



**CONSEJO INTERNACIONAL
DE LAS MADERAS TROPICALES**

**COMITÉ DE REPOBLACIÓN
Y ORDENACIÓN FORESTAL**

Distr.
GENERAL

CRF(LVII)/4
16 de octubre de 2023

ESPAÑOL
Original: INGLÉS

QUINCUAGÉSIMO SÉPTIMO PERÍODO DE SESIONES
Del 13 al 17 de noviembre de 2023
Pattaya, Tailandia

**INICIATIVA DE COLABORACIÓN OIMT-CDB
PARA LA BIODIVERSIDAD DE LOS BOSQUES TROPICALES**

DOCUMENTO PROGRAMÁTICO PARA 2024-2025

RESUMEN ANALÍTICO

La biodiversidad de los bosques tropicales en paisajes productivos es de suma importancia en la estrategia mundial de biodiversidad, ya que no solo representa un importante reservorio de diversidad de especies, sino que también desempeña un papel crucial en el apoyo a la estabilidad de los ecosistemas, la captura de carbono y los servicios ecosistémicos esenciales de importancia vital para el bienestar social y ecológico.

En 2009, la OIMT publicó directrices conjuntamente con la UICN para la conservación y utilización sostenible de la biodiversidad en los bosques tropicales productores de madera. Estas directrices reemplazaron las de 1993 sobre la conservación de la diversidad biológica en los bosques tropicales productores de madera.

En 2011, la OIMT y el CDB firmaron un memorando de acuerdo (MdA) vigente hasta 2021. Este MdA contaba con el apoyo del programa "Iniciativa de colaboración OIMT-CDB para la biodiversidad de los bosques tropicales". Desde 2011 hasta finales de 2020, se ejecutaron 16 proyectos en el marco de esta iniciativa de colaboración con un presupuesto total de alrededor de 13 millones de USD. Estos proyectos se llevaron a cabo en 23 países tropicales, todos los cuales han experimentado una disminución de su superficie forestal y pérdidas de biodiversidad y cuentan con un gran número de habitantes que dependen de los bosques para su sustento.

En febrero de 2021, la OIMT y el CDB ampliaron su alianza mediante la renovación del Memorando de Acuerdo, promoviendo sus esfuerzos de colaboración hasta 2025. Sobre la base de esta asociación a largo plazo y en consonancia con el compromiso mundial especificado en el *Marco mundial Kunming-Montreal de la diversidad biológica*, adoptado durante la COP-15 del CDB en diciembre de 2023, se ha actualizado el documento programático para la ejecución de la Iniciativa de Colaboración OIMT-CDB para la Biodiversidad de los Bosques Tropicales durante el período 2024-2025, reafirmando el compromiso con la conservación de la biodiversidad de los bosques tropicales.

I. INTRODUCCIÓN

1. Contexto

Con anterioridad a la reunión de la Conferencia de las Partes (COP) del Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica (CDB) celebrada en 2010 en Nagoya, Japón, y en el marco del Año Internacional de la Diversidad Biológica 2010 y el Año Internacional de los Bosques 2011, la OIMT y el CDB firmaron un memorando de acuerdo (MdA) vigente hasta 2021. Este MdA contaba con el apoyo del programa "Iniciativa de colaboración OIMT-CDB para la biodiversidad de los bosques tropicales", concebido para fortalecer la colaboración en la consecución de sus objetivos comunes de conservación y gestión sostenible de recursos forestales tropicales, con especial atención a las áreas protegidas y los bosques de producción.

La Iniciativa de Colaboración se estableció con el fin de brindar apoyo a los países productores miembros de la OIMT para reducir la pérdida de biodiversidad, mediante la ejecución de proyectos centrados en los objetivos comunes del Plan de Acción Estratégico de la OIMT 2013-2018 y el Programa de Trabajo sobre Biodiversidad Forestal del CDB (2002), con especial énfasis en los objetivos conjuntos del Plan Estratégico del CDB para la Diversidad Biológica 2011-2020 y sus Metas de Aichi (específicamente las metas 5, 7, 11 y 15). En 2010, el CDB y el Consejo Internacional de las Maderas Tropicales (CIMT) adoptaron decisiones acogiendo con beneplácito la colaboración entre la OIMT y el CDB (Decisión X/36 de la COP del CDB y Decisión 6 (XLVI) del Consejo de la OIMT).

2. Evaluación de la Iniciativa de colaboración OIMT-CDB para la biodiversidad de los bosques tropicales (2011-2020)

Desde 2011 hasta finales de 2020, la Iniciativa de Colaboración facilitó la ejecución de 16 proyectos, 10 ya finalizados y 6 en curso, con un presupuesto total de alrededor de 13 millones de USD. Estos proyectos se llevaron a cabo en 23 países tropicales, todos los cuales han experimentado una disminución de su superficie forestal y pérdidas de biodiversidad y cuentan con un gran número de habitantes que dependen de los bosques para su sustento. Los 16 proyectos ejecutados incluyeron cuatro en África, seis en Asia, cinco en Centroamérica/Sudamérica y uno en Oceanía. Entre los 16 proyectos, ocho se centraron principalmente en la gestión forestal sostenible (GFS), aunque siete de ellos estaban asociados a reservas designadas (áreas protegidas, Ramsar o Biosfera); cuatro se concentraron en áreas protegidas transfronterizas; y dos proyectos permitieron financiar la mejora de la educación de los profesionales forestales para incluir aspectos relacionados con la biodiversidad en proyectos del África subsahariana y Sudamérica.

