



Rencontres Ipbès-Giec

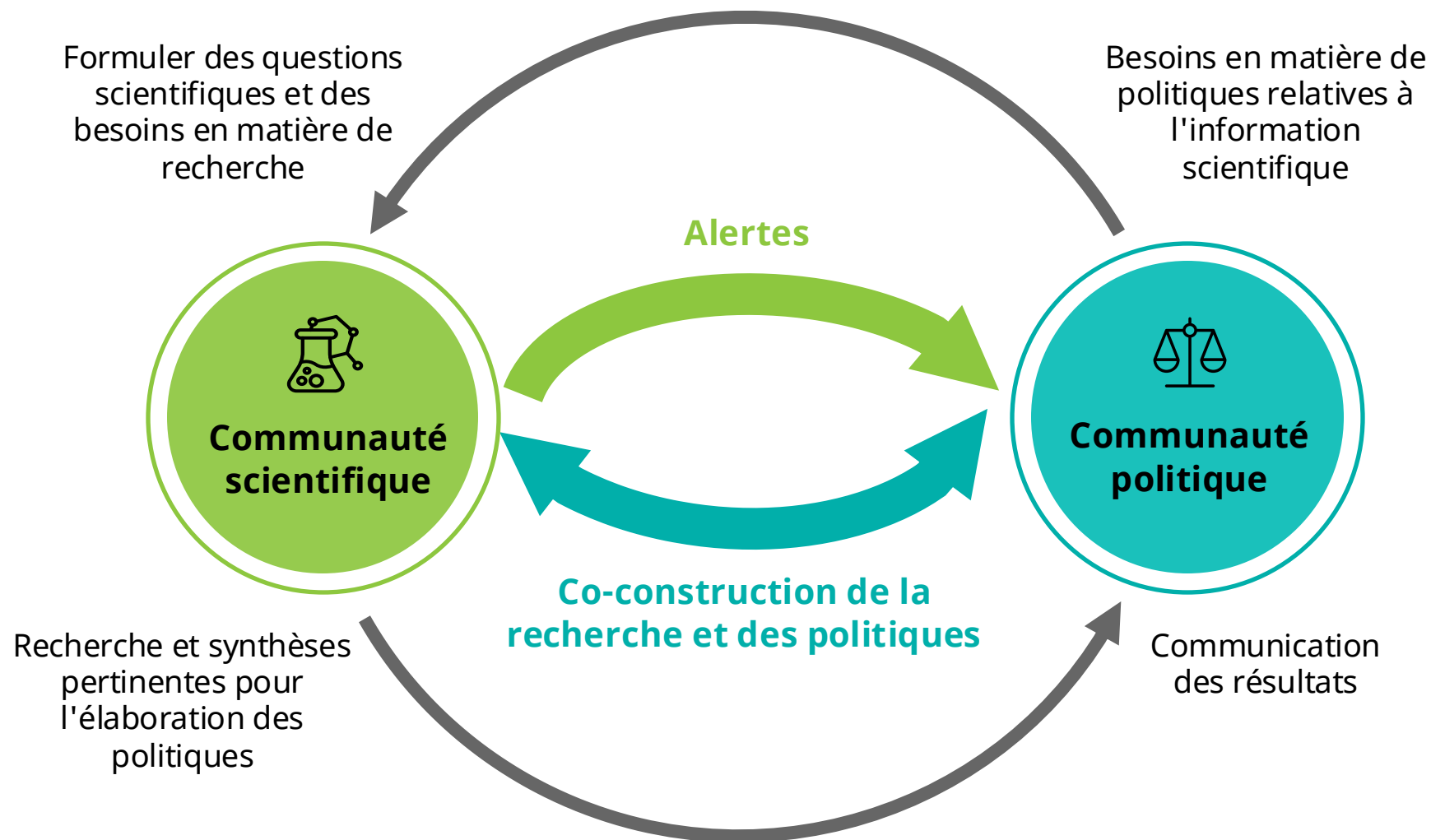
L'interface science-politique des accords multilatéraux sur l'environnement : Ipbès, CDB et SBSTTA

Camille GUIBAL – Chargée de mission scientifique CDB, co-point focal national SBSTTA (FRB)

