

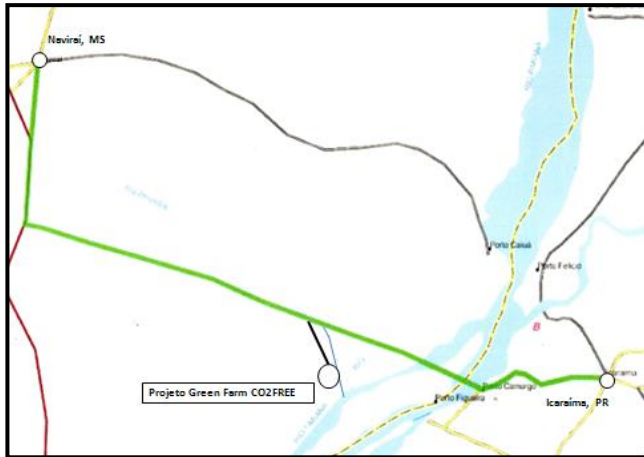
## PROJETO DE BIODIVERSIDADE-NOTA

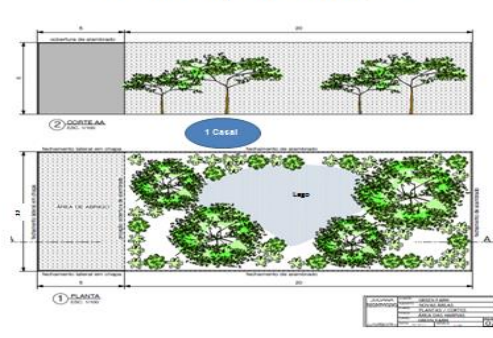

Este documento tem objetivo de servir de guia para a Green Farm CO2FREE, cobrindo o seu potencial de geração de créditos de serviço ecossistêmicos de Biodiversidade.

Todas as estimativas dentro deste documento são preliminares e não assegura nenhum direito efetivo de obtenção de créditos, que estão sujeitos a verificação de terceiros para assegurar sua adequação ambiental e licenciamento de atividades que resultem em redução da perda ou no aumento da biodiversidade obtidos de atividades antropogênicas seguindo um sistema MRV.

- **Nome do Projeto:** Água Harpia do Corredor de Biodiversidade do Rio Paraná, no Bioma Mata Atlântica;
- **Data da Submissão:** 20 de Agosto de 2023;

### Proposta

ÁGUA HARPIA DO CORREDOR DE BIODIVERSIDADE DO RIO PARANÁ, NO BIOMA MATA ATLÂNTICA	
Mapa de Localização e endereço;	 <p>Rodovia BR 487, km 123, Itaquiraí, MS (79950000)</p>

<p><b>Limites propostos para o Banco de Biodiversidade;</b></p>	<p><b>Recinto para Harpia</b></p>  <p>O Banco de Biodiversidade de Variabilidade Genética de Harpia é uma construção em alvenaria, com tela de 200 m2, e usufrui as demais instalações do CCASC Porto Bonito, na zona de amortecimento que o circunscreve.</p>
<p><b>Imagem ou fotografia aérea;</b></p>	 <p>Imagem geral do CCASC.</p>
<p><b>Descrição das condições locais;</b></p>	<p>Trata-se de uma obra de alvenaria construída especialmente para a recuperação da variabilidade genética da Harpia.</p> <p>O CCASC tem recintos para mais algumas dezenas de animais, dentro de uma propriedade de 4,8 mil há.</p>
<p><b>Pesquisa de recursos biológicos (inventários de fauna e flora);</b></p>	<p>O recinto é exclusivo para a Harpia, não havendo nenhuma outra espécie da fauna dividindo o espaço de forma permanente – caça é fornecida periodicamente.</p> <p>A vegetação consta apenas de árvores nativas do local a serem plantadas no interior do recinto.</p> <p>Detalhes da fauna e flora da região estão no Plano de Manejo de biodiversidade para a propriedade como um todo, do banco de biodiversidade de espécies (ainda em preparo de documentação).</p>

<b>Localização das áreas designadas como alagadas e rios;</b>	No recinto não existem tais áreas. Na propriedade que circunscreve estão área alagadas, designadas e trabalhadas para gerar créditos de habitat e água (ver relatórios RSC Green Farm CO2FREE).
<b>Tipo e quantidade de créditos propostos;</b>	O Banco irá gerar Créditos de Biodiversidade de Variabilidade Genética de <i>Harpia harpyja</i> , sendo: 02 créditos de indivíduos jovens da espécie.
<b>Cronograma de emissão de créditos proposto;</b>	Já foi implantado o banco e os créditos estão prontos para serem emitidos em 2023.
<b>Mapa da Área de serviço do banco de biodiversidade;</b>	 <p>A Floresta Atlântica de Interior, de 47 milhões há.</p>
<b>Relatório preliminar de titularidade;</b>	Matricula no. 10.340 e 10.341 – Cartório de Registro e Protesto de Navirai – MS.Comarca de Naviraí. Livro no 2, ficha 1.
<b>Outros;</b>	Área localizada no entorno do Parque Nacional de Ilha Grande, no Paraná
<b>PROPONENTE SUBMETENDO PIN</b>	
<b>Nome;</b>	CCASC Porto Bonito-MS. GREEN FARM AD.MINISTRAÇÃO DE IMÓVEIS E PRESERVAÇÃO AMBIENTAL LTDA Proprietário: Marco Aurélio Alberti Mammana.
<b>Categoria Organizacional;</b>	Empresa Privada.
<b>Outros papéis do desenvolvedor nas atividades de projeto;</b>	Administração, manejo e operacionalização do banco.
<b>Resumo de experiências importantes;</b>	Projeto Green Farm CO2FREE desde 2008 implantado em mais de 4,8mil ha dedicados a preservação da natureza (www.greenfarm.com.br).
<b>Endereço;</b>	BR 487, Km. 123, Estrada Vicinal, 5 Km, Sentido Sul.

	CEP 79965-000, Caixa Postal 33, tel. 55.67.34613766, Itaquirai, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brasil
<b>Pessoa para Contato;</b>	Marcelo Mammana (Diretor)
<b>Celular;</b>	11-999119723
<b>E-mail e website;</b>	<a href="mailto:marcelomammana@hotmail.com">marcelomammana@hotmail.com</a> <a href="http://www.greenfarm.com.br">www.greenfarm.com.br</a>
<b>AValiação da Propriedade</b>	
<b>Declaração;</b>	O Banco de biodiversidade foi avaliado em R\$ 7 milhões (37 indivíduos, 5 espécies). Banco de Harpia (VG) em US\$ 500 mil dólares.

## B. CONSIDERAÇÕES ECOLÓGICAS

Créditos em 2023: 02

<b>Adequação da(s) Espécie(s) para Banco de Emissão de Créditos;</b>	Até e em período de 10 anos: - Até e em período de 7 anos: - Até e em período de 14 anos: - Até e em período de 30 anos: -
<b>Recuperação X Manutenção;</b>	Recuperação Total (espécie praticamente extinta da Floresta Atlântica de Interior)
<b>Adequação dos sítios de Banco de Biodiversidade;</b>	Recuperação total da variabilidade genética que foi extinta no local e região do banco.
<b>Área de Serviço;</b>	ASFAI0001/2023 Harpia.
<b>Tipo e Quantidade de Créditos;</b>	Créditos de Biodiversidade: 02.
<b>Propriedade do Banco;</b>	CCASC Porto Bonito- Green Farm CO2FREE.
<b>Valor dos Créditos;</b>	USD 500 mil dólares; Realização de inventários periódicos, revisões e pré-auditorias de conformidade com Critérios & Indicadores específicos (Certificação etc).
<b>Monitoramento;</b>	São monitorados itens relacionados com a infraestrutura (integridade, segurança etc). Ecologia (sanidade, vigor etc)
<b>Permanência;</b>	O Banco de Biodiversidade deve ser protegido em perpetuidade, e isto está descrito no Acordo de conservação, com registro público ou independente, estabelecendo a restrição legal ou mecanismo similar para atingir este objetivo.

**C. CONSIDERAÇÕES LEGAIS**

<p><b>Legislação e regulamentação referente a Bancos de Biodiversidade;</b></p>	<p>Existem inúmeros dispositivos e leis tratando da biodiversidade brasileira, entre eles podem ser citados a Estratégia Nacional de Biodiversidade, o PROBIO, Programa Nacional de Microbacias e recuperação de solos, PPBio, Biota, PPMA, PPG7, Programa de Recuperação, Uso Sustentável e Conservação da Biodiversidade, Projeto TAMAR, ARPA, Programa de Áreas Protegidas no Brasil, PROVARZEA, Programa Ambiental da Petrobras, PROBEM, Cerflor, Pronaf, SNUC, Código Florestal (Lei da Vegetação), Política Nacional do Meio Ambiente, Agenda 21, ZEE, Protocolo Verde, Compensação Ambiental (Art 36 – SNUC), Sistema Apoia Novo Rural, ICMS Ecológico, Rede de Informações sobre a Biodiversidade e outros.</p> <p>Não há legislação específica tratando dos bancos de biodiversidade e de seu uso para compensação de débitos à biodiversidade dos empreendimentos.</p> <p>Também não há legislação que proíba a implantação e funcionamento dos bancos, nem tampouco dispositivo legal que proíba o uso dos créditos nos processos de licenciamento ambiental.</p> <p>A regulamentação é dada pelo mercado voluntário, a Plataforma de Negócios com Bens e Serviços Ambientais e Ecosistêmicos – PNBSAE, contém provisões para registro de metodologias e créditos de bancos de biodiversidade.</p>
<p><b>Estatutos, normas e diretrizes (políticas);</b></p>	<p>Além das apresentadas acima, a PNBSAE é o principal fomentador de atividades voltadas para o desenvolvimento da Economia Verde e com ela dos negócios com serviços ecosistêmicos de biodiversidade (<a href="http://www.pnbsae.com.br">www.pnbsae.com.br</a>).</p>
<p><b>Servidão de Conservação;</b></p>	<p>A Associação Green Farm, ONG que participa do projeto, é candidata a termo de servidão de concessão de biodiversidade para a gestão da manutenção do banco em perpetuidade</p>
	<p>Falha na implantação do projeto, as áreas de mitigação serem menores do que o mínimo necessário para sustentabilidade das</p>