En 2021, una evaluación examinó los resultados de los 16 proyectos. Esta evaluación determinó que la Iniciativa era muy pertinente para los procesos mundiales actuales con metas, objetivos y propósitos para reforzar la gestión forestal, aumentar la cubierta forestal en todos los paisajes y mitigar el cambio climático. En concreto, estos procesos son las Metas de Aichi del CDB, los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible 2030 (ODS), los Objetivos Forestales Mundiales y los objetivos del Plan de Acción Estratégico de la OIMT. Los 16 proyectos OIMT-CDB contribuyeron a cada uno de estos procesos, cumpliendo varios de los objetivos. Por ejemplo, los proyectos contribuyeron en conjunto a seis de los ODS: todos los proyectos contribuyeron al ODS 15, con especial énfasis en las metas 15.1, 15.2, 15.5 y 15.9, y la mayoría contribuyó al 12.2, todos relacionados con los ecosistemas forestales. Muchos de los proyectos también contribuyeron a reducir la pobreza (meta 1.1), mediante el desarrollo de medios de vida alternativos o trabajando para conseguir mejoras forestales a largo plazo. Todos los proyectos contribuyeron a mitigar el cambio climático evitando la deforestación, mejorando la gestión forestal o restaurando los bosques (ODS 13). Cuatro proyectos se aplicaron al ODS 5.5, con especial énfasis en la participación de las mujeres en el desarrollo de medios de vida alternativos. Los cuatro proyectos a nivel de paisaje se dirigieron, en parte, a mejorar los flujos y la calidad del agua, por lo que contribuyeron al ODS 6.6. En general, la Iniciativa tuvo un gran impacto en seis de las Metas de Aichi del CDB, casi a partes iguales entre las Metas 1 (sensibilización), 5 (reducción de la pérdida de hábitats), 7 (gestión sostenible de bosques), 11 (gestión de áreas protegidas), 12 (especies amenazadas) y 14 (restauración de hábitats).

Se derivaron varias enseñanzas clave que pueden aplicarse en el marco de una iniciativa renovada. Las principales enseñanzas fueron las siguientes:

- Los proyectos resultan más exitosos si se realizan consultas previas para desarrollar buenas relaciones y entendimiento con las comunidades.
- Deben obtenerse beneficios para las comunidades locales, y debe permitirse que continúen ciertos derechos y prácticas tradicionales en relación con la tierra.

- Los bosques comunitarios dan buenos resultados, pero deben estar correctamente situados para mejorar sus posibilidades de éxito.
- El desarrollo de capacidades y la sensibilización de las comunidades locales y los funcionarios de la administración local son esenciales para mejorar la gestión de las áreas, pero es preciso determinar sus necesidades antes de ponerlas en práctica.
- El apoyo político de los altos niveles de los gobiernos de todos los países participantes es fundamental para conseguir el éxito de un proyecto de conservación transfronteriza.
- Las autoridades de los gobiernos locales a todos los niveles (estatal, regional, municipal) deben participar en la medida de lo posible.
- En el caso de proyectos transfronterizos, se requieren reuniones periódicas del comité directivo del proyecto con miembros de todos los gobiernos participantes, sobre la base de un compromiso para las actividades transfronterizas que debe constar claramente en un acuerdo oficial.
- Los proyectos deben proporcionar indicadores mensurables de los logros alcanzados y disponer de medios para llevar a cabo el seguimiento.
- En el caso de proyectos de seguimiento e investigación, se garantizará una alta calidad mediante la creación de un comité técnico que evalúe los resultados y revise los datos e informes científicos.
- El desarrollo de información de base sobre biodiversidad o la investigación forestal aplicada a nivel local pueden beneficiarse en gran medida con los conocimientos de la población local sobre la zona del proyecto.

3. Renovación del Memorando de Acuerdo OIMT-CDB sobre la biodiversidad de los bosques tropicales

En febrero de 2021, las Secretarías de la OIMT y el CDB firmaron un Memorando de Acuerdo (MdA) por el que se extendió formalmente la colaboración hasta 2025.

El objetivo general de este MdA es apoyar a las Partes del Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica y a los países miembros de la OIMT a mantener, restaurar y mejorar la biodiversidad y los servicios ecosistémicos de los bosques tropicales y paisajes forestales, manteniendo al mismo tiempo la producción sostenible de madera y otros productos y servicios. Su propósito es facilitar la ejecución de actividades vinculadas a la conservación y el aumento de la biodiversidad en la gestión forestal sostenible; el uso y la restauración de los recursos de los bosques tropicales en el marco del Programa de Trabajo Bienal de la OIMT 2021-2022 y los Programas de Trabajo subsiguientes; la aplicación experimental del nuevo Enfoque Programático de la OIMT y sus cuatro líneas programáticas y, en particular, la línea programática sobre la conservación de la biodiversidad y los servicios ecosistémicos para el período piloto 2020-2022 adoptada por medio de la Decisión 8(LV) del Consejo de la OIMT; el Plan de Acción Estratégico de la OIMT 2013-2018, prorrogado hasta diciembre de 2021 y todo Plan de Acción Estratégico sucesor; el Decenio de las Naciones Unidas sobre la Restauración de los Ecosistemas 2021-2030; el programa de trabajo del CDB sobre biodiversidad forestal, el programa temático sobre restauración de ecosistemas y la aplicación de la Iniciativa de Restauración de Ecosistemas Forestales, en el contexto del marco mundial de biodiversidad posterior a 2020.

