

Convention on Biological Diversity: post-Nairobi update Pacific Islands

July 2022

At a Glance

- A draft Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) is being negotiated in 2022, **setting the global agenda for biodiversity management and financing** for the coming decade.
- The GBF is intended for adoption at **COP15 Phase Two in December 2022**. The Government of China has agreed to fund the travel of Ministers from Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States to Canada to participate in the High-Level Segment of COP15 Phase Two.
- A virtual High-Level Segment at COP15 Phase One in October 2021 adopted [the Kunming Declaration](#).
- The word 'island' now occurs three times in the draft Framework.
- SPREP is supporting the Pacific regional preparations and facilitating cooperation for a stronger Pacific voice. Countries can engage in official working group and COP15 in December and can connect with SPREP prior to and during the COP.
- Virtual interventions have been made possible during intercessional negotiations for parties facing travel restrictions, following special consideration during the registration. Virtual interventions should be possible for OEWG5. It is not yet clear if virtual intervention will be permitted at the COP15.
- Registration information is not yet available although **information on travel visas** is now available. The main website is <https://www.cbd.int/meetings/montreal.shtml> (visa information) and <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/2021-2022/cop-15/documents>
- Funds are already available under GEF-7 for revision of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs).

Creating global cooperation for nature

A new ten-year Global Biodiversity Framework has been under negotiation since 2020. During the [fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties \(COP15\)](#), scheduled for 5–17 December 2022 in Montreal, Canada, Parties to the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) (CBD) will adopt a post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) as a stepping stone towards the [2050 Vision of "Living in harmony with nature"](#).

- The CBD is a global pact among the majority of the world's governments (196 Parties) to maintain the world's ecological underpinnings as we go about the business of economic development.
- The CBD has three main objectives: (1) conservation of biological diversity; (2) the sustainable use of the components of biological diversity; and (3) the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources.
- All 14 independent Pacific island countries are Parties to the CBD.

SPREP has supported Pacific islands inputs into the Global Biodiversity Framework over the past two years. Priorities that the Pacific islands have been engaging in relating to the CBD include: Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework; Invasive alien species; Coastal and marine; Nagoya Protocol and access and benefit sharing; Digital sequence information; Capacity development; Soil biodiversity; and Resource mobilization.

Why it matters

A concerted global effort is critical given the continued loss of biodiversity. Failure to halt biodiversity loss and to sustain healthy natural ecosystems threatens the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and undermines efforts to address climate change. The CBD's [Global Biodiversity Outlook 5](#) (2020) defines the five major drivers of global biodiversity loss, each of which are already actively impacting the Pacific islands: land and sea use change, direct exploitation, climate change, pollution, invasive alien species and their interactions.

SIDS' national reports to the CBD and National Capacity Self-Assessment indicate some of the singular vulnerability and challenges faced by SIDS in the implementation of the Biodiversity Convention. Considering SIDS as priority countries, the [Global Environment Facility](#) (the main funding instrument of the 3 Rio Conventions – Biodiversity, Desertification, Climate) states that many SIDS still lack the systems and the technical support they need.

The adoption of the Post-2020 Framework will not only carry new responsibilities for Parties but will also catalyze new investments to support implementation of the Biodiversity Convention and protect biodiversity. The **next decade of action for nature will depend on the outcomes** of the CBD COP15.

The framework under the CBD is welcomed and relied upon to achieve other multilateral agreements, and biodiversity-related topics are of growing importance. For example, the 5th UN Environment Assembly concluded in March 2022 with 14 resolutions to strengthen actions for nature to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

Biodiversity action makes economic sense

More than half of the world's annual GDP – USD 42 trillion – depends on high-functioning biodiversity, according to a [2021 report on the Swiss Re Institute's new Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Index](#), which also found a fifth of the world's countries risk having their ecosystems collapse.

A 2020 [study](#) produced by three environmental organisations reported that the gap between what is invested and what is needed to protect global biodiversity is currently between US\$ 598 billion and \$824 billion per year. As of 2019, biodiversity spending was between \$124 billion and \$143 billion, the report says.

The private sector is listening. More than 1,000 companies with USD 4.7 trillion in revenue have signed a call by [the Business for Nature coalition](#) for governments to adopt policies to reverse nature loss by 2030.



Figure: Subsidies by industry, from the brief [Financing our Survival](#), based on the technical report '[Protecting Nature by Reforming Environmentally Harmful Subsidies: The Role of Business](#)'.

Redirection of existing funds can help. The world is spending at least USD 1.8 trillion a year, equivalent to 2% of global GDP, on subsidies that are driving the destruction of ecosystems and species extinction, [according to Business for Nature](#) (see figure).

Engagement is in line with paragraph 90 (c) of the *SAMOA Pathway*: “We strongly support the efforts of small island developing States to access financial and technical resources for the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity.”

Negotiations in Nairobi advanced the text, but slowly

Over 21–26 June 2022, the fourth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group (OWWG) on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework was held in Nairobi, Kenya.

- Small island representation in Nairobi was boosted, with Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, and Samoa attending the meeting.

Delegates negotiated the [draft framework](#) with its 21 targets (now 22 targets with the addition of a specific target on gender):

- 8 targets deal with protecting the status of biodiversity,
- 5 targets address how we will use biodiversity sustainably and equitably, and
- 7 targets attempt to answer, ‘How do we provide the mechanisms to make sure these actions happen?’

The new section B.bis, proposed in Geneva during OWWG4 to provide guidance for the implementation of the framework, remains controversial and is bracketed in its entirety. Section B.bis addresses principles and approaches, such as inclusivity and recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples, as overarching for the entire framework. There is disagreement over whether this overarching implementation approach means that the identified elements should or should not be identified again within individual goals and targets.

The [resulting draft GBF \(CBD/WG2020/4/L.2-ANNEX](#), 26 June 2022) contains significant amounts of bracketed text. Two targets have been ‘cleaned’ and are unbracketed (Targets 12 and 19.2).

As of the 26 June 2022 version of the draft GBF, the word ‘island’ is now mentioned three times in the GBF goals, targets, and approach to the framework.

- The first paragraph of the Background now mentions: ‘This collapse will affect all countries with impacts most pronounced in developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing states].’
- Goal D regarding means of implementation now includes the text ‘all Parties[, particularly developing countries [and small island developing States]]’.
- Target 6 was not negotiated further; Target 6 mentions ‘and priority [sites[, such as islands] [for biodiversity]]/[ecosystems]]].’)

Funds already available for NBSAP revision

There is consensus that NBSAPs should be reviewed and updated within 1 to 3 years of the post-2020 GBF agreement. A GEF representative at the meeting hoped countries will start using the approved GEF-7 funds by August 2022 to initiate NBSAP revision, spurring the action that will be needed immediately following the approval of the post-2020 GBF.

Fifth meeting of the Working Group set for December 2022

Delegates decided to convene a fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework immediately prior to COP15 in Montreal in December.

The fifth meeting will continue negotiations on the post-2020 GBF and on digital sequence information on genetic resources. **Virtual attendance including intervention by parties unable to attend in person should be possible**, based on examples during the previous working group sessions.

An additional [technical meeting](#) was held from 26 June to 1 July 2022 in Bonn, Germany, back to back with IPBES 9. This expert meeting was intended to contribute to a scientific and technical review of the proposed indicators of the [Monitoring Framework](#) for the global goals and targets, focussing on a comprehensive analysis of high-level indicators and the feasibility for Parties to use them. Ms. Umai Basilius attended the meeting from the Pacific.

Parties have continued to recommend additional or alternative indicators, [summarized here](#) (22 March 2022).