SOUTIENS INSTITUTIONNELS



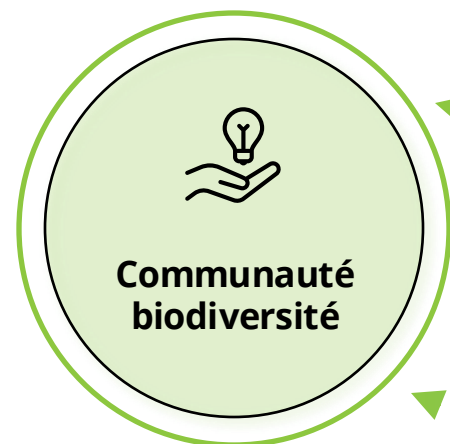
Interface science-politique internationale sur la biodiversité



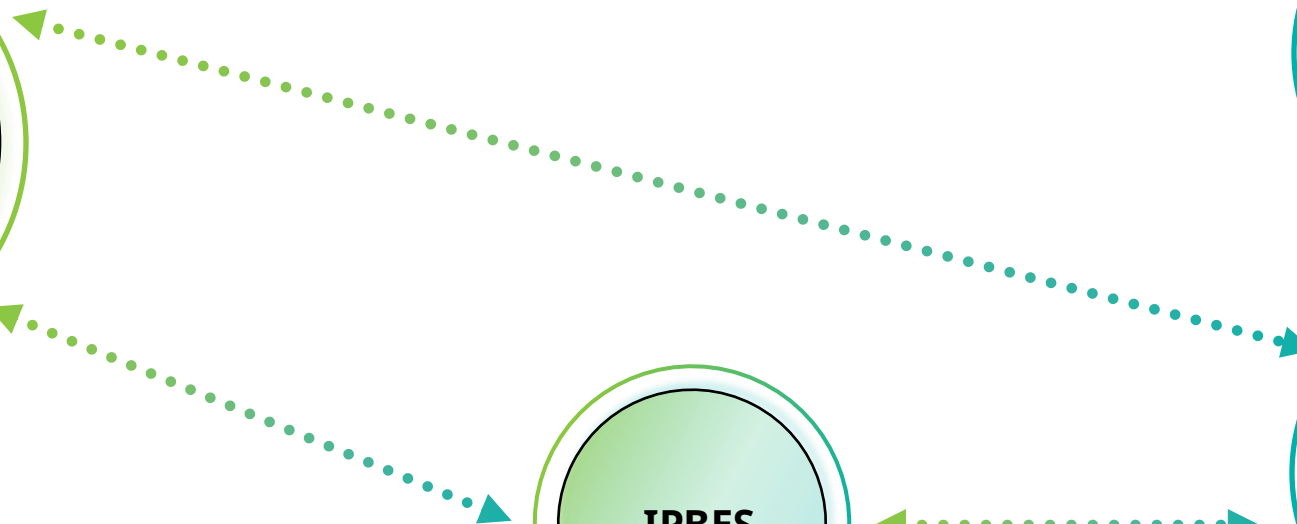
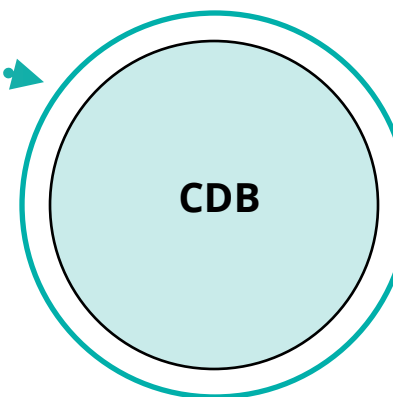
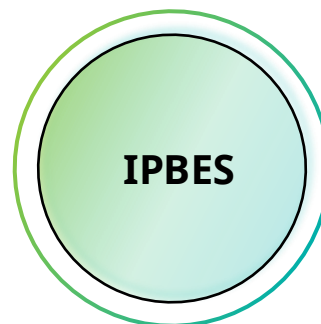
Interface science-politique internationale sur la biodiversité



Science



Politique



Qu'est-ce que la CDB ?



1992

**Adoptée au Sommet de
la Terre à Rio**

168 gouvernements
fondateurs



**Convention sur la
Diversité
Biologique**



3

Objectifs principaux



2022

**Adoption du cadre mondial
de la biodiversité
de Kunming à Montréal**

La conservation de la
biodiversité

L'utilisation durable de ses
composantes

Le partage juste et équitable
des avantages de l'utilisation
des ressources génétiques

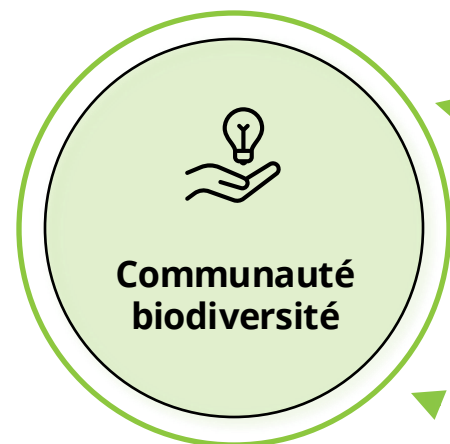
Fonctionnement de la CDB, du SBSTTA et des points focaux



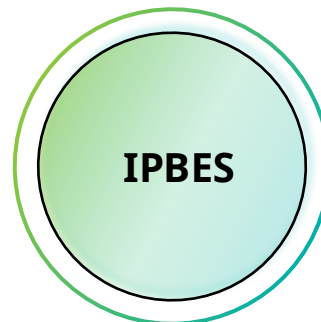
Les points focaux nationaux



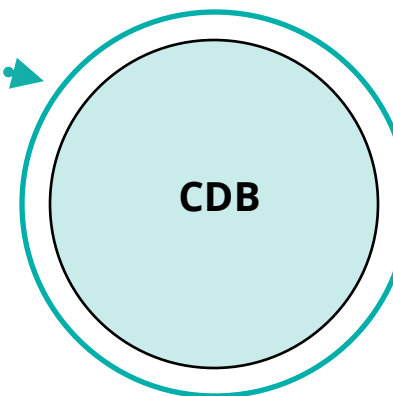
Science



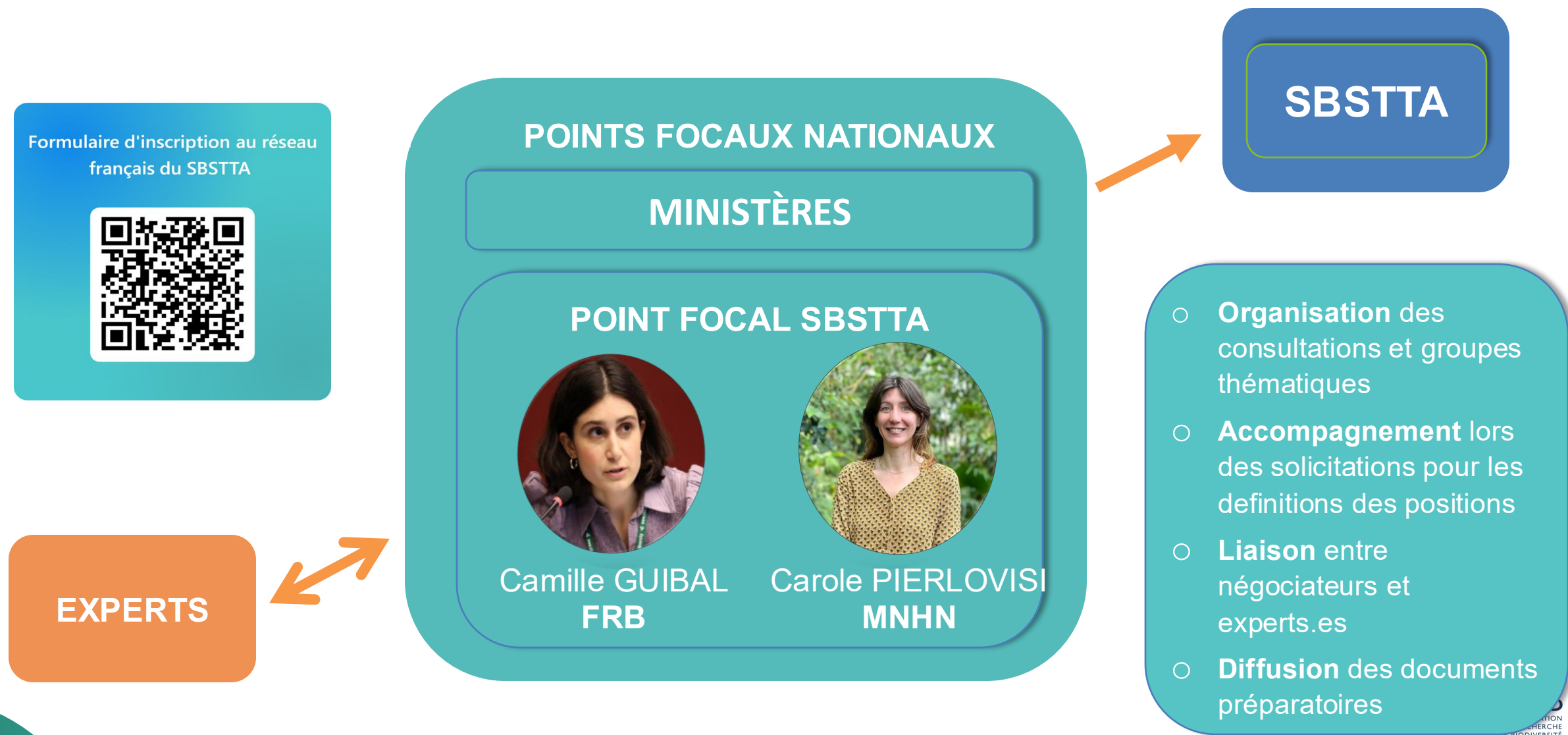
Politique



ÉTATS / POINTS
FOCAUX



Les points focaux en France



CO-OP4CBD – 2022-2026 (extension à mi-2027)



Mission

Renforcer l'interface science politique pour soutenir la participation effective dans les processus de la CDB en Europe



Objectif

Accroître la coordination au sein de l'UE pour la mise en oeuvre de la CDB en s'appuyant sur les connaissances d'expert.es européen.es



CO-OP4CBD

Objectifs



Développer et mettre en oeuvre une approche pour impliquer les meilleur.es expert.es disponibles en soutien à l'UE, aux Etats membres et pays associés dans la définition de leurs positions, des briefings et des connaissances pour soutenir leurs négociateur.ices dans les processus de la CDB.



Améliorer l'accès à l'expertise européenne par des mécanismes accrus pour la coopération scientifique et technique et par du renforcement de capacités ciblé.



Contribuer au développement d'un processus d'évaluation et de revue efficace pour la mise en oeuvre du cadre de Kunming-Montréal par les Parties à la CDB.

L'équipe CO-OP4CBD

Neuf partenaires partners dans 5 Etats membres de l'UE, la Norvège et le Royaume-Uni.