II. LA INICIATIVA DE COLABORACIÓN OIMT-CDB SOBRE LA BIODIVERSIDAD DE LOS BOSQUES TROPICALES PARA 2024-2025

1. OBJETIVO

Objetivo de desarrollo

El objetivo general de esta Iniciativa es mejorar la conservación de la biodiversidad en los bosques tropicales con la participación directa de los actores locales, abordando las causas de la deforestación, la degradación forestal y la pérdida de biodiversidad.

Objetivos específicos

Los objetivos específicos de la Iniciativa OIMT-CDB son proporcionar apoyo a los países en desarrollo que son Partes en el CDB y miembros de la OIMT, para la ejecución de proyectos específicos de cada país que contribuyan al logro de los objetivos comunes del Marco Mundial Kunming-Montreal de la Diversidad Biológica y a las Metas 12 y 18 de la Prioridad Estratégica 3 del Plan de Acción Estratégico de la OIMT 2022-2026 (ver el Anexo 2).

El propósito general de la Iniciativa de Colaboración, según consta en el nuevo MdA, es mejorar la conservación de la biodiversidad en los bosques tropicales con la participación directa de los actores locales, abordando las dos causas principales de la pérdida de biodiversidad en los bosques tropicales: la deforestación y la degradación forestal. También se incluyen cuatro objetivos específicos

- 1) Aumentar la capacidad nacional y local para la conservación de la biodiversidad en los paisajes forestales de producción.
- 2) Mejorar la conservación y gestión de las áreas protegidas, especialmente en las zonas de amortiguamiento y las áreas transfronterizas.
- 3) Restaurar y rehabilitar los paisajes degradados y deforestados para aumentar la biodiversidad y mejorar la producción forestal.
- 4) Mejorar el bienestar de las comunidades locales y los grupos indígenas mediante la conservación de la biodiversidad y el uso sostenible de los recursos naturales.

Estos objetivos específicos deben alcanzarse mediante el fomento de la gestión forestal sostenible (GFS), con especial énfasis en la protección de la biodiversidad y la valorización de los bosques tropicales naturales para evitar cambios no planificados en el uso de la tierra, al tiempo que se promueve la restauración del paisaje forestal como una solución basada en la naturaleza que contribuye a alcanzar los objetivos forestales del Marco Mundial Kunming-Montreal de la Diversidad Biológica, así como las metas 12 y 18 de la Prioridad Estratégica 3 del Plan de Acción Estratégico de la OIMT 2022-2026.

2. CUMPLIMIENTO DE LOS OBJETIVOS Y PRIORIDADES DE LA OIMT Y EL CDB

Compatibilidad con el marco normativo de la OIMT

La iniciativa OIMT-CDB apoya directamente los siguientes objetivos del CIMT de 2006:

- (c) Contribuir al desarrollo sostenible y la reducción de la pobreza;
- (m) Alentar a los miembros a elaborar políticas nacionales encaminadas a la utilización sostenible y la conservación de los bosques productores de maderas y mantener el equilibrio ecológico;
- (q) Fomentar un mejor conocimiento de la contribución de los productos forestales no madereros y los servicios ambientales a la ordenación sostenible de los bosques tropicales con el objetivo de reforzar la capacidad de los miembros de elaborar estrategias que permitan fortalecer dicha contribución en el contexto de la ordenación sostenible de los bosques, y cooperar con las instituciones y procesos pertinentes para tal fin;
- (r) Alentar a los miembros a reconocer el papel de las comunidades indígenas y locales que dependen de los recursos forestales en la consecución de la ordenación sostenible de los bosques y elaborar estrategias encaminadas a reforzar la capacidad de dichas comunidades para la ordenación sostenible de los bosques que producen maderas tropicales; y
- (s) Identificar y hacer frente a las cuestiones nuevas y pertinentes que puedan surgir.

Por otra parte, la Iniciativa aborda también las siguientes metas contenidas en el Plan de Acción Estratégico de la OIMT 2022-2026, en el marco de la Prioridad Estratégica 3 (Resiliencia, restauración y conservación):

- Meta 12: Articular y promover el papel de la OIMT en reducir la deforestación y la degradación forestal en los trópicos y en contribuir a la adaptación al cambio climático y su mitigación y a la restauración del paisaje forestal;
- Meta 18: Promover el uso de las *Directrices para la restauración de paisajes forestales en los trópicos* (2020) y actualizar, según sea necesario, las *Directrices OIMT/UICN para la conservación y utilización sostenible de la biodiversidad en los bosques tropicales productores de madera* (2009).

