

Introduction to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Workshop on Leveraging MEAs for effective implementation of the SDGs,
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COP16
COLOMBIA
Peace with Nature



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Convention on
Biological Diversity

Introduction to the Convention on Biological Diversity

- **Opened for signature on 5 June 1992 and entered into force on 29 December 1993.**
- **Currently has 197 Parties**
- **Objectives:**
 - the conservation of biological diversity,
 - the sustainable use of its components, and
 - the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources

Introduction to the Convention on Biological Diversity

COP has to date adopted two Protocols and one supplementary Protocol:

- [Cartagena Protocol](#) on Biosafety: Adopted on 29 January 2000 and entered into force on 11 September 2003; 173 Parties
- [Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol](#) on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (Adopted on 15 October 2010; entered into force on 5 March 2018; 54 Parties)
- [Nagoya Protocol](#) on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization: Adopted on 29 October 2010; entered into force on 12 October 2014; 142 Parties

Key CBD Bodies



- **Conference of the Parties (COP)** - governing body : consists of all governments and regional economic integration organizations that have ratified the Convention (and COP-MOPs to the Protocols)
- **Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA)**: provides the COP with "timely advice" relating to STT matters. Its functions include: assessments of the status of biodiversity, and of the effects of measures taken in accordance with the Convention; identification of relevant technologies; and response to requests by COP
- **Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI)**: (a) review progress in implementation; (b) propose strategic actions to enhance implementation; (c) strengthen means of implementation; and (d) review operations of the CBD and the Protocols
- **Subsidiary body on Article 8(j) and other provisions** of the Convention on Biological Diversity related to indigenous peoples and local communities

Mechanisms for Implementation

- Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework ([GBF](#))
- National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans ([NBSAPs](#))
- National reports ([NRs](#))
- [Financial mechanism](#)
- Clearing-House Mechanism ([CHM](#))
- Technical and Scientific Cooperation ([TSC](#)) mechanism
 - Subregional TSC Support Centres and the Global Coordination Entity
 - TSC Informal Advisory Group ([TSC-IAG](#))
- Long-term strategic framework for capacity building development
- [Action Agenda](#) for Nature and People

Introduction to the Convention on Biological Diversity

The Conference of the Parties has to date held 16 meetings and taken several decisions to guide implementation

COP has to date adopted 3 strategic plans:

- CBD [Strategic Plan 2002-2010](#)
- [Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020](#), including its 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets
- Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework ([KMGBF](#)), including 23 action-oriented targets



Kunming - Montreal

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KMGBF was adopted as a package with key supporting decisions



Kunming-
Montreal
GBF
(decision
15/4)

GBF
Monitoring
framework
(decision
15/5)

Mechanisms
for planning,
monitoring,
reporting and
review
(decision
15/6)

Resource
mobilization
(decision
15/7)

Capacity-
building and
technical and
scientific
cooperation
(decision
15/8)

Digital
sequence
information
on genetic
resources
(decision
15/9)

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework: Elements

- A. Background
- B. Purpose
- C. Considerations for implementation
- D. **Relationship with the 2030 Agenda** for Sustainable Development
- E. Theory of change
- F. **2050 Vision and 2030 Mission**
- G. **4 Global Goals for 2050**
- H. **23 Global Targets for 2030**
- I. Implementation and support mechanisms and enabling conditions
- J. Responsibility and transparency
- K. Communication, education, awareness and uptake



Relationship with the SDGs



- A contribution to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Progress towards the SDGs will provide the enabling conditions to achieve the goals and targets of the KM-GBF



The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Vision: A world of living in harmony with nature by **2050**

Goal A

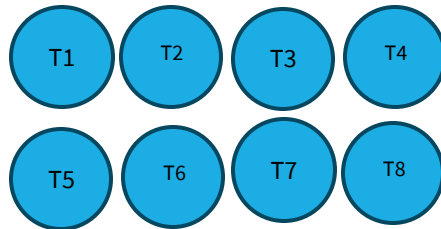
Goal B

Goal C

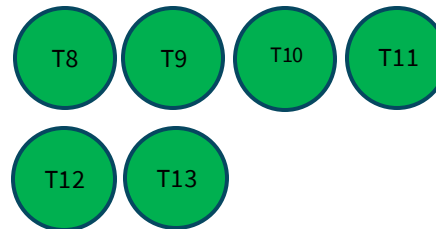
Goal D

Mission: To take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss ...

