



United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Party Reporting Obligations

National biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs)

- CBD Article 6(a) requires all Parties to develop or adapt national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
- NBSAPs are the key national-level instrument for implementing the CBD, and the 2011–2020 Strategic Plan to revise and update their NBSAPs to incorporate its goals and set out national plans for implementing them
- 192 of the 196 Parties have submitted NBSAPs; however, only 175 Parties have revised them to be consistent with the 2011–2020 Strategic Plan

Biodiversity mainstreaming

- CBD Article 6(b) to integrate, where possible and appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies

National reports

- CBD Article 26 requires all Parties to submit reports on measures taken for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention and their effectiveness in meeting its objectives
- The COP has determined the requirements around the frequency of submissions and has Parties to time submissions to coincide with the relevant strategic plan, one toward the mid-term and one toward the end of the strategic plan period, to facilitate a review of implementation of the plans themselves
- These reports also serve as a basis for the periodically published Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO)
- The sixth national report (6NR) was due at the end of 2018 with an online reporting tool available on the CHM along with reporting guidelines and guidance ~100 6NR reports have been submitted

The Financial Mechanism

- CBD Articles 20 (Financial Resources) and 21 (Financial Mechanism) address the need for financial resources to implement the Convention
 - **Article 20.1** asks each Party to provide financial support for national activities pursuant to achieving the objectives of the Convention BUT
 - **Article 20.2** requires developed country Parties to provide new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures to meet their obligations under the Convention
 - The implementation of developed country Parties commitments must consider the need for adequacy, predictability and timely flow of funds and the extent to which developing country Parties will effectively implement their obligations is dependent upon receipt of these financial resources
 - **Article 20.6** requires Parties to take into consideration the special conditions resulting from the dependence on, distribution and location of, biodiversity, in particular in small island States
 - **Article 21.1** establishes a mechanism for the provision of financial resources under the authority and guidance of and to be accountable to the COP. The Convention leaves the choice of entity, policy, strategy, programme priorities and eligibility criteria up to the COP
- At COP 1, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) was appointed interim operating entity for the financial mechanism, an arrangement that was later made permanent at COP 3

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The New Subsidiary Body on Implementation

- At CBD COP 12 (2014), the SBI to replace the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention, with the terms of reference contained in the annex to decision XII/26
- The SBI drafted its own modus operandi, which was agreed at CBD COP 13 (2016), and lists the following four functions and core areas of work:
 - review of progress in implementation;
 - strengthening means of implementation;
 - strategic actions to enhance implementation; and
 - operations of the convention and the Protocols.
- To date, the SBI has met three times, the last time being virtually in May–June 2021. The agenda for this meeting, included the following topics:
 - Review of progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan (2011–2020)
 - Assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Cartagena Protocol
 - Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework
 - Resource mobilisation and financial mechanism
 - Mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors and other strategic actions to enhance implementation

Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

- This is the new framework for biodiversity to pick up where the Strategic Plan 2011–2020 left off and achieve the vision of living in harmony with nature by 2050
- The Framework was meant to be completed and agreed at COP 15, originally scheduled for October 2020, but postponed due to the global pandemic and now scheduled for October 2021 in Kunming, China
- Preparation of the Framework was mandated by the COP to an open-ended intersessional working group
- The open-ended working group has met three times, twice in person in 2019 and early 2020 and a virtual meeting is planned for August 2021
- The SBI was requested to contribute to its development and to complement it with elements related to support and review implementation of matters related to the Cartagena Protocol, the Nagoya Protocol and the Working Group on Article 8(j) (indigenous peoples and local communities)
- Regional consultations have been held (including GRULAC) and Party and observer submissions on specific relevant issues are available
- The first draft of the Framework was issued in mid-July 2021 and will undergo further refinement at the virtual meeting in August, in preparation for adoption at Cop 15 in October 2021

The Framework includes 21 targets for 2030 that call for, among other things:

- At least 30% of land and sea areas global (especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people) conserved through effective, equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas (and other effective area-based conservation measures)
- A 50% or greater reduction in the rate of introduction of invasive alien species, and controls or eradication of such species to eliminate or reduce their impacts
- Reducing nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, and pesticides by at least two thirds, and eliminating the discharge of plastic waste
- Nature-based contributions to global climate change mitigation efforts of least 10 GtCO₂e per year, and that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity
- Redirecting, repurposing, reforming or eliminating incentives harmful for biodiversity, in a just and equitable way, reducing them by at least USD 500 billion per year
- A USD 200 billion increase in international financial flows from all sources to developing countries
- There are overarching milestones set to be reached 2030; and the Framework is meant to contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. At the same time, progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals will help to provide the conditions necessary to implement the framework.

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