



COP16 & SBI-5 - Detailed Textual Recommendations

In advance of the Sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP16), ZSL proposes the following detailed policy recommendations. Note: This paper covers topics ZSL views to be of the greatest concern to the negotiations and is not intended to be comprehensive of the [entire COP16 agenda](#).

SBI-5 16–18 October 2024. Cali, Colombia.			
Agenda Item	Recommendations		
<p>Item 2: Review of implementation: progress in national target setting and updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plan</p> <p><u>Relevant documents:</u></p> <p>Review of implementation: progress in national target setting and updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (CBD/SBI/5/2)</p>	<p>EXISTING TEXT CBD/SBI/5/2 – page 8</p>	<p>TEXT SUGGESTIONS</p>	<p>RATIONALE</p>
	<p>4. Urges Parties that have yet not done so to submit their national targets aligned with the Framework as soon as possible using the template adopted in decision 15/6 and the online reporting tool developed by the Secretariat;</p>	<p>4. <i>Notes with concern that [xx] Parties have yet to submit their national targets, and urges them Parties that have yet not done so</i> to submit their national targets aligned with the Framework as soon as possible using the template adopted in decision 15/6 and the online reporting tool developed by the Secretariat;</p>	<p>There is a need for stronger language on the concern about the number of Parties that have not met the National Target deadline.</p>
	<p>5. Encourages Parties that have not yet done so to submit their national biodiversity strategies and action plans as soon as possible, and urges all Parties to do so before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;</p>	<p>5. <i>Encourages</i> Parties that have not yet done so to submit their national biodiversity strategies and action plans as soon as possible, and urges all Parties to do so <u>at the latest by the end of 2025 before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;</u></p>	<p>This addition would set a clear date for the urgent submission of NBSAPs for Parties that have not met the deadline of COP16.</p>
		<p>[x]. <i>Requests the Executive Secretary:</i></p> <p><u>a) To continue to support the implementation of the multidimensional approach for planning, monitoring, reporting and review, in accordance with decision 15/6, including guidance on scientific and technical aspects of national target setting, national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national monitoring and biodiversity financing plans.</u></p>	<p>A new paragraph requesting the executive secretary to respond to the gaps identified in the analysis of submitted biodiversity targets, NBSAPs and the regional dialogues. This will allow for a full understanding of where additional support may need to be directed, and the role the regional groups could play.</p>

COP16
21 October–1 November 2024
Cali, Colombia

Agenda Item	Recommendations		
<p>Item 7. Administration of the Convention and budget for the trust funds</p> <p><u>Relevant Documents:</u> Compilation of draft decisions for the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Page 5 CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1)</p> <p>Proposed budget for the programmes of work of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing for the biennium 2025 2026 (CBD/COP/16/4)</p> <p>16/4/Add.2 Functional review of the Secretariat (CBD/COP/16/4/Add.2)</p>	<p>Ensure that the external in-depth functional review of the Secretariat is undertaken as soon as possible, to ensure that the Secretariat can more clearly support the delivery of the GBF. A role for a specialist on species conservation and recovery is required. Such a role would complement existing positions in climate change and cooperation with other conventions, enabling detailed knowledge of a specific area within the GBF.</p>		
	EXISTING TEXT Page 5 CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1	TEXT SUGGESTIONS	RATIONALE
		<p>To finalise the recruitment of key roles in the Secretariat, and the update of the Secretariat structure call for completion of recruitments agreed at COP15, as well as the external in-depth functional review to take place as soon as possible, through the inclusion of language as follows:</p> <p><u><i>Requests the Executive Secretary to finalise recruitment of staff members to the Secretariat as agreed by the Conference of the Parties in its Decision 15/34.</i></u></p> <p><u><i>Requests the Executive Secretary to complete as a matter of urgency the external in-depth function review of the Structure of the Secretariat as requested by the Conference of the Parties in its Decision 15/34 para.35, in order to respond directly to the delivery of the GBF.</i></u></p> <p>To consider and account for the results of the external in-depth functional review of the structure of the Secretariat:</p>	<p>It is disappointing that the external review of the Secretariat, as requested for consideration at COP16 is yet to be completed.</p> <p>The COP decision on this item should call for this review to be undertaken with urgency, bearing in mind the information in the scoping report in document CBD/COP/16/4/Add.2. This should include a clause that decisions taken on the structure of the Secretariat should respond directly to delivering the GBF as requested in SBI-4 Decision 4/14.</p> <p>In the absence of the external review being completed, key decisions should and can be made on the revision of current positions. Positions previously agreed where there are gaps in support to implementation of the Convention should be completed, including completion of the recruitment of the position to cover the species conservation/global taxonomy initiative. This role is essential to ensure:</p>