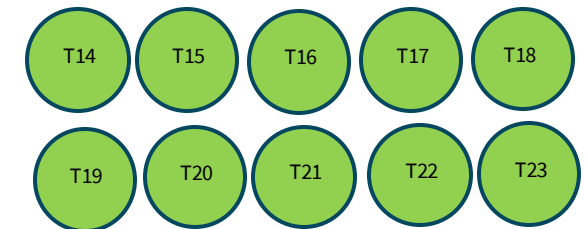
Targets **Reducing Threats**



Meeting People's Needs



Tools & Solutions



Cross-cutting considerations



Implementation & support mechanisms

Monitoring, reporting & review

Communication

Vision

A world of living in harmony with nature where: “By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.”



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Convention on
Biological Diversity

Mission



To take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss to put nature on a path to recovery by 2030 for the benefit of people and planet by conserving and sustainably using biodiversity and ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources, while providing the necessary means of implementation

Global Goals for 2050

Goal A

- Area of natural ecosystems substantially increased
- Integrity & resilience of all ecosystems maintained, enhanced or restored
- Extinction rate and risk of all species are reduced tenfold
- Abundance of native wild species is increased
- Genetic diversity maintained

Goal B

- Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed
- Nature's contributions to people are valued, maintained, enhanced or restored

