



PART 1: Description and all information of the outcome/impact reported

TYPE

OICR: Outcome Impact Case Report

TITLE

CGIAR's science has informed and influenced the negotiations of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity and the final post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

STATUS

New

YEAR

2022

OUTCOME IMPACT CASE REPORT

Study #4718

Stage of Maturity of change reported: stage 2

GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE: GLOBAL



LINKS TO ANY COMMUNICATIONS MATERIALS RELATING TO THIS OUTCOME

- <https://tinyurl.com/2psgwvyd>
- <https://tinyurl.com/22cm423d>
- <https://science4biodiversity.org/>
- <https://tinyurl.com/2q97n5eu>

OUTCOME STORY/IMPACT STATEMENT

With scientific and technical backstopping of CGIAR and other partners, for the first time, the Convention on Biological Diversity (GBF) has included a clear reference to the role of domesticated species diversity at the population level (Target 4), the role of agroecological approaches for the sustainable use of biodiversity in agriculture (Target 10), and has included means to monitor progress (Agrobiodiversity Index). The main users of the GBF are the member parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF) is a landmark agreement that sets out a global vision for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. It is the first time that the connection between food and nature has been explicitly recognized in an international environmental framework.

The Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT has played a key role in the development of the KM-GBF. The Alliance has submitted a series of scientific position and background papers, participated in formal and informal meetings, and engaged with partners and country parties. As a result of these efforts, the KM-GBF includes a number of provisions that are essential for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for food and agriculture.

These provisions include:

- A target to conserve and restore 30% of the planet's land and oceans by 2030
- A target to increase the application of agroecological practices
- A target to strengthen the capacity of farmers and other food system actors to manage biodiversity
- A target to increase the flow of benefits from biodiversity to local communities

The KM-GBF is a major step forward in the fight against biodiversity loss. It provides a framework for action that will help to ensure that food systems are more sustainable and resilient in the face of climate change and other challenges. The Alliance is committed to supporting the implementation of the KM-GBF. We will continue to work with our partners to ensure that the provisions of the Framework are translated into action on the ground. We believe that the KM-GBF offers a unique opportunity to transform food systems and build a more sustainable future for people and nature.

Contributing external partners:

- Swiss Federal Government
- Government of Costa Rica
- Government of Norway
- Government of Japan
- Government of Colombia
- International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
- Global Crop Diversity Trust
- UNEP
- World Wildlife Fund International – WWF
- EAT
- Food and Land Use Coalition (FOLU)
- Kenya Agricultural & Livestock Research Organisation (KALRO)

CGIAR INNOVATION(S) OR FINDINGS THAT HAVE RESULTED IN THIS OUTCOME OR IMPACT

There were several technical documents prepared ad hoc according to the i) priorities in the ongoing negotiations [3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15], ii) specific requests from parties [10], and/or iii) coalitions work requirements [10, 11, 12]. These technical documents were based on i) internal scientific discussion and brainstorming and ii) publications. Some key publications used as inputs to backstop the GBF's negotiation and formulation process were: for target 4, related to genetic diversity [16, 17, 18]; for target 10, related to sustainable agricultural production and diversified farming systems [19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24]; for the indicators of the monitoring framework, the Agrobiodiversity Index [25].

ELABORATION OF OUTCOME/IMPACT STATEMENT

The Convention on Biological Diversity established an open-ended intergovernmental scientific advisory body known as the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) to provide advice relating to the implementation of the Convention. Its functions include: providing assessments of the status of biological diversity; providing assessments of the types of measures taken in accordance with the provisions of the Convention; and responding to questions that the COP may put to the body.

On the other hand, the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on the Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework was tasked with advancing preparations for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. CGIAR has been actively involved in the discussions and negotiations of the SBSTTA and the OEWG meetings.