		<p><i>Requests the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties to review the outcomes of the external in-depth functional review and support the</i></p> <p><i>Executive Secretary in the preparation of recommendations on the revised structure and its alignment to the GBF for consideration at</i></p> <p><i>SBI-6.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parties have a focal point with whom to discuss their capacity needs and observer implementing partners have a focal point with which they can provide their inputs/ offer support. - The development of a comprehensive strategy for supporting implementation of the species conservation and recovery related elements of the GBF (Goal A & Target 4) as well as ensuring associated species-related activities are integrated across the wider Secretariat programme tasked with delivering the GBF. - That synergies between other conventions and processes are developed and enhanced through liaison with these organisations. - Secretariat involvement and input to/support knowledge exchange, potentially through a dedicated knowledge exchange platform.
<p>Item 8. Progress on the preparation of targets and updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans by Parties in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.</p> <p><u>Relevant Documents:</u> Compilation of draft decisions for the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties</p>	<p>With just five years left to halt and reverse global biodiversity loss, it is critical that governments develop ambitious, globally aligned, and well-resourced and well evidenced national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAP).</p> <p>ZSL recommends the decision text on item 8 should:</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fully reflect the true status of party's national targets and NBSAP's. This should include an assessment of parties that have published targets to achieve the ambitions of the GBF. - Make clear a deadline for party submissions of NBSAP's, to ensure a clear process and timeline is set out re next steps for parties after submitting national targets. To align with the timeline for the 7th and 8th National Reports, all outstanding NBSAP's should be updated by the end of 2025 at the latest. - Highlight the need for NBSAPs to both align with the ambitions of the KM-GBF and integrate biodiversity protection and restoration with action to tackle the climate crisis. Specifically with integrated approaches to NBSAPs and NDCs.

<p>to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Page 7 CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assess how parties' national biodiversity targets and NBSAPs (if published) were developed with a with a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, with a focus on the role of IP's & LC's in decision making given their central role in the protection, restoration and renewal of biodiversity.
<p>Item 9. Digital sequence information on genetic resources.</p> <p><u>Relevant Documents:</u> Compilation of draft decisions for the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Page 8 CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1)</p>	<p>The design of the DSI fund, its funding triggers, allocation of funding, and its management are crucial aspects to be discussed at COP16. We propose the following core principles, to guide the fund's establishment and operation:</p> <p>Core principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The governance and governing rules of the fund should centre the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. - Measures should be in place to protect IP's & LC's traditional knowledge associated with DSI, including safeguards against misappropriation and unauthorised use. <p>Use of the fund:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Funding should be used to support conservation activities, sustainable use and capacity building initiatives. - Funding should be allocated in a fair, equitable, transparent, accountable and gender responsive manner, and systems put in place to ensure accountability to these allocation principals. <p>Allocation of Funds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A significant portion (e.g., 25-30%) of the fund, and non-economic benefits, should be directly accessible to IP's & LC's, to support locally led conservation and sustainable use activities aligned with the GBF. - The remaining funds should be channelled through appropriate national mechanisms (e.g., CBD focal points, national conservation trust funds) to support the implementation of NBSAPs and other GBF-aligned actions, with clear provisions for IP's & LC's participation and benefit-sharing. - Robust Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems should be established to track the use of funds, assess impacts, and ensure accountability at all levels, with particular attention to IP's & LC's perspectives and concerns.
<p>Item 10. Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review.</p> <p>Relevant Documents: Monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/SBSTTA/REC/26/1)</p>	<p>A robust, clear monitoring framework is fundamental to the successful delivery of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. It is essential that the revised monitoring framework is endorsed in full at COP16 to allow Parties to prepare to use it in their 7th National Reports.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adopt in full the revised monitoring framework (CBD/SBSTTA/REC/26/1) and the processes for national reporting and global review of progress through 2026. - Prioritise filling the data gaps identified in Annex III of the 2024 Gap Analysis. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recovering native wild species abundance is a critical measure of success for Goal A and a range of other targets. Therefore, ZSL recommends the addition of the established and globally recognised Living Planet Index as a headline indicator for Goal A, as others have done (Geldmann, et al, 2023).

- We recommend that a **review of the use of the monitoring framework indicators takes place at COP17**, alongside the with the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the GBF.

Rationale:

Measuring national and global collective progress is essential for the implementation and accountability of the KM-GBF.

The 2024 “gap analysis” of the KM-GBF, conducted by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG), identified a range of data areas where we are without effective measures, including on species abundance and protected area quality. To ensure effective implementation and accountability of the KM-GBF, it is critical to address the fundamental gaps that have been identified. We recommend the following actions to remedy these gaps:

Goal A:

- We note with concern the findings of the 2024 “gap analysis” that a “major gap was identified: data on the abundance of native wild species”. As abundance is a key component to Goal A of the KM-GBF, it is central that this gap is filled through the addition of a headline indicator for abundance, in turn informing parties on necessary action.
- We recommend the use of The Living Planet Index, already a component indicator for Goal A, to fill this data gap. This indicator is ready for use, is compiled using national data, and the taxonomic and geographic scope of the Living Planet Index (and national disaggregation) is expected to be substantially expanded in the next few years. Its use as a headline indicator would fill the “major gap” outlined by the gap analysis and allow for assessment of abundance, a vital area currently missing from the monitoring framework.
- The Gap Analysis also identified the need for assessments of ecosystem quality, function and services provided. It is critical that assessments do not only focus on protected area scale, but also quality, to ensure effective implementation for biodiversity restoration and benefits.
- We recommend that the Green Status of Species Index, currently listed as a complementary indicator under Goal B and component indicator under Target 4, be also included under Goal A, where it is appropriate to the aims of the goal. Specifically, as [McGowan et al.](#) note ‘healthy and resilient levels’ could imply that species’ populations are healthy throughout their extant native range and that reintroduction to, and/or natural recolonisation of, as much of the former range as possible is essential to meet this goal. Taken together, this would be equivalent to a species being at least viable, and ideally functional, in each part of its indigenous range, as defined in the IUCN Green Status of Species, which provides a framework for measuring species recovery. ZSL is helping to develop the scientific underpinnings of the Green Status Index of Species Recovery.

Target 3:

- The 2024 ARHEG Gap Analysis statement pertaining to Target 3 highlights the need for assessments of ecosystem quality, function and services provided, all of which are currently lacking. It is critical that assessments of Target 3 do not only focus on protected area scale, but also quality, to ensure effective implementation for biodiversity restoration and benefits.

	<p>Target 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We note with concern that the current headline indicator is only focused on fish species. Full understanding and assessment of the use, harvesting and trade of wild species requires additional headline indicator(s) to be included to fill this taxonomic gap. It may be appropriate to elevate one or more component indicators (such as disaggregation's of the RLI). - A more robust indicator is needed to address these gaps and should be the focus of future work <p>Recommendations for future work on the monitoring framework based on the gap analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Due to the ever-evolving work on the creation, refinement and strengthening of indicators, regular reviews of the monitoring framework, including headline, component and complementary indicators should take place to ensure the best possible science can inform the monitoring and management of biodiversity worldwide. For example, for Target 4, it should be noted that the Red List alone does not sufficiently inform on the recovery of species. The Green Status of Species, currently an adopted Component-level indicator, should in time be able to help assessment progress to this target and, in addition to the Red List, be able to give a more complete view of species recovery.
<p>Item 11. Resource mobilization and financial mechanism</p> <p><u>Relevant Documents:</u> Compilation of draft decisions for the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Page 69 CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1)</p>	<p>"Retain text recognising synergies between biodiversity and climate finance in the preambular text, paragraph 20 and 24, and in Annex I.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Taking note</i> of the increased recognition by the international community of the benefits of synergies between climate change and biodiversity finance • †20. <i>Encourages</i> Parties to continue and intensify their efforts to harness, as appropriate, synergies between climate change and biodiversity finance;† • †24. <i>Requests</i> the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of financial resources: a) To commission or undertake studies on the following: (iv) Synergies between biodiversity and climate finance;†"

<p>Item 12. Capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management.</p> <p><u>Relevant Documents:</u> Compilation of draft decisions for the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Page 99 CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1)</p>	<p>We recommend parties adopt a decision that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scale up species recovery actions: Establish a funded position focused on species conservation and recovery within the CBD Secretariat. - Ensure that the work of the global coordination entity and regional support centres are structured to directly support the delivery of the KM-GBF with dedicated resources (personnel, technical and financial) under each of the Goals. - Establish a dedicated knowledge exchange forum on species conservation and recovery. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A cross-cutting agenda item on species conservation and recovery action under SBSTTA. <p>Rationale: Healthy, diverse, and abundant wild species populations are the building blocks of life. They play a critical role in delivering a range of ecosystem services, from soil formation to water filtration and climate regulation. Species recovery actions require significant holistically implemented actions across the whole KM-GBF, not only siloed into Target 4¹, but highlights its role across all goals and targets of the GBF. A dedicated space within CBD structures is therefore needed to support attention, action, and knowledge sharing on species recovery. A fully mobilised and Global Coordination Entity and revised Programme of Work structure should therefore be considered to fully meet these needs for species recovery action. It should also be noted that the ability of the entity to meet the needs of parties would be bolstered through a restructuring of the programmes of work to align directly with the goals and targets of the KM-GBF.</p> <p>To support COP16 Peace with Nature outcomes – the CBD should recognise the need for resources, capacity and technical support for conflict affected states. The CBD provides an important vehicle for collating expertise and mobilizing funding and technical assistance for conflict-affected states. The CBD could provide technical support, knowledge and skill transfer, and strengthen capacity to enable continued monitoring of biodiversity during conflict. More information on how restoration of biodiversity could be used to build and sustain peace post-conflict can be found in the Nature article, "Conservationists must address how war affects species and ecosystems" Weir et al. 2024.</p>		
	<p>EXISTING TEXT Page 99 CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1</p>	<p>TEXT SUGGESTIONS</p>	<p>RATIONALE</p>
	<p>10. Decides that the global coordination entity of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism will be hosted by [the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity][an international organization with a global mandate];</p>	<p>To ensure that the work of the global coordination entity directly supports the delivery of the KM-GBF, add text in section II, after paragraph 10:</p> <p><u>11. Decides that the global coordination entity of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism will be structured in alignment to the Goals of the KM-GBF. _____ The global coordination entity, alongside the regional support centres, should support Parties to</u></p>	<p>The global coordination entity, alongside the regional support centres, should support Parties to take action to deliver against all the targets of the GBF, in order to meet the 4 Goals.</p> <p>Structuring the work-plan of the entity in alignment with the Goals will help to keep a focus on global objectives.</p>

take action to deliver against all the targets of the GBF, in order to meet the 4 Goals. Structuring the work-plan of the entity in alignment with the Goals will help to keep a focus on global objectives.

Item 13.
Cooperation with international organizations and bodies established under other conventions.

Relevant Documents:

Compilation of draft decisions for the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Page 129 [CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1](#))

Recommendations for decision text:

- Remove all brackets in the draft COP decision
- Retain text that *invites* Parties to **foster stronger synergies in the planning and implementation** of national climate, biodiversity and land restoration plans, and strengthen **coherence among NBSAPs, NDCs and NAPs** (*Paragraph 5 CBD/SBI/REC/4/9*)
- Retain text that *calls upon* Parties to **establish effective coordination processes** to support close collaboration between national focal points of conventions to support coherence in their respective policies, **mainstream biodiversity across relevant sectors**, and improve implementation at the national level (*Paragraph 14 CBD/SBI/REC/4/9*)
- Retain text that *requests* the Executive Secretary to **strengthen collaboration with the secretariats of the UNFCCC and UNCCD**, including exploring the potential for a joint work programme between Rio Conventions (*Paragraph 18(b) CBD/SBI/REC/4/9*)

EXISTING TEXT

(Page 129 [CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1](#))

TEXT SUGGESTIONS

RATIONALE

5. *Invites* Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity that are also Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, to consider, as appropriate, opportunities to **foster stronger synergies and coordination in the planning and implementation of national climate, biodiversity and land restoration plans and strategies and to strengthen, as appropriate, coherence among revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans, the next round of nationally determined contributions and the updated national adaptation plans;**

Retain text in, especially text in **yellow highlight**

Paragraph 5 (on alignment of national plans) is essential because aligning national plans and strategies under the CBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD is a crucial step to ensure that national efforts to tackle both the nature and climate crises – including efforts to monitor actions and impacts – are mutually reinforcing, help ensure efficient policies, and maximise efficient use of resources. Centrally, such alignment enables the creation of national actions that can contribute to climate adaptation and mitigation, while not negatively impacting biodiversity

	<p>11. Encourages Parties, in line with national priorities and circumstances, to raise awareness of their ongoing process for the update or revision of national biodiversity strategies and action plans across various national policy and planning processes, sustainable development strategies, including for poverty eradication, and policy instruments relevant to the implementation of other multilateral environmental agreements;</p>	<p>Retain text, especially text in yellow highlight</p>	<p>Paragraph 11 (highlighting the importance of mainstreaming biodiversity and climate with a whole of government approach). Such an approach is needed as as focusing exclusively on biodiversity and climate outcomes in isolated silos has proven ineffective in meaningfully working to support development, while conserving biodiversity and ecosystem services and tackling climate change.</p> <p>Please also see the links with Item 25, para 6 on page X below.</p>
	<p>13. Invites Parties and other Governments to continue to reinforce actions to enhance synergies at the subnational, national, subregional and regional levels in the implementation of the Framework, the Sustainable Development Goals, the biodiversity-related conventions, the Rio conventions and other relevant multilateral agreements and initiatives, in line with options for action at the national level provided in decision XIII/24, including for facilitating the alignment of financial flows towards their common objectives, in accordance with their national circumstances and priorities;</p>	<p>Retain text, especially text in yellow highlight</p>	<p>Paragraph 13 (on synergies at the subnational, national, subregional and regional levels) showcases the need for biodiversity and climate linkages to be established across all levels of government, and associated financial flows, to deliver meaningful results across climate and nature.</p>
	<p>14. <i>Calls upon</i> Parties, in line with national priorities and circumstances, to establish effective national, regional and subregional coordination processes, mechanisms or approaches to support close collaboration among the national focal points of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols and the national focal points of other conventions and international processes relevant to the delivery of the Framework, including through the establishment of structured communication channels and the convening of relevant focal points, to support coherence in their respective policies, strategies and action</p>	<p>Retain text, especially text in yellow highlight</p>	<p>Paragraph 14 (on national focal point collaboration and mainstreaming) provides guidance for structured and consistent collaboration between focal points of the different conventions and relevant international processes. This is a crucial step to enable the mainstreaming of biodiversity and climate considerations into national</p>

