariat would prepare a document for the resumed session of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation containing draft options/elements for the four-year framework. That would be done in the light of the views of Parties expressed at the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body and, as applicable, elements of advice submitted by the biodiversity-related conventions pursuant to paragraph 9 of decision XIII/21.

135. Following an exchange of views, the Subsidiary Body approved the draft recommendation, as orally amended, as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.3, for formal adoption at a later stage.

136. At the second plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 14 March 2022, the Subsidiary Body resumed its discussions regarding the financial mechanism. The Subsidiary Body had before it several new documents for its consideration, including the executive summary of the report of the full assessment of the funds needed for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols during the eighth GEF replenishment period (CBD/SBI/3/6/Add.2/Rev.1), with the full report set out in document CBD/SBI/3/INF/44; and draft proposals for a four-year framework of programme priorities for the eighth replenishment period (CBD/SBI/3/6/Add.4). It also had before it two new information documents: one containing additional submissions received from biodiversity-related conventions pursuant to paragraph 9 of decision XIII/21 (CBD/SBI/3/INF/43); and another on aligning the Conference of the Parties' guidance to GEF with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (CBD/SBI/3/INF/45).

137. A regional statement was made by the representative of France (on behalf of the European Union and its member States).

138. Statements were also made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Gabon, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Jordan, Mexico, Namibia, Palestine, Peru, the Russian Federation, Sudan, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

139. The representative of the Russian Federation asked that the following statement be included in the present report:

“In order for all Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to fully implement the Convention and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, it is essential to make effective and full use of the Convention's financial mechanism, in full accordance with Article 21 of the Convention. All countries entitled to use Global Environment Facility funding must have full access to its resources through the project cycle as per the established rules and not on the basis of unilateral biased political decisions outside the Global Environment Facility. The application of punitive restrictions with respect to a number of the Parties to the Convention threatens the very integrity and the future of the Convention itself and its full implementation.”

140. A further statement was made by the representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

141. A statement was made by the representative of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization.

142. At the fourth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 22 March 2022, one of the co-chairs of the contact group reported on the group's deliberations on the financial mechanism, and more specifically on a draft recommendation on a four-year framework of programme priorities for the eighth GEF replenishment period; the framework would ultimately form part of the guidance of the Conference of the Parties to GEF.

143. At the sixth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 24 March 2022, the co-chair of the contact group reported on the further progress made since the fourth plenary session.

144. At the seventh plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 26 March 2022, the Subsidiary Body considered a draft recommendation on elements of guidance to the Global Environment Facility, prepared by

the Chair on the basis of the work done in the contact group, and approved it for formal adoption as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.10.

145. At the ninth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 28 March 2022, the Subsidiary Body adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.10, as well as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.3, approved at part I of the meeting, as orally amended, combined as recommendation 3/7. The recommendation is set out in section I of the present report.

**ITEM 7. CAPACITY-BUILDING, TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC  
COOPERATION, TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER, KNOWLEDGE  
MANAGEMENT, AND COMMUNICATION**

146. The Subsidiary Body on Implementation took up agenda item 7 at the second plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 17 May 2021. In considering the item, the Subsidiary Body had before it notes by the Executive Secretary on (a) capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer (CBD/SBI/3/7),<sup>188</sup> including elements of a draft recommendation on those topics, with addenda setting out the draft long-term strategic framework for capacity development to support the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (CBD/SBI/3/7/Add.1) and the updated draft proposals to strengthen technical and scientific cooperation programmes (CBD/SBI/3/7/Add.2); (b) on knowledge management and the clearing-house mechanism (CBD/SBI/3/8), including elements of a draft decision for the Conference of the Parties, with an addendum setting out the draft knowledge management component of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (CBD/SBI/3/8/Add.1); (c) on communication (CBD/SBI/3/9), including suggested elements of a draft recommendation; and (e) on the evaluation report of the strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing (CBD/SBI/3/16), including elements of a draft decision for the Conference of the Parties.

147. The Subsidiary Body also had before it information documents setting out: (a) an evaluation of the strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (CBD/SBI/3/INF/1); (b) a report on the study to inform the preparation of a long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020 (CBD/SBI/3/INF/9); (c) a preliminary final report on the implementation of the short-term action plan (2017–2020) to enhance and support capacity-building for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols (CBD/SBI/3/INF/14); (d) proposals for an inclusive process to review and renew technical and scientific cooperation programmes (CBD/SBI/3/INF/15); (e) options for institutional mechanisms to facilitate technical and scientific cooperation under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD/SBI/3/INF/16); (f) a preliminary list of relevant institutional arrangements and networks for facilitating technical and scientific cooperation at the global, regional and subregional levels (CBD/SBI/3/INF/17); and (g) a progress report on technical and scientific cooperation and the Bio-Bridge Initiative (CBD/SBI/3/INF/18).

148. Introducing the item, the Chair recalled that the topic had been considered during the informal session, on 10 and 11 March 2021, at which time representatives of 19 Parties and regional groups and 9 observers had made statements and 2 additional submissions had been received in writing.

149. Regional statements were made by representatives of Antigua and Barbuda (on behalf of Caribbean small island developing States), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (on behalf of the African Group), Palau (on behalf of the Pacific island countries, noting the neutral position of Fiji) and Portugal (on behalf of the European Union and its member States).

150. The Subsidiary Body continued its consideration of the agenda item at the third plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 18 May 2021.

151. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Samoa, South Africa, Switzerland and Uganda.

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<sup>188</sup> Footnote 38 on page 8 of the document is superseded by a new funding agreement for the second phase of the Bio-Bridge Initiative (2021–2025) signed by the Government of the Republic of Korea.

152. In addition to the statements by Parties presented orally, a written statement was submitted by the United Kingdom and made available on the meeting web page.

153. Statements were also made by representatives of the Barnes Hill Community Development Organization, the CBD Alliance, the CBD Women's Caucus, DHI Water and Environment, the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF), GYBN, IIFB, IUCN and the International Union of Biological Sciences (on behalf of the virtual sessions of the joint fifth Science-Policy Forum for Biodiversity and eighth International Conference on Sustainability Science).

#### **A. Capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer**

154. Following the exchange of views at the third plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 18 May 2021, the Chair established a contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Hayo Haanstra (the Netherlands), Mr. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah (Ghana) and Ms. Laura Bermudez (Colombia), to address the contentious issues in the elements of the draft recommendations contained in the note by the Executive Secretary (CBD/SBI/3/7).

155. At the sixth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 30 May 2021, the co-chairs of the contact group reported on the work of the group, noting that they needed more time to complete their work.

156. At the eighth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 12 June 2021, the co-chairs of the contact group reported on the work of the group, noting that the group had not had sufficient time to discuss all the proposed elements of the draft recommendation, as mandated, but also that the outcome of the deliberations were reflected in a draft recommendation submitted by the Chair for consideration in plenary. The representative of Argentina subsequently noted that, during the contact group sessions, some delegations had had connectivity issues that had prevented them from participating fully.

157. The Subsidiary Body agreed to defer consideration of the draft recommendation submitted by the Chair on capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer (CBD/SBI/3/CRP.13), until part II of the meeting, to be held in person at a later date.

158. At the second plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 14 March 2022, the Subsidiary Body agreed to reconvene the contact group established during part I of the meeting to pursue discussion of the draft recommendation on capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer (CBD/SBI/3/CRP.13).

159. At the fourth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 22 March 2022, one of the co-chairs of the contact group reported on the progress made, indicating that although the group had essentially completed its work, the co-chairs would continue to work informally on removing the brackets.

160. At the seventh plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 26 March 2022, the Subsidiary Body considered a revised draft recommendation submitted by the Chair. The revised draft recommendation, as orally amended by the co-chairs of the contact group, was approved for formal adoption by the Subsidiary Body as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.13.

161. At the tenth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 28 March 2022, the Subsidiary Body adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.13, as orally amended, as recommendation 3/8. The recommendation is set out in section I of the present report.

162. During adoption, the representative of the Philippines indicated her willingness to remove the brackets on certain paragraphs in the draft recommendation. As the draft recommendation had already been approved for adoption, the Chair asked her to reserve her comments and to raise them again during discussion on the matter at part II of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

#### **B. Knowledge management and the clearing-house mechanism**

163. Following the exchange of views at the third plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 18 May 2021, the Chair said that she would prepare, on the basis of the elements of a draft decision proposed in document CBD/SBI/3/8, a revised text on knowledge management and the clearing-house mechanism for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body, taking into account the views expressed orally by the Parties or

supported by them and the comments received in writing, during the informal session in March and at the current meeting.

164. At the ninth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 13 June 2021, the Subsidiary Body agreed to defer consideration of the draft recommendation submitted by the Chair, on knowledge management and the clearing-house mechanism (CBD/SBI/3/CRP.4), until part II of the meeting, to be held in person at a later date.

165. During the approval of the report of part I of the meeting, the representative of Canada highlighted the importance of knowledge management and the clearing-house mechanism and of the need to incorporate traditional knowledge, and noted the need to provide an opportunity for indigenous peoples and local communities to express their views, perhaps during the intersessional period.

166. The representative of Portugal (speaking on behalf of the European Union and its member States) noted the good progress that had been made, the need to give relevant input to the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group and their commitment to continue the work of the Working Group.

167. At the ninth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 28 March 2022, the Subsidiary Body considered the draft recommendation on knowledge management and the clearing-house mechanism submitted by the Chair at part I of the meeting (CBD/SBI/3/CRP.4).

168. Statements were made by the representatives of Canada and the European Union (on behalf of the European Union and its member States).

169. At the tenth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 28 March 2022, the Subsidiary Body approved the draft recommendation, as orally amended, for formal adoption by the Subsidiary Body as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.21. It then adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.21 as recommendation 3/10. The recommendation is set out in section I of the present report.

### **C. Communication**

170. Following the exchange of views at the third plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 18 May 2021, the Chair said that she would prepare, on the basis of the suggested elements of a draft recommendation in document CBD/SBI/3/9, a revised text on communication for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body, taking into account the views expressed orally by the Parties or supported by them and the comments received in writing, during the informal session in March and at the current meeting.

171. At the eighth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 12 June 2021, the Subsidiary Body considered a draft recommendation on communication submitted by the Chair. Following an exchange of views, the Subsidiary Body approved the draft recommendation, as orally amended, as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.5, for formal adoption at a later stage.

172. During consideration of the draft recommendation, the representative of Uganda, speaking on behalf of the African Group, stressed the importance of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework for the region, reiterated the position expressed by the Democratic Republic of the Congo during the seventh plenary session and requested that brackets be placed at the beginning and end of the draft recommendation to provide for an opportunity to further consider the issues involved.

