



**Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations**



**International Treaty
on Plant Genetic Resources
for Food and Agriculture**

Item 7 of the Provisional Agenda

TENTH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY

Rome, Italy, 20–24 November 2023

The Role of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture within the Global Biodiversity Framework

Executive Summary

At its Ninth Session (GB-9), the Governing Body emphasized the importance of maintaining cooperation, complementarity and coherence, as well as avoiding duplication between the International Treaty and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and other biodiversity-related conventions, in the development and implementation of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). It decided to consider the GBF at GB-10, once adopted, and to also consider follow-up actions to support the implementation of the framework and integrate those into its Multi-Year Programme of Work, as appropriate.

The Bureau of GB-10 agreed that the theme of the Tenth Session of the Governing Body would be: *“From Seeds to Innovative Solutions, Safeguarding our Future: Contributing to the Implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework for Sustainable Food Systems”*.

This document describes the role of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture within the GBF and the relationship and linkages between the GBF and the International Treaty. It also recalls the guidance provided by GB-9 in relation to the further development of the GBF, summarises the observations made by the Treaty’s intersessional subsidiary bodies on the implications of the outcomes of the adoption of the GBF in their areas of work and contains a number of proposed recommendations and actions for the consideration of the Governing Body to support the implementation of the framework and in integrating them into its Multi-Year Programme of Work, as appropriate.

Guidance Sought

The Governing Body is invited to take note of this document and adopt a Resolution, taking into account the elements contained in the Annex to this document, as guidance on the contribution of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture within the Global Biodiversity Framework.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) was adopted at the 15th meeting of the Conference of Parties (COP-15) to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in December 2022. The GBF includes four long-term goals for 2050 related to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity (“Living in Harmony with Nature”) and 23 targets to be achieved by 2030.

2. At its Ninth Session, the Governing Body provided guidance in relation to the further development and finalisation of the GBF. Contracting Parties and the Secretary of the Treaty were actively engaged in the development and finalisation process of the GBF.

3. In recognition of the contribution PGRFA makes to conserving biodiversity and promoting sustainable food systems, and of the potential synergies between the Vision, Goals and Targets of the GBF and the objectives of the Treaty, the Bureau of the Tenth Session of the Governing Body (the Bureau) agreed that the theme of the Tenth Session of the Governing Body (GB-10) will be: “*From Seeds to Innovative Solutions, Safeguarding our Future: Contributing to the Implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework for Sustainable Food Systems*”.

4. The theme aims to explore the valuable contributions the Treaty can make to the implementation of the GBF, and vice versa, emphasizing the combined efforts towards building resilient and sustainable food systems.

5. This document describes the role of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) within the GBF, and the relationship and linkages between the GBF and the International Treaty. It first recalls the guidance provided by GB-9 in relation to the further development of the GBF, summarises the observations made by the Treaty’s intersessional subsidiary bodies on the implications of the outcomes of the adoption of the GBF in their areas of work and contains a number of proposed recommendations and actions for the consideration of the Governing Body to support the implementation of the framework and in integrating them into its Multi-Year Programme of Work, as appropriate. It also includes guidance provided by the Bureau in preparing the agenda for this session.

II. GUIDANCE PROVIDED BY THE NINTH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY IN RELATION TO THE GBF

6. At its Ninth Session, the Governing Body provided guidance in relation to the further development finalisation and implementation of the GBF, that covered the following aspects:

- a. The finalisation of the GBF development process;
- b. Requests made of the Secretary to report back to GB-10 on the adoption of the GBF and to provide recommendations to support its implementation, for its consideration;
- c. Consideration of the GBF, once adopted, by GB-10;
- d. Consideration of follow-up actions to support the implementation of the GBF to be implemented at different levels, including by:
 - i. The Governing Body:
 - Including integrating actions into its Multi-Year Programme of Work;
 - ii. Contracting Parties:
 - Related to finalizing the GBF monitoring framework;
 - Actions to ensure contributions of PGRFA are fully integrated and supported within NBSAPs.
 - iii. Secretary:
 - Actions to engage in and provide inputs to the process towards the implementation of the GBF;

- Actions to cooperate with the CBD Secretariat and other biodiversity-related conventions, including through the Bern Process;
- Actions to bring the considerations of the Governing Body through Resolution 11/2019 to the Executive Secretary of the CBD for transmission to the fifteenth meeting of the COP to the CBD.