	<p>plans, mainstream biodiversity across all relevant sectors and policies and improve the implementation of the Framework at the national level, without prejudice to the specific objectives of the various conventions and observing their independent and autonomous nature;</p>		<p>planning, and to support the development and implementation of mutually reinforcing action on biodiversity and climate.</p>
	<p>18. <i>Requests</i> that the Executive Secretary subject to the availability of resources:</p> <p>(a) To continue to collaborate with the secretariats of other conventions and the United Nations Environment Programme in monitoring and following up on the implementation of the outcomes of the Bern III Conference and supporting the coordination of dedicated groups for the implementation of specific targets of the Framework, as appropriate;</p>	<p>18. <i>Requests</i> that the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources:</p> <p>a. Continue to collaborate with the secretariats of other conventions and the United Nations Environment Programme in monitoring and following up on the implementation of the outcomes of the Bern III Conference</p> <p>(b) and in Supporting the coordination of dedicated groups for the implementation of specific targets of the Framework, as appropriate;</p>	<p>Paragraph 18a creates the enabling conditions for the establishment of dedicated groups (e.g by external stakeholders) focused on the delivery of specific targets or groups of targets. Importantly, it sets the foundation for the creation of spaces for Parties and stakeholders to exchange knowledge on best practice, identify opportunities for collaboration and share tools for implementation, for example in relation to the species conservation-related targets.</p>
	<p>18. <i>Requests</i> that the Executive Secretary subject to the availability of resources:</p> <p>(b) To strengthen collaboration with the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, through</p>	<p>Retain text, especially text in yellow highlight</p> <p>Change lettering in line with change in row above adding new (b)</p>	<p>Paragraph 18(b) (on strengthening collaboration between Convention Secretariats) will support Parties to take action to address both the nature and the climate crises, by fostering synergies between action under the Rio Conventions, whilst respecting their individual mandates. The Joint Liaison</p>

	<p>such modalities as the Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Conventions, to identify opportunities for the facilitation of national efforts to implement those conventions, facilitate the exchange of relevant information, continue to stress the importance of interlinkages between climate and biodiversity issues and explore the potential for a joint work programme among the Rio conventions;</p>		<p>Group of the Rio Conventions (also mentioned in Paragraph 4) should be a key forum in which this work is taken forwards.</p> <p>One potential avenue for strengthened alignment across conventions is for a joint convention work programme between the Rio Conventions which could provide a formal, cross convention programme to support Parties to deliver mutually supportive implementation, reduce the reporting burden, and provide a place to hold Parties accountable to taking joined-up action.</p>
	<p>18. <i>Requests</i> that the Executive Secretary subject to the availability of resources:</p> <p>(c) To further support cooperation among biodiversity-related conventions, chemicals and waste conventions, multilateral environmental agreements, other conventions and relevant science policy bodies, including through joint activities and while respecting their specific mandates;</p>	<p>To strengthen collaboration between the Biodiversity-related conventions, amend Paragraph 18c to read as follows:</p> <p>b. To further support cooperation among biodiversity-related conventions [...] including through joint activities [...], <u>as well as actively re-engaging the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions to be convened before the end of 2025.</u></p>	<p>The Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions (BLG) remains an important mechanism for cooperation between the convention secretariats (CBD/SBI/4/10). As such under paragraph 18c the Executive Secretary should be requested to convene a meeting of the group before the end of 2025, to enhance collaboration and contribute towards the delivery of the KM-GBF. The UK raised this addition at SBI-4, but the recommendation has not been incorporated into the draft text.</p>

<p>Item 16. Scientific and technical needs to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including implications for the programmes of work of the Convention</p> <p><u>Relevant documents:</u> Compilation of draft decisions for the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1 (page 163)</p>	<p>Recommendations for decision text:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Add text to request</i> the Secretariat to conduct a strategic review and analysis of the programmes of work of the Convention in the context of the Framework to facilitate its effective implementation. ● Remove brackets and retain text which invites IPBES to consider a request for a fast-track assessment on biodiversity and climate change (<i>Paragraph 3(d)</i>). <p>Rationale: As the KM-GBF moves into implementation it is essential that the programme of work system provides clarity for how target delivery can take place across the framework through an effective and flexible knowledge and information sharing mechanism. The programmes of work should operate in a manner that is fully aligned with the goals and targets of KM-GBF to fully serve parties in the understanding, sharing, and implementing actions across the framework. This should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A new programme of work structure aligned with individual KM-GBF goals and targets alongside cross cutting issues (for example, species action, connectivity, and climate change). ● The programmes of work should be structured in a manner that is aligned with the global coordination entity alongside serving the role of providing guidance, capacity building, opportunities for collaboration and overall support for implementation from parties and stakeholders 		
	<p>EXISTING TEXT CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1 (page 163)</p>	<p>TEXT SUGGESTIONS</p>	<p>RATIONALE</p>
	<p>1. Recognizes: (a) That the programmes of work and cross-cutting work of the Convention on Biological Diversity remain important tools to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework[, although some programmes of work may need to be updated];²</p> <p>4. <i>Requests</i> the Secretariat...</p> <p>(d) Recalling paragraph 9 of decision 15/4, to conduct a strategic review and analysis of the programmes of work of the Convention in the context of the Framework to facilitate its implementation, and on the basis of this</p>	<p>To ensure that the programmes of work of the Convention are aligned with the KM-GBF, and are helping directly with delivery, edit paragraph 1(a) as follows:</p> <p>1(a). [<i>Recognises</i>] That the programmes of work and cross-cutting work of the Convention on Biological Diversity should be updated in order to continue to serve as remain important tools to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, with Parties reserving the option to consider the deletion of obsolete programmes and establish new programmes of work and</p>	<p>The programmes of work of the Convention should be updated to align with the KM-GBF. There are currently clear gaps – for example there is no programme of work, or cross-cutting agenda item, on species conservation and recovery, despite that being an essential part of Goal A, and critical for achieving the 2030 Mission.</p>