173. At the ninth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 28 March 2022, the Subsidiary Body adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.5 as recommendation 3/18. The recommendation is set out in section I of the present report.

### **D. Capacity-building and development to support the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol**

174. Following the exchange of views at the third plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 18 May 2021, the Chair said that she would prepare, on the basis of the elements of a draft decision proposed in document CBD/SBI/3/16, a revised text on capacity-building and development to support the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body, taking into account the

views expressed orally by the Parties or supported by them and the comments received in writing, during the informal session in March and at the current meeting.

175. The Subsidiary Body agreed to defer consideration of the draft recommendation submitted by the Chair, on evaluation of the strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (CBD/SBI/3/CRP.6), until part II of the meeting, to be held in person at a later date.

176. At the fourth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 22 March 2022, the Subsidiary Body considered the draft recommendation on evaluation of the strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, submitted by the Chair during part I of the meeting (CBD/SBI/3/CRP.6).

177. Following an exchange of views, the draft recommendation, as orally amended, was approved for formal adoption by the Subsidiary Body as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.7.

178. At the ninth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 28 March 2022, the Subsidiary Body adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.7 as recommendation 3/9. The recommendation is set out in section I of the present report.

#### **ITEM 8. COOPERATION WITH OTHER CONVENTIONS, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INITIATIVES**

179. The Subsidiary Body on Implementation took up agenda item 8 at the seventh plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 11 June 2021. In considering the item, the Subsidiary Body had before it a progress report by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on mainstreaming biodiversity across agricultural sectors (CBD/SBI/3/INF/6) and a note by the Executive Secretary on the matter (CBD/SBI/3/10), including elements of a draft recommendation. It also had before it a number of information documents, including (a) a report of activities concerning cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and initiatives (CBD/SBI/3/INF/31); (b) a note on progress in implementing actions to enhance synergies among biodiversity-related conventions at the international level (CBD/SBI/3/INF/32); (c) a review of the fifth Joint Work Plan 2011–2020 between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (CBD/SBI/3/INF/33); (d) a report on progress and achievements under the Collaborative Initiative for Tropical Forest Biodiversity (CBD/SBI/3/INF/34); (e) a note on the Collaborative Partnership on Forests work plan 2021–2024 (CBD/SBI/3/INF/35); (f) a review of definitions, data and methods for country-level assessment and reporting of primary forest, prepared as an FAO discussion paper (CBD/SBI/3/INF/36); and (g) the report of the Second Consultation Workshop of Biodiversity-related Conventions on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (Bern II) (CBD/SBI/3/INF/29). Finally, it had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on options for possible elements of work on the links between nature and culture in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (CBD/WG8J/11/5).

180. A regional statement was made by the representative of the European Union (also on behalf of its member States).

181. Statements were also made by representatives of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Switzerland, Uganda and the United Kingdom.

182. In addition to the statements by Parties presented orally, a written statement was submitted by China and made available on the meeting web page.

183. Statements were also made by representatives of the secretariat of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the United Nations Environment Programme.

184. Further statements were made by representatives of the CBD Women's Caucus, IIFB and the New Wind Association.

185. In addition to the statements made orally by observers, written statements were submitted by GYBN and IUCN and were made available on the meeting web page.

186. At the ninth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 13 June 2021, the Chair, after consulting with the Bureau, proposed that the Subsidiary Body resume the first reading of the documents on this agenda item at the resumed formal session of the Subsidiary Body. The Subsidiary Body agreed to defer further consideration of the documents until part II of the meeting, to be held in person at a later date.

187. During the approval of the report on part I of the meeting, the representative of the European Union, also speaking on behalf of its member States, stressed the importance of the issue for the development and implementation of the global biodiversity framework, as had been mentioned in several statements during the first reading of the agenda item, and asked that this be taken into account by the Co-Chairs of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework during the development of the first draft of the framework.

188. The Subsidiary Body resumed its consideration of the item at the third plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 18 March 2022.

189. Regional statements were made by the representatives of the European Union (on behalf of the European Union and its member States) and Ghana (on behalf of the African Group).

190. Statements were also made by the representatives of Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Colombia, Egypt, Gabon, Georgia, India, Mexico, Norway, Palestine, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, South Africa, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zimbabwe.

191. The Subsidiary Body resumed its consideration of the item at the fourth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 22 March 2022.

192. Statements were made by the representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Kenya, Montenegro, Namibia, Nepal, Peru, Serbia and Togo.

193. Statements were also made by the representatives of FAO and UNEP.

194. Further statements were made by the representatives of GYBN, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, IIFB, IUCN and the secretariat of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (also on behalf of the secretariats of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, the International Plant Protection Convention, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, and the International Whaling Commission).

195. Following the discussion, the Chair said that she would prepare a draft recommendation for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body, taking into account the views expressed orally by the Parties, or supported by them, and any comments received in writing.

196. At the eighth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 28 March 2022, the Subsidiary Body took up the draft recommendation submitted by the Chair.

197. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, the European Union (on behalf of the European Union and its member States), Norway, South Africa and the United Kingdom.

198. At the ninth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 28 March 2022, the Subsidiary Body approved the draft recommendation, as orally amended, for formal adoption as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.19.

