



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



The International Treaty
**ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES
FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

Item 16.3 of the Provisional Agenda

NINTH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY

New Delhi, 19 – 24 September 2022

Report on Cooperation with the Convention on Biological Diversity

Executive Summary

This document responds to the provisions of the International Treaty, as well as to the request from the Governing Body to the Secretary, to report on cooperation with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) at each Session. Specifically, the document reports on actions taken during the biennium in following up on decisions made by the Eighth Session of the Governing Body through Resolution 11/2019. The document highlights the recent developments and ongoing processes under the CBD and its Nagoya Protocol since the Eighth Session that are relevant to the International Treaty.

The document also provides a summary of key areas for decision-making by the Governing Body on cooperation with the CBD, as well as of recent developments in the continuing close relationship between its Secretariat and Secretariat of the CBD.

The report of the Executive Secretary of the CBD on cooperation with the International Treaty is provided in the document, IT/GB-9/22/16.3/Inf.1, *Report from the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity on Cooperation with the International Treaty*.

Guidance Sought

The Governing Body is invited to take note of the report and provide further guidance on the continuing close cooperation with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol, taking into account the elements for a possible Resolution provided in Appendix to this Document.

FAO-ITPGRFA documents can be consulted at: www.fao.org/plant-treaty/meetings/meetings-detail/en/c/1259571/

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Appendix: *Draft Resolution **/2022*

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Article 1.2 of the International Treaty stipulates that its objectives “will be attained by closely linking this Treaty to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and to the Convention on Biological Diversity”. In addition, Article 20.5 requires the Secretary, *inter alia*, to cooperate with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in achieving the objectives of the International Treaty. Article 19.3 (l) further provides that the Governing Body shall take note of the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the CBD. As a result, the Governing Body decided to retain the relationship with the CBD as a standing item on its Agenda at every Session.¹

2. Cooperation with the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, its subsidiary bodies and the Secretariat has continued to develop and expand during the current biennium. Section II of this document describes cooperation between the Governing Body and the Conference of the Parties to the CBD. Section III reports on cooperation between their Secretariats.

II. COOPERATION BETWEEN THE TREATY’S GOVERNING BODY AND THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CBD

A. The Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

3. The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, which was adopted by Tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 10) to the CBD, has provided during the last decade an overarching framework on biodiversity for partners engaged in biodiversity management and policy development.

4. The Conference of the Parties, at its fourteenth meeting, adopted the preparatory process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (decision 14/34) and established an open-ended intersessional working group to support the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to support the process. In this decision, the Conference of the Parties, *inter alia*:

- Urged other international agreements such as the International Treaty to actively engage and contribute to the process of developing a robust post-2020 global biodiversity framework in order to foster strong ownership and support. It also urged them to facilitate dialogues on the post-2020 biodiversity framework and to make the results of such dialogues available.
- Requested the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Intersessional Working Group to encourage the biodiversity-related conventions such as the International Treaty to actively participate in the development process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.
- Decided that key sources of information will include information from other biodiversity-related conventions and relevant strategies adopted by them. The documentation to be prepared should provide a basis for discussing, *inter alia*, means of enhancing coherence and cooperation among biodiversity-related conventions, including options for enhancing synergies on national reporting.

5. The Open-Ended Working Group on the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework has so far held 4 meetings and made progress towards the finalisation of the draft Global Biodiversity Framework. It is expected that the Conference of the Parties, at its fifteenth meeting to be held in Montreal Canada in December 2022, will adopt a post-2020 global biodiversity framework that will follow up to the Strategic Plan.