- Effort has been made to ensure the GBF indicators are supported by existing, accessible datasets with established entities responsible for data collation and maintenance. That said, concerns remain over the availability, validity, and applicability of the selected datasets and data-based indicators for specific Pacific island contexts.

Key topics for discussion leading up to and at COP15:

- Modes of engagement:
 - Negotiations at the official level have begun to stall so there is now effort and push for the CBD and China as a presidency to engage at ministerial/political level on specific issues like digital sequence information, resource mobilisation and transparency. They will explore opportunities at different fora, including the United Nations General Assembly, G20 and UNFCCC. There might be some relevant opportunities for the countries in the Pacific to engage.
 - There will also be an informal group of negotiators, with **selected representatives from each region**, to convene and meet virtually as well as in-person to look at the coherence or redundancy within the Framework, identify the areas that require high-level political resolutions, identify potential landing zones, and more. Their work will be summarised as an annotated version of the GBF to assist with the further negotiation to take place in the 5th meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group (just before COP) and COP15 in Montreal.
- Negotiations of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and its monitoring framework will be conducted at COP15. Parties continue to express concern over the successful negotiation of a final agreement.
 - Process: One SIDS was a co-lead of a working group session during the Nairobi meeting.
 - Many of the Friends of the Chairs/Co-lead groups in Nairobi did not include SIDS.
 - **At COP15, parties will elect the new COP Bureau members, one of which is from the Pacific** (sub-group 4). The next two years will contain negotiations on implementation, monitoring, and reporting.
- Recognition of the special situation of **Small Island Developing States** is now present twice in the draft Framework. Islands are not mentioned in the proposed text for the overarching approach to the framework (proposed section B bis). SIDS are mentioned in the proposed decision ([CBD/WG2020/4/L.2](#)) although two mentions are replicates and bracketed (see 15 Alt. 1 and Alt. 2 but not 15 Alt. 3).
 - There is a preference among some Pacific parties for accompanying any mention of "developing countries" with the phrase "in particular, LDCs, SIDS, and EITs".
 - If Article 20 of the overarching Convention text is mentioned, there is a preference among some Pacific parties for mentioning Article 20 as a whole or mentioning Article 20 paragraph 6 if specific references are made.



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- A new target on **health and biodiversity** was proposed but not yet discussed or negotiated. The proposed text is: “Implement a biodiversity inclusive One Health approach focusing especially on the risk of emergence and transmission of zoonotic diseases to avoid or reduce risks to the health of humans, wild and domesticated species, and ecosystems.”
- Resourcing biodiversity actions and building capacity:
 - The biodiversity finance gap is on the order of several hundred billion dollars per year. **Sufficient finances and resources mobilised to implement the GBF will ideally be agreed upon at the same time as the GBF.**
 - Parties have **proposed the creation of a new global biodiversity fund**, separate from the Global Environment Fund (GEF). Other parties have expressed concern about the creation of a new and/or additional mechanism, instead of strengthening an existing mechanism. There are signs of agreement for the need to strengthen the GEF and improve accessibility.
 - One concern is that the GEF efforts will be ‘diluted’ through a focus on climate. This topic was not raised in Nairobi.
 - The SIDS floor for GEF funding was raised to \$8 million for GEF 8. This is double the floor level from GEF 7.
 - A reference to CBD Article 20, which mentions SIDS and LDCs in paragraph 6, could be valuable in the text of the framework or decision pertaining to resource mobilization. Note that paragraph 4 of Article 20 does not mention SIDS and LDCs; there is value in either mentioning Article 20 as a whole or mentioning paragraph 6 if only certain parts of Article 20 are cited.
 - It is not yet clear whether new fund(s) created would (1) be endorsed and contributed to by multiple Parties, (2) deliver funds to economies of only specific income groups, (3) be separate from existing official development aid allocations, (4) be separate from climate funding and (5) be able to accept philanthropic or private contributions.
 - In October 2021, China launched the Kunming Biodiversity Fund with USD 230 million to support biodiversity protection in developing countries. Information is limited but the fund does not appear to have received contributions from other countries to date.
 - Japan announced it would increase its existing biodiversity fund by about USD 17 million to support national strategies and action plans. France pledged to devote 30 per cent of national climate funds to biodiversity conservation. The United Kingdom said it would invest a ‘significant proportion’ of its climate funds in biodiversity conservation.
 - A coalition of organisations, including the World Wildlife Fund, have called for wealthy countries to spend UDS 60 billion annually on conservation in developing countries.
 - A group of 22 like-minded countries proposed the division of Target 19 into 19.1 and 19.2. Text was proposed for Target 19.1 “to separate two notions: (1) the responsibility that all parties, both developed and developing, have in mobilizing resources from all sources to implement an ambitious framework; (2) at same time, different responsibilities, rooted in a legally binding document (the Convention), where developed countries have a responsibility to assist developing countries.”
 - In the climate change space, SIDS/AOSIS have been reluctant to go along with text on climate finance that talks about finance from “all sources.” Rather, there is a preference to specify that financing comes primarily from public/governmental sources, particularly developed country