199. At the tenth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 28 March 2022, the Subsidiary Body adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.19, as orally amended, as recommendation 3/12. The recommendation is set out in section I of the present report.

## **ITEM 9. MECHANISMS FOR REPORTING, ASSESSMENT AND REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION**

200. The Subsidiary Body on Implementation took up agenda item 9 at the third plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 18 May 2021. In considering the item, the Subsidiary Body had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on options to enhance planning, reporting and review mechanisms with a view to strengthening the implementation of the Convention (CBD/SBI/3/11), including elements of a draft recommendation, and addenda on (a) national reporting under the Convention and its Protocols (CBD/SBI/3/11/Add.1); (b) proposed actions to enhance synergies in reporting to biodiversity-related conventions and the Rio conventions (CBD/SBI/3/11/Add.2); and (c) further information and a draft template for the submission of national commitments/contributions to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (CBD/SBI/3/11/Add.3/Rev.1).

201. It also had before it, as information documents, notes by the Executive Secretary on (a) the results of the survey to evaluate the use by Parties of the online reporting tool for the sixth national report (CBD/SBI/3/INF/3); (b) a voluntary peer review of the revision and implementation of the national biodiversity strategic action plan 2016–2022 of Sri Lanka (CBD/SBI/3/INF/4); (c) the data reporting tool for multinational environmental agreements (DaRT) (CBD/SBI/3/INF/8); (d) the updated analysis of experience under the Convention and other processes and considerations for the enhancement of a multidimensional review mechanism (CBD/SBI/3/INF/11); (e) the report of the Second Consultation Workshop of Biodiversity-related Conventions on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (Bern II) (CBD/SBI/3/INF/29); and (f) how to enhance planning, reporting and review mechanisms to strengthen implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD/SBI/3/INF/37).

202. In introducing the item, the Chair recalled that the item had been considered during the informal session, on 11 March 2021, at which time representatives of 19 Parties and regional groups and 6 observers had made statements and 2 additional submissions had been received in writing.

203. A regional statement was made by the representative of Portugal on behalf of the European Union and its member States.

204. Statements were also made by representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Malaysia, Morocco, Norway, Peru, South Africa, Switzerland, Togo, Uganda and the United Kingdom.

205. In addition to the statements by Parties presented orally, written statements were submitted by Canada, Cuba, Georgia and Mexico and made available on the meeting web page.

206. The representative of GYBN also made a statement.

207. In addition to the statement presented orally by an observer, written statements were submitted by the CBD Alliance, the CBD Women's Caucus, Client Earth, IIFB, the New Wind Association, TWN, the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and were made available on the meeting web page.

208. Following the exchange of views, the Chair established a contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Andrew Stott (United Kingdom) and Ms. Gillian Guthrie (Jamaica), to further consider the elements of the draft recommendation on the mechanism for the reporting, assessment and review of implementation.

209. At the sixth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 30 May 2021, the co-chairs of the contact group reported on the work of the group. The outcome of the group's deliberations was reflected in a draft recommendation prepared by the Chair for consideration in plenary, which contained four paragraphs on the use of indicators in reporting and review mechanisms of the Convention that reflected the text of a draft recommendation adopted by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (CBD/SBSTTA/24/L.3).

210. At the ninth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 13 June 2021, the Subsidiary Body agreed to defer consideration of the draft recommendation submitted by the Chair, on options to enhance planning, reporting, and review mechanisms with a view to strengthening the implementation of the Convention (CBD/SBI/3/CRP.5), until part II of the meeting, to be held in person at a later date.

211. During the approval of the report on part I of the meeting, the representative of Canada stressed the importance of the issue for the development and implementation of the global biodiversity framework, and asked that this be taken into account during the development of the first draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

212. At the second plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 14 March 2022, the Subsidiary Body agreed to reconvene the contact group established during part I of the meeting to pursue discussion of the draft recommendation.

213. The draft recommendation made reference to four annexes, only one of which, annex C on national reporting, had been available at part I of the meeting. As requested at part I of the meeting, the Secretariat had developed the other three annexes, and had also updated the annex on national reporting. Thus, four new documents were available for consideration by the Subsidiary Body: a note by the Executive Secretary on national reporting under the Convention, including revised guidance and a draft template for the seventh and eighth national reports (CBD/SBI/3/11/Add.1/Amend.1); draft guidance for updating or revising national biodiversity strategies and action plans in the light of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (CBD/SBI/3/11/Add.4); the modus operandi of the open-ended forum of the Subsidiary Body for country-by-country review of implementation (CBD/SBI/3/11/Add.5); and a note by the Executive Secretary on commitments from actors other than national governments in the context of an enhanced planning, monitoring, review and reporting mechanism (CBD/SBI/3/11/Add.6).

214. At the fourth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 22 March 2022, one of the co-chairs of the contact group reported on the progress made on the draft recommendation, on which its work had yet to be completed.

215. At the eighth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 28 March 2022, one of the co-chairs of the contact group presented a revised draft recommendation submitted by the Chair based on the discussions in the contact group. The representative of Belize, speaking on behalf of the small island developing States of Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Belize, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Maldives, Palau, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Seychelles, Singapore, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago, voiced strong support for the global reporting framework targets for the national biodiversity strategies and action plans targets, which she said should be supported by the clearing-house mechanisms of the Convention as well as by other data reporting and systems. She recommended assessing the lessons learned from the previous methodologies with a view to improving the achievements and effectiveness of reporting frameworks, systems and tools. The current outline targets of the draft global biodiversity framework and the newly incorporated headline indicators would allow the levels of achievement of those targets to be standardized, measured and monitored, but the varying capacities and national circumstances also needed consideration. Consequently, she recommended flexibility when applying the headline indicators based on their adoption within the national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the availability of resources, capacities, technologies and financial mechanisms required for implementation. Following her remarks, the Chair indicated that the statement would be reflected in the present report.