<b>Riscos e Mitigação;</b>	<p>espécies, a falta ou insuficiência das medidas de manejo da área, a falta ou insuficiência de fundos adequados para o manejo de longo termo da área, as falhas de projeto em atividades de reconstrução de habitat, a falta de fundo de emergência para eventos não-previstos (enchentes, alagamentos, secas etc), a falta de suporte local para o Banco de Biodiversidade – vandalismo, desrespeito.</p> <p>Para evitar estes riscos o planejamento foi realizado em curto, médio e longo termo, as estimativas de valor dos créditos foram documentadas e buscam cobrir todos os riscos financeiros e a infraestrutura foi construída e mantem-se vigiada constantemente. Foi estabelecido valor de fundo de gestão para o manejo em perpetuidade da espécie no banco.</p>
<b>Ações Legais;</b>	<p>Não há registro de qualquer ação legal nas instâncias locais, estaduais ou federais incidindo sobre a propriedade como um todo e sobre o banco especificamente;</p>

#### D. CONSIDERAÇÕES REGULATÓRIAS

<b>Regulamentação Federal Aplicável aos Bancos de Biodiversidade;</b>	ITR, Cadastro Técnico Federal, LP, LI e LO e Registro do CCASC.
<b>Regulamentações Estaduais Aplicáveis aos Bancos de Biodiversidade;</b>	Registro do CCASC, Registro de área de soltura, ICMS.
<b>Regulamentações Municipais Aplicáveis aos Bancos de Biodiversidade,</b>	Alvará, Registro de propriedade e ISS.
<b>Regulamentações propostas que se aplicam para Bancos de Biodiversidade;</b>	PLS 309/2010, PLC 2316/2011 e Assembleia Legislativa MT.
<b>Tomada de decisão e avaliação de Banco de Biodiversidade;</b>	Registro junto à PNBSAE.
	<p>Localização: Floresta Atlântica de Interior.</p> <p>Fatores de Conservação Biológica: HARPIA HARPYJA – Variabilidade genética.</p>

<b>Considerações Básicas;</b>	<p>Uso da Terra e Condições Atuais da Propriedade: Recinto para cria e recria.</p> <p>Uso da Terra na Região: Projeto Ambiental – Green Farm CO2FREE, na zona de amortecimento do Parque Nacional de Ilha Grande - PNIG</p> <p>Área de Serviço: ASFAI0001/2023 Harpia.</p>
<b>Tipo de Créditos;</b>	Biodiversidade – Variabilidade Genética
<b>MRV;</b>	<p>Metodologia de Linha de Base e Monitoramento para Atividades de Projeto de Biodiversidade com HARPIA HARPYJA em Criatório Conservacionista para Fins de Conservação – Variabilidade Genética</p> <p>GFMRVSEBVGHarpia/001-2023. (Green Farm Mensuração Relatório e Verificação de Serviço Ecossistêmico de Biodiversidade de Variabilidade Genética de HARPIA HARPYJA, versão 001 de 2023).</p>
<b>Documentos;</b>	<p>Acordo de Conservação de Variabilidade Genética de Biodiversidade de <i>HARPIA HARPYJA</i> CCASC Porto Bonito</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Termo de Servidão de Conservação com Associação</li> <li>• Plano de Manejo (Projeto CCASC)</li> <li>• Garantias Financeiras (Declaração no CCASC)</li> <li>• Fundos de Gestão estimados no documento Estimativa de Créditos de HARPIA HARPYJA - Banco de Biodiversidade Green Farm - Variabilidade Genética (CCASC)</li> </ul>

#### D. CONSIDERAÇÕES DO NEGÓCIO

<b>Custos;</b>	<p>Investimentos fixos – R\$ 120 mil.</p> <p>Custos Anuais de manutenção – R\$ 18 mil.</p> <p>Outros custos associados (garantias, seguros etc) – Reserva 20% = R\$ 46 mil.</p>
<b>Mercado (Demanda);</b>	<p>Condições gerais do Mercado (crescimento populacional, econômico etc):</p> <p>Não há banco de biodiversidade à disposição dos interessados no Brasil, portanto é um mercado virgem e que enfrenta problemas para demonstrar comprometimento com biodiversidade, tratada difusamente em UCs.</p>

	<p>Clientes (setor público e privado):</p> <p>Na ASFAI0001/2023 Harpia estão clientes públicos e privados. As grandes obras na região pagaram compensação ambiental federal, o que não reverteu a extinção da Harpia, portanto ineficiente e que necessita complementação.</p> <p>Do lado privado a realidade é ainda mais crítica, tendo investido obrigatoriamente em compensação ambiental que não mitigou os débitos na Harpia. Há um franco desenvolvimento da indústria de cana-de-açúcar na região, pecuária e agricultura, além de grandes áreas florestais de plantios homogêneos de Eucalyptus sendo implantado, todos causam impactos de débitos na espécie, e precisam investir em formas de compensar estes impactos.</p> <p>Regulamentação ambiental (política, ecológica etc):</p> <p>ZEE/MS de 2008 é o principal instrumento de articulação das políticas públicas na região, e o estado possui secretaria de meio ambiente, interessada em desenvolver alternativas saudáveis para o crescimento econômico, social e ambiental do estado. Não há regulamentação no Estado para os bancos de biodiversidade.</p> <p>Competição (taxa federal de compensação ambiental, fundos etc):</p> <p>Existe uma competição muito acirrada pelos fundos de compensação ambiental, que são investidos em programas pós-impacto verificado em EIA/RIMA. A legislação federal indica este como único veículo de compensação, altamente centralizado.</p> <p>O FUNBIO é outro grande competidor, centralizado a maior parte das ações e investindo em projetos de grandes ONGs nacionais e internacionais, cerceando a participação de produtores rurais, vistos como inimigos da conservação – um dualismo fictício.</p>
<b>Riscos e Mitigação</b>	<p>Do ponto de vista do negócio o maior risco é a demanda cerceada pela concorrência federal e Funbio, para mitigar este efeito o projeto é pioneiro e apresenta fundamentos internacionais de conservação de biodiversidade específico para animais e flora sob pressão ou ameaçados de extinção,</p>



	fugindo do aspecto geral de conservação de habitat em um primeiro momento, campo onde atuam estes dois entes.
<b>Formação de preço</b>	Relatório econômico-financeiro apresentado no documento: Estimativa de Créditos de Biodiversidade do Banco de Variabilidade Genética de HARPIA HARPYJA em CCASC. O preço é formado pelos custos de investimento, os custos de manutenção e uma reserva operacional de 20% (para imprevistos, acidentes e outros).
<b>Marketing</b>	O projeto Green Farm investe na divulgação do projeto e busca os investidores mais apropriados com uma ação ampla de marketing, coordenada pela Agile.
<b>Oportunidades Futuras</b>	O Banco de Biodiversidade Green Farm tem projetada a criação de 267 créditos de biodiversidade de variabilidade genética e espécies até 2025. O projeto também vai trabalhar com créditos de Conservação (habitat), de recuperação e proteção de áreas naturais de Floresta Atlântica de Interior e de Áreas Alagadas.
<b>Finanças associadas</b>	O presidente do projeto, Sr Marco A.A. Mammana é o principal responsável pelo financiamento do projeto. Empresário de sucesso, ele possui as garantias necessárias para garantir o banco e sua saúde financeira;
<b>Terceiro Setor</b>	Capital: R\$ 150 mil. Pessoal multidisciplinar: Advogados, veterinário, eng florestal, administrador, economista, especialista de marketing e outros contratados por tarefa. Expertise interna: Advogados, Médico veterinário, Engenheiros florestais, Engenheiro Ambiental, e Administrador. Conhecimento local: empresa atua na região há pelo menos 15 anos, em parceria com as principais organizações a nível local, estadual e federal e ainda com as associações e ONGs locais, estaduais e federais, além de internacionais. Honestidade e Integridade: O projeto assina 5 declarações e apresenta relatórios de conformidade com: Respeito as Partes Interessadas Respeito pelos Direitos Humanos Respeito pelo Estado de Direito Respeito pelas Normas Internacionais de Comportamento

	Adesão ao Comportamento Ético
<b>Outros</b>	O projeto dá suporte para ações locais voltadas para a conservação da biodiversidade, tendo financiado a produção de proposta para a GCS (Global Conservation Standard), no sentido de canalizar recursos para a execução do plano de manejo do Parque Nacional de Ilha Grande e busca inserção nas ações territoriais em desenvolvimento, como o Corredor de Biodiversidade do Rio Paraná e o Corredor de Biodiversidade do Veado-Campeiro, assim como observa o Plano Nacional de Conservação das Aves de Rapina, que inclui a Harpia.

#### E. CONSIDERAÇÕES FINANCEIRAS

CUSTOS	
Custos de Projeto;	R\$ 15.946,00 (Estudo preliminar e registro)
Custos de Implantação;	R\$ 54.515,00 (Atividade de Projeto)
Outros Custos (detalhar);	R\$ 50.000,00 (Aquisição dos indivíduos, transporte, exames etc)
<b>Total do Custo do Projeto;</b>	<b>R\$ 120.461,00</b>
ACORDOS E TERMOS DO BANCO	
<b>Acordo de Conservação de Banco de Biodiversidade;</b>	Acordo disponível sob consulta, envolvendo o banco de biodiversidade de 200 m2 da Harpia no CCASC Porto Bonito (para este instrumento).
<b>Documentos de Compra e Transferência de Titularidade da Área;</b>	Registros de títulos: Matrícula no. 10.340 e 10.341 – Cartório de Registro e Protesto de Navirai – MS. Comarca de Navirai. Livro no 2, ficha 1. Garantias de titularidade: Recibos de pagamento de impostos, vistorias etc.. Termo de Servidão de Conservação: disponível sob consulta junto a Associação Green Farm. Seguros e Garantias: Declaração de garantia financeira no CCASC Porto Bonito. Não há seguro para espécies de animais nativos ameaçadas de extinção no Brasil até o momento da redação deste documento.

