



CBD COP 16.2

POSITION PAPER • JANUARY 2025

© Chris Martin Bahr / WWF

WWF KEY MESSAGES

At COP 16 in Cali, parties reached agreement on many important issues, including establishing the “Cali Fund” and a new Permanent Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and other provisions.

Unfortunately, the meeting was unable to conclude negotiations on a number of key agenda items before the session was adjourned. Agreement on these critical issues during COP 16.2 in Rome (25-27 February 2025), in particular resource mobilisation, is essential to maintain the commitment of parties, and all stakeholders, to collectively achieve the targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030.

Agenda item 11.a Resource Mobilization strategy (based on document [L.34](#))
&

Agenda item 11.b Financial mechanism (based on document [L.31](#))

COP 16.2 needs to create confidence and trust in the delivery of financial resources for GBF implementation. This requires senior political-level engagement to reach decisions on:

- Finding a constructive solution for the design of a future financial mechanism for the CBD: decide to establish a financing instrument from 2030 and keep every option on the table how this instrument will look like; then have a process between now and 2030 to decide on the best option (based on L.34).
- Adopting a clear and comprehensive GBF resource mobilization strategy for the period 2025 to 2030 (in L.34) that delivers on targets 19 (funding from all sources), 18 (harmful subsidies) and 14 (policy coherence), as well as the assessment of the effectiveness of the Global Environment Facility.
- Emphasizing the importance of fully funding the 9th replenishment round of the GEF Trust Fund (in L.31).
- Accelerating efforts to transparently meet target 19a to provide at least US\$ 20 billion to developing countries annually by 2025.
- Securing sufficient funding flows directly to Indigenous Peoples and local communities who are the custodians of the world’s biodiversity.

Agenda item 10.a PMMR (monitoring framework) (Based on document [L.26](#))

WWF urges Parties to adopt the draft decision on the monitoring framework to prevent any further delays to work on operationalising the monitoring framework and in particular headline indicators, with the following recommendations:

Headline indicator for Target 7 on pesticide use:

- WWF supports using the revised version of the indicator, as recommended by the AHTEG on indicators, 'Aggregated total applied toxicity', which takes into account the different risk levels of different chemicals rather than the volume of chemicals applied. This indicator requires further work to be finalised and thus WWF further recommends that the COP requests the relevant specialised agency, in this case the Food and Agriculture Organisation, to coordinate the further development of the methodology for this indicator.
- The indicator originally agreed at COP 15: 'Pesticide environment concentration' is not preferred since it does not have a methodology, and Parties would not be able to report on it.

Component indicators for Target 16:

- The Global Environmental Impacts of Consumption (GEIC) and Ecological Footprint indicators should be retained, together with Material Footprint, at the least, as [component indicators](#), as was agreed in Montréal at COP15. Unsustainable consumption is a key indirect driver of biodiversity loss, and downgrading consumption-related indicators will send the wrong signal and may hamper progress towards this target.

Agenda item 10.b PMMR (global review) (based on document [L.33](#))

WWF urges parties to adopt the draft COP decision L.33, and subsequently lift the related brackets from draft decision L.23¹. WWF notes the importance of undertaking the global review through a multi-stakeholder approach, using mechanisms such as the proposed informal technical dialogue, to bring together diverse sources and inputs, including technical, scientific and stakeholder views. Implementation of the GBF, as noted in Section C, relies on action and cooperation by all levels of government and by all actors of society, and these same actors should also contribute to the global review.

Should Parties decide to enter into discussions on [CBD/COP/16/L.33](#) in Rome, WWF also notes that paragraph 21 of COP decision 15/6 provides the hosts of COP 17 and COP 19 with the option to organize a high-level discussion on the review of progress. It would be beneficial for the draft decision, which does not include a high level, political phase for the global review, to reiterate and provide further guidance on this. High-level political oversight and commitment will be essential to strengthening actions and efforts, including the provision of means of implementation to developing-country Parties.

Agenda item 13. Cooperation with international organizations and bodies established under other conventions (based on document [L.30](#))

COP 16.2 needs to encourage stronger synergies and joint assessments of progress on the implementation of nature and climate commitments under the three Rio Conventions and other UN Conventions and international organisations of high relevance to biodiversity. Therefore, WWF calls on parties to adopt the draft decision on *Cooperation with international organizations and bodies established under other conventions*.

¹ L.23, Annex, event: COP17, strategic issue b.

WWF also calls on parties to lift the brackets around operational paragraphs 7, 13, 20 and 24.b. These paragraphs are important to retain in order to encourage further work by international organizations and others on:

- The international initiative on biodiversity for food and nutrition (operational paragraph 7), which addressed a critical part of sustainable biodiversity use and conservation,
- The rights of nature (operational paragraph 13),
- Pollution in various forms, in support of the implementation of target 7 of the GBF (operational paragraph 20),
- Joint work between the three Rio conventions, to complement and build on decision 16/22 (operational paragraph 24.b).

Furthermore, it is important to retain preambular paragraphs on collaboration between:

- The IPCC, IPBES and the Science-Policy Interface as a recognition of the critical interplay between the challenges that the three Rio conventions address,
- The CBD and UNCLOS/BBNJ in recognition of the importance of the implementation of the BBNJ to achieve the GBF.

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)

While COP 16.2 needs to take important decisions that support the implementation of the GBF, the revision and implementation of NBSAPs is another priority issue for GBF implementation. WWF congratulates the 123 parties that have submitted National Targets and 46 that have submitted NBSAPs as of the last week of January 2025. However, this accounts for about only 70% of parties to the CBD.

Of additional concern is that many revised NBSAPs and National Targets show [insufficient ambition](#) to achieve the GBF's mission of halting and reversing biodiversity loss by 2030 and/or do not adequately address the party's main drivers of biodiversity loss. Key areas that require more attention include mainstreaming biodiversity, reducing harmful incentives, the formulation of national biodiversity finance plans, and promoting investment from the private sector.

Recalling decision 16/1, in which COP 16 *urges* Parties that have not yet done so to revise or update their NBSAPs, as requested in decision [15/6](#), as soon as possible (para. 3);

WWF recommends that Parties that have not done so already:

- Submit - as soon as possible- revised NBSAPs and National Targets that match the ambition of the GBF, address the national drivers of biodiversity loss and include National Biodiversity Finance Plans.

WWF also recommends that parties:

- Consider NBSAPs and National Targets as the 'floor' of what needs to be implemented to match the ambition of the GBF, and not the 'ceiling'; and identify areas where ambition needs to be and can be increased,
- Apply a Whole-of-Government and Whole-of-Society approach in both the revision and subsequent implementation of the NBSAPs and National Targets, as enshrined in the GBF,
- Enhance implementation, and facilitate implementation by other Parties, through the provision of adequate and timely available resources, and strengthen national systems to align monitoring, reporting, and review with decisions from COP 15 and those anticipated in Rome.



Working to sustain the natural world for the benefit of people and wildlife.

together possible [™] panda.org

WWF® and ©1986 Panda Symbol are owned by WWF. All rights reserved.

WWF, 28 rue Mauverney, 1196 Gland, Switzerland. Tel. +41 22 364 9111

CH-550.0.128.920-7

For more information

Lin Li
Senior Director, Global Policy and Advocacy
linli@wwfint.org