7. An extract of the paragraphs relevant to the further development and finalisation of the GBF contained in Resolution 13/2022 “Cooperation with the Convention on Biological Diversity”¹ is provided in the box below.

¹ www.fao.org/3/nk249en/nk249en.pdf

Box 1: Extract of Resolution 13/2022 “Cooperation with the Convention on Biological Diversity” – paragraphs relevant to the GBF

THE GOVERNING BODY,

[...]

3. **Emphasizes** the importance of maintaining cooperation, complementarity and coherence as well as avoiding duplication between the International Treaty and the CBD, and with other biodiversity-related conventions, in the development and implementation of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (Post-2020 GBF);

4. **Recalling** the recommendations made by the Governing Body through Resolution 11/2019 that, inter alia:

- Targets for plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (PGRFA) should be maintained and strengthened, including by relying on monitoring systems available through the reporting processes of the International Treaty and FAO’s Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, and the experience gained in monitoring Target 2.5 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Such targets should deal not only with conservation of genetic diversity, but also with its sustainable use;
- Targets on access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from their utilisation should expressly take into account the International Treaty and its Multilateral System of Access and Benefit-sharing (Multilateral System) and their monitoring should rely, inter alia, on the monitoring systems available through the reporting systems of the International Treaty;

5. **Requests** the Secretary to, again, bring these considerations made by the Governing Body to the Executive Secretary of the CBD for transmission to the fifteenth meeting of the COP to the CBD;

6. **Invites** the Parties to the CBD to adopt a Post-2020 GBF which can contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA and to the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of their use;

7. **Invites** the Parties to the CBD, to take into account the experience gained in the operations and implementation of the Multilateral System when finalizing discussions on the text of the Post-2020 GBF and a potential decision on digital sequence information to ensure that the framework fully recognizes the importance of the food and agriculture sector in implementing the framework when it is adopted;

8. **Invites** Contracting Parties to ensure that there is effective liaison between the respective national focal points of the CBD and the International Treaty, to ensure that considerations relevant for the Treaty are integrated in the Post-2020 GBF, and that the contributions of PGRFA are fully integrated and supported within National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans;

[...]

10. **Requests** the Secretary, in line with the guidance provided in this Resolution and in Resolution 11/2019, to continue engaging and providing inputs in the process towards the elaboration of the Post-2020 GBF, and its implementation once adopted;

11. **Requests** the Secretary to report back to the Governing Body at its Tenth Session, on the progress with the adoption of the Post-2020 GBF, with recommendations to support the Post-2020 GBF, once adopted, and suggested actions to be taken into account by the International Treaty, for consideration by the Governing Body;

12. **Decides** that at its Tenth Session, it will consider the Post-2020 GBF, when adopted, and also consider follow-up actions to support the implementation of the framework and integrate those into its Multi-Year Programme of Work, as appropriate;

[...]

19. **Invites** the United Nations Environment Programme to build on the Bern Process and continue to strengthen cooperation and coordination among biodiversity-related conventions contributing to effective and efficient implementation of the Post-2020 GBF, when adopted, by facilitating the process for cooperation among Parties to the relevant biodiversity-related conventions;

20. **Requests** the Secretary and encourages Contracting Parties to actively engage in this effort contributing to effective and efficient implementation of the Post-2020 GBF, when adopted;

III. THEME OF THE TENTH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY

8. The theme of GB-10, “*From Seeds to Innovative Solutions, Safeguarding our Future: Contributing to the Implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework for Sustainable Food Systems*”, brings together the core objectives of the International Treaty and the goals and targets of the GBF.
9. The theme highlights the crucial role of plant genetic resources in conserving biodiversity and promoting sustainable development, and demonstrates the synergies between the Treaty and the GBF. It also highlights how the Treaty can provide valuable tools and means for achieving the GBF’s Vision, Goals and Targets, particularly in relation to sustainable food systems.
10. The theme emphasizes the need for a holistic approach to addressing the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources, recognizing their fundamental importance for global food security, environmental sustainability, and socio-economic well-being. By implementing responsible management practices, biodiversity can be safeguarded and equitable access and benefit sharing ensured, as well as the transformation to sustainable food systems.
11. Based on the objectives of the Treaty, the following main elements of the GB-10 theme indicate the areas the Treaty can contribute to in the implementation of the GBF, with a focus on sustainable food systems:

Main elements of the GB-10 theme

- a. *Conservation*: To promote the conservation of plant genetic resources as a vital component of biodiversity conservation efforts, emphasizing the conservation of traditional crop varieties, wild relatives, and underutilized species, as they often possess unique genetic traits with potential benefits for future generations.
- b. *Sustainable Use*: To encourage the sustainable utilization of plant genetic resources, foster research, innovation, and collaboration to develop improved crop varieties that are resilient, productive, and adapted to changing climatic conditions.
- c. *Access and Benefit-Sharing*: Advocate for the fair and equitable access to plant genetic resources, acknowledging the rights of farmers, indigenous communities, and other stakeholders who have contributed to their development and conservation. Enhancing the sharing of benefits derived from the utilization of these resources.
- d. *Capacity Building*: Enhance capacity building initiatives to strengthen the knowledge, skills, and resources required for the effective management, conservation, and utilization of plant genetic resources. Support training programs, knowledge sharing platforms, and technology transfer to empower individuals and institutions involved in the field.
- e. *Policy Integration*: Promote the integration of the objectives of the Treaty and the goals of the GBF into national and international policies, strategies, and frameworks related to agriculture, biodiversity, and sustainable development. Encourage collaboration among relevant stakeholders, including governments, civil society organizations, research institutions, and the private sector.
- f. *Public Awareness*: Raise public awareness about the value of plant genetic resources and their critical role in maintaining biodiversity, food security, and resilient agricultural systems. Engage communities, educational institutions, media, and other communication channels to promote understanding, appreciation, and responsible stewardship of plant genetic resources.

IV. THE ROLE OF PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE WITHIN THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

12. The conservation of biodiversity is essential for the sustainability of our planet, and one crucial aspect of this lies in safeguarding PGRFA. The International Treaty has been a key instrument in promoting the conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA. In this context, the GBF adoption has emerged as a significant milestone in addressing the global biodiversity crisis and has provided a cornerstone for a new international biodiversity policy agenda.

13. The GBF has four long-term goals for 2050 and 23 action-oriented targets. The targets for 2030 are: reducing threats to biodiversity (targets 1-8), meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing (targets 9-13), and tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming (targets 14-23).

14. The connection between biodiversity and food security is reflected in the GBF, and includes numerous targets directly related to the agricultural sector, and to genetic resources, including genetic resources for food and agriculture.

15. Goal A includes direct reference to domesticated genetic resources, that "the genetic diversity within populations of wild and domesticated species, is maintained, safeguarding their adaptive potential". Goal C focuses on substantially increasing monetary and non-monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources by 2050, in accordance with internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments, such as the International Treaty.

16. GBF Targets 4, 10, 13, 15 and 19 have been identified as particularly relevant to PGRFA and the work of the International Treaty by the intersessional/subsidiary bodies of the Governing Body, as detailed below. These targets and their corresponding actions are provided in full in Annex II.

17. In adopting the GBF, the CBD COP "*Invite[d]* the governing bodies of other biodiversity-related conventions and relevant multilateral environmental agreements, as well as international organizations and other relevant programmes, to formally endorse the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework through their own governance processes, as appropriate, in order to support its operationalization and contribute to the transparency and monitoring of progress in its implementation".²

18. The COP also "*invite[d]* the governing bodies of biodiversity-related conventions and relevant multilateral environmental agreements, as well as international organizations and other relevant programmes, to contribute to the implementation and monitoring of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in particular by further strengthening cooperation at the global level within their respective mandates and enhancing synergies among themselves, to encourage mutually supportive decisions, to coordinate their own strategies with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and to propose key issues for thematic discussions facilitated by the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions, taking into account, where appropriate, the conclusions of the Bern II workshop included in document CBD/SBI/3/10".³

