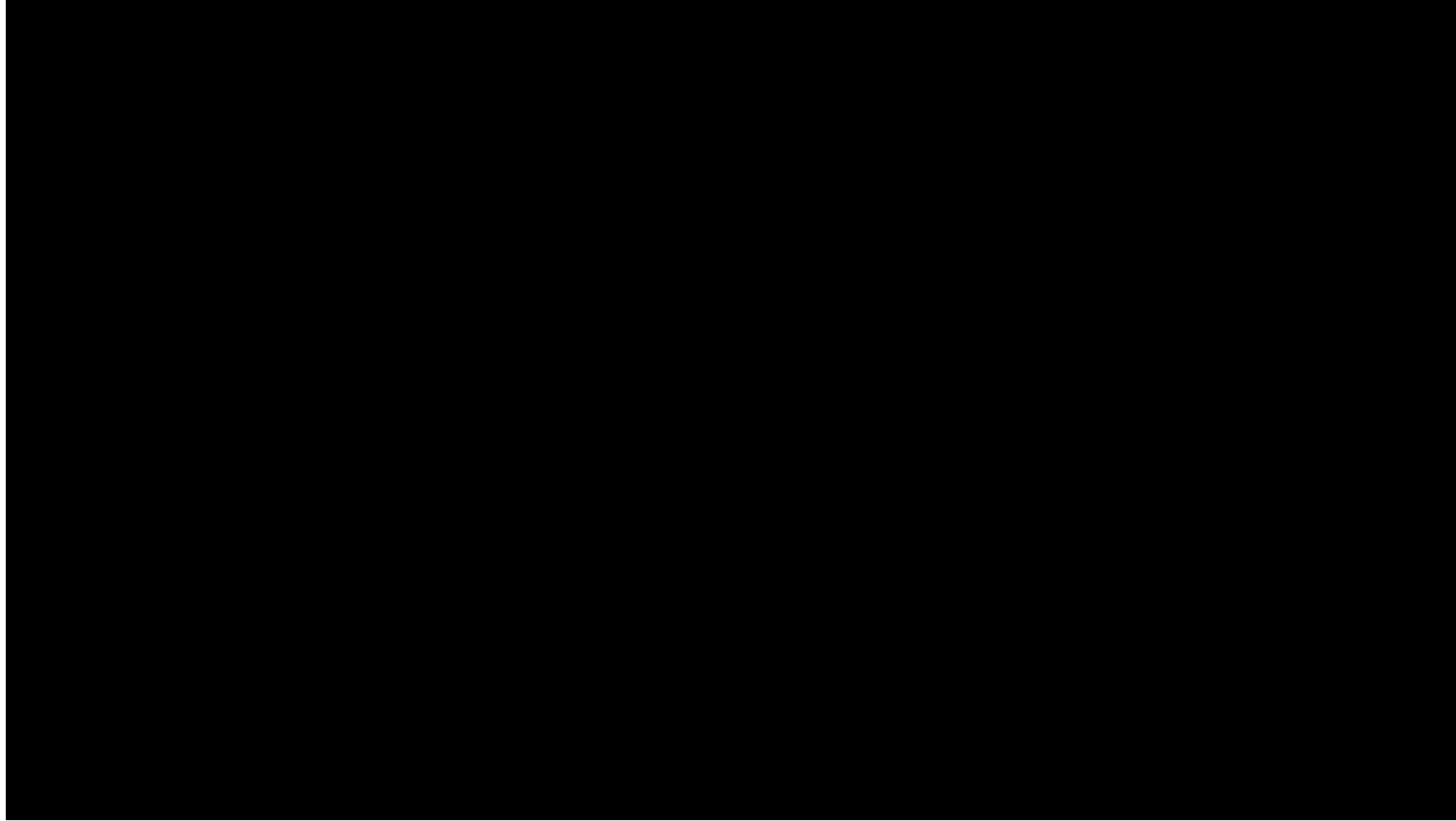




Kunming - Montreal

GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

COP16 HIGHLIGHTS



“LA COP DE LA GENTE”: COP16 WAS A WHOLE-OF-SOCIETY COP ...



- ... and the first after the adoption of the KMGBF.
- Strong focus on implementation: **119** countries submitted **national targets**. **44** countries submitted **National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans**.
- **Open-ended forum for voluntary country review** provided insights on challenges that Parties are encountering.
- **KMGBF Pavilion**: a collective think-tank for advocacy and acceleration.
- **Place Quebec** and other multistakeholder spaces for dialogue and cross-fertilization
- **Unprecedented engagement across the board**, including Indigenous People and Local Communities, Women, Youth, Civil Society, Subnational and Local Authorities, and Business and Finance, in both the Blue Zone and Green Zone

“CALI FUND” LAUNCHED TO SHARE THE BENEFITS FROM USES OF DIGITAL SEQUENCE INFORMATION ON GENETIC RESOURCES (DSI)



- The multilateral mechanism, including its global fund established at COP15, is operationalized at COP16.
- All users of DSI under the mechanism should share benefits arising from its use in a fair and equitable manner.
- Large commercial entities benefiting from the use of DSI should contribute money to the fund based on a percentage of their profits/revenues.
- **Direct Beneficiaries from the fund:**
 - Developing countries
 - At least half of the fund should support Indigenous peoples and local communities, including women and youth within those communities.
 - A portion of the fund may support closing the capacity gap to use and benefit from DSI.