¹ Resolution 8/2011, paragraph 11

6. Against this background, the Governing Body through Resolution 11/2019, emphasized the importance of enhancing cooperation 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 and made the following recommendation:

- The post-2020 global biodiversity framework should recognize the direct and indirect contribution of biodiversity to food security and nutrition, sustainable livelihoods and poverty eradication and include targets that link agricultural biodiversity to food security and sustainable agriculture.
- Targets for plant genetic resources for food and agriculture should be maintained and strengthened, including by relying on monitoring systems available through the reporting processes of the International Treaty and the 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 use of the benefits arising out of their use should expressly take into account the International Treaty and its Multilateral System of Access and Benefit-sharing and should rely, *inter alia*, on the monitoring systems available through the reporting systems of the International Treaty.
- The implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should rely on contributions from and leadership of many United Nations institutions and therefore should be designed having this in mind. The Governing Body of the International Treaty intends, at its next Session, to consider and, as appropriate, welcome or endorse the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and also consider follow-up actions to support the implementation of the framework and integrate those into its Multi-Year Programme of Work.

7. Following the request of the Governing Body, the Secretary submitted these initial recommendations to the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, which was further transmitted to the Co-Chairs of the open-ended intersessional working group to support the preparation of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. The recommendations will also be presented to the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention.

8. As requested by the Governing Body, the Bureau, with the support of the Secretary, engaged in the preparation of the post-2020 process, including through cooperation with other biodiversity-related conventions. During the biennium, the Secretariat of the International Treaty participated in each of the open-ended meetings of the Convention,² including the 4 meetings of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. It has also actively participated in processes supporting the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including thematic consultations and workshops, as well as in the informal virtual preparatory meetings.

9. Although the text of the framework is yet to be agreed upon, the latest draft text contains a set of targets, goals and indicators that are of direct relevance to the International Treaty and its implementation. The discussions, as reflected in the current text of the framework, have notably recognized the importance of the food and agriculture sector in supporting the implementation of the framework. These discussions have highlighted that, though the framework is negotiated under the CBD, implementation of the framework and the effective achievement of its goals and targets will be supported by relevant mechanisms and inputs from other Conventions and international processes including those of the International Treaty.

10. The goal and targets dedicated to loss of biodiversity and its conservation recognize the importance of safeguarding the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species. The conservation

² Eleventh meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, twenty-third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, first and second meetings of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

and sustainable use of biodiversity in areas under agriculture is also included in the proposed framework. The benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources are also well integrated in the proposed framework, with references to both monetary and non-monetary benefit-sharing. The targets related financial and other means of implementation are also of interest to the Treaty community and the agricultural sector at large.

11. The discussions on the target related to access and benefit sharing have highlighted the importance of having, as part of the framework, effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels that are aligned and that take into account other international access and benefit-sharing instruments. The goal that addresses monetary and non-monetary benefits makes also specific reference to other internationally agreed access and benefit sharing instruments. In relation to ABS indicators, the text under discussions makes reference to the Treaty's Standard Material Transfer Agreements (SMTA). One of the proposed goals makes reference to genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species highlighting the need to recognize the importance of safeguarding all genetic diversity for the future, including PGRFA as an important subset of biodiversity that contributes to food security and nutrition, climate change adaptation, sustainable livelihoods and poverty eradication.

12. The Secretariat of the International Treaty actively supported the organization of FAO's Global Dialogue on the role of food and agriculture in the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. The Dialogue was co-organized by FAO and the CBD Secretariat and held on 6-7 July 2021. It provided a forum to highlight the role and facilitate the engagement of the food and agriculture sectors in the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. A roundtable discussion involving Bureau members of FAO intergovernmental processes and biodiversity related Conventions, including the Chair of the Governing Body, was organized as part of the Dialogue.

B. Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)

13. It will be recalled that the first Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services,³ released at the 7th session of Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in May 2019, showed that biodiversity is declining globally at rates unprecedented in human history — and the rate of species extinctions is accelerating. Despite efforts to implement policies related to biodiversity, the report concludes that global goals for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity cannot be met by current trajectories. The report demonstrates that current trends in biodiversity loss and degradation of ecosystems will undermine progress towards a vast majority of the relevant SDGs. It also concludes that loss of biodiversity is not only an environmental issue, but also a developmental, economic, security, social and moral issue with far-reaching and unprecedented impacts on human wellbeing.

