

# What to expect at CBD COP16

*An IGES webinar • 10 October 2024*



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# The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

## Objectives

1. Conservation of biodiversity
2. Sustainable use of the components of biodiversity
3. Fair & equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of biodiversity

## Key deliverables

- National biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs)
- National reports

## Protocols

- Access & benefit sharing
- Biosafety

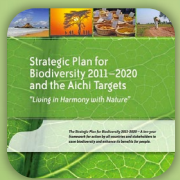
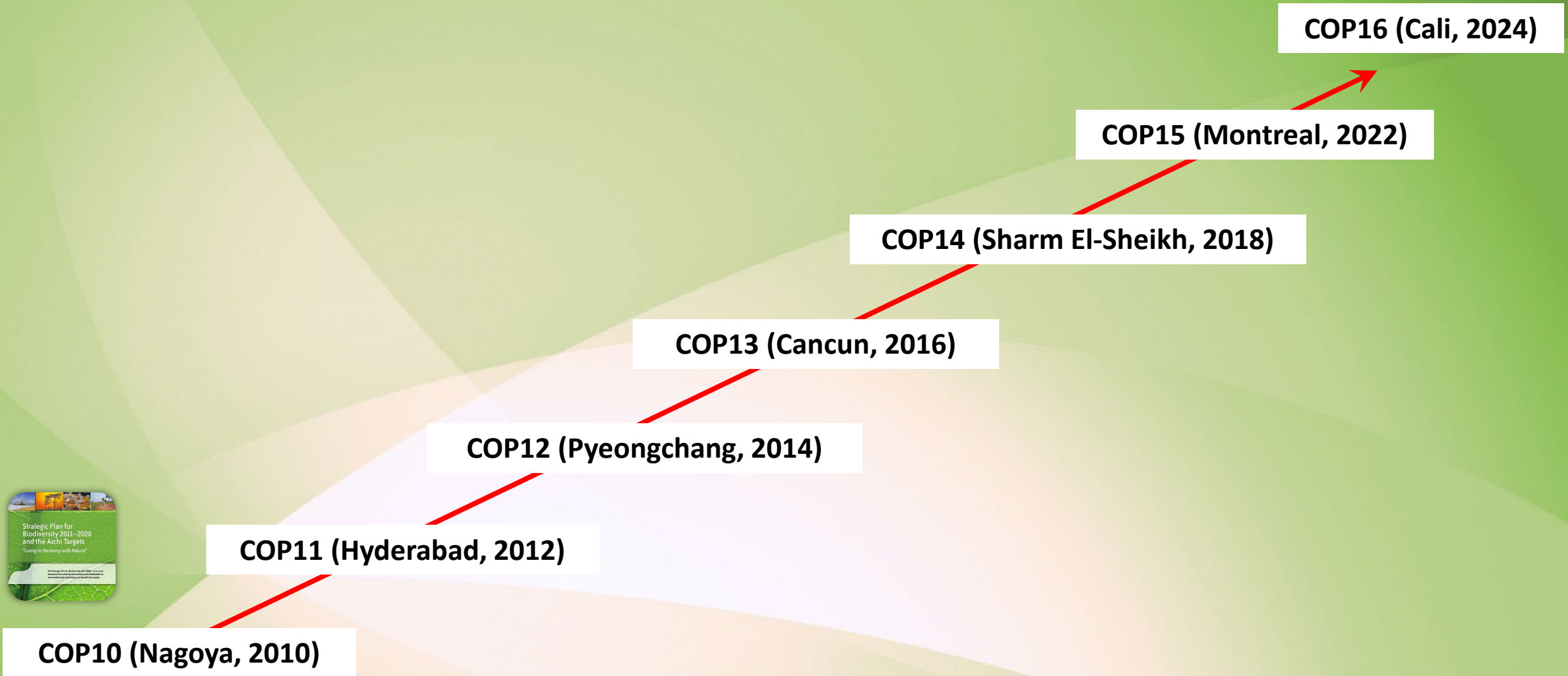
## Periodic meetings of the Conference of the Parties (COP)