Compatibilidad con el Marco Mundial Kunming-Montreal de la Diversidad Biológica

Durante la reunión de la COP-15 de diciembre de 2022, las Partes del CDB acordaron un nuevo conjunto de objetivos y metas conocidos colectivamente como el "Marco Mundial Kunming-Montreal de la Diversidad Biológica". Los cuatro objetivos mundiales se fijan para 2050, mientras que las 27 metas se establecen para su consecución en 2030. La Iniciativa de Colaboración OIMT-CDB dará prioridad a las actividades que contribuyan al logro de los objetivos relacionados con los bosques y las correspondientes metas identificadas en el Marco Mundial Kunming-Montreal de la Diversidad Biológica, que se correlacionan con algunos objetivos y prioridades de la OIMT, específicamente las siguientes:

- Meta 2: Lograr que para 2030 al menos un 30 por ciento de las zonas de ecosistemas degradados estén siendo objeto de restauración.

- Meta 3: Conseguir que, para 2030, al menos el 30 por ciento de las zonas terrestres y marinas se conserven mediante sistemas de áreas protegidas bien conectados y gobernados de forma equitativa, y otras medidas eficaces de conservación basadas en zonas geográficas específicas.
- Meta 10: Lograr que las superficies dedicadas a la agricultura, la acuicultura, la pesca y la silvicultura se gestionen de manera sostenible.
- Meta 15: Tomar medidas administrativas o normativas para alentar y propiciar la actividad empresarial con el fin de reducir los efectos negativos en la diversidad biológica y fomentar actuaciones encaminadas a lograr modelos de producción sostenible.
- Meta 16: Velar por que se anime a la población para tomar decisiones de consumo sostenible.
- Meta 19: Aumentar el nivel de recursos financieros internacionales procedentes de las Partes que son países desarrollados hacia los países en desarrollo a \$20.000 millones anuales para 2025 y a \$30.000 millones anuales para 2030.
- Meta 20: Reforzar la creación y el aumento de capacidades, el acceso a la tecnología y su transferencia, y promover el desarrollo de la innovación y la cooperación técnica y científica y el acceso a las mismas.
- Meta 21: Lograr que los mejores datos, información y conocimientos estén disponibles a los encargados de la toma de decisiones.
- Meta 22: Lograr la participación plena de los pueblos indígenas y las comunidades locales en la toma de decisiones, y asegurar el respeto de sus derechos.
- Meta 23: Asegurar un enfoque con perspectiva de género.

3. ESTRUCTURA OPERATIVA

El principal instrumento de la Iniciativa de Colaboración OIMT-CDB 2024-2025 es la financiación de proyectos y actividades para apoyar a los miembros productores de la OIMT en la ejecución de medidas propuestas por las partes interesadas en los países miembros de la Organización, a través de los puntos de contacto oficiales de la OIMT en consulta con los puntos focales nacionales del CDB. Cada propuesta de proyecto debe mostrar claramente cómo contribuye al logro de los Objetivos Mundiales para 2050 y las Metas Mundiales para 2030 pertinentes del Marco Mundial Kunming-Montreal de la Diversidad Biológica, así como a los objetivos relacionados con la biodiversidad del Plan de Acción Estratégico de la OIMT 2022-2026.

Para seleccionar las actividades/anteproyectos/proyectos a financiar, se tendrán en cuenta los siguientes criterios:

- a) Compatibilidad con el Marco Mundial Kunming-Montreal de la Diversidad Biológica y el Plan de Acción Estratégico de la OIMT 2022-2026;
- b) Capacidad para cumplir los objetivos y resultados previstos;
- c) Rentabilidad y controles de gestión adecuados para la financiación;
- d) Impacto socioeconómico y ambiental a nivel local y nacional, en particular para los pueblos indígenas y las comunidades locales;
- e) Vínculos o conexión con otras actividades y proyectos y con el apoyo financiero movilizado;
- f) Aplicabilidad/extensión de los resultados a escala nacional o regional;
- g) Inclusión de indicadores para supervisar y evaluar el progreso hacia la consecución de los objetivos del proyecto y un mecanismo y proceso claro para utilizar los resultados y las enseñanzas aprendidas;
- h) Sostenibilidad de los productos y resultados una vez finalizado el proyecto;
- i) Mecanismos para la participación efectiva de las partes interesadas; y
- j) Sólido impacto comprobable para el logro de los objetivos específicos de la Iniciativa OIMT-CDB.

4. SEGUIMIENTO E INFORMES

Las medidas para garantizar la sostenibilidad de los resultados de cada proyecto se describirán en su documento de proyecto específico, y se evaluarán periódicamente durante los procesos de seguimiento y las evaluaciones anuales de los proyectos. La continuidad de la financiación dependerá de la presentación de informes satisfactorios y del logro de objetivos y resultados claros.

Cada proyecto se incluirá en la cartera de proyectos de la OIMT y en la base de datos de proyectos del CDB, con el fin de incluir los proyectos exitosos como ejemplos en las directrices de buenas prácticas, como la *Guía de buenas prácticas para la biodiversidad y los medios de subsistencia del CDB/UICN: Gestión forestal sostenible*. De este modo, los proyectos exitosos servirán de modelos para la demostración y la reproducción.

5. PRESUPUESTO INDICATIVO

5.1 Presupuesto indicativo consolidado

El plan de trabajo indicativo general abarca los dos años del bienio de 2024 y 2025. El presupuesto indicativo total de esta Iniciativa es de 5 millones de USD, de los cuales 4,2 millones se destinarían a actividades a escala nacional y 0,8 millones a actividades a escala regional e internacional.