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governments. There is no clear definition of "all sources" and one concern is that developing countries would also be part of sourcing these funds.

- **Continued engagement is going to be essential to operationalise resourcing and capacity building.** Partnerships strengthened at COP15 could influence funding for island environmental management over the coming decade.
- The need for capacity development to "facilitate the use of Headline indicators at the national level" is clearly identified. This may be the case especially for least developed countries and SIDS where the environment may be of high importance but resources for monitoring are few.

Selected topics

- Marine and coastal biodiversity
 - There was an extensive discussion on the vocabulary: 'land' or 'terrestrial' [both alternatives considered acceptable by Pacific parties in Nairobi] and 'sea', 'ocean', or 'marine'. [There is preference for 'ocean' or 'marine'.]
 - The Programme of Work on inland waters and that for marine and coastal biodiversity collaborate for relevant coastal areas.
 - According to the CBD, "Inland waters" are aquatic-influenced environments located within land boundaries. This includes those located in coastal areas, even where adjacent to marine environments. Inland water systems can be fresh, saline or a mix of the two (brackish water).
 - "Land and ocean" is more in line with UNCLOS, referring to areas inside or outside the National baseline and a useful division in terms of how ecosystems are managed within those broad areas.
 - Input is needed: the [draft SBSTTA recommendation](#) developed in Geneva requests 'the Executive Secretary to compile submissions from Parties, other Governments and relevant stakeholders to be considered as potential elements of a strategic review and analysis of the programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity within national jurisdiction in the context of the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework'.
 - Separately, there is a [draft recommendation](#) about ecologically or biologically significant marine areas, focusing on considerations for modifying descriptions and describing new areas.
- Linking biodiversity and climate change
 - There is recognition of the multiple impacts of climate change on biodiversity.
 - The concept of 'common but differentiated responsibilities' has been advocated for inclusion by some parties and remains controversial, with some proposing simply a reference to Article 20.
 - Some support and some prefer to avoid a numerical target (such as 10 gigatons of carbon dioxide equivalents) that is time-bound (such as by 2030).
 - In the financial discussions surrounding the CBD COP and its side events, several entities are committing or proposing to direct climate-related resources to biodiversity-positive actions.
 - One of the 14 resolutions adopted by the 5th UN Environment Assembly in March 2022 focuses on "nature-based solutions: actions to protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use and manage ecosystems". The endorsed definition informs the use of this term in CBD negotiations.
 - However, nature-based solutions (NBS) remain broadly understood and opinions are divided.
 - Biodiversity offsets that give polluters license to continue polluting (emitting greenhouse gases) are not welcomed by some Parties.