216. Following a discussion, the Subsidiary Body approved the revised draft recommendation, as orally amended, for formal adoption by the Subsidiary Body as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.15.

217. At the tenth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 28 March 2022, draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.15 was adopted as recommendation 3/11. The recommendation is set out in section I of the present report.

#### **ITEM 10. REVIEW OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROCESSES UNDER THE CONVENTION AND ITS PROTOCOLS**

218. The Subsidiary Body took up agenda item 10 at the fifth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 29 May 2021. In considering the item, the Subsidiary Body had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on the review of the effectiveness of processes under the Convention and its Protocols (CBD/SBI/3/12), including a draft recommendation.



219. Introducing the item, the Chair recalled that the item had been considered during the informal session held on 14 March 2021, at which time representatives of 6 Parties and regional groups and 3 observers had made statements and 1 additional submission had been received in writing.
220. A regional statement was made by the representative of Egypt (on behalf of the African Group).
221. Statements were also made by representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Malaysia and the United Kingdom.
222. In addition to the statements presented orally, a written statement was also submitted by the European Union (also on behalf of its member States) and made available on the meeting web page.
223. A further statement was made by the representative of TWN.
224. A written statement was also submitted by IIFB.
225. The Chair noted that representatives of the following Parties had made comments using the chat function: Australia, Chile, Colombia, the European Union (also on behalf of its member States), Japan and Mexico.
226. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that she would prepare a revised draft recommendation for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body, taking into account the views expressed orally by the Parties or supported by them and the comments received in writing, during the informal session in March and at the current meeting.
227. At the ninth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 13 June 2021, the Subsidiary Body agreed to defer consideration of the draft recommendation submitted by the Chair, on the review of the effectiveness of processes under the Convention and its Protocols (CBD/SBI/3/CRP.10), until part II of the meeting, to be held in person at a later date.
228. The Subsidiary Body considered the draft recommendation at the fourth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 22 March 2022.
229. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, the European Union (on behalf of the European Union and its member States), Ghana, Sudan, Switzerland, Uganda and the United Kingdom.
230. At the sixth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 24 March 2022, the Subsidiary Body approved the draft recommendation, as orally amended, for formal adoption as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.8.
231. At the ninth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 28 March 2022, the Subsidiary Body adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.8, as orally amended, as recommendation 3/13. The recommendation is set out in section I of the present report.

**ITEM 11. MAINSTREAMING OF BIODIVERSITY WITHIN AND  
ACROSS SECTORS AND OTHER STRATEGIC ACTIONS TO  
ENHANCE IMPLEMENTATION**

232. The Subsidiary Body took up agenda item 11 at the fourth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 28 May 2021. In considering the item, the Subsidiary Body had before it notes by the Executive Secretary on a long-term approach to mainstreaming (CBD/SBI/3/13), which summarized the activities and outputs of the Informal Advisory Group established by decision 14/3 and included elements of a draft recommendation; and an action plan for the long-term approach to mainstreaming biodiversity (CBD/SBI/3/13/Add.1). It also had before it the following information documents: (a) a compilation of relevant sources of information for the action plan for the long-term approach to mainstreaming biodiversity (CBD/SBI/3/INF/21); (b) an FAO report on progress on mainstreaming biodiversity across agricultural sectors (CBD/SBI/3/INF/6); and (c) a report on the subnational government experience in mainstreaming biodiversity (CBD/SBI/3/INF/10).
233. The Subsidiary Body also had before it a submission by the United Kingdom on the engagement of subnational governments, cities and other local authorities and a note by the Executive Secretary that compiled

the key elements of the submission, including a draft recommendation prepared by the Government of Scotland and its partners in the Edinburgh Process for Subnational and Local Governments on the Development of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. It also had before it information documents on the Edinburgh Process, including one setting out the Edinburgh Declaration (CBD/SBI/3/INF/25) and another with the plan of action consultation responses (CBD/SBI/3/INF/26).

234. In introducing the item, the Chair recalled that the item had been considered during the informal session, on 11 March 2021, at which time representatives of 22 Parties and regional groups and 6 observers had made statements and 8 additional submissions had been received in writing.

235. The representative of the United Kingdom introduced the submission concerning the engagement of subnational governments, cities and other local authorities and the outcomes of the Edinburgh Process.

236. Regional statements were made by the representatives of Morocco (on behalf of the African Group) and Portugal (on behalf of the European Union and its member States).

237. Statements were also made by representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, South Africa, Switzerland, Uganda and the United Kingdom.

238. Statements were also made by the representatives of the CBD Alliance, the CBD Women's Caucus, FAO, GFC, GYBN, the International Council on Mining and Metals, Local Governments for Sustainability and WBCSD.

239. In addition to the statements presented orally, written statements were also submitted by Conservation International, the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA), the International Union of Biological Sciences, the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and WWF and were made available on the meeting web page.

