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Sustainable development: Convention on Biological Diversity

Report of the Second Committee*

Rapporteur: Ms. Prathma **Uprety** (Nepal)

I. Introduction

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on agenda item 20 (see A/76/533, para. 3). Action on sub-item (f) was taken at the 9th meeting, on 23 November 2021. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary record.[1]

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.2/76/L.54

2. At its 9th meeting, on 23 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its contribution to sustainable development" (A/C.2/76/L.54), submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Nadja Micael (Eritrea), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/76/L.34.

3. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that draft resolution A/C.2/76/L.54 had no programme budget implications.

4. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/76/L.54 (see para. 7).

5. Following the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the European Union (on behalf of its member States, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova and Turkey) and China.

* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in 12 parts, under the symbols A/76/533, A/76/533/Add.1, A/76/533/Add.2, A/76/533/Add.3, A/76/533/Add.4, A/76/533/Add.5, A/76/533/Add.6, A/76/533/Add.7, A/76/533/Add.8, A/76/533/Add.9, A/76/533/Add.10 and A/76/533/Add.11.

[1] See A/C.2/76/SR.9.

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6. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/76/L.54, draft resolution A/C.2/76/L.34 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

7. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its contribution to sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 64/203 of 21 December 2009, 65/161 of 20 December 2010, 66/202 of 22 December 2011, 67/212 of 21 December 2012, 68/214 of 20 December 2013, 69/222 of 19 December 2014, 70/207 of 22 December 2015, 71/230 of 21 December 2016, 72/221 of 20 December 2017, 73/234 of 20 December 2018, 74/221 of 19 December 2019, 74/269 of 31 March 2020 and 75/219 of 21 December 2020 and its previous resolutions relating to the Convention on Biological Diversity,[1]

Reaffirming the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, including the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[2] and its principles, the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[3] and, inter alia, the commitments concerning biodiversity contained therein, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[4] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[5] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation)[6] and the outcome document of the special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals convened by the President of the General Assembly,[7]

Reaffirming also its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming further its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

[2] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[3] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[4] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[5] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[6] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[7] Resolution 68/6.

concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Reaffirming the Paris Agreement,[8] and encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[9] that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Reaffirming also the New Urban Agenda, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito, Ecuador, from 17 to 20 October 2016,[10] and its vision for cities and human settlements that protect, conserve, restore and promote their ecosystems, water, natural habitats and biodiversity and minimize their environmental impact,

Recalling the Climate Action Summit convened by the Secretary-General on 23 September 2019, recalling also the multi-partner initiatives and commitments presented during the Summit, and welcoming the hosting by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in Glasgow, in partnership with the Government of Italy, of the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, from 31 October to 13 November 2021,

Noting with great concern the severe negative impact on human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, as well as the severe disruption to societies and economies and the devastating impact on lives and livelihoods, and that the poorest and most vulnerable are the hardest hit by the pandemic, reaffirming the ambition to get back on track to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by designing and implementing sustainable and inclusive recovery strategies to accelerate progress towards the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to help to reduce the risk of and build resilience to future shocks, crises and pandemics, including by strengthening health systems and achieving universal health coverage, and recognizing that equitable and timely access for all to safe, quality, effective and affordable COVID-19 vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics are an essential part of a global response based on unity, solidarity, renewed multilateral cooperation and the principle of leaving no one behind,

Recognizing that the COVID-19 pandemic and other pandemics underscore the need to conserve, restore and sustainably use biodiversity and the need for concerted enhanced action and transformative change to adopt a post-2020 global biodiversity framework that contributes to the 2030 Agenda and places the global community on a path towards realizing the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity of living in harmony with nature, stressing that the COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the urgent need to reduce the risk of the economic, social and environmental impacts of disasters and future pandemic outbreaks, many of which are exacerbated by biodiversity loss, the increased scale of poaching and the illegal use of and trade in wildlife and wildlife products, desertification, land degradation and drought and climate change, emphasizing the need to support and invest at all levels, to enhance efforts to build resilience, to reduce the likelihood of zoonotic infections and to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity in order to achieve the objectives of the Convention and build back better, and recalling the fifth edition of the *Global*

[8] Adopted under the UNFCCC in FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21.
[9] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.
[10] Resolution 71/256, annex.

Biodiversity Outlook, which provides a summary of progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and highlights that none of the 20 targets has been fully achieved, although six have been partially achieved (targets 9, 11, 16, 17, 19 and 20),

Encouraging parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to integrate ecosystem-based approaches and nature-based solutions to climate change adaptation and mitigation and disaster risk reduction into their strategic planning, as appropriate, across sectors,

Recalling that the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, to be pursued in accordance with its relevant provisions, are the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources, by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding,

Reaffirming the intrinsic value of biological diversity, as well as the ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity, and its critical role in maintaining ecosystems that provide essential services, which are critical foundations for sustainable development and human well-being,

Recognizing that the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention is crucial for sustainable development, poverty eradication, food security and the improvement of human well-being and a major factor underpinning the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals,

Reaffirming that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, States have the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction,

Recalling that, in its resolution 65/161, the General Assembly declared 2011–2020 the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, with a view to contributing to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020,[11]

Recalling also that, in its resolution 73/284 of 1 March 2019, the General Assembly declared 2021–2030 the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, with the aim of supporting and scaling up efforts to prevent, halt and reverse the degradation of ecosystems worldwide and raise awareness of the importance of successful ecosystem restoration,

Recognizing that the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities that are relevant to the Convention make a key contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and that their wider application can support social well-being and sustainable livelihoods,

Recalling the decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its thirteenth and fourteenth meetings, on

[11] United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/27, annex, decision X/2, annex.

article 8 (j) and related provisions,[12] decision CBD/CP/MOP/VIII/19[13] and decision CBD/NP/MOP/DEC/2/7,[14] as well as of the work done by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-sessional Working Group on Article 8 (j) and related provisions,

Recalling also the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples[15] and the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples,[16]

Recognizing the vital role that women play in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and reaffirming the need for their full participation at all levels of policymaking and implementation for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity,

Recalling the 2015–2020 Gender Plan of Action under the Convention on Biological Diversity,[17] which will contribute to the integration of a gender perspective and promote gender equality within the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and its 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets,

Recognizing the important role of other biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements, including the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,[18] in contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and in ensuring that no species entering into international trade is threatened with extinction,[19] recognizing also the economic, social and environmental impacts of poaching and trafficking in wildlife, and noting the contribution of parties to and the secretariat[20] of these agreements to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, its 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation,

Recalling its resolution 71/312 of 6 July 2017, in which it endorsed the declaration entitled “Our ocean, our future: call for action” adopted by the high-level United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, in this regard reaffirming the important role of the declaration in demonstrating the collective will to take action to conserve and sustainably use our oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, to halt and reverse the decline in the health and productivity of our ocean and its ecosystems and to protect and restore its resilience and ecological integrity, recognizing the important contributions of the partnership dialogues and voluntary commitments made in the context of that Conference to the effective and timely implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14, and looking forward to the

[12] United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/13/25, decisions XIII/18 and 14/12, 14/13, 14/14, 14/15, 14/16 and 14/17 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

[13] Adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety at its eighth meeting (see United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/CP/MOP/8/17).

[14] Adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization at its second meeting (see United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/NP/MOP/2/13).

[15] Resolution 61/295, annex.

[16] Resolution 69/2.

[17] United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/29, sect. I, decision XII/7, annex.

[18] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

[19] See resolution Conf. 16.7 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

[20] See resolution Conf. 16.3 (Rev. CoP17), entitled “CITES Strategic Vision: 2008–2020”.

United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, to be held in Lisbon from 27 June to 1 July 2022,

Recalling also the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030,[21] and recognizing that forests are home to an estimated 80 per cent of all terrestrial species and that forests, including boreal, temperate and tropical, contribute substantially to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to the conservation of biodiversity,

Noting the adoption by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, at its tenth meeting, of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity,[22] the objective of which is the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding, and acknowledging the role of access to genetic resources and equitable benefit-sharing arising from their utilization in contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, poverty eradication and environmental sustainability, and thereby to the achievement of sustainable development,

Noting also that 195 States and 1 regional economic integration organization are parties to the Convention, noting further that 91 States and 1 regional economic integration organization have signed the Nagoya Protocol and that 131 States and 1 regional economic integration organization that are parties to the Convention have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to the Nagoya Protocol, and noting that 172 States and 1 regional economic integration organization are parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity[23] and that 48 States and 1 regional economic integration organization are parties to the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,[24]

Recalling the entry into force of the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on 5 March 2018,

Recalling also the adoption by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its ninth meeting of the strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention,[25] as well as decision X/3, adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting,[26] on the review of its implementation, and the targets for resource mobilization, under Aichi Target 20 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, adopted by the Conference of the Parties in its decision XII/3,[27]

Recalling further the outcomes of the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention,[28] the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties

[21] See resolution 71/285.
[22] United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/27, annex, decision X/1.
[23] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2226, No. 30619.
[24] See United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/BS/COP-MOP/5/17, annex, decision BS-V/11.
[25] United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/9/29, annex I, decision IX/11.
[26] See United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/27, annex.
[27] See United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/29, sect. I.
[28] See United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/13/25, sect. I.

serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol[29] and the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol,[30] all held in Cancun, Mexico, in 2016,

Recalling with appreciation the Cancun Declaration on Mainstreaming the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity for Well-being, adopted at the high-level segment of the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention,[31]

Noting the outcomes of the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, held in Geneva from 17 to 28 August 2019, and of the fourteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, held in New Delhi from 2 to 13 September 2019,[32] which will contribute significantly to the protection and sustainable use of species and ecosystems,

Taking note of the African Ministerial Declaration on Biodiversity and the Pan African Action Agenda on Ecosystem Restoration for Increased Resilience, adopted in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, on 13 November 2018,

Reiterating the pledge that no one will be left behind, reaffirming the recognition that the dignity of the human person is fundamental, and the wish to see the Goals and targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society, and recommitting to endeavour to reach the furthest behind first,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity;[33]

2. *Recalls* the appointment of the Executive Secretary, and expresses its support for her tenure;

3. *Welcomes* the convening of the first part of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, as well as the meetings of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meetings of the Parties to the Protocols to the Convention, held in Kunming, China, from 11 to 15 October 2021, all under the theme proposed by the host, “Ecological civilization: building a shared future for all life on Earth”, takes note of the Kunming Declaration of its high-level segment, looks forward to the second part of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, as well as the meetings of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meetings of the Parties to the Protocols to the Convention, which will reconvene in Kunming from 25 April to 8 May 2022, welcomes the pre-conference of the parties organized by Colombia on 30 August 2021 to discuss priorities, expectations and raise political commitment, and recognizes that a post-2020 global biodiversity framework to be adopted is intended to contribute to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[34] and is expected to place the global community on a path towards realizing the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity;

4. *Looks forward* to the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the meetings of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meetings of the Parties to the Protocols to the Convention, to be held in Turkey;

[29] See United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/CP/MOP/8/17, sect. I.
[30] See United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/NP/MOP/2/13, sect. I.
[31] United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/13/24.
[32] See ICCD/COP(14)/23/Add.1.
[33] A/76/225, sect. III.
[34] Resolution 70/1.

5. *Recalls* the outcomes of the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention,[35] and recalls with appreciation the convening of the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, in Sharm el-Sheikh from 17 to 29 November 2018, under the theme "Investing in biodiversity for people and planet", recognizes that the outcomes of the meetings will contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and takes note with appreciation of the Sharm el-Sheikh Declaration, adopted at the high-level segment of the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

6. *Also recalls* the hosting by Egypt of the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, from 17 to 29 November 2018, and of the African Biodiversity Summit, on 13 November 2018, as well as the initiative of the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting to promote a coherent approach between the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa[36] (the Rio conventions), to address biodiversity loss, climate change and land and ecosystem degradation;

7. *Encourages* support for the Sharm el-Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda for Nature and People, which is aimed at collecting, coordinating and celebrating actions in support of biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use, encourages all relevant stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities and the private sector, to consider developing biodiversity commitments, and invites relevant agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other relevant institutions and intergovernmental organizations, where relevant, to support the implementation of the Action Agenda;

8. *Urges* parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and all other relevant stakeholders to mainstream biodiversity into COVID-19 response and recovery efforts, to fully implement and support the 2030 Agenda and other international development goals, including by strengthening approaches to enhance resilience, protecting wild flora and fauna and other living species, reversing the trends in environmental degradation, through the conservation, sustainable use and restoration of ecosystems, preventing the retreat of mountain glaciers and permafrost thaw, sustainably managing all types of forests and halting deforestation and forest degradation, as well as by integrating the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization into relevant national decision-making, emphasizes that biodiversity and health linkages should be addressed holistically, recalls in this regard decision 14/4 of 30 November 2018 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and resolution 3/4 of 30 January 2018 of the United Nations Environment Assembly, and urges parties to adopt a post 2020 global biodiversity framework that contributes to the 2030 Agenda and places the global community on a path towards realizing the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity of living in harmony with nature;

9. *Notes* that the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated pre-existing inequalities and challenges for the implementation of the Convention and further highlighted that the loss and degradation of biodiversity increases the risk of zoonotic disease spillover from wildlife to people and that biodiversity should continue to be mainstreamed in COVID-19 recovery plans and in plans aimed at reducing the risk

[35] See United Nations Environment Programme, document CBD/COP/14/14, sect. I.

[36] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

of future pandemics, emphasizes the importance of a One Health approach and other holistic approaches that deliver multiple benefits to the health and well-being of people and planet, that would further strengthen the capacity to address biodiversity loss, prevent and respond to the emergence of diseases, including zoonotic infections, and future pandemics, and contribute to reducing the adverse impacts of climate change, calls for transformative actions from all relevant stakeholders and adequate and sufficient means of implementation, particularly for developing countries, to ensure the full implementation of the Convention to halt and reverse biodiversity loss, and welcomes the financial commitments and initiatives that have been announced from governments, organizations and the private sector that contribute to biodiversity conservation, restoration and sustainable use and keep the political momentum towards the adoption of an ambitious, balanced, practical, effective, robust and transformative post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

10. *Highlights* the importance of parties raising high-level political engagement for the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets by 2020 and the related Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda;

11. *Recalls* the commitments made by the parties at the high-level segment of the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and through the decisions adopted, which support the implementation of the current Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the development of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework, inter alia, to:

(a) Accelerating efforts to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including by implementing the decisions of the Conference of the Parties and the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols, as appropriate, and by providing and mobilizing international and national resources, thereby contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

(b) Supporting the development and implementation of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework, building on the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the lessons learned from the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and aligned with the 2030 Agenda, with a level of ambition and practicality that will facilitate the transformational changes needed to achieve the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, as noted in the conclusions of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

(c) Promoting, prior to the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, voluntary biodiversity contributions by parties and other actors towards achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity;

(d) Engaging indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, civil society, local governments and authorities, academia, the business and financial sectors and other relevant stakeholders to support action towards the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and to provide momentum for the implementation of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

12. *Urges* parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to ensure the coherence and complementarity of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework with other existing or upcoming international processes, in particular with regard to the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement and other related processes, frameworks and strategies, and reiterates the invitation to the other multilateral environmental agreements, including biodiversity-related conventions and the Rio conventions, relevant international organizations and their programmes, and other relevant processes to actively participate in the development process for a post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

13. *Recalls* the invitation to the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, in the capacity as Chair of the United Nations Environment Management Group, to facilitate, in collaboration with the members of the Group, the contribution of the United Nations system to the development and implementation of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

14. *Also recalls* the convening of the summit on biodiversity on 30 September 2020, at the level of Heads of State and Government, in order to highlight the urgency of action at the highest levels in support of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework that contributes to the 2030 Agenda and places the global community on a path towards realizing the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, "Living in harmony with nature";

15. *Notes with appreciation* the contributions to the trust fund of the Office of the President of the General Assembly to support the summit;

16. *Recalls with appreciation* the entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity on 12 October 2014;