PROGRAMME OF WORK ON ARTICLE 8(J) AND OTHER PROVISIONS

- COP16 adopted a new **Programme of Work on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities** to 2030. This new PoW supports the timely, full, and effective implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- The new PoW addresses key areas including: the conservation and restoration; sustainable use of biological diversity; benefits-sharing from the utilization of genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources; knowledge and culture; strengthening implementation and monitoring progress; full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities; human rights-based approach; and access to funding.
- Decision on the **role of people of African descent**, comprising collectives embodying traditional lifestyles in the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity

The establishment of a Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) & other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity related to indigenous peoples and local communities



- COP 16 decided to establish a **Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) & other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity** related to indigenous peoples and local communities marks a milestone in honoring and safeguarding their rights
- This new Subsidiary Body will replace the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j), providing a permanent institutional space dedicated to traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities.

Parties Agreed on an Enhanced Process to Identify EBSAS (Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas)



- Through this unique process, more than 300 of the most critical and vulnerable areas of the ocean have been identified since 2011.
- This enhanced process will ensure that **planning and management efforts can be supported by the most** advanced science and knowledge available.
- **Goal:** Contribute to global efforts to secure a healthy ocean—a cornerstone of a stable, life-sustaining climate system and a vital source of human well-being.

A LANDMARK DECISION ON BIODIVERSITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE WITH A REFERENCE TO THE OCEAN-CLIMATE-BIODIVERSITY NEXUS



- Stresses importance of CBD **national focal points** to engage with UNFCCC counterparts.
- CBD Secretariat to strengthen parties' understanding of interlinkages, i.e., impacts of climate action on biodiversity and the role of biodiversity in climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- Parties *et al.* to submit their views on enhanced **policy coherence** in view of a technical information exchange in 2025.
- Calls upon the Presidents of CBD COP16 and UNFCCC COPs29/30 to strengthen **multilateral coordination**.

OTHER IMPORTANT COP 16 RESULTS

- **Biodiversity and Health:** landmark decision approving new Global Action Plan to mainstream biodiversity and health interlinkages into national strategies and programmes
- **Biotechnology:** New Action plan for capacity-building and development.
- **Invasive Alien Species:** new guidelines to minimize risk; enhanced coordination
- **Means of Implementation:** Secretariat to implement joint capacity-building initiatives with other Rio conventions and biodiversity-related conventions; 18 new subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres to be coordinated by Secretariat



CARTAGENA AND NAGOYA PROTOCOLS

- Took a total of 22 decisions to advance implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing. These decisions also contribute to the implementation of the KMGBF (targets 13 and 17).
- Welcomed new, additional voluntary guidance materials to support case-by-case risk assessment of LMOs containing engineered gene drives, which allows countries to tailor assessments to national contexts, considering ecological variables unique to their environments (CP).
- Cautioned 3 Parties for not having submitted multiple national reports and encouraged the Parties concerned to seek the assistance of the Compliance Committee (CP).



RESUMED SESSION OF COP16



- After being suspended in Cali, Colombia, COP16 will resume from 25-27 February 2025 in Rome, Italy, at the headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).
- Parties will seek consensus on Cali's important unfinished business, including resource mobilization, financial mechanism, and KMGBF monitoring and planning.



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UN
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PARTIES ARE EXPECTED TO RESUME DISCUSSIONS TO APPROVE A NEW “STRATEGY FOR RESOURCE MOBILIZATION”



- The aim is to secure **US \$200 billion annually** by 2030 from all sources and address **US \$500 billion per year** in subsidies that harm biodiversity.
- Possible creation of a **new dedicated global financing instrument or architecture** for biodiversity to receive, disburse, mobilize and articulate funding needs.

MECHANISM FOR PLANNING, MONITORING, REPORTING AND REVIEW. PARTIES WILL MAKE KEY DECISIONS ON



- **How progress will be reviewed at COP17** as part of a global stock take on collective progress in the implementation of the KMGBF.
- **How commitments** from actors other than national governments **can be included in the Mechanism** – including from youth, women, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society, the private sector and subnational governments.
- **Finalization of the national reporting template** – which includes the headline indicators of the (also still to be adopted) monitoring framework.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER CONVENTIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Recognizes the need to work with and across the UN system and with others through a whole of government and whole of society manner to achieve the KMGBF.
- Noting the Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Conventions and the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions for enhancing cooperation and synergies among the conventions.
- With the Rio Conventions in many areas such as the Joint Capacity Building Initiative and policy coherence.
- Links to other decisions from Cali, and those under other processes (e.g., UNCCD COP16), on technical and capacity support, including on ecosystem restoration, monitoring and resource mobilization.



Thank You!



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