→ decisions



Convention on  
Biological Diversity

# COP-15 and the global biodiversity framework



# The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF):

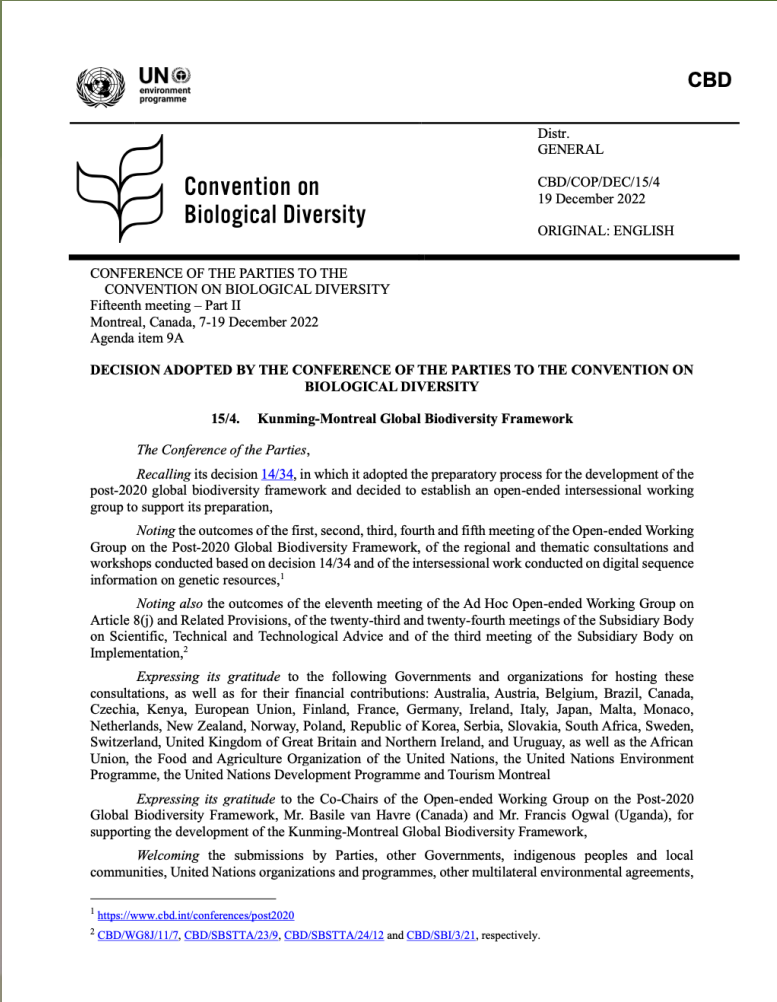
## Vision, mission, 4 goals

A: Conservation of ecosystem, species, and genetic diversity

B: Sustainable use

C: Benefit sharing

D: Adequate means of implementation



The image shows the cover page of a document from the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). At the top left is the UN Environment Programme logo. At the top right is the CBD logo. Below the logos is the text 'Convention on Biological Diversity'. To the right of this text is the distribution information: 'Distr. GENERAL', 'CBD/COP/DEC/15/4', '19 December 2022', and 'ORIGINAL: ENGLISH'. Below this is the title of the conference: 'CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY', 'Fifteenth meeting – Part II', 'Montreal, Canada, 7-19 December 2022', and 'Agenda item 9A'. The main title of the decision is 'DECISION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY'. The specific decision is '15/4. Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework'. The text of the decision follows, starting with 'The Conference of the Parties,' and 'Recalling its decision 14/34, in which it adopted the preparatory process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and decided to establish an open-ended intersessional working group to support its preparation,'. It then notes the outcomes of the first, second, third, fourth and fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, of the regional and thematic consultations and workshops conducted based on decision 14/34 and of the intersessional work conducted on digital sequence information on genetic resources.<sup>1</sup> It also notes the outcomes of the eleventh meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and of the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.<sup>2</sup> It expresses its gratitude to the following Governments and organizations for hosting these consultations, as well as for their financial contributions: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechia, Kenya, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Republic of Korea, Serbia, Slovakia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Uruguay, as well as the African Union, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme and Tourism Montreal. It also expresses its gratitude to the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, Mr. Basile van Havre (Canada) and Mr. Francis Ogwal (Uganda), for supporting the development of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. It welcomes the submissions by Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, United Nations organizations and programmes, other multilateral environmental agreements, and other stakeholders.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020>

<sup>2</sup> [CBD/WG8/1/17](#), [CBD/SBSTTA/23/9](#), [CBD/SBSTTA/24/12](#) and [CBD/SBI/3/21](#), respectively.

# The GBF: 23 targets

## Reducing threats to biodiversity

1. integrated biodiversity inclusive spatial planning
2. restoration
3. protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures
4. halt human induced extinction
5. harvesting and trade of wild species
6. invasive alien species
7. pollution
8. climate change and ocean acidification