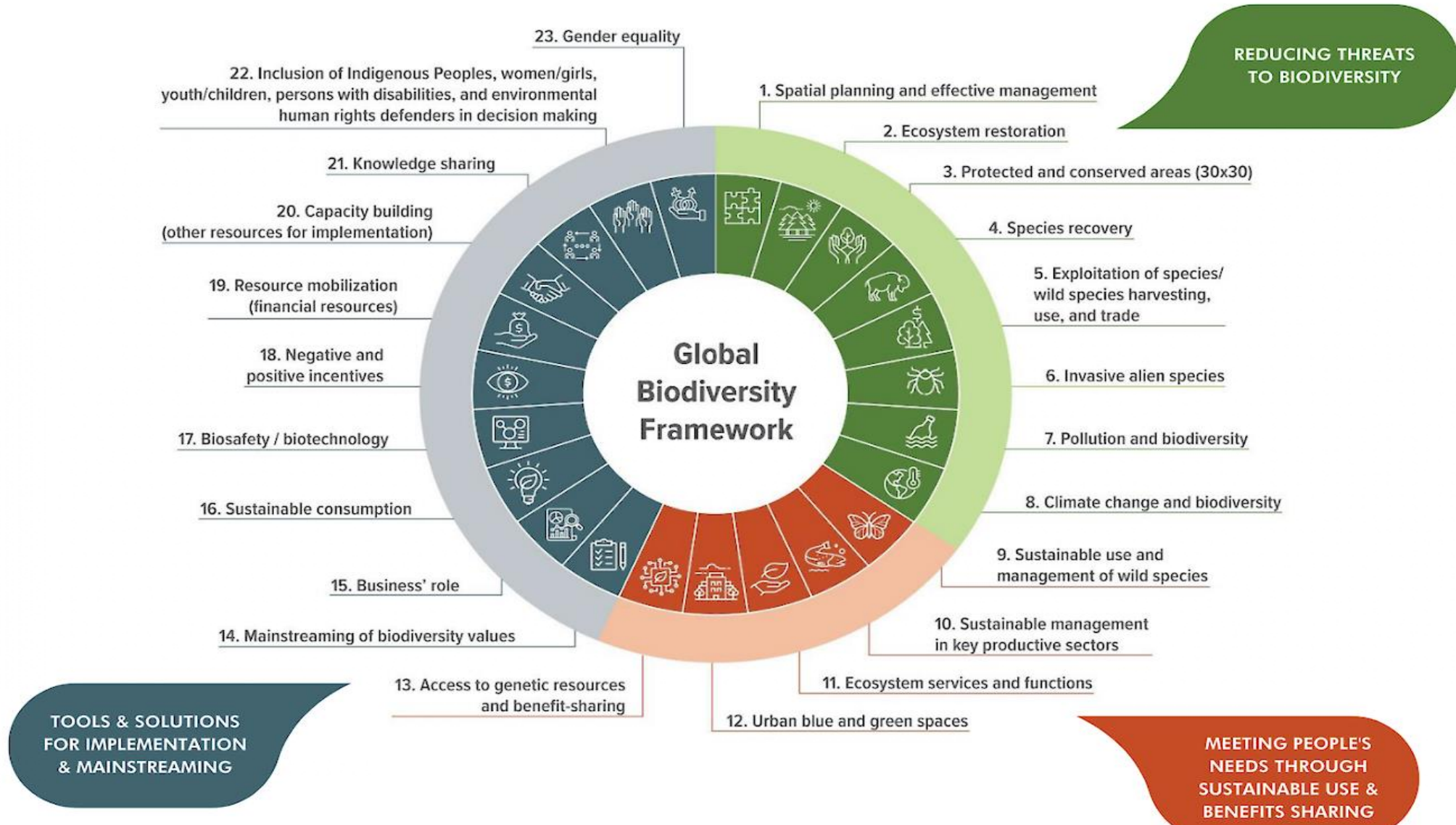
Goal C

- Benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and digital sequence information and associated TK are substantially increased and shared fairly and equitably

Goal D

- Adequate means of implementation – finances, capacity, technical and scientific support – and technology secured, the biodiversity finance gap of \$700 billion per year closed, and financial flows aligned

23 action-oriented targets



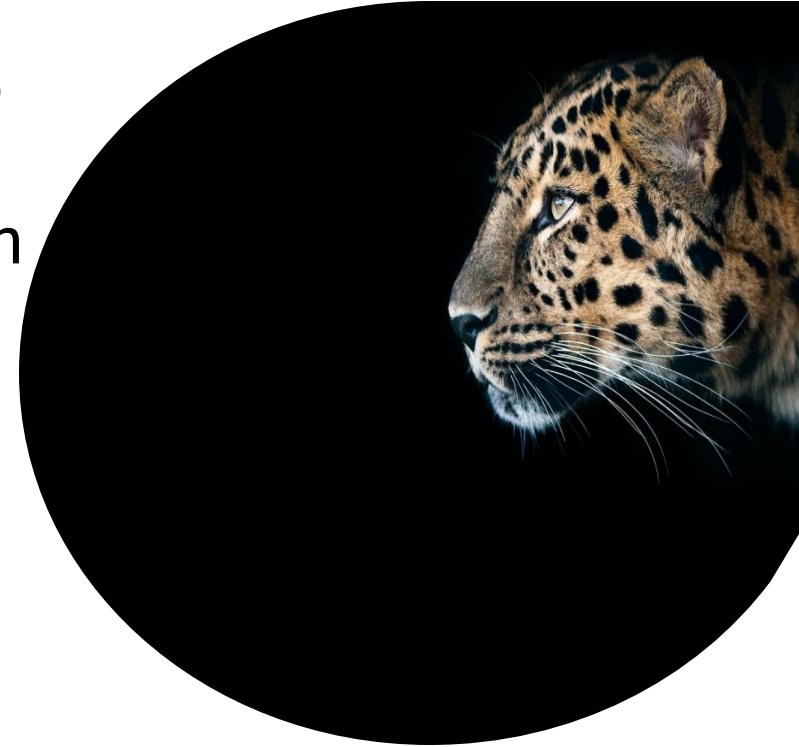
Targets - Reducing threats to biodiversity

T.1. All areas are spatially planned or managed to bring loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero

T.2. 30% of degraded areas are under effective restoration

T.3. 30% of areas are effectively conserved through protected areas or other effective area-based measures, especially areas of biodiversity importance

T.4. Actions to halt extinction of known threatened species, recover threatened species and maintain genetic diversity, and manage wildlife conflict



Targets - Reducing threats to biodiversity

T.5. Use, harvesting, and trade of wild species are sustainable, safe and legal

T.6. Reduce impacts of invasive alien species, reducing rates of introduction and establishment by 50%

T.7. Pollution reduced, halving nutrient loss and pesticide risk

T.8. The impacts of climate change are minimized and resiliency is increased



Targets - Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing

T.9. Management and use of wild species are sustainable

T.10. Areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably

T.11. Nature's contributions to people are restored maintained and enhanced

T.12. The area, quality, connectivity and accessibility of green and blue spaces is increased, diversity maintained

T.13. Effective measures are in place for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources



Targets - Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

T.14. The multiple values of biodiversity are integrated into decision making processes at all levels, and activities and finance aligned with GBF

T.15. Businesses disclose biodiversity dependencies, impacts and risks, and progressively reduce negative impacts

T.16. - Sustainable consumption choices are enabled and overconsumption and waste are reduced, i.e. Halving food waste

T.17. Biosafety measures are strengthened, and the benefits of biotechnology are distributed

T.18. Harmful incentives are eliminated, phased out or reformed and positive incentives are scaled up



Targets - Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

T.19. Financial resources to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans from all sources are substantially and progressively increased, reaching \$ 200 billion per year, including \$ 30 billion per year from developed to developing countries (\$ 25 billion by 2025).

T. 20. Capacity building, technology transfer and cooperation for implementation are strengthened

T.21. Data, information and knowledge for decision making are available

T. 22. Decision making is participatory, inclusive, representative and gender responsive and rights are respected

T.23. Implementation follows a gender-responsive approach



Considerations for implementation

- A. Contribution and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities
- B. Different value systems
- C. Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach
- D. National circumstances, priorities and capabilities
- E. Collective effort towards the targets
- F. Right to development
- G. Human rights-based approach
- H. Gender
- I. Consistency with international agreements or instruments
- J. Ecosystem approach
- K. Intergenerational equity
- L. Formal and informal education
- M. Access to financial resources
- N. Cooperation and synergies
- O. Biodiversity and health



Implementation of the Framework

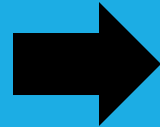
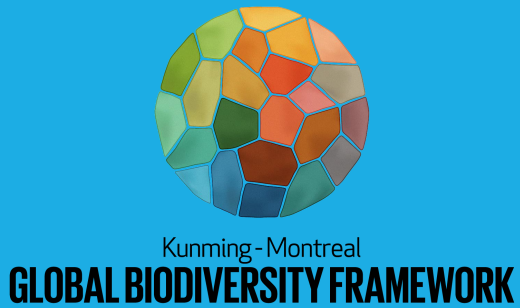
Urgent action is required to implement the framework at all levels:

At national level:

- Translate the global framework into national targets
- Develop National biodiversity strategies and action plans to implement the targets
- Develop policies and laws as necessary
- Mobilize the resources from all sources
- Engage all levels of government and all of society



Implementation at National Level



National Targets

National Biodiversity Strategies & Action Plans

Policies and actions
on the ground



Report to COP

Monitor
Progress

Review

NBSAPs and their contribution to NSDPs and SDGs

NBSAPs Play a key role in accelerating action on SDGs and national sustainable development plans:

- The GBF and its 23 targets are essentially tools for advancing the SDGs and so are NBSAPs by extension
- Biodiversity is fundamental to human well-being and economic prosperity for all people. We depend on it for food, medicine, energy, clean air, water, security from natural disasters & recreation; it supports all systems of life
- Section C of GBF, paras 7(f), 7(g),7(h) and 7(k) relate to SDGs
- Section D of GBF (KM4B is a contribution to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Targets 8-13 are about meeting people's needs

Implementation of the Framework

Action is required now to implement the framework at all levels:

At regional and global levels:

- Mobilize resources from all sources
- Capacity Building, technical & scientific cooperation and technology transfer, including through the 18 subregional Technical and Scientific Cooperation Support Centres
- Implementation of the frameworks for monitoring and review
- Global review of collective progress in the implementation of the KMGBF
- Operationalization of the Cali Fund for the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources
- Implementation of other COP decisions