<b>Garantia de Proteção em Perpetuidade dos Recursos Naturais;</b>	Servidão de Conservação: Disponível sob consulta, assim como Acordo de Conservação. A comercialização dos créditos é a garantia buscada, mas os documentos já declaram a intenção do proprietário em corroborar com este objetivo
<b>Projetos e contratos para implantação de infraestrutura e C&amp;I de MRV;</b>	<p>O projeto do CCASC Porto Bonito apresentou detalhamento do projeto de arquitetura da infraestrutura dedicada ao banco de biodiversidade da Harpia (200 m2)</p> <p>No documento também foram anexadas as fichas de monitoramento dos animais do CCASC, que compõe a metodologia utilizada no projeto: Metodologia de Linha de Base e Monitoramento para Atividades de Projeto de Biodiversidade com HARPIA HARPYJA em Criatório Conservacionista para Fins de Conservação – Variabilidade Genética</p> <p>GFMRVSEBVGHarpia/001-2023. (Green Farm Mensuração Relatório e Verificação de Serviço Ecossistêmico de Biodiversidade de Variabilidade Genética de HARPIA HARPYJA, versão 001 de 2023).</p>
<b>Plano de Manejo e Declaração de Capacidade Financeira de Longo Termo para Proteção da Biodiversidade;</b>	<p>No projeto do CCASC foi apresentado o plano de manejo da espécie no longo termo, incluindo medidas fitossanitárias, acompanhamento médico, reprodução, medidas neonatais, de segurança, emergenciais, cronograma de atividades e orçamento detalhado.</p> <p>A Declaração de capacidade financeira está inclusa no referido documento.</p>
<b>Plano de Manejo de Serviço Ecossistêmico de Habitat – PMSEH;</b>	<p>No Banco de Biodiversidade de variabilidade genética de Harpia o habitat foi criado, portanto elegível para gerar créditos de Conservação de Criação. Neste momento não será apresentado o plano para tal atividade, no entendimento que o mercado para créditos de construções de alvenaria voltado para conservação ainda é incipiente.</p> <p>O projeto Green Farm CO2FREE inclui a gestão de Habitat, já tendo sido apresentado relatório em 2011. O plano de manejo de Habitat está sendo elaborado pelo projeto, e deverá estar disponível para consulta pública em 2014.</p>
	O presente documento é requerido pela PNBSAE como passo inicial para protocolo de atividade de projeto de biodiversidade.

<b>Protocolo, Aprovação, Registro, Transferência e Monitoramento de Contabilidade de Créditos;</b>	<p>O CCASC já se encontra aprovado pelo órgão ambiental, e atividades em parceria com ICMBIO e IBAMA ocorrem há vários anos na zona de amortecimento do banco</p> <p>A transferência foi abordada no documento: Acordo de Conservação de Biodiversidade de Harpia, disponível sob consulta</p> <p>A contabilidade dos créditos é realizada com suporte da PNBSAE, a estimativa do tipo e quantidade está descrita no documento: Estimativa de Créditos de Biodiversidade de Harpia em CCASC</p>
<b>DUE DILIGENCE</b>	
<b>Consulta de preços de área e recursos biológicos;</b>	<p>O preço do m2 construído no projeto beneficia-se da implantação de infraestrutura voltada para conservação, portanto o custo é reduzido em comparação com construções semelhantes na região, tendo diluídos os custos com administração, transporte, mão-de-obra, impostos e outros.</p> <p>Os recursos biológicos são originários de fontes licenciadas pelo órgão ambiental, de dois dos mais importantes projetos de preservação da Harpia na América Latina, o criatório da Itaipu no Paraná e do Sr Roberto Azeredo em Minas Gerais. As análises de DNA estarão sendo realizadas e mantidas no banco, e todas as medidas para garantir a reprodução da espécie estão sendo tomadas, conforme relatado no projeto do CCASC.</p>
<b>Valor de Servidão de Reserva Legal;</b>	-Não se aplica
<b>Avaliação ambiental do sítio (todos os níveis);</b>	<p>Trata-se de uma construção em alvenaria com tela de arame, um ambiente totalmente construído para garantir controle da variabilidade genética da espécie em processo de reintrodução na natureza pelo projeto.</p> <p>Foi apresentado um relatório contendo uma análise preliminar contemplando 31 serviços ecossistêmicos sendo prestados pela área que circunscreve a propriedade como um todo.</p>
<b>Custo de Oportunidade de Venda da Área;</b>	R\$ 200 mil (construção em alvenaria),
<b>Custos de Aquisição Associados (área);</b>	R\$ 100 mil (construção + terra).

Estudos de engenharia e construção (recuperação e melhoria de habitat);	Não se aplica.
Serviços técnicos especializados (legislação e licenciamento ambiental);	R\$ 15.946,00.
Taxas de concessão de serviços ecossistêmicos de biodiversidade de longo termo;	As taxas de registro junto à PNBSAE são esperadas como algo em torno de R\$ 1 mil.
Serviços técnicos especializados (estudos de Mercado e econômico-financeiros);	R\$ 6.157,00.
<b>AQUISIÇÃO E MANUTENÇÃO DE TITULARIDADE DA ÁREA</b>	
Terceiros beneficiários e fiscalização;	Não se aplica.
Taxas da propriedade e fundos;	ITR anual.
Taxas dos créditos de biodiversidade;	Registro junto à PNBSAE de R\$ 1 mil para PIN e de 5-25% para créditos negociados.
<b>ESTIMATIVA DE CUSTO ANUAL E APORTE DE FUNDOS DE GESTÃO DE LONGO TERMO</b>	
Custos de trabalho e benefícios;	R\$ 68.497,00
Custos de materiais e equipamentos;	R\$ 4.515,00
Custos de Administração (financeira, de projeto etc);	R\$ 27.027,00
Monitoramento de C&I (Conformidade);	Pagamentos associados a relatórios de conformidade. Uso flexível de garantias financeiras R\$ 8.403,00.
Plano de Manejo: Custos de gestão de habitat de longo termo;	Plano de Gestão de Longo Termo: R\$ 20.905,00.
Registro de Análise da propriedade;	R\$ 9.189,00.
Período Inicial da Gestão;	Custos adiantados pelo proprietário (capital e investimentos): R\$ 228.850,00.
Plano de Manejo de Longo Termo;	Em atividade, apresentado no projeto do CCASC Porto Bonito;
<b>CUSTOS DIRETOS, INDIRETOS, ADMINISTRATIVOS E CONTINGENCIAIS</b>	
Custos Indiretos;	Impostos trabalhistas, taxas de folha de pagamento etc..

	R\$ 4.054,00.
<b>Overhead;</b>	Administração: R\$ 27.027,00.
<b>Seguros;</b>	Acidentes, alienação, erros e omissões, acordos de não-divulgação, coberturas de diretores e voluntários e outros: R\$ 45.770,00
<b>FONTES DE FINANCIAMENTO PARA GESTÃO (SERVIDÃO DE CONSERVAÇÃO DE BIODIVERSIDADE)</b>	
<b>Fundos;</b>	Investidor(es) e valor: R\$ 300 mil
<b>Considerações iniciais;</b>	O valor do fundo de R\$ 300 mil fornece um rendimento anual esperado de R\$ 18 mil. Entretanto, as taxas de juros vêm recuando em todo o mundo, com isso a tendência é para que o valor do fundo tenha de sofrer ajustes em um futuro próximo.
<b>Determinação das quantidades;</b>	Imposto de Renda: 37,5%, Taxa de Lucro: incluída, Inflação: 5% AA, Taxas de Retorno: 11%.
<b>Gastos e reinvestimentos de ganhos com fundos;</b>	Fixação dos gastos por estatuto: em andamento, disponível sob consulta. Regras para reinvestimento: em andamento, disponível sob consulta.
<b>Políticas Relacionadas com os Fundos;</b>	Objetivos: Gestão em perpetuidade do banco de biodiversidade. Papel do Detentor dos Fundos: aplicar os recursos de acordo com Acordo de Conservação e projeto CCASC Porto Bonito. Seleção dos Gestores: estatuto. Gestão dos Riscos: em andamento, disponível sob consulta. Despesas e taxas de gestão de investimentos: 5%. Gastos e reinvestimentos: em andamento, disponível sob consulta.
<b>Políticas de Investimento;</b>	Recursos especiais- Em andamento, disponível sob consulta.
<b>Fundos investidos por agentes públicos;</b>	Consequências de falha dos pagamentos- Não se aplica.
<b>Estabelecimento de Contabilidade;</b>	Contabilidade do fundo e regras de concentração de contas de investidores: em andamento, disponível sob consulta. Ato de Gestão Conjunta ou Institucional do Fundo: em andamento, disponível sob consulta.
<b>Contabilidade, Auditorias, Relatórios e Taxas;</b>	Através da PNBSAE, que conta com auditorias e registro independente. A taxa de registro do projeto é de R\$ 1mil (estimada) e dos créditos de 5-25% (dependendo do caso).



**Registro de Créditos e Contabilidade de longo termo do banco de biodiversidade**

Aprovação de venda / uso dos créditos: PNBSAE.

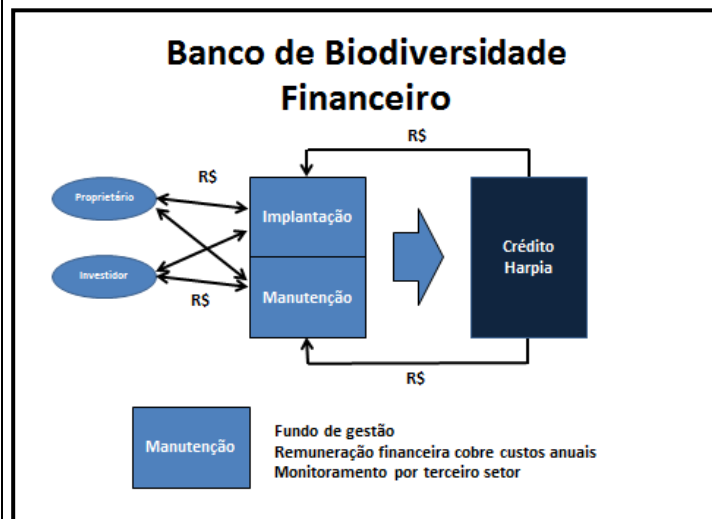
Protocolo de Registro de Créditos (independente): PNBSAE e BBC

Notificação de Ações Legais contra a propriedade do banco: não há registro de ações legais contra a propriedade.