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

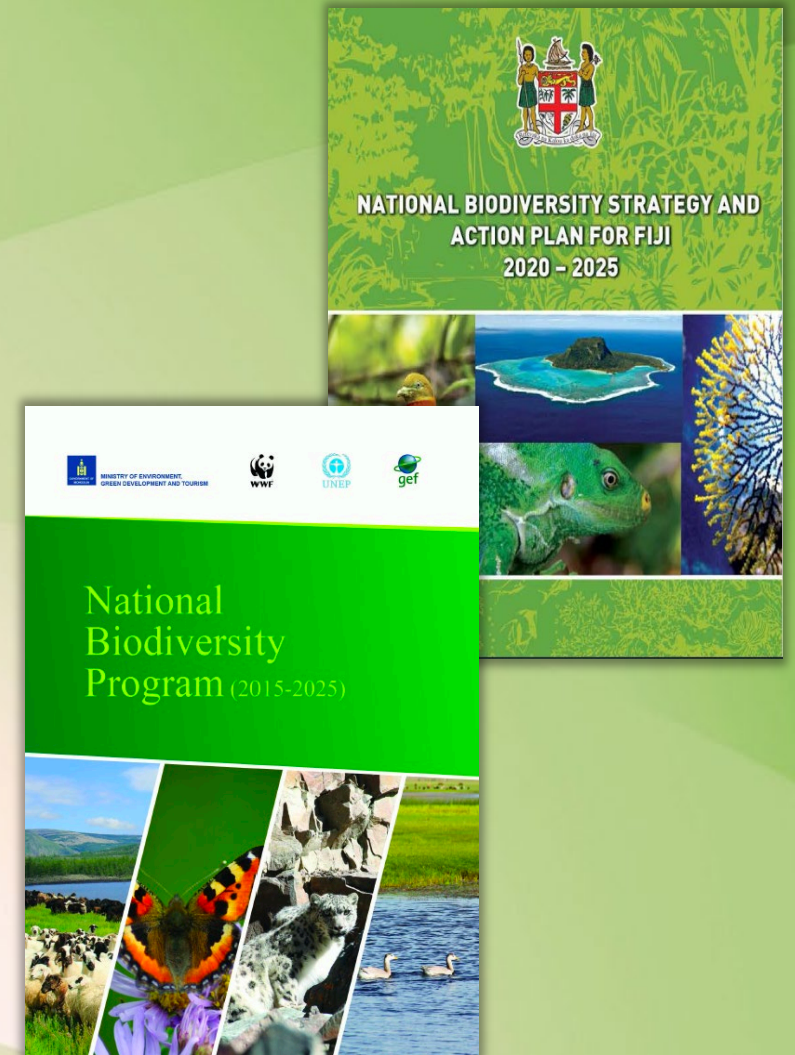
9. sustainable use of wild species
10. agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry
11. nature's contributions to people
12. green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas
13. genetic resources

## Tools and solutions for implementation & mainstreaming

14. integration
15. business
16. sustainable consumption
17. biosafety.
18. incentives, including subsidies
19. financial resources
20. innovation and technical and scientific cooperation
21. data, information and knowledge
22. indigenous peoples and local communities
23. gender equality

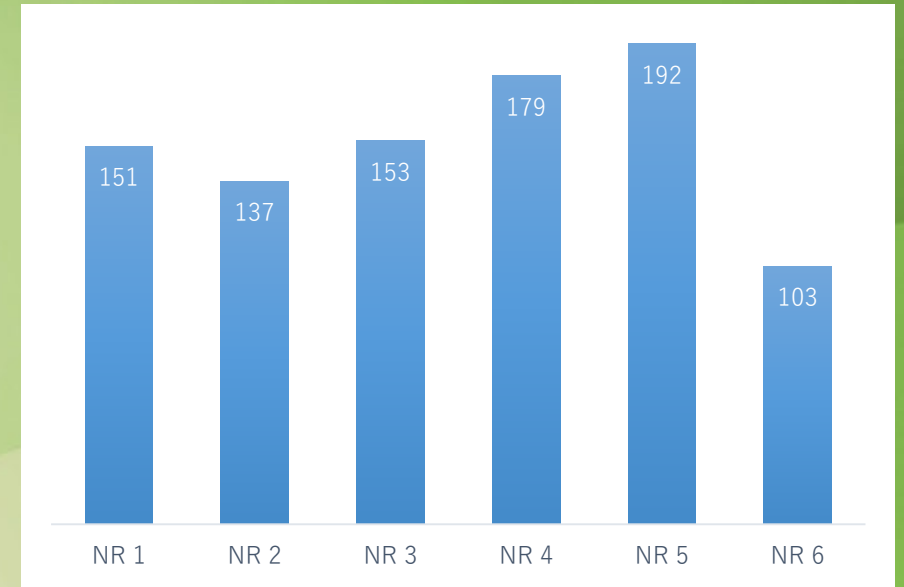
# National biodiversity strategies & action plans (NBSAPs)

- Article 6 of the Convention
- Ongoing task
- Difficult to sustain effort
- Whole of government focus; all of society



# National reports

- Article 26 of the Convention
- “...to provide information on measures taken for the implementation of the Convention and the effectiveness of these measures.”
- 7<sup>th</sup> national report by 28 February 2026 and their 8<sup>th</sup> by 30 June 2029 to enable the preparation of the global reviews
- Parties are also requested to use the monitoring framework of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, adopted in decision 15/5, in their national reports



# COP16 agenda items

- Progress on the preparation of targets and updating of NBSAPs in line with the GBF
- DSI on genetic resources
- Mechanisms for PMRR
- Resource mobilization and financial mechanism
- Capacity-building, technical & scientific cooperation, CHM, KM
- Cooperation with international organizations and bodies established under other conventions
- Implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions
- Communications, education and public awareness
- Scientific and technical needs to support the implementation of the GBF
- Mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors
- Diverse values of biodiversity
- Sustainable wildlife management
- Marine and coastal biodiversity, and island biodiversity
- Invasive alien species
- Biodiversity and health
- Plant conservation
- Synthetic biology
- Biodiversity and climate change.
- Liability and redress (Article 14, paragraph 2)
- Review of the effectiveness of processes under the Convention and its Protocols
- Multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties