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## Seventy-seventh session

## Second Committee

Agenda item 18 (f)

### Sustainable development: Convention on Biological Diversity

#### Pakistan:\* draft resolution

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

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution [76/207](#) of 17 December 2021 and its previous resolutions relating to the Convention on Biological Diversity,<sup>1</sup>

*Reaffirming* the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, including the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development<sup>2</sup> and its principles, the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”,<sup>3</sup> and, inter alia, the commitments concerning biodiversity contained therein, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,<sup>4</sup> the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development<sup>5</sup> and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation)<sup>6</sup> 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,<sup>7</sup>

*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

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\* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

<sup>2</sup> *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.

<sup>3</sup> Resolution [66/288](#), annex.

<sup>4</sup> Resolution [S-19/2](#), annex.

<sup>5</sup> *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.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

<sup>7</sup> Resolution [68/6](#).



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 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 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,<sup>8</sup> 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,

*Reaffirming also* the Paris Agreement,<sup>9</sup> and encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change<sup>10</sup> that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

*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 convening of the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, from 6 to 18 November 2022,

*Recalling also* 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”,

*Recalling with appreciation* the interactive dialogue on Harmony with Nature convened by the President of the General Assembly under the overall theme “Harmony with nature and biodiversity: contributions of ecological economics and Earth-centered law” on the implementation of education and biodiversity conservation in harmony with nature, held on 22 April 2022, in commemoration of International Mother Earth Day,

*Recalling* its resolution [76/300](#) of 28 July 2022 on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment,

*Recalling also* its resolutions [71/312](#) of 6 July 2017 and [76/296](#) of 21 July 2022, in which it endorsed the declarations adopted by the first and second United Nations Conferences to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable

<sup>8</sup> Resolution [71/256](#), annex.

<sup>9</sup> Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

<sup>10</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

development, held in New York from 5 to 9 June 2017 and in Lisbon from 27 June to 1 July 2022, respectively, and in this regard reaffirming the important role of the declarations in demonstrating the collective will to take action to conserve and sustainably use our oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development,

*Recalling further* its resolution [65/161](#) of 20 December 2010, in which it declared 2011–2020 the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, and recalling its resolution [73/284](#) of 1 March 2019, in which it proclaimed 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,

*Recalling* the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030,<sup>11</sup> 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,

*Recalling also* the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, which highlighted that none of the 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets were fully achieved, although six were partially achieved (targets 9, 11, 16, 17, 19 and 20),

*Recognizing* that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and other pandemics underscore the need to conserve, restore and sustainably use biodiversity, 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, and 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 on Biological Diversity and to achieve a sustainable, resilient and inclusive recovery,

*Recalling* that the objectives of the Convention, 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,

*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,

*Reaffirming also* 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

<sup>11</sup> See resolution [71/285](#).

ecosystems that provide essential functions and services, which are critical foundations for sustainable development and human well-being,

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

*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 article 8 (j) and related provisions,<sup>12</sup> decision CBD/CP/MOP/VIII/19<sup>13</sup> and decision CBD/NP/MOP/DEC/2/7,<sup>14</sup> 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<sup>15</sup> and the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples,<sup>16</sup>

*Recognizing* the vital role that women play in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, reaffirming the need for their full participation at all levels of policymaking and implementation for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and recognizing the contribution of the 2015–2020 Gender Plan of Action under the Convention on Biological Diversity<sup>17</sup> to the integration of a gender perspective and to promoting gender equality in the implementation of the Convention,

*Recognizing also* the important role of other biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements, regional agreements and initiatives in contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, including the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, from 21 to 29 October 2018, the sixty-seventh meeting of the International Whaling Commission, held in Florianópolis, Brazil, from 10 to 14 September 2018, 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, the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, held in Gandhinagar, India from 17 to 22 February 2020, the forty-fourth session of the World

<sup>12</sup> 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.

<sup>13</sup> 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).

<sup>14</sup> 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).

<sup>15</sup> Resolution 61/295, annex.

<sup>16</sup> Resolution 69/2.

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

Heritage Committee, held in Fuzhou, China, from 16 to 31 July 2021, the fifteenth session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in relation to the International Plant Protection Convention, held virtually in March and April 2021, and the ninth session of the Governing Body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, held in New Delhi from 19 to 24 September 2022, looking forward to the nineteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, to be held in Panama City from 14 to 25 November 2022, and noting regional agreements and initiatives such as the Revised African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, the Great Green Wall initiative in Africa, the Adaptation of African Agriculture initiative and the first Middle East Green Initiative summit, held in Riyadh on 25 October 2021, the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement), held in Santiago from 20 to 22 April 2022, and the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Nairobi Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Western Indian Ocean Region, held virtually from 23 to 25 November 2021,

*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,<sup>18</sup> 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 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, noting further that 172 States and 1 regional economic integration organization are parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity<sup>19</sup> 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,<sup>20</sup> and recalling the entry into force of the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on 5 March 2018,

*Recalling* 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,<sup>21</sup> as well as decision X/3, adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting,<sup>22</sup> on the review of its implementation, and the targets for resource mobilization, under Aichi Target 20

<sup>18</sup> United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/27, annex, decision X/1.

<sup>19</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2226, No. 30619.

<sup>20</sup> See United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/BS/COP-MOP/5/17, annex, decision BS-V/11.