Iniciativa de colaboración OIMT-CDB, financiación de la OIMT (proyectos y actividades de la OIMT que concluirán en 2024-2025)	US\$2.663.254,00
Saldo de la financiación procedente de donantes externos a través de los esfuerzos de colaboración de la OIMT y el CDB para la recaudación de fondos.	US\$2.336.746,00
TOTAL	US\$5.000.000,00

5.2 Donantes potenciales

Los gobiernos de Japón, Estados Unidos, Australia y la República de Corea han contribuido a los proyectos y actividades en curso en el marco de la Iniciativa de Colaboración OIMT-CDB. Estas contribuciones ascienden a US\$2.663.254 y las actividades están actualmente en ejecución; su finalización está prevista para 2024-2025 o más adelante. Entre los proyectos y actividades en curso se incluyen los siguientes:

1. PD 712/13 Rev.3 (F) Mejorar la aplicación de un sistema de manejo a escala del paisaje en la Reserva de la Biosfera Giam Siak Kecil-Bukit Batu (GSK-BR) en la provincia de Riau, Sumatra – Fase I (Indonesia) / **[US\$250.000]**
2. PD 808/16 Rev.5 (F) Conservación del palo rojo (*Pterocarpus erinaceus* Poir) en las Reservas Forestales de la Palée y Boundiali en el norte de Côte d'Ivoire con la participación de las comunidades locales – Fase I (Côte d'Ivoire) / **[US\$320.000]**
3. PD 902/19 Rev.3 (F) Gestión del área forestal del Alto Baram para la conservación y el desarrollo sostenible con participación de las comunidades locales, Alto Baram, Sarawak, Malasia (Malasia) / **[US\$556.083]**
- PD 903/19 Rev.2 (F) Gestión del área de conservación de Sungai Menyang para la protección de orangutanes y la mejora de medios de vida comunitarios en Sarawak, Malasia (Malasia) **[Financiación parcial: US\$121.903]**
4. PD 905/19 Rev.3 (F) Apoyo para la gestión sostenible de la Reserva Forestal de la Fosse-aux-Lions en la región de sabanas de Togo – Fase II (Togo) / **[US\$200.000]**
5. PD 916/21 Rev.1 (F) Sistemas piloto de manejo sostenible de bosques naturales secundarios en el territorio colectivo afrodescendiente del Consejo Comunitario del Bajo Calima, Municipio de Buenaventura, Colombia (Colombia) / **[US\$450.000]**
6. PD 932/23 (F) Evaluación y difusión de conocimientos y experiencias para la conservación *ex-situ* y plantación de caoba en la Costa Norte del Perú (Perú) / **[US\$85.000]**
7. PP-A/56-341B Apoyo a grupos de mujeres para la restauración de paisajes forestales en los departamentos de Blitta y Lacs, en Togo – Fase III (Togo) / **[US\$72.268]**
8. PP-A/59-351 Restauración comunitaria de manglares vulnerables afectados por ciclones mediante la capacitación de comunidades costeras y mujeres en el delta del Rewa, Fiji (Fiji) / **[US\$350.000]**
9. PP-A/59-352 Empoderamiento comunitario en la gestión forestal y la restauración de paisajes forestales en Alto Baram, Sarawak, Malasia (Malasia) / **[US\$258.000]**

Monto total: US\$2.663.254

La Iniciativa de Colaboración renovada mejorará estratégicamente su enfoque de financiación alineándose con las prioridades de los países donantes, entre ellos la Unión Europea, Estados Unidos, Japón, Noruega, la República de Corea y China, para apoyar proyectos que se ajusten a sus mandatos de desarrollo internacional. Además, la OIMT y el CDB explorarán oportunidades para ampliar las fuentes de financiación a través de sinergias con las iniciativas existentes del PNUMA, el PNUD, el FMAM, el FVC y los bancos de desarrollo. Como parte de su compromiso con la biodiversidad, la OIMT ya ha expresado su vivo interés en estudiar la posibilidad de convertirse en un organismo ejecutor dentro de los proyectos del FMAM, contribuyendo así a las iniciativas mundiales de biodiversidad. Los países miembros y el país anfitrión, Japón, han sido informados de esta iniciativa y la OIMT ha solicitado el apoyo de Japón y otros países miembros.

Annex 1 - ITTO-CBD MOU

Memorandum of Understanding between the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Secretariat of the International Tropical Organization



**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN
THE SECRETARIAT OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
AND
THE SECRETARIAT OF THE INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION
(Extension for the period 2021-2025)**

The Secretariat of the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD) (hereafter called the "Secretariats" collectively, or each referred to as "Secretariat");

Recalling the adoption of the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030 by the United Nations General Assembly in March 2019 aiming to support and scale up efforts to prevent, halt and reverse the degradation of ecosystems worldwide and raise awareness of the importance of successful ecosystem restoration as a proven measure to fight climate change, enhance global biological diversity, food security and water supply as well as securing the livelihoods, well-being and economic prosperity of a large proportion of the global population;

Acknowledging that the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the CBD, at its fifteenth meeting, plans to adopt a post-2020 global biodiversity framework as a plan towards achieving the 2050 Vision of 'Living in harmony with nature' in which Parties are urged to strengthen implementation of its goals and targets, including those relating to forest biodiversity;

Recalling paragraphs 1 and 28 of CBD decision 14/30, in which the COP urged Parties and other Governments, other organizations, conventions and stakeholders to consider possible new areas and approaches to advance the implementation of biodiversity commitments through enhanced cooperation as part of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and requested the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to further strengthen collaboration with the ITTO under the Collaborative Initiative for Tropical Forest Biodiversity;