14. The 9th Plenary Session of IPBES was held 3 - 9 July 2022 in Bonn, Germany,⁴ which adopted a set of decisions related to the implementation of the IPBES work programme and which are of relevance to the International Treaty, including:

- Approval of the Summary for Policy-Makers (SPM) and acceptance of the chapters of the thematic assessment of the **sustainable use of wild species**, which found that wild plants, animals and fungi support one in five people, but their future use is threatened by over-exploitation;⁵
- Approval of the SPM and acceptance of the chapters of the methodological assessment of the **diverse conceptualization of multiple values of nature and its benefits**, including biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, which offers insights into the many different values of nature and how to incorporate these into decision-making;⁶

³ ipbes.net/global-assessment

⁴ ipbes.net/events/ipbes-9-plenary

⁵ Advance unedited version available at: zenodo.org/record/6810036#.YsgdMOyxXeo

⁶ Advance unedited version available at: zenodo.org/record/6832427#.YvjdR-xBw-Q

- Approval of the scoping report for a methodological assessment of the **impact and dependence of business on biodiversity and nature's contributions to people**;⁷

15. At the 9th Plenary session of IPBES, members of the Biodiversity-related Conventions Liaison Group (BLG), which includes the International Treaty, made a joint statement during the meeting, which emphasised that assessments conducted by IPBES, notably the 2019 Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, can contribute to the scientific and stewardship roles of these Conventions. They recognised that the Global assessment, for example, provided the main scientific basis for the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework which is currently under negotiation.

16. The Governing Body may wish to take note of the reports of IPBES and recognise the importance of the assessments to the mandate and work of the Treaty, and that the implementation of the Treaty may also benefit from their findings.

C. The Convention's Financial Mechanism – the Global Environment Facility

17. The Global Environment Facility (GEF), which serves as the financial mechanism of the Convention, promotes the delivery of integrated solutions to tackle environmental and development challenges. GEF's project portfolio for biodiversity, including agricultural biodiversity, is currently the largest within the institution. There are a number of GEF programmes that are of direct relevance to implementation of the International Treaty.

18. At its Eight session, the Governing Body, emphasized the continuous importance of GEF's financial support to mainstream biodiversity within the agricultural sector.

19. At its Eighth Session, the Governing Body adopted a new and comprehensive Funding Strategy and established, within the Strategy, an ambitious financial target to be met over a period of ten years to support a high-level implementation of the International Treaty by 2030. *The objective of the Strategy to ensure that sufficient financial resources are mobilized in the area of agricultural biodiversity through a wide range of channels in order to support the International Treaty in long-term, coordinated and effective way.*

20. The Governing Body emphasized that the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should rely on contributions from and leadership of many United Nations institutions and should be designed having this in mind. There are a number of global strategies, mechanisms and tools that the Governing Body has adopted, including the Funding Strategy, and that should be taken into account in discussions on the means of implementation for the Post 2020 Biodiversity Framework.

21. At its Eighth Session, the Governing Body, through Resolution 11/2019:

3. *Thank[ed]* the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity for its invitation to the governing bodies of the various biodiversity-related conventions to develop strategic guidance, in accordance with CBD COP Decision XIII/21, for the eighth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Trust Fund, in time for consideration by the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity at its fifteenth meeting and *[took]* note that, in the process of updating the Funding Strategy of the International Treaty, the GEF has been identified as one of the key international mechanisms, funds and bodies that support the implementation of the International Treaty

4. *Request[ed]* the Secretary, together with the Ad Hoc Committee on the Funding Strategy and Resource Mobilisation and the Bureau, to develop strategic guidance for the eighth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, according to the invitation contained in Decision XIII/21 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

⁷ Available at: ipbes.net/resource-file/103757

22. After the adoption of the post-2020 GBF, securing funding for its operationalisation will be a major global task. The support from multilateral channels to the implementation of the Treaty will remain essential. The Treaty has, to this end, provided input on the GEF 8 replenishment process through the Conference of the Parties to CBD to ensure that issues of agricultural biodiversity are taken into account.

23. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) recently concluded the eighth replenishment (GEF-8) for the next four-year phase of the GEF. GEF-8 support will be provided through a Healthy Planet, Healthy People framework that recognizes the interdependency between human well-being and a healthy environment. GEF-8 programming is more integrated than ever, and a significant amount of support will focus on transforming key systems, including food systems. The GEF-8 Food Systems Integrated Program will advance approaches that drive greater sustainability in both food production and global demand in order to reduce agriculture's environmental footprint.

24. GEF-8 biodiversity focal area will continue to be the area with greatest financial resources available. It has three objectives: (1) To improve conservation, sustainable use, and restoration of natural ecosystems; (2) To effectively implement the Cartagena and Nagoya protocols; (3) To increase mobilization of domestic resources for biodiversity. All three objectives are relevant for the Treaty community, with the first objective emphasizing the importance of sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, including protection of crop wild relatives in-situ through CWR Reserves as well as plant genetic resources, through farmer management, in Vavilov Centers of Diversity and other globally important diversity centers. Under the second objective and in recognition of the importance of genetic resources for food and agriculture and in achieving food security worldwide, the GEF will consider projects for the mutually supportive implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture for countries that are Parties to both instruments. Leveraging domestic resource mobilization for implementation of the biodiversity framework and strengthening of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) also have a strong focus in GEF-8, and these areas are of relevance in the context of the Treaty's Funding Strategy.

D. Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources

25. At its Eight Session, the Governing Body *requested* the Secretary to continue following processes within the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol concerning "digital sequence information/genetic sequence data" (DSI/GSD) on genetic resources and providing information on relevant International Treaty activities, collaborate and, as appropriate, coordinate with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity on issues related to DSI/GSD on genetic resources in order to promote coherence and mutual supportiveness between the respective conventions and implementing processes, and report to the Governing Body at its next Session

26. At its Eighth session, the Governing Body adopted resolution 13/2019 on the Multi-Year Programme of Work of the Governing Body (MYPoW) which contains a section on the "consideration of digital sequence information in accordance with Resolution 13/2017". Document, IT/GB-9/22/17.2 Rev.1, *Consideration of Digital Sequence Information in Accordance with Resolution 13/2019 and the Multi-Year Programme of Work*, presents information on the DSI-related processes and outcomes at the CBD, for the consideration by the Governing Body.

27. Taking into account the relevant developments that have occurred so far within the CBD and other relevant developments and processes that may occur in the period between the Ninth and Tenth Sessions of the Governing Body, the Governing Body may, without prejudice to any possible guidance related to the Multi-Year Programme of Work, consider requesting the Secretary to continue:

- following processes within the CBD and its Nagoya Protocol concerning digital sequence information on genetic resources and providing information on relevant International Treaty activities and related developments;
- collaborating and, as appropriate, coordinating with the Secretariat of the CBD on issues related to digital sequence information on genetic resources in order to promote coherence

and mutual supportiveness between the respective conventions and implementing processes; and

- reporting to the Governing Body.

E. Synergies among the Biodiversity-Related Conventions

28. The Governing Body, through Resolution 9/2019, inter alia:

- *Emphasize[d]* the importance of enhancing cooperation between the International Treaty and the Convention on Biological Diversity, and with other biodiversity-related conventions, in the development and implementation of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework; and
- *Request[ed]* the Secretary to continue engaging in the processes to enhance cooperation among the biodiversity-related conventions during the next biennium;

29. The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, in decision 14/34,⁸ emphasized the importance of engaging other organizations and biodiversity-related conventions, in the preparatory process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

30. In this decision, the Conference of the Parties requested the organization of a workshop to facilitate discussions among Parties of the various biodiversity-related conventions to explore ways in which the conventions can contribute to the elaboration of the post-2020 framework and identify specific elements that could be included in the framework.

31. The Secretariat of the International Treaty actively participated and provided inputs during this process. Two consultation Workshops on Biodiversity-related Conventions on the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (Bern I and Bern II) were organised. The objectives of the workshops were to identify concrete elements that could be included in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and mechanisms for the monitoring and review of its implementation, and to identify ways in which other conventions could contribute to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and its operationalization.

32. In the context of development of the Post-2020 Global Development Framework, the Biodiversity-related Conventions Liaison Group (BLG) highlighted in various meetings that these instruments already have normative platforms in place, with legally binding obligations, through which Contracting Parties can facilitate implementation of a new GBF by boosting the existing policy and legal structures. The BLG members also noted that they are well positioned not only to support implementation and monitoring at national and international levels, but also to contribute to important cross-cutting areas, such as capacity development, resource mobilization and communication.

33. During the meetings of the Open- Ended Working Group on the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, the Secretariat of the International Treaty contributed and made several joint interventions with other Biodiversity-related Conventions on elements that should be taken into account to ensure that text of the Framework reflects the commitments and objectives of the various biodiversity-related Conventions. These interventions and inputs have also stressed the importance of involving National Focal Points of the BLG Conventions in the updating or alignment of NBSAPs in the context of the implementation of the framework once it is adopted.

III. COOPERATION BETWEEN THE TWO SECRETARIATS

Joint capacity-development activities

34. The Governing Body has repeatedly acknowledged the need for harmonious and mutually supportive implementation of the International Treaty, the CBD and its Nagoya Protocol, and for

⁸ *Ibid.*

continued capacity-building and capacity-development support to Contracting Parties, especially for developing country Contracting Parties in this regard.

35. During the current biennium, the Secretariat continued its close collaboration with the CBD Secretariat on capacity development for the harmonious implementation of the International Treaty and the CBD, particularly its Nagoya Protocol, as well as on awareness-raising and information sharing, partly in conjunction with other partners, such as Bioversity International and the ABS Capacity Development Initiative. In the context of the project, *“Bridging agriculture and environment: Southern African crop wild relative regional network* funded by the Darwin Initiative, the two Secretariats participated and provided inputs in events and processes related to promoting the harmonisation of existing access and benefit-sharing (ABS) guidelines for the mutually supportive implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and International Treaty on the African continent. In particular, the two Secretariats participated and provided inputs during a virtual workshop where participants shared of experiences and capacity building on ABS instruments and how these can be strengthened to foster fruitful partnerships among the different regional, continental, and global institutions involved in ABS related to plant genetic resources, including crop wild relatives, to take forward the momentum for mutually supportive implementation of both the Nagoya Protocol and the International Treaty. This workshop was organized by the Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT (Alliance) in collaboration with SADC Plant Genetic Resources Centre (SPGRC) and the CGIAR Genebank Platform.

36. At its Eighth Session, the Governing Body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture requested the Secretary to “develop a draft Capacity Development Strategy (2022–2025), with inputs from stakeholders and in consultation with relevant subsidiary bodies, for consideration by the Governing Body at its Ninth Session.

37. In response to the guidance provided by the Governing Body, the Secretary implemented consultative processes for developing the first draft of the Strategy. The CBD Secretariat participated and provided inputs during this process in particular on elements that could be taken into account in the draft Strategy to promote mutual supportiveness in the implementation of the International Treaty and the Nagoya Protocol.

38. The Secretariat collaborated with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity in the implementation of the “Scaling-up Actions to Realize Synergies for Biodiversity” developed by UNEP-WCMC and funded by the European Union and the Governments of Finland and Switzerland. The current phase of the project intends to build on the three compendia developed during the first phase (1) achieving synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions; (2) capturing, managing, and using data and information; and (3) key global databases related to biodiversity, to better support national implementation and monitoring processes.⁹

Information systems and knowledge management

39. During this period, the Secretariat continued the collaboration with the CBD Secretariat through the technical activities of the InforMEA Initiative and its Steering Committee, including on matters related to information and knowledge management. In particular, the Secretariats collaborated with the UN Environment to make available, through the InforMEA Portal, information on the membership and resolutions adopted by the respective governing bodies.

40. The Secretariat of the International Treaty has shared information with the Secretariat of the CBD on the experience accumulated with the assignation of Digital Object Identifiers to plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and possible options on how the DOIs could be used to link other information resources generated from the use of the plant material.

⁹ dev-dart.informea.org/compendia

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

41. The Secretariats of the CBD and the International Treaty have continued their collaboration in the monitoring process on the achievement of SDG Target 15.6, “Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed”. For the annual progress reporting organized by the United Nations Statistical Division, necessary inputs on the indicator 15.6.1, both data and text, were prepared jointly by the two Secretariats.

IV. GUIDANCE SOUGHT

42. The Governing Body is invited to take note of the information contained in this report and provide further guidance on continuing the close cooperation with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol, taking into account the elements for a possible Resolution provided in the *Appendix* to this document.

DRAFT RESOLUTION **/2022

COOPERATION WITH THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

THE GOVERNING BODY,

Recalling Article 1.2 of the International Treaty, as well as Article 19.3 (g) and (l), 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 to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the provisions of Article 20.5, which requires the Secretary to cooperate with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

Recalling Resolution 11/2019 regarding cooperation with the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, its subsidiary bodies and Secretariat;

Further recalling the results of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, 2019, which shows that biodiversity is declining globally at rates unprecedented in human history;

Acknowledging the need for continued capacity building support to Parties, especially developing countries, for the mutually supportive implementation of the International Treaty, the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol;

- 1) **Takes note** of the recent developments and ongoing processes under the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol that are of relevance to the International Treaty;
- 2) **Requests** the Secretariat to continue monitoring and participating in the relevant processes related to the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol, in order to promote practical, harmonious and appropriate interfaces among them, both nationally and internationally;
- 3) **Emphasizes** the importance of enhancing cooperation between the International Treaty and the Convention on Biological Diversity, and with other biodiversity-related conventions, in the development and implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;
- 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 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 use of the benefits arising out of their use should expressly take into account the International Treaty and its Multilateral System of Access and Benefit-sharing 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 Conference of the Parties to the CBD;
- 6) **Invites** the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to adopt a post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), which can bring about the transformative change needed to halt the loss in biodiversity and promote its sustainable use;

- 7) **Invites** the Parties to the CBD, to take into account the experience gained in the operations and implementation of the Treaty's Multilateral System on Access and Benefit-sharing when finalizing discussions on the text of the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and to ensure that the framework fully recognizes the importance of the food and agriculture sector in supporting the implementation of the framework when it is adopted.
- 8) **Invites** Contracting Parties to ensure that there is effective liaison between the respective national focal points for the CBD and the International Treaty, to ensure that considerations relevant for the Treaty are integrated in the GBF, and that the contributions of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture are fully integrated and supported within National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs);
- 9) **Requests** the Secretary to report back at the Tenth Session, on the progress with the adoption of the post-2020 GBF, with recommendations to support the adopted GBF and suggested actions to be taken into account in the processes of the International Treaty, for consideration by the Governing Body;
- 10) **Decides** that at its next Session, it will consider and, as appropriate, welcome or endorse the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, 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.
- 11) **Takes note** of the relevant reports of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and **recognises** their importance to the mandate and work of the Treaty, and that the implementation of the Treaty may also benefit from the findings of those assessments and, therefore, **requests** the Secretary to continue following the related processes and report any relevant developments to the Governing Body;
- 12) **Thanks** the Conference of the Parties to the CBD for its invitation to the governing bodies of the various biodiversity-related conventions to develop strategic guidance, in accordance with CBD COP Decision XIII/21, for the eighth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF-8) Trust Fund, which was recently concluded;
- 13) **Notes** that GEF-8 gives significant consideration to biodiversity and, in particular, to the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity and that further advice would be provided to it by the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity at its fifteenth meeting and, therefore, **reiterates** the elements of advice provided previously through Resolution 11/2019 and the following ones:
 - a) **Invites** GEF to place a strong emphasis on the sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture in particular in its support to mainstreaming biodiversity within the agriculture sector, and in general in its work to improve conservation, sustainable use, and restoration of natural ecosystems;
 - b) **Thanks** the GEF for recognizing in the GEF-8 Biodiversity Strategy the importance of genetic resources for food and agriculture and in achieving food security worldwide, and in doing so, for considering projects for the mutually supportive implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and the Treaty; and **invites** FAO, UNDP and other agencies implementing or executing such projects to liaise with the Secretariat of the International Treaty to synthesize and disseminate lessons learned and knowledge gained arising from such projects to support the Treaty implementation;
 - c) **Invites** GEF to take into account the specificities of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and the need for specific solutions in its support to promote policies and plans for scientific research and development on the use of genetic resources under national ABS frameworks; national investments and to capacity building to add value to genetic resources as well as regional collaborations.

- 14) **Invites** Contracting Parties, in line with Article 18.4 (a) of the International Treaty, to ensure due attention to plans and programmes that support the implementation of the International Treaty in the implementation of relevant programme directions that have been adopted the context of GEF-8;
- 15) **Requests** the Secretary to continue following processes within the CBD and its Nagoya Protocol concerning digital sequence information on genetic resources and providing information on relevant International Treaty activities and collaborate and, as appropriate, coordinate with the Secretariat of the CBD on issues related to digital sequence information on genetic resources in order to promote coherence and mutual supportiveness between the respective conventions and implementing processes, and report to the Governing Body at its next Session;
- 16) **Thanks** the Secretariat for the activities undertaken to enhance cooperation, coordination and synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions and **requests** the Secretary to continue engaging in the processes to enhance cooperation among the biodiversity-related conventions during the next biennium;
- 17) **Commends** the Secretariat for its efforts to cooperate with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and **requests** the Secretary, subject to the availability of financial resources, to continue exploring with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, practical means and activities to further enhance this cooperation along the lines established in the Memorandum of Cooperation, and the Joint Initiative between the two Secretariats, and to report to the Governing Body;
- 18) **Requests** the Secretary to cooperate with the Executive Secretary of the CBD by providing information on developments and practical implementation experiences within the International Treaty, including to inform future discussions on Article 10 of the Nagoya Protocol;
- 19) **Requests** the Secretary to continue exploring technical options for the connection of the Global Information System of the International Treaty with the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House Portal in areas of mutual interest for the benefit of Contracting Parties and users;
- 20) **Welcomes** the on-going collaboration between the Secretariats of the International Treaty and the CBD in the monitoring process on the achievement of SDG Target 15.6 “Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed” and **requests** the Secretary to report back to the Governing Body at each Session on any relevant developments regarding such collaboration;
- 21) **Welcomes** the engagement of the Secretariat of the International Treaty in capacity development activities on harmonious and mutually supportive implementation and **requests** the Secretary to continue engaging in such activities, subject to the availability of financial resources;
- 22) **Welcomes** the efforts of the Secretariats of the International Treaty and the Convention on Biological Diversity in collaborating with Bioversity International, the ABS Capacity Development Initiative and other partners to bring together stakeholders and experts involved in implementation of the International Treaty, the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol, and **requests** the Secretary, subject to the availability of financial resources, to continue facilitating such interaction on the mutual supportiveness and harmonious implementation of the instruments, and to report the outcomes of such activities to the Governing Body;
- 23) **Requests** the Secretary to continue engaging and providing inputs in the process towards the elaboration and implementation of the Post -2020 Global Biodiversity Framework once it is adopted.
- 24) **Requests** the Secretary to continue reporting on cooperation with the Convention at each Session of the Governing Body.