	<p>analysis, to prepare draft updates of those programmes of work, taking into account documents prepared for the twenty-sixth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice related to that work, and submit them for consideration by the Subsidiary Body at a future meeting held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.</p>	<p><u>cross-cutting issues, including in response to the results of the external functional review of the Secretariat, and the strategic review and analysis of the programmes of work of the Convention</u> {although some programmes of work may need to be updated}.</p> <p>Retain paragraph 4 (d)</p>	
	<p>3. Invites the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to consider the following request[s: ...];</p> <p>...</p> <p>[(d) A fast-track assessment of biodiversity and climate change. Building on existing assessments of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the report of the workshop on biodiversity and climate change co-sponsored by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, such an assessment would examine synergies, opportunities and risks in addressing biodiversity loss and climate change. Such an assessment would be relevant to all targets of the Framework in general, and to Targets 8 and 11 in particular;]</p>	<p>Remove brackets in full</p> <p>{(d) A fast-track assessment of biodiversity and climate change. Building on existing assessments of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the report of the workshop on biodiversity and climate change co-sponsored by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, such an assessment would examine synergies, opportunities and risks in addressing biodiversity loss and climate change. Such an assessment would be relevant to all targets of the Framework in general, and to Targets 8 and 11 in particular;}</p>	<p>Prioritising an IPBES fast-track assessment on biodiversity and climate change will provide the scientific evidence base for breaking down siloed work across the CBD and UNFCCC and their implementation, as called for under Items 13 and 25. This would provide a strong rationale for joint action, and support Parties in identifying the most important actions they can take to deliver benefits for biodiversity and climate.</p>

<p>Item 25. Biodiversity and climate change</p> <p>Relevant Documents: Compilation of draft decisions for the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1 (page 257)</p> <p>25/8. Biodiversity and climate change (CBD/SBSTTA/REC/25/8);</p> <p>4/9. Cooperation with other conventions and international organizations (CBD/SBI/REC/4/9);</p> <p>15/13. Cooperation with other conventions and international organizations (CBD/COP/DEC/15/13);</p> <p>Intersessional activities on biodiversity and climate change (SCBD/SSSF/JL/TT/AC/91588);</p> <p>UNFCCC COP28 Decision 1/CMA.5. Outcome of the first global stocktake (FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/16/Add.1)</p>	<p>Recommendations for decision text:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Retain text that <i>encourages</i> Parties, when undertaking action to meet Targets 8 and 11 of the GBF, to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ensure a human-rights based approach (<i>Paragraph 3(a) CBD/SBSTTA/REC/25/8</i>) ○ identify and maximise synergies between biodiversity and climate actions, promoting positive and avoiding negative impacts of climate actions on biodiversity (<i>Paragraph 3(b) CBD/SBSTTA/REC/25/8</i>) ○ Integrate NbS and EbA into their NBSAPs and promote synergies with planning processes under the UNFCCC in coordination with focal points (<i>Paragraph 3(c) CBD/SBSTTA/REC/25/8</i>) ● Add text on prioritising the protection and restoration of <i>high integrity and high carbon ecosystems and species important for carbon cycling</i> (<i>Add into Paragraph 3(b) CBD/SBSTTA/REC/25/8. high integrity and high carbon ecosystems</i>) ● Retain text that <i>Encourages</i> Parties as well as financial institutions, relevant organisations and the private sector, to provide new and additional resources to scale up investments that provide co-benefits for biodiversity and climate, while avoiding double counting and enhancing transparency (<i>Paragraph 5 CBD/SBSTTA/REC/25/8</i>) ● Strengthen text to <i>Encourages</i> Parties to develop and implement sectoral transitions in response to the twin challenges of biodiversity loss and climate change (<i>Paragraph 6 CBD/SBSTTA/REC/25/8</i>) ● Retain text that <i>requests</i> the Executive Secretary to assess options for better integration with the secretariats of the UNFCCC and UNCCD, including exploring the potential for a joint work programme between Rio Conventions (<i>Paragraph 14 CBD/SBSTTA/REC/25/8</i>) ● Add text to <i>Welcome</i> the outcomes of the UNFCCC Global Stocktake, agreed through COP28 decision 1/CMA.5, in particular paragraph 33 (which emphasises the importance of protecting and restoring nature and ecosystems towards achieving the Paris Agreement temperature goals in line with the KMGBF), paragraph 63(d) (which relates to the role of ecosystems in adaptation) and paragraph 163 (which related to cooperation with MEAs) (<i>Add a new operational paragraph after paragraph 7 CBD/SBSTTA/REC/25/8</i>) 		
	<p>EXISTING TEXT – CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1 (page 257)</p>	<p>TEXT SUGGESTIONS</p>	<p>RATIONALE</p>
	<p>3. <i>Encourages</i> Parties, when undertaking actions to ensure the achievement of Targets 8 and 11, as well as related targets, of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in line with national circumstances and priorities and with the obligations and principles of the multilateral environmental agreements,</p>	<p>3. <i>Encourages</i> Parties, when undertaking actions to ensure the achievement of Targets 8 and 11, as well as related targets, of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in line with national circumstances and priorities and with the obligations and principles of the multilateral environmental agreements, and through the implementation of strong social and environmental safeguards:</p>	<p>Paragraph 3 (on undertaking actions to ensure achievement of Targets 8 and 11, as well as related targets), and its subparagraphs are key to help Parties to identify the kinds of actions needed to deliver the climate and biodiversity-related elements of the GBF.</p> <p>To improve the text, we recommend:</p>