Acordo de Conservação: disponível-sob consulta.

Método de recebimento e distribuição dos fundos: venda direta para investidor ou empresário nacional ou internacional, com registro junto à PNBSAE.

Os resultados da venda são utilizados para remunerar o investidor e para o fundo de gestão, conforme na imagem:



CERTIFICATION OF 02 (TWO) HARPIA HARPIA BIODIVERSITY CREDITS  
Metodologia MRV **GFMRVSEBVGHarpia/001-2012**

PNBSAE certifies that Fazenda Porto Bonito, located in Itaquirai, MS, Brazil, has gone through all necessary steps before being rewarded with the emission of 2 (Two) Crown Eagle - Harpia harpia, Biodiversity Credits from its CCASC/Porto Bonito, at Interior Atlantic Forest Service Area (ASFAI0001/2012 *Harpia harpia*), based on the document "Estimativa de Creditos de Harpia Harpia Banco de Biodiversidade Green Farm de Variabilidade Genetica, which were independently audited by IBAMA, for registering at Plataforma de Negócios em Bens e Serviços Ambientais e Ecosistêmicos - PNBSAE

Cuiaba, Mato Grosso, November, 2nd 2023

Technical Responsibility:



Luiz Samartano



Álvaro C. F. Leite

## Tools and processes

### Tools and approaches used in the assessment

- Indicators
- Economic valuation

[What is the Biodiversity Banking and Offsets Scheme \(or 'BioBanking'\)](#) [Ask Environment Line](#) [NSW Environment](#) [Heritage.htm](#)

### Process used for stakeholder engagement in the assessment process and which component

There was a public consultancy conducted by website and towards invitation to experts. MRV methodology is public available and Green Farm has an online camera system to allow public access to update information

### Key stakeholder groups engaged

specialists, professionals, children at school age, students, universities, politicians, local, state, national and international public and private environmental organizations

### The number of people directly involved in the assessment process

Less than 10

### Incorporation of scientific and other types of knowledge

- Scientific information only
- Resource experts (e.g. foresters etc)
- Traditional/local knowledge
- Citizen science

### Supporting documentation for specific approaches, methodology or criteria developed and/or used to integrate knowledge systems into the assessment

<http://www.pnbsae.com.br/portal/images/metodologias/Metodologia%20de%20Linha%20de%20Base%20e%20Monitoramento.pdf>

### Assessment reports peer reviewed

Yes

## Data

### Accessibility of data used in assessment

[http://www.pnbsae.com.br/portal/images/metodologias/biodiversidade\\_%20aguia%20harpia.pdf](http://www.pnbsae.com.br/portal/images/metodologias/biodiversidade_%20aguia%20harpia.pdf)

## Policy impact

### Impacts the assessment has had on policy and/or decision making, as evidenced through policy references and actions

Green Farm produced a bundle of documents for a regulated biodiversity bank and promoted a meeting with ICMBIO's director to present this as a proposal for governmental regulation on biodiversity bank's credits for endangered species.

[Plano de Manejo de Serviço Ecossistêmico de Biodiversidade Green Farm CO2FREE.pdf](#)

### Independent or other review on policy impact of the assessment

No

### Lessons learnt for future assessments from these reviews

The project is already looking into developing biodiversity banks and issuing species credits for the other 4 endangered species at Green Farm's CCASC.

## Capacity building

### Capacity building needs identified during the assessment

Environmental organizations in Brazil do not understand the concept of a biodiversity bank for endangered species and do not hold procedures to evaluate species credits and their issuance. It is possible to regulate environmental licensing compensation investments with those, but there is no clear understanding on its benefits and relation with current environmental policies. professionals and technicians do not have a clear understanding of what is necessary to measure and monitor for a biodiversity bank, how to define service areas or produce necessary documents.

## **Scope of assessment includes**

### **Drivers of change in systems and services**

Yes

### **Impacts of change in services on human well-being**

Yes

### **Options for responding/interventions to the trends observed**

Yes

### **Explicit consideration of the role of biodiversity in the systems and services covered by the assessment**

Yes

## **Timing of the assessment**

### **Year assessment started**

2010

### **Year assessment finished**

Ongoing

### **If ongoing, year assessment is anticipated to finish**

2014

### **Periodicity of assessment**

Repeated

### **If repeated, how frequently**

Yearly

## **Assessment outputs**

### **Website(s)**

<http://www.diadecampo.com.br/zpublisher/materias/Materia.asp?id=27319&secao=Artigos%20Especiais>

### **Report(s)**

[Bancos Biodiversidade Economia Verde versão completa - Portal Dia de Campo.htm](#)

### **Communication materials (e.g. brochure, presentations, posters, audio-visual media)**

[Ficha Técnica Créditos de Harpia CCASC.pdf](#)

### **Journal publications**

[Ficha Técnica Créditos de Harpia CCASC.pdf](#)

### **Training materials**

[0450\\_E\\_Zanetti.pdf](#)

### **Other documents/outputs**

[Area de serviço Harpia harpya.pdf](#)

# **Harpia harpyja biodiversity bank at Parana River International Biodiversity Corridor: Study Case Itaquiraí, MS, Brazil**

**Harpia harpyja biodiversity bank**

## **Geographical coverage**

### **Geographical scale of the assessment**

Sub-regional

### **Country or countries covered**

Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay

### **Any other necessary information or explanation for identifying the location of the assessment, including site or region name**

Harpia harpyja biodiversity bank has been implemented at Green Farm project, at BR 487, km 123. it is located within the Conservation Aimed Wildlife Breeding Facility - CCASC Porto Bonito. CCASC Porto Bonito is also developing banks dedicated to other 4 endangered species: Crax fasciolata, Caiman latirostris, Tapirus terrestris e Cunicupus paca. CCASC Porto Bonito is at the buffer zone of Ilha Grande National Park at the Parana River International Biodiversity Corridor, Itaquiraí municipality, Mato Grosso do Sul, within Atlantic Forest Biosphere Reserve.

## **Conceptual framework, methodology and scope**

### **Assessment objectives**

To estimate the value of an Harpia harpyja biodiversity credit for specie's rehabilitation at Parana River International Biodiversity Corridor. It is possible to use biodiversity credits to supply services for environmental compensation of companies under environmental licensing process. The value of a biodiversity credit can be used as reference for investments on endangered species conservation. The methodology involved elaborating a Service Area (geographical adequacy of specie), planing, implementing and monitoring an Harpia harpyja biodiversity bank with two credits.

### **Mandate for the assessment**

Green Farm CO2FREE is responsible for managing the bank and hired staff including professionals for developing MRV methodology and project documents, with third party validation, verification and registration.

### **Conceptual framework and/or methodology used for the assessment**

The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB)

### **URL or copy of conceptual framework developed or adapted**

<http://www.pnbsae.com.br/portal/metodologias/metodologias-uso-da-terra>

### **System(s) assessed**

- Forest and woodland
- Cultivated/Agricultural land

### **Species groups assessed**

Bird

### **Ecosystem services/functions assessed**

#### **Provisioning**

- Genetic resources

#### **Regulating**

#### **Supporting Services/Functions**

- Habitat maintenance

#### **Cultural Services**

**Actions taken by the assessment to build capacity**

Fellowships/exchanges/secondments/mentoring programmes, Network and sharing experiences, Sharing of data/repatriation of data, Workshops, Developing/promoting and providing access to support tools, Formal training, Communication and awareness raising

**How have gaps in capacity been communicated to the different stakeholders**

Green Farm participates at local, state, national and international events to communicate, share and learn

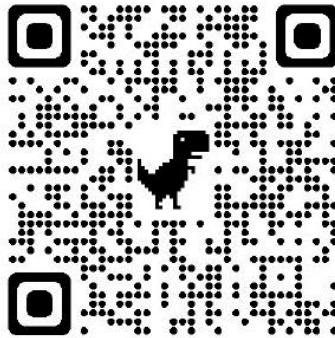
**Knowledge generation****Gaps in knowledge identified from the assessment**

Economic evaluation of wildlife management, as well as adequate procedures for wildlife management, specially at private properties at international biodiversity corridors

**How gaps in knowledge have been communicated to the different stakeholders**

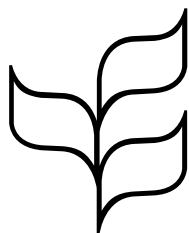
Green Farm participates at local, state, national and international events to communicate, share and learn

[panaverapina.pdf](#)

**Additional relevant information**

<https://catalog.ipbes.net/assessments/198>





## Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.  
LIMITED

CBD/COP/15/L.25  
18 December 2022

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE  
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY  
Fifteenth meeting – Part II  
Montreal, Canada, 7-19 December 2022  
Agenda item 9A

### **Kunming-Montreal Global biodiversity framework**

#### **Draft decision submitted by the President**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* its decision [14/34](#), in which it adopted the preparatory process for the development of the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework and decided to establish an open-ended intersessional working group to support its preparation,

*Noting also* the outcomes of the first,<sup>1</sup> second,<sup>2</sup> third<sup>3</sup> fourth<sup>4</sup> and fifth meetings<sup>5</sup> of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, of the regional and thematic consultations and workshops conducted based on decision 14/34 and of the intersessional work conducted on digital sequence information on genetic resources,

*Noting* the outcomes of the eleventh meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and of the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation,

*Expressing its gratitude* to the following Governments of [...] for hosting these consultations, as well as for their financial contributions,

*Expressing its gratitude* to the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, Mr. Basile van Havre (Canada) and Mr. Francis Ogwal (Uganda), for supporting the development of the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework,

*Welcoming* the submissions by Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, United Nations organizations and programmes, other multilateral environmental agreements, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, women's groups, youth groups, the business and finance community, the scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, representatives of sectors related to or

<sup>1</sup> CBD/WG2020/1/5.

<sup>2</sup> CBD/WG2020/2/4.

<sup>3</sup> CBD/WG2020/3/5.

<sup>4</sup> CBD/WG2020/4/4.