240. The Chair noted that the representatives of the following Parties had made comments using the chat function: Argentina, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union and its member States), South Africa and Uganda.

#### **A. Mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors**

241. Following the exchange of views during the fourth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 28 May 2021, the Chair said that she would prepare a revised draft recommendation for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body, taking into account the views expressed orally by the Parties or supported by them and the comments received in writing, during the informal session in March and at the current meeting. She said that given the divergent views expressed that she would consult with the Parties when preparing that text.

242. At the sixth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 30 May 2021, the Chair informed the Subsidiary Body that she had established a friends of the chair group to resolve the outstanding issues related to mainstreaming.

243. At the ninth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 13 June 2021, the facilitators of the friends of the chair group, Ms. Juliana Arciniegas (Colombia) and Ms. Laura Bermudez (Colombia), reported on the work of the group. The outcome of the group's deliberations on mainstreaming was reflected in a draft recommendation submitted by the Chair for consideration in plenary. The group had also concluded that the information on the valuable work done on indicators by the Informal Advisory Group should be forwarded for consideration by the Open-ended Working Group at its third meeting, as per the mandate in decision 14/3. Finally, the group had agreed that the Chair should forward annex I of document CBD/SBI/3/13 to the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group, along with a compilation of comments received.

244. The Chair said that she would forward annex I of document CBD/SBI/3/13 to the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group, along with a compilation of comments received.

245. The Subsidiary Body agreed to defer consideration of the draft recommendation submitted by the Chair on a long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming (CBD/SBI/3/CRP.16) until part II of the meeting, to be held in person at a later date.

246. At the sixth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 24 March 2022, the representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia made a statement on the draft recommendation on a long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming, submitted by the Chair during part I of the meeting (CBD/SBI/3/CRP.16).

247. At the eighth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 28 March 2022, the Subsidiary Body approved the draft recommendation, as orally amended, for formal adoption as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.17.

248. At the tenth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 28 March 2022, the Subsidiary Body adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.17 as recommendation 3/15. The recommendation is set out in section I of the present report.

#### **B. Engagement of subnational governments, cities and other local authorities**

249. Following the exchange of views during the fourth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 28 May 2021 the Chair said that she would prepare a revised draft recommendation for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body, taking into account the views expressed orally by the Parties or supported by them and the comments received in writing, during the informal session in March and at the current meeting.

250. At the ninth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 13 June 2021, the Subsidiary Body agreed to defer consideration of the draft recommendation submitted by the Chair, on engagement with subnational governments, cities and other local authorities to enhance implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (CBD/SBI/3/CRP.8), until part II of the meeting, to be held in person at a later date.

251. At the sixth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 24 March 2022, the Subsidiary Body considered the draft recommendation on engagement with subnational governments, cities and other local authorities to enhance implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, submitted by the Chair during part I of the meeting (CBD/SBI/3/CRP.8).

252. Statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, the European Union (on behalf of the European Union and its member States), Mexico, Morocco (also speaking on behalf of the African Group), the Philippines, South Africa and the United Kingdom.

253. At the eighth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 28 March 2022, the Subsidiary Body approved the draft recommendation, as orally amended, for formal adoption as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.16.

254. At the tenth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 28 March 2022, the Subsidiary Body adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.16 as recommendation 3/14. The recommendation is set out in section I of the present report.

#### **ITEM 12. SPECIALIZED INTERNATIONAL ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING INSTRUMENTS IN THE CONTEXT OF ARTICLE 4, PARAGRAPH 4, OF THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL**

255. The Subsidiary Body took up agenda item 12 at the fourth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 29 May 2021. In considering the item, the Subsidiary Body had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on specialized international access and benefit-sharing instruments in the context of Article 4, paragraph 4, of the Nagoya Protocol (CBD/SBI/3/14), including a draft recommendation.

256. In introducing the item, the Chair recalled that the item had been considered during the informal session, on 12 and 14 March 2021, at which time representatives of 11 Parties and regional groups and 3 observers had made statements. No additional submissions had been received in writing.

257. Regional statements were made by the representatives of Malawi (on behalf of the African Group) and the European Union (also on behalf of its member States).

258. Statements were also made by representatives of Argentina, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, South Africa, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

259. A further statement was made by a representative of the secretariat of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

260. Additional statements were made by representatives of the CBD Women's Caucus and TWN.

261. The Chair noted that representatives of the following Parties had made comments using the chat function: Argentina, Malawi, Mexico and Peru.

262. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that she would prepare a revised draft recommendation for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body, taking into account the views expressed orally by the Parties or supported by them and the comments received in writing, during the informal session in March and at the current meeting.

263. At the ninth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 13 June 2021, the Subsidiary Body considered the draft recommendation submitted by the Chair. Following an exchange of views, the Subsidiary Body approved the draft recommendation, as orally amended, as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.6, for formal adoption at a later stage.

264. The Subsidiary Body resumed its consideration of the item at the ninth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 28 March 2022, and adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.6, as orally amended, as recommendation 3/16. The recommendation is set out in section I of the present report.

### **ITEM 13. GLOBAL MULTILATERAL BENEFIT-SHARING MECHANISM (ARTICLE 10 OF THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL)**

265. The Subsidiary Body took up agenda item 13 at the fifth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 29 May 2021. It had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on the matter (CBD/SBI/3/15), including suggested elements of a recommendation, as well as an addendum with a peer-reviewed study to identify specific cases of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that occur in transboundary situations or for which it is not possible to grant or obtain prior informed consent (CBD/SBI/3/15/Add.1).