17. *Stresses* the importance of mainstreaming biodiversity for achieving the objectives of the Convention, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, its Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity in order to achieve the transformational change required throughout societies and economies, including changes in behaviour and decision-making at all levels, and urges all relevant stakeholders to mainstream biodiversity in all relevant sectors;

18. *Welcomes* the decisions of the parties to the Convention to better mainstream biodiversity and to take specific actions tailored to national needs and circumstances, and in line with other relevant international agreements, including in key sectors, such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries and tourism, as well as health, energy, mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing sectors, which are crucial for addressing biodiversity loss, bearing in mind the impact of these sectors on biodiversity;

19. *Stresses* the importance of mainstreaming biodiversity in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda as part of national implementation plans for the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular all biodiversity-related Goals and targets;

20. *Recognizes* that integrating biodiversity considerations into sectoral and cross-sectoral policies, plans and programmes at all levels is critical for harnessing the benefits of enhanced synergies and policy coherence;

21. *Encourages* the respective parties, in close collaboration with relevant stakeholders, to take concrete measures towards achieving the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Protocols thereto, the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya Protocol, requests the parties, in close collaboration with relevant stakeholders, to coherently and efficiently implement the obligations and commitments under the Convention and the Protocols, and in this regard emphasizes the need to comprehensively address at all levels the difficulties that may impede their implementation;

22. *Recognizes* that the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity can significantly contribute to disaster risk reduction and to reducing the adverse impacts of climate change, including by adding resilience to fragile ecosystems and making them less vulnerable;

23. *Urges* the parties to the Convention to facilitate the transfer of technology for the effective implementation of the Convention in accordance with article 16 and other relevant provisions of the Convention, in this regard takes note of the strategy

for the practical implementation of the programme of work on technology transfer and scientific and technical cooperation developed by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Technology Transfer and Scientific and Technological Cooperation, as well as of decision XI/2, entitled "Review of progress in implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and related capacity-building support to parties",[37] and recalls the relevant decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting in this regard;[38]

24. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts made by the secretariat of the Convention, parties to the Convention and the Global Environment Facility, as the financial mechanism of the Convention, in conjunction with United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies, as well as other entities, in organizing capacity-building workshops to support countries in the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, with a view to enhancing capacity and addressing the need for human, technical and financial resources to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its tenth meeting, in particular for developing countries;

25. *Recognizes with concern* the limited progress in the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 by the parties to the Convention, and, given the limited time remaining, calls upon all parties to accelerate and scale up efforts to implement them, acknowledging the contribution of such efforts to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

26. *Notes with concern* the limited progress made in the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention, namely, the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources;

27. *Notes with particular concern* the limited progress made by its parties in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol;

28. *Notes* the limited progress made in mainstreaming article 8 (j) of the Convention and related provisions into various areas of work under the Convention, takes note with appreciation of decision 14/17 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention to consider the development of a fully integrated programme of work on article 8 (j) and related provisions within a post-2020 global biodiversity framework, to allow for the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention, and in this regard invites the secretariat of the Convention, through the Secretary-General, to report on the progress made by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-sessional Working Group on Article 8 (j) and related provisions when reporting on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly;

29. *Encourages* parties to promote the mainstreaming of gender considerations, taking into account the 2015–2020 Gender Plan of Action under the Convention on Biological Diversity, in developing, implementing and revising their national and, where appropriate, regional and subnational biodiversity strategies and action plans and equivalent instruments in implementing the three objectives of the Convention, recognizes the need to enhance cooperation on capacity-building in order to support parties in this process, and emphasizes the importance of integrating a

[37] See United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/35, annex I.
[38] See United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/29, sect. I.

gender perspective into the process of developing a post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

30. *Calls upon* Governments and all stakeholders to take appropriate measures to mainstream consideration of the socioeconomic impacts and benefits of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its components, as well as ecosystems that provide essential services, into relevant programmes and policies at all levels, in accordance with national legislation, circumstances and priorities;

31. *Reaffirms* the importance of continuing to pursue more efficient and coherent implementation of the three objectives of the Convention, and calls upon parties and stakeholders to strengthen international cooperation measures for the fulfilment of obligations contained in the Convention;