<sup>5</sup> CBD/WG2020/5/-

dependent on biodiversity, citizens at large, and other stakeholders and observers providing views on the development of the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework,

*Alarmed* by the continued loss of biodiversity and the threat that this poses to nature and human well-being,

*Emphasizing* therefore the need for a balanced and enhanced implementation of all provisions of the Convention including its three objectives,

1. *Adopts* the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework, as contained in the annex to the present decision;

2. *Notes* that the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework will be supported by the following decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting and *affirms* that these decisions are of equal standing to the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework;<sup>6</sup>

(a) Decision 15/-- on the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework<sup>7</sup>

(b) Decision 15/-- on planning, monitoring, reporting and review;<sup>8</sup>

(c) Decision 15/-- on resource mobilization;<sup>9</sup>

(d) Decision 15/-- on the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support nationally determined priorities for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework;<sup>10</sup>

(e) Decision 15/-- on digital sequence information on genetic resources;<sup>11</sup>

(f) Decision 15/-- on cooperation.<sup>12</sup>

3. *Also notes* that the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework will be supported by relevant decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocols, in particular the implementation plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the capacity-building action plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;<sup>13</sup>

4. *Urges* Parties and other Governments, with the support of intergovernmental and other organizations, as appropriate, to implement the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework, and, in particular, to enable participation at all levels of government, with a view to fostering the full and effective contributions of women, youth, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society organizations, the private and financial sectors, and stakeholders from all other sectors, to that end;

5. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to cooperate at the transboundary, regional and international levels in implementing the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework;

6. *Reaffirms* its expectation that Parties and other Governments will ensure that the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities are respected and given effect to in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework;

---

<sup>6</sup> Decision 15/--.

<sup>7</sup> Decision 15/--.

<sup>8</sup> Decision 15/--.

<sup>9</sup> Decision 15/--.

<sup>10</sup> Decision 15/--.

<sup>11</sup> Decision 15/--.

<sup>12</sup> Decision 15/--.

<sup>13</sup> Decisions CP-10/-- and CP-10/--.

7. *Invites* the General Assembly of the United Nations to acknowledge the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework and to take into account the progress in its implementation when monitoring progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals;

8. *Decides* that the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework should be used as a strategic plan for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, its bodies and its Secretariat over the period 2022–2030 and that, in this regard, the framework should be used to better align and direct the work of the various bodies of the Convention and its Protocols, its Secretariat and its budget according to the goals and targets of the framework;

9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to conduct a strategic review and analysis of the programmes of work of the Convention in the context of the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework to facilitate its implementation, and, on the basis of this analysis, prepare draft updates of these programmes of work for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, as appropriate, at meetings during the period between the fifteenth and sixteenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties, and to report on this to the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting.

*Annex***Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework****Section A. Background**

1. Biodiversity is fundamental to human well-being and a healthy planet, and economic prosperity for all people. Including for living well in balance and in harmony with Mother Earth, we depend on it for food, medicine, energy, clean air and water, security from natural disasters as well as recreation and cultural inspiration, and it supports all systems of life on earth.

2. The global biodiversity framework seeks to respond to the Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in 2019,<sup>14</sup> fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, and many other scientific documents provide ample evidence that, despite ongoing efforts, biodiversity is deteriorating worldwide at rates unprecedented in human history. As the IPBES Global Assessment report states:

An average of around 25 per cent of species in assessed animal and plant groups are threatened, suggesting that around 1 million species already face extinction, many within decades, unless action is taken to reduce the intensity of drivers of biodiversity loss. Without such action, there will be a further acceleration in the global rate of species extinction, which is already at least tens to hundreds of times higher than it has averaged over the past 10 million years.<sup>15</sup>

The biosphere, upon which humanity as a whole depends, is being altered to an unparalleled degree across all spatial scales. Biodiversity – the diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems – is declining faster than at any time in human history.<sup>16</sup>

Nature can be conserved, restored and used sustainably while other global societal goals are simultaneously met through urgent and concerted efforts fostering transformative change.

The direct drivers of change in nature with the largest global impact have been (starting with those with the most impact) changes in land and sea use, direct exploitation of organisms, climate change, pollution and invasion of alien species. Those five direct drivers result from an array of underlying causes, the indirect drivers of change, which are, in turn, underpinned by social values and behaviours (...). The rate of change in the direct and indirect drivers differs among regions and countries.<sup>17</sup>

3. The Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework, building on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, its achievements, gaps, and lessons learned, and the experience and achievements of other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, sets out an ambitious plan to implement broad-based action to bring about a transformation in our societies' relationship with biodiversity by 2030, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals, and ensure that, by 2050, the shared vision of living in harmony with nature is fulfilled.

**Section B. Purpose**

4. The framework aims to catalyze, enable and galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments, subnational and local governments, and with the involvement of all of society to halt and reverse biodiversity loss, to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its vision, mission, goals and targets, and

<sup>14</sup> IPBES (2019): *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*. E. S. Brondizio, J. Settele, S. Díaz, and H. T. Ngo (editors). IPBES secretariat, Bonn. 1,148 pages. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3831673>.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid, p. XV-XVI

<sup>16</sup> Ibid, p. XIV

thereby to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and to its Protocols. The purpose is the full implementation of the three objectives of the Convention in a balanced manner.

5. The framework is action- and results-oriented, and aims to guide and promote at all levels the revision, development, updating, and implementation of policies, goals, targets, national biodiversity strategies and actions plans, and to facilitate monitoring and review of progress at all levels, in a more transparent and responsible manner.

6. The framework promotes coherence, complementarity and cooperation between the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, other biodiversity related conventions, other relevant multilateral agreements and international institutions, respecting their mandates, and creates opportunities for cooperation and partnerships among the diverse actors to enhance implementation of the framework.

### **Section C. Considerations for the implementation of the framework**

7. The framework, including its Vision, Mission, Goals and Targets, is to be understood, acted upon, implemented, reported and evaluated, consistent with the following:

#### *Contribution and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities*

8. The framework acknowledges the important roles and contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities as custodians of biodiversity and partners in the conservation, restoration and sustainable use. Its implementation must ensure their rights, knowledge, including traditional knowledge associated with biodiversity, innovations, worldviews, values and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities are respected, documented, preserved with their free, prior and informed consent,<sup>18</sup> including through their full and effective participation in decision-making, in accordance with relevant national legislation, international instruments, including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and human rights law. In this regard, nothing in this framework may be construed as diminishing or extinguishing the rights that indigenous peoples currently have or may acquire in the future.

#### *Different value systems*

9. Nature embodies different concepts for different people, including biodiversity, ecosystems, Mother Earth, and systems of life. Nature's contributions to people also embody different concepts, such as ecosystem goods and services and nature's gifts. Both nature and nature's contributions to people are vital for human existence and good quality of life, including human well-being, living in harmony with nature, living well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth. The framework recognizes and considers these diverse value systems and concepts, including, for those countries that recognize them, rights of nature and rights of Mother Earth, as being an integral part of its successful implementation.

#### *Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach*

10. This is a framework for all - for the whole of government and the whole of society. Its success requires political will and recognition at the highest level of government, and relies on action and cooperation by all levels of government and by all actors of society

#### *National circumstances, priorities and capabilities*

11. The goals and targets of the framework are global in nature. Each Party would contribute to attaining the goals and targets, of the global biodiversity framework in accordance with national circumstances, priorities and capabilities.

---

<sup>18</sup>In this framework, free, prior and informed consent refers to the tripartite terminology of "prior and informed consent" or "free, prior and informed consent" or "approval and involvement"

*Collective effort towards the targets*

12. The Parties will catalyse implementation of the framework through mobilization of broad public support at all levels.

*Right to development*

13. Recognizing the 1986 United Nations Declaration on the Right to Development, the framework enables responsible and sustainable socioeconomic development that, at the same time, contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

*Human rights-based approach*

14. The implementation of the framework should follow a human rights-based approach respecting, protecting, promoting and fulfilling human rights. The framework acknowledges the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment<sup>19</sup>

*Gender*

15. Successful implementation of the framework will depend on ensuring gender equality and empowerment of women and girls and reducing inequalities.

*Fulfilment of the three objectives of the Convention and its Protocols and their balanced implementation*

16. The goals and targets of the framework are integrated and are intended to contribute in a balanced manner to the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The framework is to be implemented in accordance with these objectives, with provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and with the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing, as applicable.

*Consistency with international agreements or instruments*

17. The global biodiversity framework needs to be implemented in accordance with relevant international obligations. Nothing in this framework should be interpreted as agreement to modify the rights and obligations of a Party under the Convention or any other international agreement.

*Principles of the Rio Declaration*

18. The framework recognizes that reversing the loss of biological diversity, for the benefit of all living beings, is a common concern of humankind. Its implementation should be guided by the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.<sup>20</sup>

*Science and innovation*

19. The implementation of the framework should be based on scientific evidence and traditional knowledge and practices, recognizing the role of science, technology and innovation.

*Ecosystem approach*

20. This framework is to be implemented based on the ecosystem approach of the Convention.<sup>21</sup>

*Inter-generational equity*

21. The implementation of the framework should be guided by the principle of intergenerational equity which aims to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs and to ensure meaningful participation of younger generations in decision making processes at all levels.

---

<sup>19</sup> UN General Assembly Resolution 76/300 of 28 July 2022.

<sup>20</sup> Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.I (vol.I)), United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.1.8.

<sup>21</sup> Decision V/6



*Formal and informal education*

22. Implementation of the framework requires transformative, innovative and transdisciplinary education, formal and informal, at all levels, including science-policy interface studies and lifelong learning processes, recognizing diverse world views, values and knowledge systems of indigenous peoples and local communities.

*Access to financial resources*

23. The full implementation of the framework requires adequate, predictable and easily accessible financial resources.

*Cooperation and synergies*

24. Enhanced collaboration, cooperation and synergies between the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, other biodiversity-related conventions, other relevant multilateral agreements and international organizations and processes, in line with their respective mandates, including at the global, regional, subregional and national levels, would contribute to and promote the implementation of the global biodiversity framework in a more efficient and effective manner.