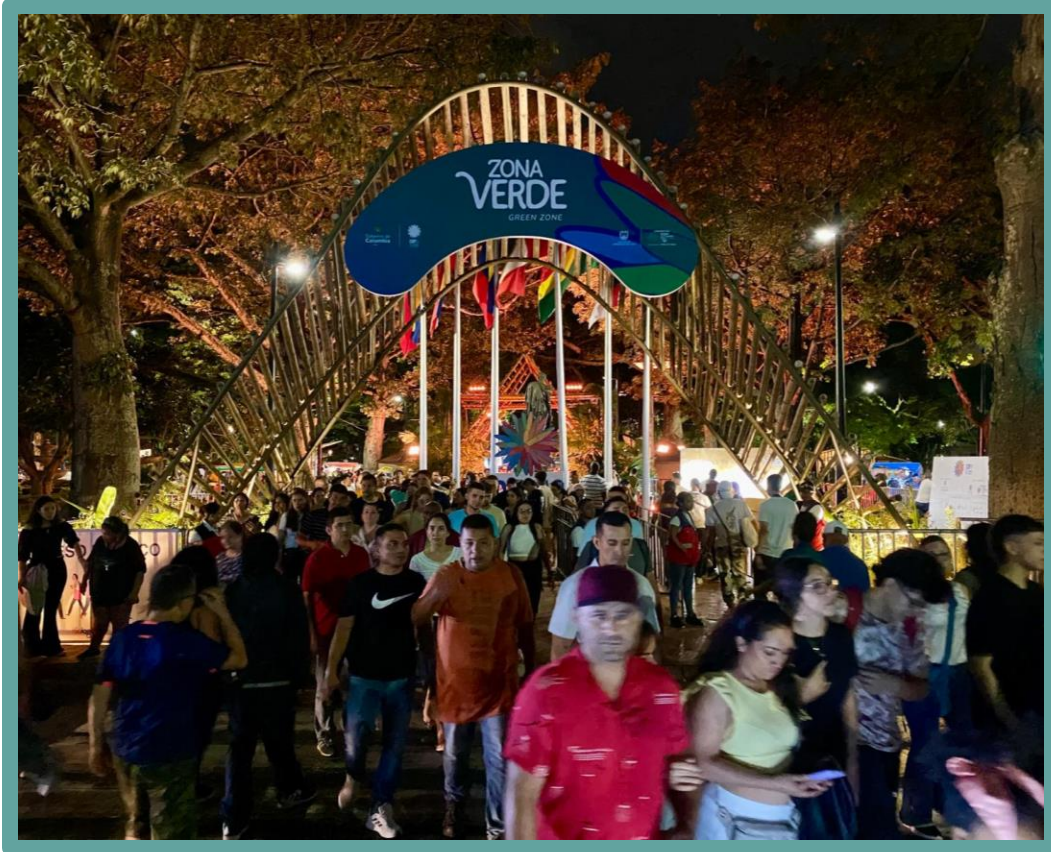


Signs of increasing momentum for implementation

- GEF Early Action and GEF 8 Support
- 126 countries (**including 13 from SADC**) have submitted their national targets and 46 have submitted their updated NBSAPs (**1 SADC Party - United Republic of Tanzania**)
- New GBF Fund - launched in 2023 with an initial capitalization of USD 219.2m and has so far approved 18 projects from 17 countries (\$91.2m)
- Kunming Fund for Biodiversity was launched with a US \$200m contribution from China and a first call for proposals was issued in 2024
- NBSAP Accelerator Partnership was launched in 2023
- Bilateral aid commitments towards \$20b x 2025
- Multilateral Development Banks being mobilized
- Increased awareness and engagement of financial sector

