

Summary of Proceeding
Subsidiary Body on Implementation
SBI-05 Meeting | COP16 | Cali, Colombia

16 October 2024



| Agenda item 2a – Review of implementation of KM-GBF, including means of implementation

The statements from Parties highlighted the importance of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) as the primary tool for implementing the Convention and the Kunming Montreal-Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF) at the national level. Great emphasis was put on alignment of the Parties' national targets with the global targets outlined in the Framework.

As of day 1 of the SBI-05, only 92 Parties has successfully submitted national targets with alignment to at least 1 of the KM-GBF global target and only 29 Parties have submitted their NBSAP.

Focus of the Proceeding:

- **Deadline for Submission:** While the initial deadline for submitting updated NBSAPs, including national targets, was COP16, Parties could meet this timeline. The SBI urges those who haven't submitted to do so as soon as possible, many committing to submit updated NBSAPs by 2025.
- **Alignment with Global Targets:** The SBI emphasized the need for national targets to be aligned with the global targets of the Framework.
- **Template and Reporting Tool:** Parties were encouraged to use the template provided in Annex I to decision 15/6 and the Convention's online reporting tool for submitting their national targets.

- **Monitoring Plans:** Parties agreed on the development of monitoring plans for NBSAPs and national targets.

Challenges:

Some Parties faced difficulties in engaging with non-state actors and capturing their commitments towards national targets. Financial and technical capacity limitations were the primary factors contributing to this difficulty and delays in the development and submission of national targets and updating of NBSAPs. Parties from the African Union, Caribbean, and Asia proposed developing a separate and dedicated fund to support developing countries in the planning, development, and updating of NBSAPs and their subsequent implementation. This also highlighted the need for commitments from developed countries to deliver on the global targets concerning the provision of financial, technical, and scientific support for implementing biodiversity targets.

It is worth noting that the Parties also supported proposals from the IPLC, Women, and Youth major groups for better inclusion of Indigenous Peoples, women, and youth in the process of developing and updating national targets and NBSAPs. The proposal from the major groups and the OHCHR on integrating the Human Rights-Based Approach and a gender-responsive process consistent with Section C of the Framework was supported by the Parties. In their statements, only Suriname explicitly confirmed its adoption of the HRBA approach in planning, reviewing, and updating its NBSAP. Nonetheless, the Parties unanimously agree that adopting a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach is critical in the development and implementation of NBSAPs.

Following the proposal of an Open-Ended Forum on Voluntary Country Review, a pilot session was conducted for Parties to share their experiences, challenges, and strategies in the process of developing and updating NBSAPs. Consistent with the statements of the Parties, the NBSAP updating process remains complicated, and the experiences highlighted the critical need for financial and technical capacity support for developing countries. Adopting a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach was an integral part of developing and updating NBSAPs. However, this also increased the complexity of the process and demanded more time and resources to complete the NBSAP.

Of the Parties present, only Suriname made specific reference to its national targets on marine biodiversity and the country's contribution to the 30x30 target. The IPLC delegation also noted in their second statement the "urgent need for bold action to ensure women's rights to land are reflected in legal titling, and to natural resources, including to coastal and marine resources" which was positively received by the Parties and was in line with the message of the UN Women statement.