	<p>to implement strong social and environmental safeguards:</p>		<p>adjusting the text at the end of paragraph 3 to make clearer that each of the subparagraphs need to be carried out through the implementation of/whilst respecting social and environmental safeguards.</p>
	<p>3 (a) To ensure a human rights-based approach and the full and effective participation of rights holders, including indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities;</p>	<p>Retain text</p>	<p>Paragraph 3(a) (on ensuring a human rights-based approach) is important to retain given the strong focus of the KM-GBF on the roles and rights of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and other rights holders, which prompts the need to include rights-based approaches in all relevant COP16 decisions to help ensure effective implementation.</p>
	<p>3 (b) To identify and maximize potential synergies between biodiversity and climate actions, promote the positive, and avoid and, if not possible, minimize the negative impacts of climate actions on biodiversity, in particular for vulnerable species, ecosystems of high biodiversity importance or to which damage is irreversible, and ecosystems functions and services, in particular for indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders that directly depend on biodiversity;</p>	<p>3 (b) To identify and maximize potential synergies between biodiversity and climate actions <u>including by prioritising the protection and restoration of high integrity and high carbon ecosystems and species important for carbon cycling</u>;</p> <p><u>3 (c) To</u> promote the positive, and avoid and, if not possible, minimize the negative impacts of climate actions on biodiversity, in particular for vulnerable species, ecosystems of high biodiversity importance or to which damage is irreversible, and ecosystems functions and services, in particular for indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders that directly depend on biodiversity;</p>	<p>Paragraph 3b (on maximising synergies of climate and biodiversity actions, and minimising negative impacts) is fundamental to achieving Target 8 and the Paris Agreement, given that in order to be successful, climate actions need to promote positive impacts on biodiversity, and where unavoidable minimise negative impacts. This paragraph provides guidance for where such actions are particularly important: ecosystems of high biodiversity importance and the places most important for delivering ecosystem services related to climate (i.e., high carbon ecosystems).</p> <p>To improve the text, we recommend:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adding in text to clarify where Parties should prioritise maximising synergistic action, namely by prioritising the protection and restoration of (1) high integrity carbon dense ecosystems because these ecosystems are crucial carbon stores, as well as key for retaining biodiversity, and

			<p>(2) species that are important for carbon cycling, as it is not just places that are important for tackling climate change but also the many species that play an outsized role in maintaining and enhancing the functioning of these ecosystems, including the ability of ecosystems to capture and store carbon.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • splitting 3b into two paragraphs for clarity, whereby the first paragraph is about identifying and maximising synergies – including through action to prioritise protecting high integrity carbon dense ecosystems and species important for carbon cycling – and the second is about the impacts of climate action on biodiversity, both in terms of promoting positive impacts and avoiding/minimising negative impacts.
	<p>4. Encourages Parties, other Governments at all levels, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant organizations, with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, to take into account the existing and projected impacts of climate change and climate-related policies on biodiversity when implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;</p>	<p>Retain text.</p>	<p>An inclusive policy environment that enables the full participation of IP's & LC's is central to meeting the GBF and Paris Agreement goals, due to the vital role of IP's & LC's in the stewarding of the natural world.</p>
	<p>3 (c) To integrate and promote, where appropriate, nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches to</p>	<p>Retain text, especially text in yellow highlight, (and change paragraph number to to 3(d) to adjust for the suggested split paragraph above)</p>	<p>Paragraph 3c (on national plan alignment and focal point collaboration) is essential because promoting synergies between national planning</p>

	<p>climate change adaptation and mitigation and disaster risk reduction into their revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans and relevant national targets, as appropriate, and to promote synergies with other national planning processes established under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and other biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements, in coordination with the focal points of other multilateral environmental agreements, as appropriate, including through national coordination, planning, review and reporting processes, in a complementary and synergistic manner;</p>		<p>processes and encouraging collaboration between CBD and UNFCCC focal points is a key step to ensuring national plans for biodiversity (NBSAPs), climate adaptation (NAPs) and climate mitigation (NDCs) draw on the full potential for nature-based solutions to deliver for both biodiversity and climate. This strongly resonates with paragraphs 5 and 14 of CBD/SBI/REC/4/9.</p>
	<p>5. <i>Encourages</i> Parties, and invites other Governments at all levels, financial institutions, relevant organizations and stakeholders, including the private sector, consistent with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, to provide new and additional resources to collectively scale up investments for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ecosystem restoration and sustainable infrastructure that also contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation and disaster risk reduction, in compliance with Article 20 of the Convention and the Framework, and optimize co-benefits and synergies</p>	<p>Retain text, especially text in yellow highlight</p>	<p>Paragraph 5 (on financing) is crucial as adequate finance will be required to enable Parties to meet their goals under both the KMGBF and the Paris Agreement. This increased finance should deliver co-benefits for both nature and climate where relevant, avoid double counting, and should be reported in a transparent manner.</p>

	<p>of finance from all sources to address jointly climate change adaptation and mitigation and disaster risk reduction, and for halting and reversing biodiversity loss in line with Target 19 (e) of the Framework, while avoiding double counting and enhancing transparency;</p>		
	<p>6. <i>Encourages</i> Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to assess, manage and avoid the potential adverse impacts on biodiversity that could arise from the economic and sectoral transitions, in land use, energy, infrastructure and industrial systems, undertaken as a response to climate change;</p>	<p>6. <i>Encourages</i> Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to assess, manage and avoid the potential adverse impacts on biodiversity that could arise from <u>develop and implement</u> economic and sectoral transitions, in <u>agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining, energy, infrastructure, and finance land use, energy, infrastructure and industrial systems,</u> undertaken as a- <u>in</u> response to <u>the twin challenges of biodiversity loss and</u> climate change;</p>	<p>Paragraph 6 (on economic and sectoral transitions) is essential because transformational change across sectors will be required to tackle climate change as well as biodiversity. Sectoral change can and should improve both climate and nature. For example, there is ample evidence that the development of renewable energy infrastructure under the energy transition can be undertaken in a way that is beneficial to both climate and nature. This will be key for achieving the “minimising negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action” component of target 8 of the GBF.</p> <p>To improve the text, we recommend:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> adjusting the list of sectors to reflect those that Parties have already agreed to be important via the decisions on mainstreaming at COP13 and COP14. <p>adding text to reflect that sectoral change should be done in a coordinated manner in response to the twin challenges of both biodiversity loss and climate change.</p>
		<p>Add a new paragraph, after Paragraph 7:</p> <p><u>8. Welcomes decision 1/CMA.5 of the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework</u></p>	<p>In the first Global Stocktake under the Paris Agreement at UNFCCC COP28, Parties explicitly underlined the importance of tackling the climate and biodiversity crisis in a</p>

		<p><u>Convention on Climate Change adopted at its 28th meeting, in particular paragraphs 33, 63(d) and 163.</u></p>	<p>comprehensive and synergistic manner. Paragraphs 33 and 63(d) are the most important references to the KMGBF and its goals and targets, emphasising the importance of natural ecosystems for climate mitigation, adaptation and resilience actions. Paragraph 163 calls for enhanced cooperation on the implementation of multilateral conventions and agreements, particularly the Rio conventions, in an efficient and synergistic manner. This also particularly chimes with the decision under CBD COP16 Item 13 on cooperation.</p>
	<p>14. Further requests the Executive Secretary to bring the present decision to the attention of the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in order to discuss it in the context of the Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Conventions and the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions and to assess options for better integration, including by considering establishing a joint work programme to operationalize such integration at future meetings of the Conferences of the Parties.</p>	<p>Retain text, especially text in yellow highlight</p>	<p>Paragraph 14 (on integration across the Rio conventions) is key to ensure that the UNFCCC COP29 and the UNCCD COP16 take note of this CBD decision, and assess options for how to better integrate it into their own decisions and processes. Having all three Rio convention COPs in one year presents an unmissable opportunity for alignment on interlinked crises.</p> <p>One potential avenue for strengthened alignment across conventions is for a joint convention work programme between the Rio Conventions which could provide a formal, cross convention programme to support Parties to deliver mutually supportive implementation, reduce the reporting burden, and provide a place to hold Parties accountable to taking joined-up action.</p> <p>This also chimes with paragraph 18b of CBD/SBI/REC/4/9.</p>

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