19. Additionally, the COP "*Invite[d]* the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions, as well as the informal advisory group on synergies, to enhance cooperation, reduce inefficiencies and facilitate synergies between the heads of the secretariats of biodiversity-related conventions, including through thematic consultations, on key issues for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and to provide common messages or draft recommendations to their respective governing bodies to act upon".⁴

V. POSSIBLE IMPLICATIONS OF THE OUTCOMES OF THE ADOPTION OF THE GBF AS CONSIDERED BY THE INTERSESSIONAL/SUBSIDIARY BODIES OF THE TREATY

20. The adoption of the GBF has increased attention to the work of the International Treaty, particularly in relation to access and benefit-sharing and sustainable use, with multilateral benefit-sharing mechanisms highlighted for their potential in innovative funding. The COP decision on Digital Sequence Information (DSI) specifically mentioned that lessons may be learned from the Treaty's Benefit-sharing Fund. It also presents significant opportunities in relation to the implementation of a number of work-streams of the Treaty, particularly in the areas of national planning, budgets and priorities, increasing visibility and funding of PGRFA, measuring non-monetary benefit-sharing, the Treaty and biodiversity in general, as well as monitoring and review.

21. At its meeting in February 2023, the Bureau of GB-10 requested the intersessional/subsidiary bodies of the Treaty to consider the possible implications of the outcomes of the GBF for the International Treaty, in

² Decision 15/13, *Cooperation with other conventions and international organization*, paragraph 3

³ Ibid. paragraph 4

⁴ Ibid. paragraph 5

their respective areas of work, with the view to making relevant observations and recommendations for consideration by the Governing Body at its Tenth Session.

22. The following intersessional subsidiary bodies considered the outcomes of the adoption of the GBF in their areas of work:

Compliance Committee

23. The fifth meeting of the Compliance Committee considered the possible contribution of the International Treaty in supporting Contracting Parties to monitor progress in the implementation of the GBF, in view of the indicators contained in the document, IT/GB-9/22/14/Inf.1, *Indicators under the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*.⁵

24. It decided to include an element of a draft Resolution on Compliance, for consideration of GB-10, inviting Contracting Parties to avail themselves of the information contained in the national reports submitted to the International Treaty to update their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), as may be most appropriate, in the context of the Global Biodiversity Framework.⁶

The Standing Committee on the Funding Strategy and Resource Mobilisation (SFC)

25. The seventh meeting of the SFC noted that the adoption of the GBF and related decisions, as well as the COP Decisions on its implementation, provide significant opportunities for the Treaty's Funding Strategy. It noted that biodiversity is now high on the agenda of many countries as a result of the GBF's adoption, presenting a further opportunity to strengthen Treaty implementation and for Contracting Parties to include the Treaty in the updating of their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs).

26. The Committee also noted the opportunities for increased visibility and funding of PGRFA, and of the Treaty and biodiversity in general, as well as for streamlining monitoring and review of the Funding Strategy, including those related to measuring non-monetary benefit-sharing.

27. It noted that the COP decision on Digital Sequence Information (DSI) specifically mentioned that lessons may be learned from the Treaty's BSF, and that GBF Targets 4, 10, 13, 15 and 19 are of particular relevance for the work of the Treaty and Funding Committee.

The Scientific Advisory Committee on the Global Information System of Article 17 (GLIS-SAC)

28. The fifth meeting of the GLIS-SAC considered the document, IT/GB-10/SAC-GLIS-5/23/3.3, *Developments Regarding Digital Sequence Information / Genetic Sequence Data*,⁷ which contained a synthesis of DSI/GSD-related outcomes of relevance to the GLIS Programme of Work (PoW), including the Monitoring Framework.

29. The document highlights the key concepts in the GLIS PoW of relevance to the GBF as being: interoperability among existing information systems, including through the creation of linkages between phenotypic and passport data with genomics data (section 2.a of the PoW); and transparency of the rights and obligations of users for accessing, sharing and using PGRFA-associated information (section 3 of the PoW).

The Ad Hoc Technical Committee on Conservation and Sustainable Use of PGRFA (ACSU)

30. The ACSU, at its eight meeting, considered the document, IT/GB-10/ACSU-8/23/1/Inf.4, *Aspects of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Relevant to the Work of the Ad Hoc Technical Committee on Conservation and Sustainable Use of PGRFA*.⁸ The document identified the main GBF goals and targets of relevance to the work of the ACSU as being: Goals A, B, C and D; and Targets 4 and 10.

31. The Committee agreed that the Joint Programme on Biodiversity in Agriculture for Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (Joint Programme) should take into account the GBF

⁵ www.fao.org/3/cc2073en/cc2073en.pdf

⁶ IT/GB-10/CC-5/23/Records, Annex 3, DRAFT RESOLUTION, Compliance, paragraph o [Records of the fifth meeting of the Compliance Committee \(fao.org\)](#)

⁷ [Developments regarding Digital Sequence Information/Genetic Sequence Data \(fao.org\)](#)

⁸ [Aspects of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework relevant to the Work of the Ad Hoc Technical Committee on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture \(fao.org\)](#)

and that the revised Concept Note of the Joint Programme will be presented to GB-10 for the consideration and possible endorsement.

The Ad Hoc Open-Ended Working Group to Enhance the Functioning of the Multilateral System (Working Group)

32. The Working Group, at its tenth meeting, considered the document, IT/OWG-EFMLS-10/23/5, *Developments in other Relevant Fora*,⁹ which contained information on decisions adopted by CBD COP-15 that are relevant to the International Treaty and its implementation, in particular, in relation to issues being discussed in the context of the process to enhance the functioning of the Multilateral System.

33. The document identified GBF Goal C and Target 13 as those most directly relevant to the Multilateral System and its implementation, which recognises that the monetary and non-monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources need to be increased.

34. The Working Group took note that important developments in other relevant forums of the United Nations have taken place since the Ninth Session of the Governing Body. It recommended that the Secretariat continues to monitor these developments, especially in regard to DSI/GSD. It emphasized the need for continued strong collaboration between the Secretariats of the International Treaty and the CBD, as well as the importance of coordination within Contracting Parties. In particular, these interactions should aim to ensure that the special nature of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture are considered in CBD processes, and any specific solutions the International Treaty provides are taken into account, with a view to increase global food security and sustainable agriculture.

VI. CONCLUSION

35. While recognising their respective and different scope, nature and legal status – the Treaty being a binding International Agreement – both the Treaty and GBF hold immense potential to address the challenges of biodiversity loss, promote sustainable development, and ensure the resilient future of our planet, by aligning efforts, sharing knowledge, and enhancing cooperation.

36. The International Treaty provides a framework for the conservation, access, and equitable sharing of benefits from plant genetic resources, and will therefore play a vital role in the implementation of the GBF, and vice versa. By integrating the objectives of the Treaty into the broader biodiversity agenda, conservation of plant diversity can be enhanced and sustainable development promoted, leading to a more food-secure and resilient future for our planet.

VII. GUIDANCE SOUGHT

37. The Governing Body is invited to take note of this document and adopt a Resolution, taking into account the elements contained in the Annex to this document, to recognize the Role of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture within the Global Biodiversity Framework.

⁹ [Developments in other Relevant Fora \(fao.org\)](http://www.fao.org)

DRAFT RESOLUTION **/2023**THE ROLE OF PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE WITHIN THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK****THE GOVERNING BODY,**

Recalling Article 1.2 and Article 19.3 (g) and (l) of the International Treaty, which provide for the Governing Body to establish and maintain cooperation with, as well as take note of the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), as well as Article 20.5, which requires the Secretary to cooperate with the Secretariat of the CBD;

Further recalling Resolution 13/2022 and, in particular, its decision to consider the GBF at its Tenth Session, as well as follow-up actions to support its implementation of the framework and the integration of those actions into its Multi-Year Programme of Work, as appropriate;

Noting that the CBD COP, at its fifteen meeting, adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and emphasized the importance of cooperation among all relevant conventions to implement and monitor progress in the implementation of the GBF in an effective and timely manner in order to achieve its targets, goals, 2030 mission and 2050 Vision;