Recalling the ITTO/IUCN Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Tropical Timber Production Forests (2009), the ITTO Voluntary Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests (2015), the ITTO Guidelines for Forest Landscape Restoration in the Tropics (2020), the ITTO Environmental and Social Management Guidelines (2020), CBD decision XIII/5 "Ecosystem restoration: short-term action plan" and CBD decision XII/5 "the Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity";

Recalling the critical importance of the inter-relationship between the condition of tropical forests and environmental threats such as climate change, biodiversity loss, land degradation and desertification;

Recalling International Tropical Timber Council (ITTC) decisions 13(XXIX) and 7(XXX) in which the ITTC requested the Executive Director of the ITTO to explore options for a work plan with targeted joint activities with international organizations, including the CBD;



Further recalling ITTC Decision 8(LV) in which the ITTC requested the Executive Director of the ITTO to seek an extension of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the SCBD for an additional period of five years, with a view to enhance mutually supportive implementation of the International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA) and the CBD, especially for activities which are funded under the Global Environment Facility (GEF) biodiversity and land degradation focal areas;

Welcoming past efforts of the Secretariats through the ITTO/CBD Collaborative Joint Initiative For Tropical Forest Biodiversity since 2011, as a joint framework for cooperation in supporting member governments in the implementation of sustainable tropical forest management and trade, and the CBD programme of work on forest biodiversity in tropical forests;

THE SECRETARIATS HEREBY AGREE TO RENEW THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING SIGNED ON 2 MARCH 2010 AND EXTENDED ON 13 OCTOBER 2014 FOR AN ADDITIONAL PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS, 2021-2025, AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1 Interpretation

1. Implementation of any subsequent activities, projects and programmes pursuant to this MoU, including those involving the transfer of funds between the Secretariats, shall necessitate the execution of appropriate legal instruments between the Secretariats. The terms of such legal instruments shall be subject to the provisions of this MoU.
2. This MoU represents the complete understanding between the Secretariats and supersedes all prior MoUs, communications and representations, whether oral or written, concerning the subject matter of this MoU.

Article 2 Duration

This MoU will come into effect on 1 February 2021 and will end on 31 December 2025, with possible further extension if mutually agreed, subject to availability of resources, unless terminated in accordance with Article 15.

Article 3 Purpose

1. The overall goal of this MoU is to support Parties to the Convention on Biodiversity and ITTO member countries to maintain, restore and enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services of tropical forests and forest landscapes, while maintaining the sustainable production of timber and other products and services. It is aimed at facilitating the implementation of activities linked to the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in sustainable forest management; use and restoration of tropical forest resources within the framework of the ITTO Biennial Work Programme 2021-2022 and subsequent Work Programmes; the piloting of ITTO's new Programmatic Approach and its four programme lines and in particular the program line on conservation of biodiversity and



ecosystem services for the pilot period of 2020-2022 adopted in ITTC Decision 8(LV) and any appropriate ITTC-approved framework between 2022-2025; the ITTO Strategic Action Plan 2013–2018, extended until December 2021 and any successor Strategic Action Plan; the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030; the CBD programme of work on forest biodiversity, the thematic programme on ecosystem restoration, and the implementation of the Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative, in the context of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

2. Activities under this MoU will contribute to achieve the following main objectives:
 - a. Assist countries to fully recognize and enhance the values of forest landscapes, including their biodiversity and ecosystem services, as well as in the collection and/or use of existing ecological and biological data that contribute to sustainable management, use and restoration of tropical forests;
 - b. Promote innovative approaches and practices (including payment for ecosystem services), and technologies and strengthening of technical skills aimed at maintaining and/or enhancing tropical biodiversity and ecosystem services in forest landscapes;
 - c. Assist in building countries' capacity to implement the ITTO/IUCN Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Tropical Production Forests and other relevant ITTO and internationally acknowledged guidelines and CBD decisions;
 - d. Enhance further collaboration with international organizations and partners to strengthen capacity to implement global biodiversity goals, including conservation and sustainable use of tropical tree species listed in the CITES annexes; and
 - e. Implement other activities as agreed by both Secretariats.

Article 4 **Areas of Cooperation**

1. Areas of Cooperation are agreed jointly through the cooperation mechanism in the MoU. Policies and priorities under this MoU may also be jointly reviewed by the request of one Secretariat with agreement of the other Secretariat pursuant to Article 5 below to allow the Secretariats to respond to newly emerging issues in the realm of biological diversity, environment and sustainable development.
2. The Secretariats have agreed to the following preliminary areas of cooperation for this MoU, in accordance with their respective mandate and programme of work.
 - a. Identify, develop and implement targeted joint activities on forests and biodiversity between the Secretariats, with involvement of other relevant organizations and partners;
 - b. Carry out the targeted joint activities taking into account, among others, the revision of the ITTO/CBD Joint Collaborative Initiative for Tropical Forest Biodiversity in 2021 and its implementation in ITTO producer member countries and Parties signatory to the CBD;
 - c. Facilitate access to bilateral and multi-lateral funding sources, including through Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund, for achieving the mutual objectives of ITTO and CBD to sustain forest biodiversity as enshrined in this MoU;
 - d. Assist countries to achieve sustainable forest management, reduce deforestation, rehabilitate degraded forest lands through ecosystem restoration, and enhance and expand forest protected areas; and