Un réseau européen de professionnels issus de secteurs académiques et non-académiques.



Suomen ympäristökeskus
Finlands miljöcentral
Finnish Environment Institute



WCMC

alternet



CENTRE FOR
ECOLOGICAL
RESEARCH



Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences





CO-OP4CBD

Work packages



WP1 – Cartographie de l'expertise



WP2 – Implication de l'expertise dans les processus de la CDB



WP3 – Soutien au suivi, rapportage et à la revue de la mise en oeuvre



WP4 – Soutien à la coopération scientifique et technique



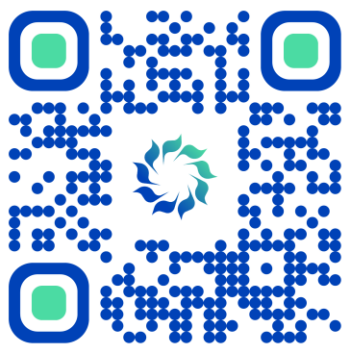
WP5 - Communication, dissémination et exploitation



WP6 - Coordination, management et identification des synergies

CO-OP4CBD

Technical briefs



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MARINE AND COASTAL ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION

TECHNICAL BRIEF



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IMPLICATIONS OF POLAR ECOSYSTEM CHANGE FOR ACHIEVING TARGETS 3, 4 AND 8

Introduction

Polar regions play a critical role in the Earth system. They regulate global climate through oceanic and atmospheric circulation, support highly productive marine ecosystems, and provide essential feeding and breeding grounds for many migratory species, including whales, seabirds and commercially important krill and fish (e.g. Atlantic cod, capelin, pollock).

They also host unique habitats associated with seasonal and multi-year sea ice, supporting species highly adapted to these conditions. The functioning of these ecosystems, therefore, has implications that extend far beyond polar regions, affecting global climate, ocean systems, and biodiversity, with consequences for economies, food security, and societal stability.