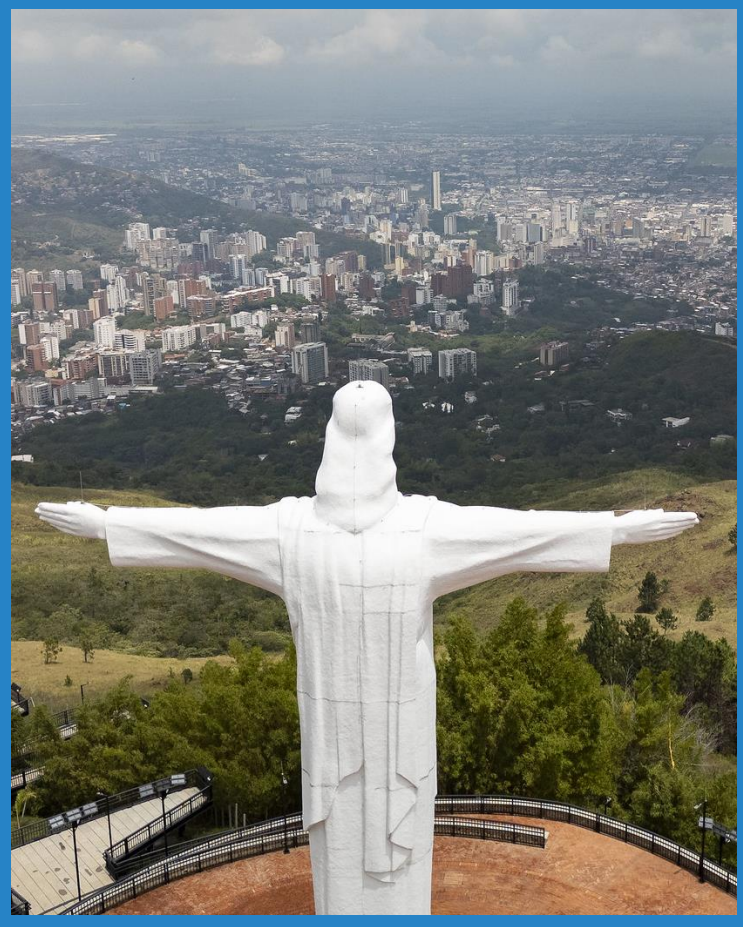


Successful COP 16 - “La COP De La Gente”/The People’s COP: **Key Outcomes**



- **Largest CBD COP ever; Unprecedented engagement of major groups** - Indigenous People and Local Communities, Women, Youth, Civil Society, Subnational and Local Authorities, and Business and Finance
- 36 decisions taken to advance implementation. Key examples are described below

“Cali Fund” Launched To Share Benefits From The Use Of Dsi



- The multilateral mechanism for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of DSI, including its global fund (the Cali Fund), was operationalized through [decision 16/2](#)
- The Cali Fund launched on 26 February 2025, in the margins of the resumed session of COP16
- All users of DSI should share benefits arising from its use in a fair and equitable manner.
- Companies making commercial use of DSI are expected to contribute to the fund based on a percentage of their revenues.
- **Direct Beneficiaries from the fund:**
 - Developing countries
 - At least half of the fund will support IPLCs, including women and youth within those communities, recognizing their role as custodians of biodiversity.
 - 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 Related Provisions

- A new **PoW on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the CBD related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities** to 2030 was adopted
- The new PoW addresses the following key areas: conservation and restoration; sustainable use; benefits-sharing from the utilization of genetic resources and DSI, associated traditional knowledge; knowledge and culture; strengthening implementation and monitoring progress; participation of IPLCs; 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

Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) & other provisions on IPLCs established



- In [Decision 16/5](#), COP 16 decided to establish a **Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) & other provisions of the CBD** related to IPLCs marks a milestone in honoring and safeguarding their rights
- The Subsidiary Body provides a permanent institutional space dedicated to traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of IPLCs.



An Enhanced Process to Identify Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas



- 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.

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 the impacts of climate action on biodiversity and the role of biodiversity in climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- Parties *et al.* to submit views on enhanced **policy coherence**.
- Presidents of CBD COP16 and UNFCCC COPs29/30 to strengthen **multilateral coordination**.



Decision 16/3 and Decision 16/9

- Welcomed the selected 18 subregional **TSC support centres** (including 5 in Africa – SANBI, RCMRD, COMIFAC, OSS and CSE in Senegal) to be coordinated by a **Global Coordination Entity** hosted by CBD Secretariat
- Adopted a new programme of work for the Clearing-House Mechanism
- Adopted a **knowledge management strategy** to support implementation of the KMGBF



Other Key COP 16 Outcomes

- **Biodiversity and Health:** decision approving a Global Action Plan to mainstream biodiversity and health interlinkages into national strategies and programmes
- **Biotechnology:** A new Action plan to address capacity-building, technology transfer and knowledge-sharing needs of Parties, and IPLCs to assess and apply synthetic biology technologies to foster innovation while safeguarding biodiversity.
- **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



Cartagena and Nagoya COP-MOP Decisions



- 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



Photo credit: FAO/Riccardo De Luca

- COP16 resumed last week from 25-27 February 2025 in Rome at FAO
- Parties reached consensus on resource mobilization, the financial mechanism, the KMGBF monitoring framework; Mechanisms for Planning, Monitoring, Reporting and Review (PMRR); Cooperation with other conventions and international organizations and the COP Multi-year Programme of work (MYPow)