*Biodiversity and health,*

25. The framework acknowledges the interlinkages between biodiversity and health and the three objectives of the Convention. The framework is to be implemented with consideration of the One Health Approach, among other holistic approaches that are based on science, mobilize multiple sectors, disciplines and communities to work together and aim to sustainably balance and optimize, the health of people, animals, plants and ecosystems, recognizing the need for equitable access to tools and technologies including medicines, vaccines and other health products related to biodiversity, while highlighting the urgent need to reduce pressures on biodiversity and decrease environmental degradation to reduce risks to health, and, as appropriate, develop practical access and benefit-sharing arrangements.

**Section D. Relationship with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

26. The framework is a contribution to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. At the same time, progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals and the achievement of sustainable development in all its three dimensions (environmental, social and economic) is necessary to create the conditions necessary to fulfil the goals and targets of the framework. It will place biodiversity, its conservation, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, at the heart of the sustainable development agenda, recognizing the important linkages between biological and cultural diversity.

**Section E. Theory of change**

27. The framework is built around a theory of change which recognizes that urgent policy action is required globally, regionally and nationally to achieve sustainable development so that the drivers of undesirable change that have exacerbated biodiversity loss will be reduced and/or reversed to allow for the recovery of all ecosystems and to achieve the Convention's vision of Living in Harmony with Nature by 2050.

**Section F. 2050 Vision and 2030 mission**

28. The vision of the framework is a world of living in harmony with nature where: "By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people."

29. The mission of the framework for the period up to 2030, towards the 2050 vision is:

To take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss to put nature on a path to recovery for the benefit of people and planet by conserving and sustainably using biodiversity, and ensuring the fair

and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources, while providing the necessary means of implementation.

### **Section G. Kunming-Montreal Global Goals for 2050**

30. The framework has four long-term goals for 2050 related to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.

#### **GOAL A**

The integrity, connectivity and resilience of all ecosystems are maintained, enhanced, or restored, substantially increasing the area of natural ecosystems by 2050;

Human induced extinction of known threatened species is halted, and, by 2050, extinction rate and risk of all species are reduced tenfold and the abundance of native wild species is increased to healthy and resilient levels;

The genetic diversity within populations of wild and domesticated species, is maintained, safeguarding their adaptive potential.

#### **GOAL B**

Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed and nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, are valued, maintained and enhanced, with those currently in decline being restored, supporting the achievement of sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations by 2050.

#### **GOAL C**

The monetary and non-monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, and digital sequence information on genetic resources, and of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, as applicable, are shared fairly and equitably, including, as appropriate with indigenous peoples and local communities, and substantially increased by 2050, while ensuring traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is appropriately protected, thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in accordance with internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments.

#### **GOAL D**

Adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, and access to and transfer of technology to fully implement the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework are secured and equitably accessible to all Parties, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, progressively closing the biodiversity finance gap of 700 billion dollars per year, and aligning financial flows with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.

### **Section H. Kunming-Montreal 2030 Global Targets**

31. The framework has 23 action-oriented global targets for urgent action over the decade to 2030. The actions set out in each target need to be initiated immediately and completed by 2030. Together, the results will enable achievement towards the outcome-oriented goals for 2050. Actions to reach these targets should be implemented consistently and in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national circumstances, priorities and socioeconomic conditions.

*1. Reducing threats to biodiversity*

**TARGET 1**

Ensure that all areas are under participatory integrated biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land and sea use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities,

**TARGET 2**

Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.

**TARGET 3**

Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial, inland water, and of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.

**TARGET 4**

Ensure urgent management actions to halt human induced extinction of known threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species, to significantly reduce extinction risk, as well as to maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild and domesticated species to maintain their adaptive potential, including through in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for coexistence.

**TARGET 5**

Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spill-over, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

**TARGET 6**

Eliminate, minimize, reduce and or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services by identifying and managing pathways of the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species, reducing the rates of introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species by at least 50 per cent, by 2030, eradicating or controlling invasive alien species especially in priority sites, such as islands.

**TARGET 7**

Reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources, by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects, including: reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment by at least half including through more efficient nutrient cycling and use; reducing the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals by at least half

including through integrated pest management, based on science, taking into account food security and livelihoods; and also preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution.

#### **TARGET 8**

Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solution and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.

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

#### **TARGET 9**

Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

#### **TARGET 10**

Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services .

#### **TARGET 11**

Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as regulation of air, water, and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.

#### **TARGET 12**

Significantly increase the area and quality and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and the provision of ecosystem functions and services.

#### **TARGET 13**

Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030 facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments.

### *3. Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming*

#### **TARGET 14**

Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.

#### **TARGET 15**

Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions:

- (a) Regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, including with requirements for all large as well as transnational companies and financial institutions along their operations, supply and value chains and portfolios;
- (b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns;
- (c) Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable;

in order to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.

#### **TARGET 16**

Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including through halving global food waste, significantly reducing overconsumption and substantially reducing waste generation, in order for all people to live well in harmony with Mother Earth.

#### **TARGET 17**

Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement in all countries in biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 of the Convention.

#### **TARGET 18**

Identify by 2025, and eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, in a proportionate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them by at least 500 billion United States dollars per year by 2030, starting with the most harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

#### **TARGET 19**

Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, by 2030 mobilizing at least 200 billion United States dollars per year, including by:

- (a) Increasing total biodiversity related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance, and from countries that voluntarily assume obligations of developed country Parties, to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to at least US\$ 20 billion per year by 2025, and to at least US\$ 30 billion per year by 2030;

- (b) Significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization, facilitated by the preparation and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments according to national needs, priorities and circumstances;
- (c) Leveraging private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies for raising new and additional resources, and encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments;
- (d) Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards
- (e) Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises,
- (f) Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric actions<sup>22</sup> and non-market-based approaches including community based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity
- (g) Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use;

## **TARGET 20**

Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

## **TARGET 21**

Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge, are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent,<sup>23</sup> in accordance with national legislation.

## **TARGET 22**

Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.

## **TARGET 23**

Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the framework through a gender-responsive approach where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their

---

<sup>22</sup> Mother Earth Centric Actions: Ecocentric and rights based approach enabling the implementation of actions towards harmonic and complementary relationships between peoples and nature, promoting the continuity of all living beings and their communities and ensuring the non-commodification of environmental functions of Mother Earth.

<sup>23</sup> Free, prior and informed consent refers to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent” or “free, prior and informed consent” or “approval and involvement.”



full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.

### **Section I. Implementation and support mechanism and enabling conditions**

32. Implementation of the framework and the achievement of its goals and targets will be facilitated and enhanced through support mechanisms and strategies under the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, in accordance with its provisions and decisions adopted at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

33. The full implementation of the framework will require the provision of adequate, predictable and easily accessible financial resources from all sources on a needs basis. It further requires cooperation and collaboration in building the necessary capacity and transfer of technologies to allow parties, especially developing country Party to fully implement the framework.

### **Section J. Responsibility and transparency**

34. The successful implementation of the framework requires responsibility and transparency, which will be supported by effective mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review forming an agreed<sup>24</sup> synchronized and cyclical system. This includes the following elements:

(a) National biodiversity strategies and action plans, revised or updated in alignment with the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework and its goals and targets as the main vehicle for implementation of the framework, including national targets communicated in a standardized format,

(b) National reports including the headline and as appropriate other indicators in the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework monitoring framework.

(c) Global analysis of information in NBSAPs including national targets to assess the contribution towards the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework;

(d) Global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework including the means of implementation, based on national reports and, as appropriate other sources;

(e) Voluntary peer reviews;

(f) Further development and testing of an open-ended forum for voluntary country reviews;

(g) Information on non-state actor commitments towards the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework, as applicable;

35. Parties may take the outcome of the global reviews into account in the future revisions and implementation of their NBSAPs, including the provision of means of implementation to developing country Parties, with a view to improve actions and efforts, as appropriate.

36. The mechanisms recognize the specific challenges faced by developing countries and the need for international cooperation to support them accordingly. Means of implementation, including capacity-building and development, technical and financial support will be provided to Parties, especially to developing country Parties, to enable the implementation of these mechanisms for responsibility and transparency, including information on transparency of support provided and received and provide a full overview of aggregate support provided.

37. The mechanisms will be undertaken in a facilitative, non-intrusive, non-punitive manner, respecting national sovereignty, and avoiding placing undue burden on Parties.

38. Further recommendations on the transparency and responsibility mechanisms will be provided by the Conference of the Parties as necessary with a view to achieving the goals and targets of the framework.

---

<sup>24</sup> Decision 15/- on Planning, monitoring, reporting and review

39. Future meetings of the Conference of the Parties will consider and provide any additional recommendation as necessary, including on the basis of the outcomes from the reviews, with a view to achieving the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework.