Further noting the COP Decision 15/13, by which the COP, inter alia, “invite[d] the governing bodies of other biodiversity-related conventions and relevant multilateral environmental agreements, as well as international organizations and other relevant programmes, to formally endorse the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework through their own governance processes, as appropriate, in order to support its operationalization and contribute to the transparency and monitoring of progress in its implementation”;

1. **Welcomes** the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and highlights that numerous targets relate to plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, in particular GBF Targets 4, 10, 13, 15 and 19;
2. **Acknowledges** that the achievement of the relevant goals and targets of the GBF would contribute to the implementation of the objectives of the International Treaty;
3. **Emphasises** that implementation of the International Treaty would also facilitate the achievement the GBF’s Vision, Goals and Targets, particularly in relation to sustainable food systems;
4. **Recognises** that, as a result of the GBF’s adoption, biodiversity is receiving higher attention on the policy agenda, at national and international level, which presents an opportunity to strengthen Treaty implementation;
5. **Invites** Contracting Parties to:
 - ensure that there is effective liaison between the respective national focal points of the CBD and the International Treaty in national processes related to the GBF implementation;
 - mainstream the implementation of the International Treaty within National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and other relevant policies, plans and programmes to support the GBF implementation;
 - share lessons learned regarding the integration of PGRFA in NBSAPs with other Contracting Parties and **requests** the Secretary, subject to the availability of financial and other resources, to bring together Parties and Treaty enabling partners to share success stories, knowledge gained and lessons learned in this area;

6. **Emphasises** the importance of developing a monitoring framework for the GBF that relies, inter alia, on established monitoring systems and reporting processes related to PGRFA, in particular those of the International Treaty and FAO's Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture;
7. **Encourages** non-Contracting Party countries to become members of the International Treaty as soon as possible, and **emphasises** that this will strengthen the efforts of the international community to achieve the GBF targets related to PGRFA;
8. **Joins** the COP to **encourage** Contracting Parties and other Governments to work together with all stakeholders to jointly implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in a spirit of cooperation and mutual support, at global, regional, subregional, national and subnational levels, across areas and sectors, through bilateral joint work programmes where appropriate, and through existing global, regional, subregional, national and subnational instruments, mechanisms and processes;
9. **Thanks** the intersessional/subsidiary bodies of the Governing Body for having considered possible implications of the outcomes of the GBF for the work of the International Treaty in their respective areas of work and **requests** the Secretary to continue to engage them in the processes of implementation and monitoring of the GBF;
10. **Thanks** the Secretary for having brought the considerations made by the Governing Body during the development of the Framework to the Executive Secretary of the CBD for transmission to the fifteenth meeting of the COP to the CBD and its relevant subsidiary bodies;
11. **Requests** the Secretary to continue engaging and providing inputs in relevant CBD processes related to the GBF and to report back to the Governing Body;
12. **Emphasises** the importance of maintaining cooperation, complementarity and coherence as well as avoiding duplication between the International Treaty and the CBD, and with other biodiversity-related conventions, in the implementation of the GBF and **requests** the Secretary to strengthen cooperation in the implementation of goals and targets related to plant genetic resources for food and agriculture;
13. **Noting** that the COP of the CBD, at its Sixteenth Session, will finalise a number of elements of the GBF, including on the monitoring framework, resource mobilization, national planning processes and DSI, **decides** to add "GBF implementation and follow-up actions" as a GB-11 milestone for the GB-11 in the Multi-Year Programme of Work;
14. [...]

Annex II

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework has 23 action-oriented global targets for urgent action over the decade to 2030.¹⁰ GBF Targets 4, 10, 13, 15 and 19 have been noted as particularly relevant to PGRFA and the work of the International Treaty by the intersessional bodies of the Governing Body, as detailed in Section V of this document. These targets and their corresponding actions are provided in full below:

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 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 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.

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 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

¹⁰ [2030 Targets \(with Guidance Notes\) \(cbd.int\)](https://www.cbd.int/2030-targets)

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 actions¹¹ 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;

¹¹ 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.