Outcomes of the resumed COP 16 - Resource mobilisation



- Adopted a **revised resource mobilization strategy** for the period 2025-2030, which identifies a broad range of instruments, mechanisms and institutions that could be tapped to mobilise the funds needed;
- **Encouraged all Parties**, other governments, organizations, banks, the private sector and other stakeholders to use the strategy as flexible guidance in mobilizing new and additional resources from all sources; and **take into account when updating their NBSAPs and finance plans**
- Encouraged Parties to develop, update and implement national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments, based on an assessment of biodiversity expenditures and finance needs, to implement their NBSAPs.



Outcomes of the resumed COP 16 - Resource mobilisation



- Committed to establishing a permanent arrangement for the financial mechanism in accordance with Articles 21 and 39 of the Convention while simultaneously working on improving existing financial instruments
- Agreed to assess and improve the mobilization of finance from all sources
- Adopted a roadmap through COP 17, 18 and 19 to deliver on each of the above mandates, with concrete deliverables at each stage of the process

Outcomes of the resumed COP 16: KMGBF Monitoring framework



- Agreed on elements to further enhance the monitoring framework for the KMGBF
- Endorsed the technical updates to the headline and binary indicators in the monitoring framework
- Agreed on **the way the indicators would be measured and used** to ensure that all Parties track progress in a way that can be interpreted by national policy makers and provide data that can be aggregated up to the global level to provide a global picture of implementation for the KMGBF.
- Invited organizations to **support Parties in the implementation of the monitoring framework** at the national level
- **Urged Parties and other Governments to strengthen their monitoring systems**, involving all relevant institutions and stakeholders

Mechanisms for Planning, Monitoring, Reporting and Review (PMRR)



- Endorsed revisions to the national reporting template for the 7th and 8th national reports.
- Encouraged Parties to collaborate with other reporting processes, e.g. those under the SDGs and relevant MEAs
- Adopted the core reporting elements for commitments by non-state actors.
- Decided that the global review will culminate in COP decisions to identify and address challenges in collective progress in implementation, including on the means of implementation
- Decided that the global review will assess collective progress and will be undertaken in a facilitative, non-intrusive and non-punitive manner, respecting national sovereignty

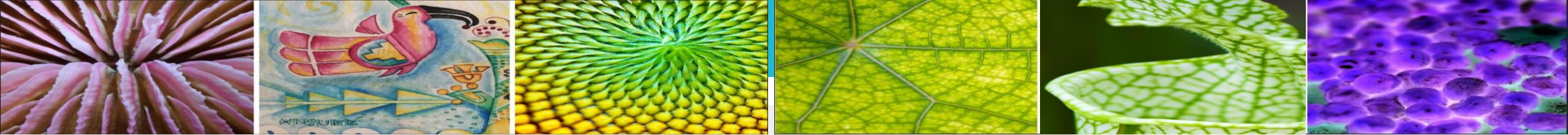


Cooperation with other conventions and international organizations



Encouraged and invited Parties to:

- **Raise awareness of their ongoing update of NBSAPs** across various national policy and planning processes, including for sustainable development strategies
- Enhance awareness of the benefits of synergies by fostering exchange of information and good practices
- Continue to **enhance synergies among biodiversity-related conventions**, including through information exchange among existing programmes, projects and activities.
- **Establish national, regional and subregional coordination processes and mechanisms** to support collaboration among the CBD and Protocol national focal points and those of other conventions and international processes relevant to the delivery of the Framework
- Strengthen cooperation through a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach



References for further information

A. Introduction to the CBD and its Protocols

- [CBD in a Nutshell](#) – A Guidebook to the CBD Process, 2018
- [Business Guide to the CBD](#), 2020
- [InforMEA Introductory Courses](#) to the CBD, Nagoya Protocol and the Cartagena Protocol

B. Resources on the KMGBF

- [Guidance Notes](#) on the 2030 GBF Targets
- [Video: 1 year in review](#) of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, 2023
- [Video on the KMGBF Targets](#), presented at the GBF exhibition during the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-6) in February 2024
- [Video: 2 years of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework!](#)

Thank You!



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Convention on
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