<sup>21</sup> United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/9/29, annex I, decision IX/11.

<sup>22</sup> See United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/27, annex.

of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, adopted by the Conference of the Parties in its decision XII/3,<sup>23</sup>

*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,<sup>24</sup> and the outcomes of the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the meetings of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meetings of the Parties to the Protocols to the Convention,

*Taking 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 to the Convention, and the outcomes of the fourteenth meeting, and the meetings of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meetings of the Parties to the Protocols to the Convention, held in Sharm el-Sheikh from 17 to 29 November 2018, organized under the theme “Investing in biodiversity for people and planet”, as well as the initiative 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<sup>25</sup> (the Rio conventions) to address biodiversity loss, climate change and land and ecosystem degradation, and recalling the hosting by Egypt of the African Biodiversity Summit, on 13 November 2018, and the adoption of the African Ministerial Declaration on Biodiversity and the Pan African Action Agenda on Ecosystem Restoration for Increased Resilience,

*Welcoming* the pre-conference of the parties organized by Colombia on 30 August 2021 to discuss priorities and expectations and raise political commitment for a post-2020 global biodiversity framework to be adopted at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,

*Recognizing* 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, and stressing that predictable, sufficient, quality and appropriate means of implementation will be key for the success of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

*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;<sup>26</sup>

2. *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

<sup>23</sup> See United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/29, sect. I.

<sup>24</sup> United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/13/24.

<sup>25</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

<sup>26</sup> [A/77/215](#), sect. III.

Conference of the Parties serving as the Meetings of the Parties to the Protocols to the Convention, which will reconvene in Montreal, Canada, from 5 to 17 December 2022, with China serving as President, and recognizes that a post-2020 global biodiversity framework to be adopted is intended to contribute to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development<sup>27</sup> and is expected to place the global community on a path towards realizing the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity;

3. *Calls upon* all parties to the Convention, United Nations entities and all other stakeholders to continue to effectively engage in the negotiations on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and to ensure its early, inclusive and effective implementation once it is adopted, and highlights, in this regard, that the provision of adequate, predictable, timely and easily accessible means of implementation to developing countries, in line with the provisions of the Convention, including financial, capacity-building and development, knowledge management, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer resources, will be key for the success of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

4. *Calls for* the provision and mobilization of new and additional means of implementation from developed countries to support developing countries in the implementation of the Convention and, in particular, the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including by exploring options of new financial mechanisms and ensuring the full implementation of articles 20 and 21 of the Convention;

5. *Urges* parties to the Convention 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;

6. *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 Türkiye;

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-

<sup>27</sup> Resolution [70/1](#).



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 5/1 of 2 March 2022 of the United Nations Environment Assembly,<sup>28</sup> 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 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. *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;

11. *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, and notes with particular concern the limited progress made by its parties in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol;

12. *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;

13. *Highlights* the importance of parties raising high-level political engagement for the achievement of the objectives of the Convention and the related Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda;

14. *Encourages* the respective parties, in close collaboration with relevant stakeholders, to take concrete measures towards achieving the objectives of the

<sup>28</sup> [UNEP/EA.5/Res.1](#).



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;

15. *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;

16. *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 Convention;

17. *Notes* the contribution of the United Nations Environment Management Group, chaired by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, to the development and implementation of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

18. *Stresses* the importance of mainstreaming biodiversity for achieving the objectives of the Convention 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;

19. *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 functions and services, into relevant programmes and policies at all levels, in accordance with national legislation, circumstances and priorities;

20. *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;

21. *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;

22. *Notes* the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biodiversity and Climate Change established under the Convention on Biological Diversity, which highlights that biodiversity contributes to and enhances climate mitigation and adaptation and that continued climate change will have predominantly adverse and often irreversible impacts on many ecosystems and their functions and services, with significant negative social, cultural and economic consequences;

23. *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;

24. *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;

25. *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",<sup>29</sup> and recalls the relevant decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting in this regard;<sup>30</sup>

26. *Requests* the continuation of efforts made by the secretariat of the Convention, parties to the Convention and the Global Environment Facility, as the interim 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 Convention and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, in particular for developing countries;

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

28. *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 post-2020 global biodiversity framework, 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 Convention 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;

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

<sup>29</sup> See United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/35, annex I.

<sup>30</sup> See United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/29, sect. I.

30. *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;

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

32. *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;

33. *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;

34. *Notes* the findings of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in its assessment report on the diverse values and valuation of nature, and stresses that achieving a sustainable and just future requires institutions that enable a recognition and integration of the diverse values of nature and nature's contributions to people, and that the transformative change needed to address the global biodiversity crisis relies on shifting away from predominant values that currently overemphasize short-term and individual material gains to nurturing sustainability-aligned values across society;

35. *Notes also* that increasing investments in nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based approaches, among other approaches, 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 consider the opportunities it presents;

36. *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*;

37. *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;

38. *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,<sup>31</sup> and the outcomes of its fourth session, held in Nairobi from 11 to 15 March 2019,<sup>32</sup> 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 their respective independent legal status and mandates;

39. *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;

40. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its seventy-eighth session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution, 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-eighth session, under the item entitled “Sustainable development”, the sub-item entitled “Convention on Biological Diversity”.

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<sup>31</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/71/25)*, annex.

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*, *Seventy-fourth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/74/25)*, annex I.