266. In her introduction to the item, the Chair recalled that it had been considered during the informal session, on 14 March 2021, at which time interventions had been heard from nine Parties and regional groups and two observers, with one additional written submission.

267. Regional statements were made by representatives of South Africa (on behalf of the African Group) and the European Union (also on behalf of its member States).

268. Statements were also made by representatives of Brazil, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

269. A further statement was made by a representative of the secretariat of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

270. A statement was also made by a representative of the CBD Women's Caucus.

271. Following the exchange of views, the Chair established a contact group co-chaired by Mr. S. Kerketta (India) and Mr. Thomas Greiber (Germany) to pursue the discussion.

272. At the ninth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 13 June 2021, the co-chairs of the contact group reported on the work of the group. The co-chairs noted that, during the first meeting of the contact group, a proposal had been made to present the draft decision as a decision for the Conference of the Parties to the Convention rather than as a decision for the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol. However, this could not be considered given that the contact group had been established under the Nagoya Protocol. The outcome of the group's deliberations was reflected in a draft recommendation prepared by the Chair for consideration in plenary.

273. The Subsidiary Body agreed to defer consideration of the draft recommendation submitted by the Chair on the global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism (CBD/SBI/3/CRP.12) until part II of the meeting, to be held in person at a later date. Africa requested that the text of the draft recommendation be brought to the attention of the Co-Chairs of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework for consideration under the item on digital sequence information during third meeting of the Working Group.

274. The Subsidiary Body considered the draft recommendation at the ninth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 28 March 2022.

275. The representative of Namibia made a statement on behalf of the African Group, which the Chair said would be reflected in the present report. In her statement, she said that a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism would ensure that the benefits derived from the use of genetic resources beyond the usual bilateral access and benefit sharing model of the Nagoya Protocol also advance the first two objectives of the Convention. Parties would also be assisted in discharging some of their obligations under the Nagoya Protocol, and users would be provided with increased legal certainty regarding the utilization of genetic resources. Benefit-sharing under Article 10 of the Nagoya Protocol also supported the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and was thus linked to the objectives of the Convention.

276. The representative of Peru, in a statement that the Chair said would also be reflected in the present report, made reference to the composition of the proposed technical expert group, saying that it would be important for the experts to have ample experience and be selected by the Parties. They should also be selected in a regionally balanced way and include representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities.

277. The Subsidiary Body then approved the draft recommendation for formal adoption as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.18.

278. At the tenth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 28 March 2022, draft recommendation CBD/SBI/3/L.18 was adopted as recommendation 3/17. The recommendation is set out in section I of the present report.

#### **ITEM 14. ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY MATTERS**

279. The Subsidiary Body took up agenda item 14 at the ninth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 13 June 2021. It had before it a revised note by the Executive Secretary on the trends in the budgets of the Convention and its Protocols (CBD/SBI/3/17/Rev.1), providing an update on the financial and administrative matters of the Secretariat for the period from January 2019 to 31 December 2020. Relevant information on administrative and financial matters, such as the contribution tables, financial statements and audit reports, was available on the Convention's website at <https://www.cbd.int/information/adm-fin/>.

280. The Subsidiary Body had taken up agenda item 14 at part I of the meeting and had completed its consideration of the item at that time. Accordingly, it did not address the item at part II of its meeting.

#### **ITEM 15. OTHER MATTERS**

281. No other matters were raised.

#### **ITEM 16. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT**

282. At the ninth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 13 June 2021, following an introduction by the Rapporteur, the report of part I of the meeting (CBD/SBI/3/Part1/L.1/Rev.1) was approved by the Subsidiary Body with the understanding that it would be completed to reflect the proceedings of the session and that the full report of the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body would be considered and adopted at a resumed session. A list of intersessional work arising from part I of the meeting is provided in the annex to the present report.

283. The Chair said that she would draw the attention of the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework to the proceedings of the meeting, the documents prepared and the statements made, so that they could take them into account, as appropriate, in preparing the first draft of the framework ahead of the third meeting of the Working Group, in August.

284. The report of part II of the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body was adopted at the tenth plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 28 March 2022, on the basis of the draft prepared by the Rapporteur (CBD/SBI/3/Part2/L.1), as orally amended, on the understanding that the Rapporteur would be entrusted with its finalization. The final report of part II of the meeting would be combined with the report of part I of the meeting.

285. Following the adoption of the report of part II of the meeting, the representative of the European Union made a statement on behalf of the European Union and its member States, asking that it be reflected in the report. The European Union and its member States were, he said, committed to advancing peace, reconciliation, democracy and human rights, which was the path they believed in and would continue to follow, and from his perspective, the unprovoked attack by the Russian Federation on Ukraine, with its consequences for the people and environment of Ukraine, had been a dark cloud over the meeting. He and his delegation had listened with concern to the statements made by the representatives of the Russian Federation trying to justify the war of aggression with unsubstantiated claims and considered it very important that the reports of the meetings of the bodies under the Convention very clearly reflected those statements as being statements by one Party trying to justify an act of aggression that had been condemned by an overwhelming majority in the General Assembly of the United Nations. The same applied to the comments by the representative of the Russian Federation at the occasion of the election of the Bureau members of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, which he said showed a profound disregard for universally established practices and principles governing work in multilateral forums when it came to the representation of the Central and Eastern European Group in bureaux of multilateral environmental agreements and United Nations bodies: it was the consistent practice that States members of the European Union that were also members of the Central and Eastern European Group could routinely assume positions in the respective bureaux, and the European Union delegation was leaving the meeting with the assumption that the practice would henceforth also continue to be respected and implemented in the context of the Convention.