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- Others consider it essential that NBS are recognised and implemented to address the climate change and biodiversity crises simultaneously.
- In the financial discussions surrounding the CBD COP and its side events, several entities are committing or proposing to direct climate-related resources to biodiversity-positive actions.
- Digital Sequence Information and genetic resources:
 - The use of Digital Sequence Information (DSI) on genetic resources has implications for biodiversity. Areas of convergence and divergence remain, several outlined in [CBD/WG2020/3/INF/8](#). A [Draft Recommendation](#) (26 June) was submitted by the co-Chairs.
 - There is overlap between the Convention on Biological Diversity and its protocols, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, and the negotiations for an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction ('BBNJ').
 - In May 2019, the Seventy-second World Health Assembly adopted two decisions concerning the public health implications of the Nagoya Protocol (see [CBD/WG2020/3/INF/1](#) for information about sharing of genetic sequences of pathogens).
 - Some Members have adopted domestic measures that regulate the access to and use of DSI on genetic resources as part of their Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) frameworks under the Nagoya Protocol.
 - Some parties are seeking a new global multilateral mechanism for the ethical and equitable use of DSI, with key attention to capacity building, avoiding the hinderance of research, and to sharing the benefits of the use of DSI. Parties are still seeking an agreed definition of Digital Sequence Information (DSI) on genetic resources.
 - A delegate extended an open invitation to connect informally during the intercessional period to discuss DSI and genetic resources; please ask SPREP for more information and contact details.
 - There is a key difference between access to DSI and access to the benefits resulting from the use of DSI. The text does not yet make it clear which aspect is being discussed in each instance. In general, there is movement toward managing the relationship between the *use* of DSI on genetic resources and access and benefit-sharing.
 - A shorter, simplified and revised Target 13 was agreed upon in Nairobi although it still maintains many square brackets. There was no decision on proposed texts regarding benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources, with square brackets maintained around "benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources [in any form], [including digital sequence information on genetic resources] [and biological resources] [and derivatives] and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources."
 - Note that 'any form' possibly considers a wide range of things such as DSI, derivatives, and TK since it is a broad and open description. 'Any form' also leaves room for the development of new technologies or aspects of genetic resources. Parties did not agree on DSI, biological resources, derivatives, and traditional knowledge: some argued that such text may not be consistent with CBD and the Nagoya Protocol while others felt it is extremely important and must be specified/included.
 - Further texts being bracketed refer to facilitating access for environmentally sound uses, capacity building, and development, technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer, respect for rights, etc. as an explicit form of benefit sharing.

Pacific journey to COP15

Part 2 (in-person) of the CBD COP15 is now scheduled for 5–17 December 2022 in Montreal, Canada. We anticipate strong participation from Pacific delegations including involvement of Pacific Ministers.

SPREP will organise a Pacific pre-COP meeting to support the development of regional briefs on priority agenda items, opportunities to identify specific countries that want to lead on the different priority items, and a communications plan for raising awareness of the Pacific's priorities.

The **Pacific pre-COP is anticipated to be held at the end of September 2022**, and we aim to hold as a face-to-face event for those countries who can travel, with a virtual option for those that cannot.

The pre-COP and surrounding activities will focus on:

- strengthening connections among delegates and participants involved in the COP15;
- development of a united Pacific voice and strategy for the top priorities identified by Pacific islands;
- negotiation preparation and training;
- addressing requests of Pacific Parties; and
- media briefing: empowering delegates to speak and boosting Pacific stories in regional/global media.

The post-2020 GBF has dominated the conversation at intercessional meetings. At COP15, other key decisions and documents will also be made and endorsed. The ordinary meetings of the Conference of the Parties are held within a two-week period that includes the meetings of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the **Cartagena Protocol** and the meetings of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the **Nagoya Protocol**. The reports of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) on its twenty-fourth meeting and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI) on its third meeting will be presented to the COP during Phase Two in 2022.

A virtual High-Level Segment at COP15 Phase One in October 2021 adopted [the Kunming Declaration](#). Another High-Level Segment at COP15 Phase Two in December 2022 will take place. The Government of China has agreed to fund the travel of Ministers from Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States to Canada to participate in the High-Level Segment of COP15 Phase Two.