CGIAR provided technical submissions, participated in meetings virtually and in person, and provided technical backstopping [3 to 15]. CGIAR has also participated in coalition meetings to discuss strategies and ways forward, and to deliver technical/scientific documents. CGIAR has prepared technical/scientific documents in response to specific requests from the UNCBD Secretariat and/or party countries [11]. CGIAR has also discussed key arguments, i.e., how to phrase suggestions considering political momentum and previous considerations [10]. CGIAR has worked directly with negotiators to create awareness of key themes and led and/or co-organized discussion spaces to raise the level of ambition and find political support for proposals. This process has relied on iterative advocacy and policy incidence actions. We used CGIAR research results, practical experience and innovations to provide science-based recommendations to support the development of the Convention on Biological Diversity Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) [3 to 15]. CGIAR with other partners also prepared a guide to showcase good practices from around the world that use food systems as a pathway to meet many interconnected biodiversity-related targets in the Post-2020 GBF [12]. The users of the GBF are the decision-makers i.e., the country parties as well as observer organizations and all members of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD), including private sector organizations and the CBD Secretariat. Through our joint work with partners, we were able to influence country-parties to support some of our recommendations, propose them to the GBF negotiating working groups, and have them approved by consensus of the parties. The outcomes are in the final text of the GBF and relates to the inclusion of “inland water” in Target 2 and 3, the inclusion of “within and between populations” and of “domesticated species” in Target 4 [1], the inclusion of “biodiversity friendly practices” and of “agroecological (...) approaches” in Target 10 [1], the recognition of the Plant Treaty's Multilateral System on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS), creating a 'multilateral mechanism for benefit-sharing from the use of Digital Sequence Information (DSI)' in Target 13 [1], and finally, the inclusion of the Agrobiodiversity Index as a complementary indicator of Target 10 in the Monitoring Framework of the GBF [2]. Based on the newly adopted Global Biodiversity Framework, each country party to the CBD will develop and/or update its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, whereby they will develop strategies and plans to implement and reach the GBF targets.

PART 2: Mapping to Alliance strategy and structure

KEY CONTRIBUTORS



Lever 4 - Agrobiodiversity

SDG TARGETS



- **12.6** - Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle
- **2.4** - By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
- **2.5** - By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

REFERENCES

- 1.CBD. 2022. DECISION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY 15/4. Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. [here](#)
- 2.CBD. 2022. DECISION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY.15/5. Monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. [here](#)
- 3.Including Food Systems, Biodiversity, Nutrition and Dietary Health in the Zero Draft of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. [here](#)
- 4.The Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT. 2020. Feedback to the CBD Zero Draft of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. [here](#)
- 5.Preliminary draft monitoring framework for the 2030 and 2050 Goals. [here](#)
- 6.The Alliance of Bioversity International and International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT). 2020. Comments for the review of the draft monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. [here](#)
- 7.The Alliance of Bioversity International and International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT). Scientific and technical information to support the review of the proposed goals and targets in the updated zero draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework [here](#) and [here](#)
- 8.The Alliance of Bioversity International and International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT). Contributions to the survey on headline indicators (high-level indicators for mandatory national reporting) : [here](#)
- 9.Five statements were submitted to the first part of the SBSTTA-24 meeting in May-June 2021, subjects were: General statement, Food systems Goals, Targets and Indicators, Goals and genetic diversity, and Restoration. Four statements were submitted to the first part of the OEWG-3 meeting in August-Sept. 2021, subjects were: Goal C ABS, Targets 2, 3, 4 and 5; Targets 9, and 10; Target 13 ABS. Two of those statements are available on this page: <https://www.cbd.int/meetings/SBSTTA-24#>
- 10.A "Note on the outcomes of the online exchanges on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and Food Systems Transformation", prepared by Costa Rica, Switzerland, WWF and the Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT submitted to the CBD Secretariat in January 2022, here [Note-Outcomes-Online-exchanges_Post-2020-GBF-Food-Systems-Transformation_final_January_2022.pdf](#)
- 11.UNCBD. CBD/WG2020/3/INF/11 and CBD/SBSTTA/24/INF/31. 14 January 2022. Expert input to the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework: transformative actions on all drivers of biodiversity loss are urgently required to achieve the global goals by 2050. [here](#)
- 12.Bioversity International; World Wildlife Fund International; Global Crop Diversity Trust; United Nations Environment Programme (2022). Resilient, healthy, and sustainable food systems for biodiversity conservation and use 2030 Action Targets: A global collection of good practice cases. Rome (Italy): Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT. 88 p. [here](#)
- 13.Two statements were submitted at the Resumed sessions of SBSTTA-24 and OEWG-3 in March 2022 (on targets 1-8 and target 10). [Alliance-Statement_WG2020-Targets-1-8_Submitted.pdf](#) ; [Alliance-Statement_WG2020-Target-10_Submitted.pdf](#)
- 14.Two statements were submitted at OEWG-4 in June 2022 (on targets 9 and 10). [CGIAR-Alliance-Statement_WG2020-4-CG3_Target-9.pdf](#) ; [CGIAR-Alliance-Statement_WG2020-4-CG3_Target-10.pdf](#)
- 15.1 statement and video submitted at COP-15 High level segment delivered by Juan Lucas R. in Dec. 2022: [here](#)
- 16.Dulloo M.E., Bissessor P. and Rana J. (2021). Monitoring plant genetic diversity for food and agriculture. IN Dulloo, M. E. (ed.), (2021). Plant genetic resources: A review of current research and future needs, Burleigh Dodds Science Publishing, Cambridge, UK
- 17.Bruford M.W, Davies N., Dulloo M.E., Faith D.P. and Walters M. (2017). Monitoring changes in genetic diversity. In Walters M. and Scholes R.J. (eds.). The GEO Handbook on Biodiversity Observation Networks
- 18.Dulloo, Mohammad Ehsan, Natalia Estrada Carmona, Jai C. Rana, Rashmi Yadav, and Francesca Grazioli. 2021. "Varietal Threat Index for Monitoring Crop Diversity on Farms in Five Agro-Ecological Regions in India." Diversity 13(11).