286. The representative of New Zealand, speaking also on behalf of Australia, Canada, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Monaco, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, said that she endorsed the statement made by the representative of the European Union.

287. The representative of the Russian Federation, exercising her right of reply, said that, at the outset of the proceedings, she had made the position of the Russian Federation clear and had explained the rationale for initiating the military operation, with reference to Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

#### **ITEM 17. CLOSURE OF THE MEETING**

288. As indicated in the scenario note for part I of the meeting (CBD/SBI/3/1/Add.2) and described in paragraph 1 above, the Subsidiary Body agreed, at the ninth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 13 June 2021, to suspend its third meeting and resume it at a later date. The meeting was suspended at 2.15 p.m. (UTC) (10.15 a.m. Montreal time) on 13 June 2021.

289. At the tenth plenary session of part II of the meeting, following the customary exchange of courtesies, the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation was closed at 10 p.m. on Monday, 28 March 2022.

*Annex***LIST OF INTERSESSIONAL WORK ARISING FROM PART I OF THE THIRD MEETING OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON IMPLEMENTATION\*****A. Information to be transmitted to the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework**

<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Information</i>	<i>Reference</i>
All	The interim report on part I of the meeting, the statements made and documents prepared ( <a href="https://www.cbd.int/meetings/SBI-03">https://www.cbd.int/meetings/SBI-03</a> ).	CBD/SBI/3/20 Report on part I of the meeting, paragraph 170
6	A document synthesizing the views expressed by Parties on the resource mobilization component of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.	CBD/SBI/3/20/Add.1 (Co-chairs' text on item 6) Report on part I of the meeting, paragraphs 75, 76 and 77
11	Annex I of document CBD/SBI/3/13 to be forwarded to the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group, along with a compilation of comments received.	Report on part I of the meeting, paragraph 145

**B. Intersessional work to be carried out by the Secretariat**

<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Task</i>	<i>Reference</i>
4	Update to the analysis supporting the fourth assessment and review of the Cartagena Protocol, should 80% of fourth national reports be received (for CP/MOP-10).	Report on part I of the meeting (CBD/SBI/3/20), paragraph 40
5	Draft gender plan of action for the post-2020 period, on the basis of CBD/SBI/3/4/Add.2/Rev.1 and in the light of the comments made during SBI-3, further consultations on this issue and discussions at WG2020-3 (for COP-15)	CBD/SBI/3/CRP.9, footnote 1
5	Framework for a communications strategy, the basis of document CBD/SBI/3/4/Add.1 and in the light of the comments made during SBI-3, further consultations on this issue and discussions at WG2020-3 (for COP-15).	CBD/SBI/3/CRP.9, footnote 2
6	Updated analysis of financial reporting frameworks received by Parties (for COP-15).	CBD/SBI/3/CRP.15, footnote 4
6	Draft terms of reference for a possible ad hoc technical expert group on the financial reporting framework (for COP-15).	CBD/SBI/3/CRP.15, footnote 5
6	Draft additional guidance to the financial mechanism (for COP-15, CP/MOP-10 and NP/MOP-4).	CBD/SBI/3/CRP.7, annex, footnote 9
6	An updated report of the expert panel on the assessment of funding needs for GEF-8, taking into account additional responses by Parties to the questionnaire. (For the resumed session of SBI-3).	Report of part I of the meeting (CBD/SBI/3/20), paragraph 79 CBD/SBI/3/L.3 (financial mechanism)

<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Task</i>	<i>Reference</i>
6	Draft options/elements for the four-year outcome-oriented framework for GEF-8, and related draft additional elements for a draft decision, in light of the views of Parties expressed at SBI-3, and, as applicable, elements of advice submitted by the biodiversity-related conventions pursuant to paragraph 9 of decision XIII/21.	Report of part I of the meeting (CBD/SBI/3/20), paragraph 79 CBD/SBI/3/L.3, footnote 6
9	Draft guidance for updating or revising NBSAPs in the light of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. (Annex A to the proposed draft decision). To be prepared in the light of further discussions, including at WG2020-3 (for COP-15).	CBD/SBI/3/CRP.5, footnote 2
9	Draft template for additional commitments for non-state actors to contribute to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. (Annex B to the proposed draft decision). To be prepared in the light of further discussions, including at WG2020-3 (for COP-15).	CBD/SBI/3/CRP.5, footnote 3
9	Guidelines and the template for the seventh national report (Annex C to the proposed draft decision). To be prepared in the light of further discussions, including at WG2020-3 (for COP-15).	CBD/SBI/3/CRP.5, footnote 4
9	Modus operandi of the open-ended forum of SBI for country-by-country review (Annex D to the proposed draft decision). To be prepared in the light of further discussions, including at WG2020-3 (for COP-15).	CBD/SBI/3/CRP.5, footnote 5

*\*Note:* This annex includes requests agreed by the Subsidiary Body and noted in the report as well as tasks referenced through footnotes to the draft recommendations and decisions. It does not include other requests that were made by individual Parties or groups of Parties.