Proposed coalition

An open-ended “**SIDS Coalition for Nature**” was established in late 2021, coordinated by the Chair of the Alliance of Small Islands States (AOSIS). The Coalition is open to SIDS and other like-minded countries. The proposed mechanism is similar to that used in the UNFCCC process, with collaboration to create a unified SIDS voice.

As outlined in [Circular 21-49](#), PSIDS have requested the support of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), with two objectives: To have the CBD COP 15: (i) Officially recognising the unique and specific SIDS challenges, needs and opportunities for biodiversity and (ii) Officially requesting the development of a 10-year SIDS capacity development roadmap under the post-2020 Biodiversity Framework to enhance technical and financial support (means of implementation) to SIDS for the implementation of the Biodiversity Convention and the SAMOA Pathway. The SIDS Roadmap could then be developed and adopted at COP 16 (2023), accordingly.

Following upon this request, UNDESA published [*Gaps, Challenges and Constraints in Means of Implementing Biodiversity Objectives in Small Island Developing States*](#) in 2022, with the collaboration of the CBD Secretariat, the CBD National Focal points in SIDS, and AOSIS.

Other opportunities for input:

- [Leaders Pledge for Nature](#):
 - Political leaders, presently representing 93 countries from all regions and the European Union, committed to reversing biodiversity loss by 2030.
 - Pacific signatories as of July 2022: Fiji, Palau, Republic of the Marshall Islands
- [High Ambition Coalition](#) for Nature and People:
 - Intergovernmental group of over 100 countries championing a global deal for nature and people with the central goal of protecting at least 30 per cent of world's land and ocean by 2030.
 - Pacific signatories as of July 2022: Cook Islands, Republic of the Marshall Islands
- Signatories will be made visible on the [People for Our Planet Aggregator](#) (see Countries map).

Official CBD Documents:

See: <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020/wg2020-04/documents>

Overarching framework:

[CBD/WG2020/4/L.2-ANNEX](#): POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK (June 2022)

[CBD/WG2020/4/L.2](#): DRAFT ELEMENTS OF A POSSIBLE DECISION OPERATIONALIZING THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK (June 2022)

[CBD/WG2020/4/2](#): GLOSSARY FOR THE FIRST DRAFT OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK (16 May 2022)

[CBD/WG2020/3/INF/3](#): ONE-PAGERS ON THE GOALS AND TARGETS OF THE FIRST DRAFT OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK (August 2021)

Operationalizing the framework:

[CBD/WG2020/3/INF/13](#): SYNTHESIS OF THE WORKSHOP ON ALIGNING FINANCIAL FLOWS WITH THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK, 9 DECEMBER 2021

Monitoring the Framework:

[CBD/ID/OM/2022/1/INF/2](#): BRIEFING NOTE ON SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ISSUES RELATED TO THE GLOBAL MONITORING OF BIODIVERSITY (8 June 2022)

[CBD/ID/OM/2022/1/INF/3](#): TECHNICAL ANALYSIS OF INDICATORS PROPOSED FOR THE MONITORING FRAMEWORK FOR THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK (15 June 2022; this is the red/amber/green summary)

[CBD/WG2020/3/INF/2](#): PROPOSED MONITORING APPROACH AND HEADLINE, COMPONENT AND COMPLEMENTARY INDICATORS FOR THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK (August 2021)

[CBD/WG2020/3/3/Add.1](#): PROPOSED HEADLINE INDICATORS OF THE MONITORING FRAMEWORK FOR THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK (July 2021)

Scientific advice:

[CBD/WG2020/4/INF/2/REV2](#): Science briefs in support of the post-2020 GBF negotiations (14 June 2022; addresses four briefs on individual Targets 3, 7, 8 and 10; a brief on the GBF monitoring framework; and a brief on the ecosystem area and integrity objectives of the GBF that also addresses Targets 1 and 2 in detail)