- e. Facilitate information exchange and other forms of cooperation between the Secretariats such as:
 - i. Organizing joint activities, such as the development of guidelines, analytical work, training and capacity building as well as formulating selected field projects under different modalities;
 - ii. Promoting cooperation with other sectors and organizations including the Collaborative Partnership on Forests;
 - iii. Organizing joint events at international conferences and meetings, including those of the United Nations Forum on Forests, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the World Forestry Congress;
 - iv. Supporting regional collaboration and South-South cooperation; and
 - v. Examining opportunities for harmonized reporting on sustainable use, restoration and conservation of tropical forests in the context of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.
3. The above list is not exhaustive and should not be taken to exclude or replace other forms of cooperation between the Secretariats on other issues of common interest.

Article 5

Organization of the Cooperation

1. Reports will be periodically presented to the appropriate meetings of the ITTC and the CBD.
2. The Secretariats will review the effectiveness of this arrangement on an annual basis and mutually agree on necessary steps to keep it dynamic and effective.

Article 6

Status of the Secretariats and their Personnel

1. The Secretariats acknowledge and agree that ITTO is an entity separate and distinct from the United Nations, including SCBD. The employees, personnel, representatives, agents, contractors or affiliates of ITTO, including the personnel engaged by ITTO for carrying out any of the project activities pursuant to this MoU, shall not be considered in any respect or for any purposes whatsoever as being employees, personnel, representatives, agents, contractors or affiliates of the United Nations, including SCBD, nor shall any employees, personnel, representatives, agents, contractors or affiliates of SCBD be considered, in any respect or for any purposes whatsoever, as being employees, personnel, representatives, agents, contractors or affiliates of ITTO.
2. Neither Secretariat shall be entitled to act or make legally binding declarations on behalf of the other Secretariat. Nothing in this MoU shall be deemed to constitute a joint venture, agency, interest grouping or any other kind of formal business grouping or entity between the Secretariats.



Article 7 Fundraising

1. To the extent permitted by the Secretariats' respective regulations, rules, policies and procedures, and subject to paragraph 2 below, the Secretariats may engage in fundraising to support the activities, projects and programmes to be developed or carried out pursuant to this MoU.
2. Neither Secretariat shall engage in fundraising with third parties in the name of or on behalf of the other, without the prior express written approval of the other Secretariat in each instance.
3. The Secretariats should regularly consult with each other to determine the availability of resources required for implementing the activities under this MoU and the most equitable way of meeting such expenditure, if any. If resources are not available, the Secretariats will consult on the most appropriate ways to obtain the necessary resources, including opportunities for joint fundraising and for CBD's support for ITTO's engagement as an executing agency of GEF funded projects.

Article 8 Intellectual Property Rights

1. Nothing in the MoU shall be construed as granting or implying rights to, or interest in, intellectual property of the Secretariats, except as otherwise provided in paragraph 2 below.
2. In the event that the Secretariats foresee that intellectual property that can be protected shall be created in relation to a particular activity, project or programme to be carried out under this MoU, the Secretariats shall negotiate and agree on terms of its ownership and use in the relevant legal instrument concluded as per Article 1.

Article 9 Use of Name and Emblem

1. Neither Secretariat shall use the name, emblem or trademarks of the other Secretariat, its subsidiaries and/or affiliates, or any abbreviation thereof, in connection with its business or for public dissemination without the prior express written approval of the other Secretariat in each instance. In no event shall authorization of the name or emblem of each Secretariat be granted for commercial purposes or for use in any manner that suggests an endorsement of each other's products, business practices or services.
2. ITTO Secretariat acknowledges that it is familiar with the independent, international and impartial status of the United Nations and SCBD, and recognizes that their names and emblems may not be associated with any political or sectarian cause or otherwise used in a manner inconsistent with the status of the United Nations and SCBD.
3. The Secretariats agree to recognize and acknowledge this partnership, as appropriate. To this end, the Secretariats shall consult with each other concerning the manner and form of such recognition and acknowledgement.



Article 10
United Nations Privileges and Immunities

Nothing in or relating to this MoU shall be deemed a waiver, express or implied, of any of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations, including its subsidiary organs.

Article 11
Confidentiality

1. The handling of information shall be subject to each Secretariat's corporate confidentiality policies.
2. Before disclosing internal documents, or documents that by virtue of their content or the circumstances of their creation or communication must be deemed confidential, of the other Secretariat to third parties, each Secretariat shall obtain the express written consent of the other Secretariat. However, a Secretariat's disclosure of the other Secretariat's internal and/or confidential documents to an entity the disclosing Secretariat controls or with which it is under common control, or to an entity with which it has a confidentiality agreement, shall not be considered a disclosure to a third party, and shall not require prior authorization.
3. For SCBD, a principal or subsidiary organ of the United Nations established in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations shall be deemed to be a legal entity under common control.

Article 12
Responsibility

Each Secretariat will be responsible for dealing with any claims or demands arising out of its actions or omissions, and those of its respective personnel, in relation to this MoU.