At the same time, polar regions are among the environments most rapidly affected by climate change, with profound transformations in physical and biological conditions (IPCC, 2019).

In this context, this brief examines how these transformations in polar regions may affect progress toward Targets 3, 4 and 8 of the Global Biodiversity Framework.



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MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY INTO BUSINESS FOR THE KMGFB: LESSONS FROM THE IPBES BUSINESS AND BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT

Editorial lead: Julie de Bouville
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Lead author: Jorge Luis Ventocilla, Matt Jones
Contributors: Natacha Boric, Camille Maclet

Why this matters

Ecosystems that underpin food security, climate regulation, water quality, and human health are deteriorating at an unprecedented rate, driven by habitat destruction, pollution, overexploitation, invasive species, and climate change¹. At the same time, biodiversity-harmful financial flows driven by current socio-economic systems continue to outpace nature protection by around 30 to 1.² The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) recognises that halting biodiversity loss will require changes beyond protected areas and conservation policy alone.

The IPBES Business and Biodiversity Assessment reminds us that all businesses both depend on and impact biodiversity. Certain economic activities within sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, infrastructure, extractive industries and finance remain important drivers of biodiversity loss, making biodiversity mainstreaming central to implementing the KMGBF.

In this brief, biodiversity mainstreaming into business refers both to actions taken by businesses and financial institutions to assess, disclose and address their biodiversity-related impacts, dependencies and risks, and to the broader governance, policy and financial frame-

works that shape and enable such action. It is not only a business responsibility but also a governance implementation issue for Parties.

As Parties are deep in the implementation phase of biodiversity mainstreaming is becoming a central pillar of the Framework can effectively transform economic activities and address the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss. While reporting frameworks, corporate commitments and initiatives are rapidly expanding, measurable direct drivers of biodiversity loss remain limited, and Parties' 7th National Reports to the CBD. For the central question is therefore increasingly biodiversity should be mainstreamed into business and how these efforts can contribute to measurement under the KMGBF.

Drawing on findings from the IPBES Business and Biodiversity Assessment, this brief examines where implementation gaps persist and which governance levers may strengthen implementation, improve coherence, and commitments into concrete outcomes.

¹ <https://www.cbd.int/gbf>
² <https://www.cbd.int/gbf/goals>



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TECHNICAL BRIEF



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INDIGENOUS AND TRADITIONAL TERRITORIES (ITTs) IN TARGET 3

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Introduction

Indigenous and traditional territories (ITTs) and approaches remain a central pillar of biodiversity conservation. Historically, conservation policy has primarily relied on state-designated protected areas. Over time, however, global biodiversity governance has expanded to include a broader range of territorial governance systems.

These systems are not new. They have often existed for centuries and are grounded in traditional governance institutions, knowledge systems and relationships with lands and resources that predate formal conservation frameworks and legal designation.

ITTs reflect both empirical evidence and political dynamics. Research increasingly shows that territories governed through diverse social, cultural, economic and spiritual values can generate biodiversity outcomes, even when conservation is not their primary objective. Over time, critiques of exclusionary conservation approaches have strengthened the role of Indigenous Peoples and local communities (IPLCs) in sustaining ecosystems and the importance of their full and effective participation.

In this context, biodiversity frameworks have gradually expanded beyond protected areas to include concepts such as Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs), Biosphere Reserves, Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs), and more recently, references to Indigenous and Traditional Territories (ITTs) in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Under Target 3, Parties committed to ensuring that by 2030 at least 30% of terrestrial, marine, and coastal and marine areas are effectively conserved and managed through protected



TECHNICAL BRIEF



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FROM EBSA SCIENCE TO HIGH SEAS ACTION: OPERATIONALISING EBSAS IN THE BBNJ AND BEYOND

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Reviewers: Ute Jacob, Daniela Diz

Background

Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs) are scientifically identified marine areas of high ecological or biological importance, that meet internationally agreed ecological criteria (e.g. biodiversity importance, uniqueness, productivity). They provide a global scientific reference for conservation planning, but do not prescribe management measures or have legal status.

At CBD COP16, Parties adopted Decision 16/16, marking a procedural breakthrough after years of deadlock. The decision establishes new modalities for describing and modifying EBSAs, enabling the process to evolve dynamically based on new knowledge, including scientific data and traditional knowledge. It also reinforces that EBSA identification is a strictly scientific and technical exercise, with no legal, economic, or sovereignty implications.

