

#### Kunming-Montreal GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

# Mountain Biodiversity Programme of Work Convention on Biological Diversity



16th Meeting of the Carpathian Convention Working Group on Biodiversity 13-14 May 2025



#### Kunming-Montreal GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK



Overview of mountain
biodiversity programme of work
(PoW)

- COP16 decisions
- Intersessional work
- Mountains in international

processes

- From Cali to Yerevan

#### **Evolution of the Mountain Biodiversity PoW**

- COP7 (2004) adopts the Mountain Biodiversity PoW
- Seven decisions relevant to MB were taken between 1994 and 2010
- COP 10 -In-depth review based on the national reports on mountain ecosystems
  - Invited Parties and partners to share information on trends of MB, traditional knowledge and best practices



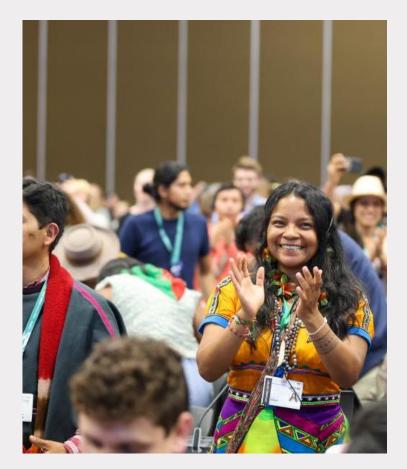




## **Overview of the Mountain Biodiversity PoW**

Programme Element 1 DIRECT ACTIONS FOR CONSERVATION, SUSTAINABLE USE AND BENEFIT SHARING	Programme Elements 2 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION FOR CONSERVATION, SUSTAINABLE USE AND BENEFIT-SHARING	Programme Element 3SUPPORTINGACTIONSFORCONSERVATION, SUSTAINABLEUSEBENEFIT-SHARING
Goal 1.1: To prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats	Goal 2.1. To enhance legal, policy, institutional, and economic framework	Goal 3.1. Identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biodiversity
Goal 1.2: To protect, recover, and restore mountain biological diversity		Goal 3.2. To improve methods for the assessment and monitoring
Goal 1.3: To promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources	Goal 2.3. Regional and transboundary collaboration and the cooperative agreements	Goal 3.3 Data and information management, develop associated databases
Goal 1.4: Access and benefit- sharing		Goal 3.4: Research, technical and scientific cooperation, capacity-building
Goal 1.5: To maintain genetic diversity in particular through traditional knowledge and practices		Goal 3.5: Public education, participation and awareness

#### Landmark decisions of COP16



IISD

- New "Cali Fund" launched to share benefits from uses of data of genetic resources, 50% for IPLCs
- Establishment of the permanent arrangement for the financial mechanism (COP 17 criteria for institutional structure and COP 18 reviews reforms of existing entities and decides on establishment)
- New subsidiary body and Programme of Work adopted to ensure the contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities towards the conservation and use of biological diversity, and benefit sharing
- Monitoring framework is operational and global review of collective progress at COP17 and COP19
- **Biodiversity and Climate Change** prioritizing protection, restoration and management of ecosystems important for the full carbon cycle, potential joint work programme of the Rio conventions





Convention o Biological Div

#### Review and analysis of programmes of work in the context of GBF



COP 15 and COP 16 decisions request to conduct a strategic review and analysis of the programmes of work of the Convention in the context of the GBF to facilitate its implementation, to prepare draft updates of the programmes of work on the basis of the analysis, taking into account documents prepared for the SBSTTA 26 related to that work, and to submit them for consideration by the Subsidiary Body at a future meeting held before COP17

COP Decision 16/12

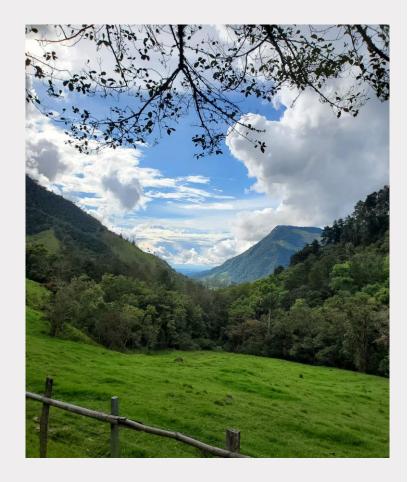






# Intersessional work

- SBSTTA 25 –Gap analysis of Programmes of Work 11 overarching guidance gaps common for all PoWs,
- Guidance, scientific and technical tools developed by other organizations
- SBSTTA 27 (October 2025, Panama) review and analyse all programmes of work and based on this analysis the updates of some PoW
- COP 17 will take a decision on the review and updates of programmes of work







# Overarching gaps identified

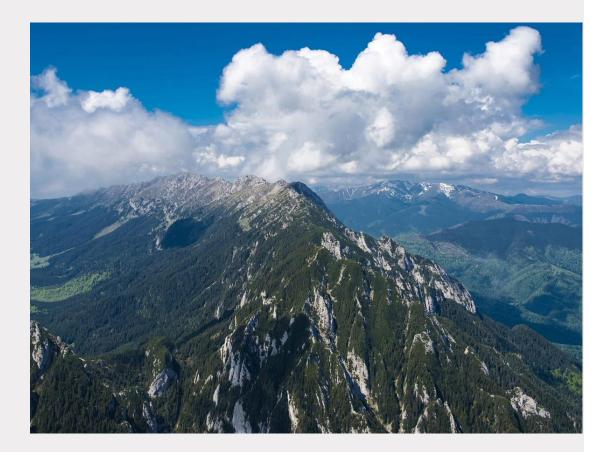
Rapid gap analysis	Programme of Work
<i>biodiversity-inclusive land-use planning</i> ( <i>Target 1</i> )	1.1.1 Reduce the impact of adverse land-use practices and changes in urban, forest, inland waters and agricultural areas in mountain ecosystems
human-wildlife conflict (Target 4).	1.2.8. Address issues related to conflict between humans and other species, especially with regard to coexistence with predators.
types and sources of pollution are of heightened interest for each biome (Target 7), and means to address these	1.1.8. Identify local and long-range pollution (air, water and soil) which threatens mountain biodiversity at all levels and take appropriate measures to prevent and mitigate the impacts.
sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services (Target 9).	1.3.8. Promote the sustainable use of economically valuable wild plants and animals, as an income-generating activity for the local inhabitants
Sustainable consumption and implications for specific biomes and thematic issues (Target 16 and 18	Range of opportunities for local, regional, national Governments, indigenous and local communities and other stakeholders to manage tourism activities in an ecological, economic and socially sustainable ( <i>Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development</i> )





### Mountain in international processes

- Global Mountain Dialogue for Sustainable Development/Bishkek +25 Dialogue, 24-25 April
- Everest Dialogue, 16-18 May
- High-level International Conference on Glaciers Preservation, Dushanbe, 29-31 May
- Carpathian Biodiversity Framework
- Leveraging mountain agenda in the climate change processes







## From Cali to Yerevan

- 49 NBSAPs submitted
- 7<sup>th</sup> reporting cycle is launched with a deadline in February 2026
- COP17 will review the global progress on the implementation of the KM-GBF
- Opportunity to highlight mountainspecific needs, scientific and technical gaps







# Thank You!



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