#### **Section K. Communication, education, awareness and uptake**

40. Enhancing communication, education, and awareness on biodiversity and the uptake of this framework by all actors is essential to achieve its effective implementation and behavioural change, promote sustainable lifestyles and biodiversity values, including by:

(a) Increasing awareness, understanding and appreciation of the knowledge systems, diverse values of biodiversity and nature's contributions to people, including ecosystems functions and services and traditional knowledge and worldviews of indigenous peoples and local communities as well as of biodiversity's contribution to sustainable development;

(b) Increasing awareness on the importance of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and of the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources for sustainable development, including improving sustainable livelihoods and poverty eradication efforts and its overall contribution to global and/or national sustainable development strategies;

(c) Raising awareness among all sectors and actors of the need for urgent action to implement the framework, while enabling their active engagement in the implementation and monitoring of progress towards the achievement of its goals and targets;

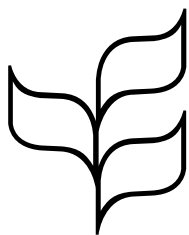
(d) Facilitating understanding of the framework, including by targeted communication, adapting the language used, level of complexity and thematic content to relevant groups of actors, considering their socioeconomic and cultural context, including by developing material that can be translated into indigenous and local languages;

(e) Promoting or developing platforms, partnerships and action agendas, including with media, civil society and educational institutions, including academia, to share information on successes, lessons learned and experiences and to allow for adaptive learning and participation in acting for biodiversity;

(f) Integrating transformative education on biodiversity into formal, non-formal and informal educational programmes, promoting curriculum on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in educational institutions and promoting knowledge, attitudes, values, behaviours and lifestyles that are consistent with living in harmony with nature;

(g) Raising awareness on the critical role of science, technology and innovation to strengthen scientific and technical capacities to monitor biodiversity, address knowledge gaps and develop innovative solutions to improve the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

---



## Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.  
GENERAL

CBD/COP/DEC/14/34  
30 November 2018

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

### CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Fourteenth meeting

Sharm-El-Sheikh, Egypt, 17-29 November 2018

Agenda item 17

### DECISION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

#### **14/34. Comprehensive and participatory process for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework**

##### *The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Adopts* the preparatory process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework contained in the annex to the present decision, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to facilitate its implementation, noting that the implementation of the preparatory process will require flexibility in order to adapt to changing circumstances and to respond to emerging opportunities;
2. *Decides* to establish an open-ended intersessional working group to support the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework as described in the annex to this decision and *decides also* to designate Mr. Francis Ogwal (Uganda) and Mr. Basile van Havre (Canada) as co-chairs;
3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to support the open-ended intersessional working group and the co-chairs;
4. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to set up a high-level panel, subject to the availability of resources, as described in the annex to the present decision;
5. *Decides* that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should be accompanied by an inspirational and motivating 2030 mission as a stepping stone towards the 2050 Vision “Living in harmony with nature”, which will be supported by a coherent, comprehensive and innovative communication strategy;
6. *Urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, United Nations organizations and programmes, other multilateral environmental agreements, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, women’s groups, youth groups, the business and finance community, the scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, citizens at large, and other stakeholders, to actively engage and contribute to the process of developing a robust post-2020 global biodiversity framework in order to foster strong ownership of the framework to be agreed and strong support for its immediate implementation;
7. *Also urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, United Nations organizations and programmes, other multilateral environmental agreements, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, women’s groups, youth groups, the business and finance community, the scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, citizens at large, and other stakeholders, to facilitate dialogues on the post-2020 global

biodiversity framework and to make the results of these dialogues available through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and other appropriate means;

8. *Welcomes* the advice for Parties, the Secretariat and other relevant organizations to enable a gender-responsive and gender-balanced process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,<sup>1</sup> and *urges* Parties, the Secretariat and other relevant organizations to consider this advice in their processes on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

9. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, all relevant organizations and stakeholders, including the private sector, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, when organizing meetings and consultations relevant to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, to consider dedicated sessions or space to facilitate discussions on the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

10. *Urges* Parties, according to their capabilities, and *encourages* other Governments and all relevant organizations and stakeholders in a position to do so to provide timely financial contributions and other support to the process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including by offering to host global, regional, sectoral, or thematic consultations on this issue;

11. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to consider developing, as appropriate to the national context, individually or jointly, and on a voluntary basis, biodiversity commitments that contribute to the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention, strengthen national biodiversity strategies and action plans, facilitate the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and contribute to an effective post-2020 global biodiversity framework, without prejudging the outcomes of the process to develop this framework, and contribute to achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and to share information on these commitments through the clearing-house mechanism and other means;

12. *Encourages* indigenous peoples and local communities and all relevant organizations and stakeholders including the private sector to consider developing, prior to the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, biodiversity commitments that may contribute to an effective post-2020 global biodiversity framework and to make such information available as a contribution to the Sharm El-Sheikh to Beijing Action Agenda for Nature and People;<sup>2</sup>

13. *Invites* the General Assembly of the United Nations to convene a high-level biodiversity summit at the level of Heads of State/Heads of Government in 2020 in order to raise the political visibility of biodiversity and its contribution to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development<sup>3</sup> and to the development of a robust post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

14. *Encourages* Parties to explore opportunities for high-level regional engagement in the preparatory process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

15. *Notes* that several of the biodiversity-related targets under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development have endpoints of 2020, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to bring the preparatory process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to the attention of the General Assembly of the United Nations;

16. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-third and twenty-fourth meetings to contribute to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and in support of the work of the open-ended intersessional working group;

17. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, at its eleventh meeting, to provide recommendations concerning the potential role of traditional knowledge, customary sustainable use and the contribution of the collective actions of indigenous peoples and local

---

<sup>1</sup> CBD/COP/14/9/Add.1, CBD/COP/14/INF/15 and CBD/COP/14/INF/21.

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/cop-cop-14/annoucement/nature-action-agenda-egypt-to-china-en.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015.

communities to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, in support of the work of the open-ended intersessional working group;

18. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting to contribute to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, prepared by the open-ended intersessional working group, and to complement it with elements related to means to support and review implementation;

19. *Requests* the co-chairs of the open-ended working group to provide further guidance on the elements of work to develop the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to be undertaken by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-third and twenty-fourth meetings, the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting and the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at its eleventh meeting, and to integrate the outcomes of those meetings along with other considerations into its draft framework, and to develop it further with a view to submitting the final draft framework to the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting;

20. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to provide the co-chairs of the open-ended intersessional working group and the Bureaux of the Conference of the Parties and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice as soon as possible with an overview of the decisions adopted at the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties that are relevant for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

21. *Takes note* of decision 14/20 on digital sequence information on genetic resources.

#### *Annex*

### **PREPARATORY PROCESS FOR THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK**

1. The Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting, in 2020, will adopt the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.<sup>4</sup> Decision XIII/1 sets out the mandate for the preparatory process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and provides guidance on its characteristics, which are reflected in the set of overarching principles, organization of work, consultation process, documentation and key information sources below.

#### **A. Overarching principles guiding the preparatory process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework**

2. The process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be Party led, and guided by the following principles:

(a) *Participatory* – While being Party-led, acknowledging the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development<sup>5</sup> with regard to participation, the process will enable the effective and meaningful participation of all those who desire to engage in the process, including through participation in relevant workshops, consultations, and formal meetings and by providing feedback and comments on discussion and official documents according to the rules of procedure of the Convention;

(b) *Inclusive* – The process will help enable all relevant groups and stakeholders to provide their views for consideration. This includes Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, United Nations organizations and programmes, other multilateral environmental agreements, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, women's groups, youth groups, the business and finance community, the scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, representatives of sectors related to or dependent

<sup>4</sup> The term “framework” is used in the present document so as not to prejudge a decision by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and 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 as to what form the follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 will take.

<sup>5</sup> United Nations, *Agenda 21: Earth Summit: The United Nations Programme of Action from Rio* (United Nations publication, Sales number: E.93.I.11).

on biodiversity, citizens at large, and other stakeholders. Efforts should be made to solicit views from a wide range of perspectives, going beyond those traditionally involved in the work of the Convention and the two Protocols;

(c) *Gender responsive* - The process will be gender responsive by systematically integrating a gender perspective and ensuring appropriate representation, particularly of women and girls, in the process. Efforts should be made to advance the collection, analysis and use of gender-sensitive data, including data disaggregated by sex;<sup>6</sup>

(d) *Transformative* – The process will mobilize broad societal engagement to achieve accelerated and sustainable transformations to implement the three objectives of the Convention, whereby biodiversity and ecosystems are recognized as the essential infrastructure supporting life on Earth, without which human development and well-being will not be possible. It will place biodiversity, its conservation, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, at the heart of the sustainable development agenda, recognizing the important linkages between biological and cultural diversity;

(e) *Comprehensive* – The process will enable feedback on all issues relevant to the work of the Convention and its Protocols. It will also make use of all available information and take into account other relevant international frameworks, strategies and plans;

(f) *Catalytic* – The process will serve to catalyse a global-scale movement for biodiversity, emphasizing the sense of political urgency and mobilizing multi-stakeholder partnerships to implement concrete actions from local, national, regional and global levels;

(g) *Visible* – the process for the development of the post-2020 biodiversity framework will be made globally visible so as to position the process in the international agenda, make it nationally relevant and bring it to the attention of the largest possible number of people;

(h) *Knowledge-based* – The process will be based on the best available science and evidence from relevant knowledge systems, including the natural and social sciences, local, traditional and indigenous knowledge, citizen science, as well as on the best practices and lessons learned from the implementation to date of the Convention and its Protocols;

(i) *Transparent* – The process will be clearly documented, including through updates of progress by the co-chairs of the open-ended intersessional working group to the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, and to meetings of subsidiary bodies. Progress in developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and opportunities for engagement in the process will also be effectively communicated;

(j) *Efficient* – The process will build on existing processes, be cost efficient and take advantage of opportunities to share views and build consensus;

(k) *Results-oriented* – The process will seek to identify at an early stage issues for further clarification, discussion and exploration. Relevant experts and stakeholders will be engaged to address potential issues and realistically achievable solutions, building on the experiences in implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

(l) *Iterative* – The post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be developed in an iterative manner to build consensus and ownership. There will be ample opportunity for those interested to comment on relevant documentation and/or to participate in relevant consultations;

---

<sup>6</sup> Draft advice for Parties, the Secretariat and other relevant organizations to enable a gender-responsive process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework has been developed and is contained in CBD/COP/14/9/Add.1, CBD/COP/14/INF/15 and CBD/COP/14/INF/21).

(m) *Flexible* – The process will be implemented in a flexible manner to adapt to changing circumstances, new global developments, and to take advantage of emerging opportunities which arise throughout the intersessional period and to make best use of resources and knowledge.

## **B. Organization of work for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework**

3. The negotiations to develop the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, prior to the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, will be undertaken by a dedicated open-ended intersessional working group under the leadership of two co-chairs and overseen by the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties. The formal process to negotiate the post-2020 global biodiversity framework culminates in the adoption of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework by the Conference of the Parties and its endorsement by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocols at their meetings in 2020.

4. The open-ended intersessional working group would be composed of representatives of Parties to the Convention and the Protocols and open to observers, including from other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, United Nations organizations and programmes, other multilateral environmental agreements, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, women's groups, youth groups, the business and finance community, the scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, citizens at large, and other stakeholders.