Article 13
Dispute Settlement

1. The Secretariats shall use their best efforts to settle amicably any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of this MoU. Where the Secretariats wish to seek such an amicable settlement through conciliation, the conciliation shall take place in accordance with the UNCITRAL Conciliation Rules then prevailing, or according to such other procedure as may be agreed between the Secretariats.
2. Any dispute, controversy or claim between the Secretariats arising out of this MoU which is not settled amicably in accordance with the foregoing sub-article may be referred by either Secretariat to arbitration under the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules in force. The arbitral tribunal shall have no authority to award punitive damages. The Secretariats shall be bound by any arbitration award rendered as a result of such arbitration as the final adjudication of any such controversy, claim or dispute.



Article 14
Notification and Amendments

1. Either Secretariat shall promptly notify the other in writing of any anticipated or actual material changes that will affect the execution of this MoU.
2. The Secretariats may amend this MoU by mutual written agreement, which shall be appended to this MoU and become an integral part of it.

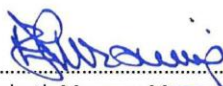
Article 15
Termination

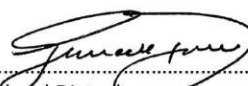
1. Either Secretariat may terminate this MoU by giving 6 months prior written notice to the other Secretariat.
2. Upon termination of this MoU, the rights and obligations of the Secretariats defined under any other legal instrument executed pursuant to this MoU shall cease to be effective, except as otherwise provided in this MoU.
3. Any termination of the MoU shall be without prejudice to (a) the orderly completion of any ongoing collaborative activity and (b) any other rights and obligations of the Secretariats accrued prior to the date of termination under this MoU or legal instrument executed pursuant to this MoU.
4. The obligations under Articles 8-13 do not lapse upon expiry, termination of or withdrawal from this MoU.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the duly authorized representatives of the Secretariats affix their signatures below.

**For the Secretariat of the Convention on
Biological Diversity**

**For the Secretariat of the International Tropical
Timber Organization**


.....
Elizabeth Maruma Mrema
Executive Secretary


.....
Gerhard Dieterle
Executive Director

Date: 25 January 2021
.....

Date: 25 January 2021
.....

Ref. No: M.21-002

Secretariats' initials: 

Annex 2 – Strategic Priority of ITTO Strategic Action Plan 2022-2026

Strategic Priority	Targets
SP1: Governance investment	• Develop a strategy/roadmap for meeting GEF and GCF requirements for accreditation as a partner agency and in the interim pursue effective participation in GEF and GCF multi-stakeholder engagement arrangements • Leverage financing through enhanced international partnerships and synergies • Develop and promote tools to monitor/increase transparency/traceability in supply chains • Promote ITTO's leadership as a platform for dialogue and cooperation on legal and sustainable supply (LSSC) chains • Promote actions to combat illegal trade in tropical timber species and reinforce collaboration with CITES to this end • Explore opportunities/constraints to investment in tropical timber processing industries and technologies
SP2: Economies and tropical timber trade	• Analyze the effects of domestic wood production and trade in producer countries on sustainable forest management (SFM) and promote sustainable domestic wood production and supply chains • Establish an ITTO working group to include the Trade Advisory Group and Civil Society Advisory Group to look at market/trade issues, resiliency in the tropical timber business, and ways to build global demand for sustainably produced/supplied tropical timber • Develop and promote indigenous and local community forest management and business models for small and medium enterprises, including legal and sustainable value chains • Explore opportunities for sustainable value creation in producer countries • Assess the role of tropical plantations and agroforestry systems in local and national economies and opportunities to rehabilitate degraded land for these uses
SP3: Deforestation Restoration Biodiversity Ecosystem services	• Articulate/promote ITTO's role in reducing tropical deforestation and forest degradation and contributing to climate change mitigation/adaptation and forest landscape restoration • Promote positive interactions between forest, agriculture and other sectors to reduce illegal deforestation, including through land use policies and landscape planning • Analyze and promote approaches to managing forest landscape in an integrated manner in the context of a changing climate • Seek to establish an MOU with UNFCCC to promote collaboration/synergies, including on forest restoration and integration of SFM in climate mitigation/ adaptation strategies • Refine the MOU with CBD as needed to reflect the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework • Extend/renew the MOU with UNCCD through 2026 • Promote use of ITTO Guidelines for Forest Landscape Restoration in the Tropics (2020) and update as needed ITTO/IUCN Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Tropical Production Forests (2009)
SP4: Statistics Information	• Make strategic use of ITTO's market/trade databases to inform and support LSSC discussions in international fora and within the Collaborative Partnership on Forests • Prepare an updated SFM Tropics report based on ITTO's Criteria & Indicators for SFM • Upgrade ITTO databases on projects and activities, taking into account the database being developed as part of piloting a streamlined project cycle

Annex 3 – Goals and Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Global goals for 2050

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity 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, the 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 country Parties, 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 per year, and aligning financial flows with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.

Global targets for 2030

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity 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 and 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 marine and coastal 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 and inland water areas, and of marine and coastal 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 spillover, 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, and 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: (a) by reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, including through more efficient nutrient cycling and use; (b) by 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 (c) by 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 solutions 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 the 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 to 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, and 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, 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 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, mobilizing at least \$200 billion per year by 2030, 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 \$20 billion per year by 2025, and to at least \$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, and 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 actions¹ 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,² 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.

1 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.

2 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.”

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

Source: CBD/COP/DEC/15/4 of 19 December 2022

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