32. *Invites* all parties, relevant departments of the Secretariat, the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and the regional commissions to continue to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020;

33. *Reaffirms* the need for a comprehensive and participatory process towards developing proposals for the follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, fully in line with decision XIII/1 and decision 14/34, as well as other relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

34. *Recognizes* that parties to the Convention have reiterated that resources, financial, human and technical, need to be provided and mobilized from all sources, with a view to the effective implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and a post-2020 global biodiversity framework to follow it, stresses the need for further consideration of the evaluation of all resources mobilized in terms of the biodiversity outcomes achieved, and, in this regard, welcomes the decision of the parties to the Convention on an overall substantial increase in total biodiversity-related funding for the implementation of the Strategic Plan from a variety of sources, including national and international resource mobilization, international cooperation and the exploration of new and innovative financial mechanisms, as appropriate, and notes that the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties affirmed that resource mobilization will be an integral part of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework and initiated preparations of this resource mobilization component at an early stage and in full coherence and coordination with the overall process of developing a post-2020 framework;

35. *Invites* countries that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the Convention;

36. *Invites* parties to the Convention to ratify or accede to the Nagoya Protocol, and invites the Executive Secretary of the Convention and the Global Environment Facility, within its mandate as the financial mechanism of the Convention, in collaboration with relevant organizations, to continue to support capacity-building and development activities to support the ratification and implementation of the Protocol;

37. *Also invites* parties to the Convention to consider, as appropriate, ratifying or acceding to the Cartagena Protocol;

38. *Invites* parties to the Cartagena Protocol to consider, as appropriate, ratifying or acceding to the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;

39. *Notes with concern* the findings of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, and stresses the urgent need to halt the global decline of biodiversity, which is unprecedented in human history, including

its main indirect and direct drivers, in particular changes in land and sea use, direct exploitation of organisms, climate change, pollution and invasion of alien species;

40. *Notes* that increasing investments in nature-based solutions has the potential to cost-effectively support biodiversity conservation, restoration and its sustainable use, to help advance climate mitigation and adaptation and to reduce adverse impacts of climate change and to slow, halt and even reverse some aspects of biodiversity and ecosystem loss, and therefore invites all relevant stakeholders to pay due attention to the opportunities it presents;

41. *Takes note with concern* of the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in its special reports entitled *Global Warming of 1.5°C, The Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate* and *Climate Change and Land: An IPCC Special Report on Climate Change, Desertification, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Food Security, and Greenhouse Gas Fluxes in Terrestrial Ecosystems*;

42. *Stresses* the importance of the engagement of the private sector and other relevant stakeholders, as well as indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, in the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention and in the achievement of the biodiversity targets, invites them to align their practices more explicitly with the objectives of the Convention, including through partnerships, in accordance with national legislation, circumstances and priorities, in this regard stresses the importance of the ongoing work of the Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity, and notes other related and complementary initiatives;

43. *Notes* the ongoing work of the Joint Liaison Group of the secretariats and offices of the relevant subsidiary bodies of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention to Combat Desertification and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions, acknowledges the importance of improving coherence in the implementation of those conventions, recognizes the importance of enhancing synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions and agreements, without prejudice to their specific objectives, in this regard notes the contribution of the United Nations Environment Assembly, as reflected in its resolution 2/17 of 27 May 2016,[39] and the outcomes of its fourth session, held in Nairobi from 11 to 15 March 2019,[40] in particular its ministerial declaration, and encourages the conferences of the parties to the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements to consider strengthening efforts in this regard, taking into account relevant experiences and bearing in mind the respective independent legal status and mandates of those instruments;

44. *Reaffirms* the commitment at the very heart of the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind and commit to taking more tangible steps to support people in vulnerable situations and the most vulnerable countries and to reach the furthest behind first;

45. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its seventy-seventh session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including on the potential link between COVID-19 and biodiversity and the implications and recommendations for building back better, progress in the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-seventh session, under the item entitled “Sustainable development”, the sub-item entitled “Convention on Biological Diversity”.

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[39] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/71/25), annex.

[40] Ibid., *Seventy-fourth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/74/25), annex I.