Stand-alone versions of each brief also available on the GEO-BON web site: <https://geobon.org/science-briefs/>

PDF presentation, June 2022: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/714b/3231/801f55d12e449c2eb54c36cc/monitoring-presentation3-en.pdf>

Access and benefit sharing:

[CBD/WG2020/3/INF/5](#): ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING INDICATORS PROPOSED IN THE MONITORING FRAMEWORK FOR THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK (August 2021)

Gender:

[CBD/GB/OM/2021/3/1](#): REPORT OF THE VIRTUAL DISCUSSION ON THE DRAFT OUTLINE OF A POST-2020 GENDER PLAN OF ACTION (September 2021)

[CBD/WG2020/3/INF/10](#) [CBD/SBSTTA/24/INF/30](#) [CBD/SBI/3/INF/42](#): DEVELOPING AND MEASURING A GENDER-RESPONSIVE POST-2020 BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK: INFORMATION ON GENDER CONSIDERATIONS WITHIN THE DRAFT POST-2020 MONITORING FRAMEWORK (November 2021, prepared by IUCN)

See also: [Advancing Women's Rights, Gender Equality and the Future of Biodiversity in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework](#), Women4Biodiversity (2021)

Genetic resources, digital sequence information, and related aspects:

[CBD/WG2020/4/L.3](#): DIGITAL SEQUENCE INFORMATION ON GENETIC RESOURCES, Draft recommendation submitted by the Co-Chairs, ELEMENTS FOR THE DECISION (26 June 2022)

[CBD/WG2020/4/3](#): DIGITAL SEQUENCE INFORMATION ON GENETIC RESOURCES (10 June 2022)

[CBD/WG2020/3/INF/1](#): UPDATE OF DIGITAL SEQUENCE INFORMATION ON GENETIC RESOURCES IN RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL PROCESSES AND POLICY DEBATES (August 2021)

Submissions and list of Parties and observers that submitted VIEWS AND NEW INFORMATION ON POLICY APPROACHES, OPTIONS OR MODALITIES FOR DIGITAL SEQUENCE INFORMATION ON GENETIC RESOURCES to the Secretariat: <https://www.cbd.int/notifications/2021-063>

[CBD/WG2020/3/INF/8](#): CO-LEADS' REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE INFORMAL CO-CHAIRS' ADVISORY GROUP ON DIGITAL SEQUENCE INFORMATION ON GENETIC RESOURCES (November 2021, 17 p)

Note also: four webinars were conducted to share information related to [digital sequence information on genetic resources \(DSI\)](#), with collaboration with the ABS Capacity Development Initiative. [Recordings here](#).

[CBD/WG2020/3/INF/9](#): INFORMATION FROM THE COMMISSION ON GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE RELATED TO DIGITAL SEQUENCE INFORMATION ON GENETIC RESOURCES (November 2021)

[CBD/SBSTTA/24/INF/33](#): GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE CONSERVATION, SUSTAINABLE USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF AQUATIC GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (February 2022)

Indigenous peoples and local communities:

[CBD/POST2020/WS/2021/1/2](#): REPORT OF THE THIRD GLOBAL THEMATIC DIALOGUE FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES ON THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK (August 2021)

Marine and coastal systems:

[CBD/MCB/OM/2022/1/1](#): REPORT OF THE ONLINE DISCUSSION FORUM ON CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF MARINE AND COASTAL BIODIVERSITY IN PREPARATION FOR THE FIFTEENTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES (19 June 2022)

[CBD/WG2020/3/INF/4](#): MARINE INPUT TO HEADLINE INDICATORS OF THE DRAFT POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK (August 2021, 50 p)

"Because the development of appropriate marine and coastal data and metadata often lag compared to terrestrial areas, this document identifies the monitoring frameworks and data sources available to monitor and report progress against proposed headline indicators for marine and coastal areas.