5. It is envisaged that the open-ended intersessional working group would meet at least twice in the intersessional period. Additional meetings could be envisaged if the need arises, subject to the availability of resources. Considerations for the timing of the meetings of the open-ended intersessional working group include (a) the need to build on a sufficiently developed consultative process as a basis for its discussions; (b) the timing and sequence of and relationship with other meetings scheduled to take place in the intersessional period; (c) the availability of suitable facilities to accommodate the number of delegates envisaged to participate. The co-chairs of the open-ended intersessional working group and the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, will develop as soon as possible and regularly update a timetable of key activities for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and make this available to Parties and stakeholders.

6. The elements of work relevant for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to be undertaken by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and the work of the open-ended working group will be mutually supportive, avoiding duplication of efforts.

7. For issues where the respective contributions from the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, and the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions and the open-ended intersessional working group are not determined, the co-chairs of the open-ended intersessional working group should liaise with the President of the Conference of the Parties and the Chairs of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, to advise the respective Bureaux to determine relevant agenda items of relevant meetings in a timely manner and for developing the relevant documentation.

8. The co-chairs of the open-ended inter-sessional working group for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework would be expected to dedicate significant time to leading the process over the 22 months of its development. They would guide the work of the Secretariat in facilitating the process. The co-chairs would participate, as ex officio members, in meetings of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties which provides oversight of the process to develop the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The co-chairs will also participate in relevant meetings of the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice. In addition to the Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, the Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Presidency of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties will be invited to participate ex officio in the meetings of the Bureau



of the Conference of the Parties on matters related to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

9. The co-chairs will seek to ensure the coherence and complementarity of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework with other existing or upcoming international processes, in particular with regard to consistency and coherence with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement<sup>7</sup> and other related processes, frameworks and strategies.<sup>8</sup> They will encourage 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 the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The process will build on ongoing work under the Convention and the two Protocols to strengthen implementation support mechanisms and the review of implementation.

### **C. Consultation process**

10. Following guidance by co-chairs of the open-ended intersessional working group, consultations, through appropriate processes, including but not limited to online discussion forums and global, regional and thematic workshops, will be organized. Initial regional consultations should take place early in the process. Outcomes of these consultations will be made publicly available and made available to the open ended intersessional working group for its consideration.

11. The effectiveness of the process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework depends on the active participation of all Parties to the Convention and the Protocols, including by promoting meaningful national consultations. Specifically, in developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework Parties are encouraged to do the following:

(a) Promote the active engagement of Convention and Protocol focal points and encourage the participation of national focal points of other related international and regional agreements and processes, including other biodiversity-related conventions, the focal points of United Nations organizations and programmes, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and representatives of other sectors;

(b) Promote the active engagement of observers and stakeholders;

(c) Seek to support the active engagement of all relevant stakeholders at the national and subnational levels, including local authorities, cities, business, the financial sector, productive sectors - such as the agriculture, forestry, fisheries, tourism, health, infrastructure, energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing sectors - civil society, women's organizations, youth, academia, citizens and indigenous peoples and local communities.

### **D. Documentation**

12. An initial discussion document summarizing and analysing the initial views of Parties and observers will be made available in January 2019. This initial discussion document, and subsequent comments on it by Parties and observers and stakeholders, will be further developed in an iterative manner, drawing on the

---

<sup>7</sup> Adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, Registration No. I-54113).

<sup>8</sup> Examples of these agreements are (a) the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, adopted under the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, (b) the Land Degradation Neutrality Goal, adopted under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, (c) the New Urban Agenda, adopted under United Nations Human Settlements Programme, (d) the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, (e) the Man and the Biosphere Programme and its World Network of Biosphere Reserves and the World Heritage Convention of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and (f) the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, as well as key strategies/agendas adopted by other biodiversity-related conventions, such as (g) the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023, (h) the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030, (i) the Fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024, (j) the Strategic Vision: 2008-2020 adopted under Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), (k) the Addis Ababa Action Agenda for resource mobilization adopted by the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, (l) the SIDs Accelerated Modalities for Action (S A M O A) Pathway, and (m) the Mountain Partnership Vision and Mission.



various consultations, inputs and review processes, providing the basis for the documentation to be considered in the intersessional period. The documentation will provide a basis for discussing:

- (a) Scope, elements and structure of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;
- (b) Considerations related to ambitious, realistic and, where possible, measurable, time-bound targets and corresponding indicators, reporting and monitoring frameworks and baselines to be developed in a coherent way;
- (c) Mechanisms for monitoring and reviewing implementation, including through the use of indicators and the alignment of national reporting under the Convention and its Protocols;
- (d) Ways to strengthen means of implementation and implementation mechanisms, including technology transfer, capacity-building and resource mobilization;
- (e) The potential role and modalities of voluntary commitments;
- (f) The scientific underpinning of the scale and scope of actions necessary to make progress towards the 2050 Vision, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement<sup>9</sup> and to reverse the trend of biodiversity loss and transformational change;
- (g) Other global trends that may impact biodiversity and ecosystems in the next decades and key biodiversity challenges, including technological developments, consumption patterns, demographic and migration trends and other socioeconomic developments;
- (h) Approaches to promoting transformative change and the more effective delivery of positive biodiversity outcomes post-2020;
- (i) Approaches, implications and opportunities for, enhancing mainstreaming;
- (j) Approaches for promoting gender equality;
- (k) Means of enhancing coherence and cooperation among the biodiversity-related conventions, including options for enhancing synergies on national reporting among the biodiversity-related conventions, Rio conventions and the Sustainable Development Goals.

#### **E. Key information sources**

13. The key sources of information that will be used in developing documentation related to the post-2020 process and in informing the activities carried out are:

- (a) Inputs and submissions from Parties and observers to the Convention and Protocols and from stakeholders;
- (b) National reports to the Convention and its Protocols;
- (c) National biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs);
- (d) Outcomes of the assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Nagoya Protocol conducted by the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol;<sup>10</sup>
- (e) Findings from the third assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Cartagena Protocol and mid-term evaluation of its Strategic Plan conducted in preparation for the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol;<sup>11</sup>
- (f) Outputs from the work on resource mobilization as specified in decision 14/22;

---

<sup>9</sup> Adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (United Nations, Treaty Series, Registration No. I-54113).

<sup>10</sup> CBD/NP/MOP/DEC/3/1.

<sup>11</sup> CBD/CP/MOP/DEC/9/3.

(g) The fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, the second edition of the *Local Biodiversity Outlooks*, reports on the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and related reports;

(h) Review of implementation of the 2015-2020 gender plan of action;

(i) Global, and regional assessments of biodiversity and ecosystem services and completed thematic assessments of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and other IPBES products;

(j) Assessments from other relevant processes, such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the sixth *Global Environment Outlook* and relevant national and subregional assessments;

(k) Information from the other biodiversity-related conventions and Rio conventions and other relevant organizations, including relevant national reports to the other multilateral environmental agreements, and relevant strategies adopted by other biodiversity related conventions;

(l) Voluntary National Reviews to the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and the 2019 Global Sustainable Development Report;<sup>12</sup>

(m) Information provided through the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership;

(n) Relevant peer reviewed literature and other relevant reports, including reports on systems transition, transition management and transformative change, as well as information from other knowledge systems;

(o) Results and outputs from forums and events at the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, 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, including the African Ministerial Summit on Biodiversity,<sup>13</sup> Science Forum;<sup>14</sup> the Business and Biodiversity Forum<sup>15</sup> the Nature and Culture Summit;<sup>16</sup> and the Sixth Global Biodiversity Summit of Local and Subnational Governments;<sup>17</sup>

(p) Other sources of information, relevant for the broader interlinkages between biodiversity and other societal and economic processes, notably the transformation of economic and financial sectors and industry to achieve sustainable development within the Planet's ecological boundaries (i.e. food and environmental security, health, cities and urban development, business innovation, technology, sustainable consumption and production, water and efficient resource use, among others);

(q) The *State of the World* reports and other assessment reports prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

(r) Analytical work prepared in accordance with recommendations XXI/1 and XXI/5 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and decision 14/35 of the Conference of the Parties. This includes analytical work on the following:

(i) The links between biodiversity and the Sustainable Development Goals and the role of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in providing an enabling environment for addressing the drivers of biodiversity loss;

---

<sup>12</sup> General Assembly resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015 entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", annex, para. 83.

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/2018/cop-14-afr-hls>

<sup>14</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/2018/parallel-meetings/science-forum>.

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/business/meetings-events/2018/default.shtml>.

<sup>16</sup> CBD/COP/14/INF/46.

<sup>17</sup> <https://cbc.iclel.org/event/6thbiodiversitysummit/>

- (ii) Lessons learned from the implementation of the Convention, its Protocols and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including successes, challenges, opportunities and capacity-building needs;
- (iii) Possible reasons for the varying levels of progress towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;
- (iv) Policy options and recommendations under the Convention that could leverage the transformational change required to achieve the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
- (v) Ways in which other biodiversity-related conventions, the other Rio conventions and, other relevant international conventions and agreements could contribute to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity;
- (vi) Traditional knowledge and other information from indigenous peoples and local communities, such as the *Local Biodiversity Outlooks*.

#### **F. Communication and outreach**

14. In implementing the process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework the Secretariat will promote high-level political engagement of all relevant groups and stakeholders at key strategic meetings, including by raising awareness of the post-2020 process, as well as of the Convention and biodiversity, more broadly.

15. The implementation of the process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be supported by a coherent, comprehensive, and innovative communication strategy which will contain communication and outreach actions, developed by the Secretariat in partnership with other organizations in accordance with decisions XIII/2 and 14/26. The communication strategy will promote awareness of the process, promote effective engagement, and build momentum for implementation. Information on the status of development and content of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be made regularly available, including through the Convention's clearing-house mechanism and other means.

16. A high-level panel to raise awareness of the process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be established. This panel will be tasked with promoting and encouraging participation and contributions from all relevant stakeholders in the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, leveraging resources to support its development, and to reach out to and engage with sectors, including indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society and business. The panel would include political champions to raise awareness of the process to develop the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

#### **G. Resource and logistic requirements**

17. The process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be supported by the Secretariat. As a result, it is likely that the Secretariat will need to refocus some of its capacity to support the post-2020 process. The financial means will be made available to the Secretariat in accordance with decision 14/37.

---