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20. Estrada-Carmona, N., Sánchez, A.C., Remans, R. and Jones, S.K., 2022. Complex agricultural landscapes host more biodiversity than simple ones: A global meta-analysis. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 119(38), [here](#).
21. Sanchez Bogado, Andrea C., Sarah K. Jones, Andy Purvis, Natalia Estrada Carmona, and Adriana De Palma. 2022. "Landscape and Functional Groups Moderate the Effect of Diversified Farming on Biodiversity: A Global Meta-Analysis." Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment 332(September 2021). doi: 10.1016/j.agee.2022.107933.
22. Sanchez Bogado, Andrea, Hannah N. Kamau, Francesca Grazioli, and Sarah K. Jones. 2022. "Financial Profitability of Diversified Farming Systems: A Global Meta-Analysis." Ecological Economics 201(August). doi: 10.2139/ssrn.4085360.
23. Jones, Sarah K., Andrea C. Sánchez, Damien Beillouin, Stella D. Juventia, Aline Mosnier, Roseline Remans, and Natalia Estrada Carmona. 2022. "Achieving Win-Win Outcomes for Biodiversity and Yield through Diversified Farming." Basic and Applied Ecology (March). [here](#) .
24. Carmenta, Rachel, Angela Steward, Adrielly Albuquerque, Renan Carneiro, Bhaskar Vira, and Natalia Estrada Carmona. 2022. "The Comparative Performance of Land Sharing, Land Sparing Type Interventions on Place-Based Well-Being." People and Nature. doi: 10.1002/pan3.10384.
25. Jones, Sarah K., Natalia Estrada-Carmona, Stella D. Juventia, M. Ehsan Dulloo, Marie Angélique Laporte, Chiara Villani, and Roseline Remans. 2021. Agrobiodiversity Index Scores Show Agrobiodiversity Is Underutilized in National Food Systems. Nature Food 2, 712-723 . [here](#) .

LINKS TO FURTHER COMMUNICATIONS MATERIALS RELATING TO THIS OUTCOME

- Biodiversity: a building block for healthier and more resilient food systems. SIDE EVENT announcement: UN Convention on Biological Diversity 30EWG/SBSTTA-24/SBI3. [here](#)
- Eat, Grow and Save Agrobiodiversity to meet UN Biodiversity Targets. Blog. October 14, 2021. [here](#)
- Sowing Diversity, Harvesting Security: Alliance scientists participate in the UN Biodiversity Conference (COP15). Press and News. October 20, 2021. [here](#)
- Access and equity around biodiversity data is at the forefront of international negotiations. Blog. December 10, 2021. [here](#)

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The Alliance of Bioversity International and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) delivers research-based solutions that harness agricultural biodiversity and sustainably transform food systems to improve people's lives. Alliance solutions address the global crises of malnutrition, climate change, biodiversity loss, and environmental degradation.

The Alliance is part of CGIAR, a global research partnership for a food-secure future.



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