



# Preparing for CBD COP17: Armenia's Triple Responsibility

Host Country - Incoming Presidency - Party to the Convention

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Convention on  
Biological Diversity



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# Why a Triple Responsibility?



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# Armenia's responsibility as a Host Country



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# Armenia's responsibility as an Incoming Presidency

Building Trust and  
Confidence

Early Engagement and  
Consultations

**Facilitating  
negotiations**

Connecting Technical  
and Political  
discussions

Bridging Positions



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# Armenia's responsibility as an Incoming Presidency

## Facilitating negotiations

### Building Trust and Confidence

- Transparency and predictability
- - Active listening and inclusiveness
- - Neutrality and impartiality

### Early Engagement and Consultations

- Informal dialogue and exchange
- - Identifying key issues and areas of convergence
- - Pre-COP and regional consultations

### Connecting Technical and Political discussions

- Science- and evidence-informed negotiations
- - Translating technical findings into policy-relevant messages
- - Dialogue between experts and decision-makers

### Bridging Positions

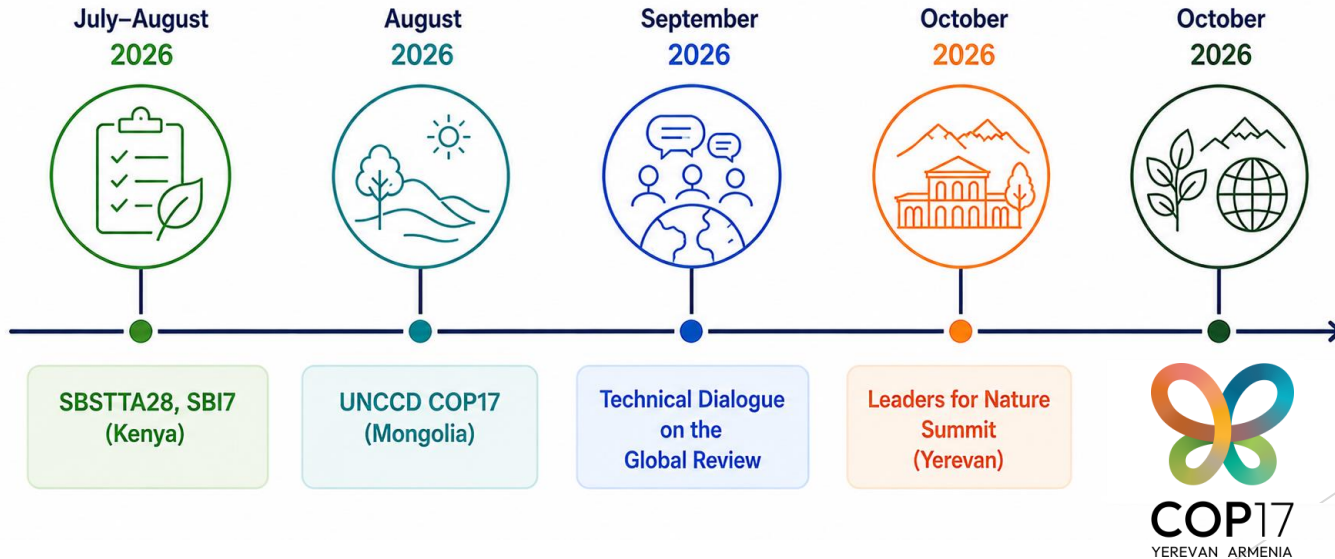
- - Facilitating dialogue across regions and negotiating groups
- - Identifying areas of convergence and divergence
- - Conducting targeted consultations with Parties



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# Armenia's responsibility as an Incoming Presidency

## Pre-COP17 Key Events



# Armenia's responsibility as an Incoming Presidency

## 23 COP Agenda Items

9 procedural

31  
Substantive

1 Budget

### 20 CP COP-MOP12 Agenda Items

8  
procedural

11  
Substantive

1 Budget

### 18 NP COP-MOP Agenda Items

8  
procedural

9  
Substantive

1 Budget

51 COP-MOP Agenda Items



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## 51 COP-MOP Agenda Items

25 Draft Documents are prepared

SBSTTA27 - 10  
Draft Documents

SB8j1- 6 Draft  
Documents

SBI6 (Rome) - 9  
Draft Documents

A number of Draft Documents will be prepared at SBSTTA28, SBI6, some substantive parts are prepared by Expert Groups



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## Key negotiation areas:

1. Global Review on Collective Progress
2. Resource Mobilization and Financial Mechanism  
(including Cali Fund)
3. IPLCs effective CBD governance (Modus Operandi and other SB8j related items)



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# Armenia's responsibility as an Incoming Presidency

## Key negotiation areas: Global Review on Collective Progress

The Draft Global Report (Is prepared by Ad Hoc Scientific Expert Group (AHSTAG))

### Progress

#### Ambition

Efforts by Parties are a tangible illustration of their commitment to the implementation of the Framework

160+ Parties have submitted national targets in response to the global targets; +120 national reports submitted, 80+ national biodiversity strategies and action plans submitted, 180+ commitments from non-state actors.

Commitments cover all goals and targets of the Framework. The national collective ambitions for achieving global Target 4, 8 and 10, followed by targets 2, 3, 5 and 9 are mostly closely aligned with those set out in the Framework.

### Challenge

- **National targets collectively do not match the full ambition** of the scope of the Global Framework.
- Collective ambition is particularly **low for targets 14, 16, 19, and 22.**
- **The elements of the targets were unevenly addressed:** those related to **biodiversity conservation** and sustainability were **addressed more than those on direct and indirect drivers**, socio-economic issues, participation, equitable governance, land and resource rights, mainstreaming, means of implementation, ecological connectivity or integrity.
- **Greater focus on terrestrial systems than marine, coastal and inland water ecosystems**



# Armenia's responsibility as an Incoming Presidency

## Key negotiation areas: Global Review on Collective Progress

### Implementation

Action is taking place across all targets. National targets related to global targets 1, 2, 3, 13, 20, 21 and 22 are most commonly self-assessed as being on track. While none of the global targets had a completely positive picture based on the indicators, progress or stable trends could be seen in some cases, particularly for targets 5, 6, 18, 20 and 21. Implementation support initiatives are increasing and the national reports include many successful implementation examples that could be scaled up. Many networks and partnerships are supporting on-the-ground action.

- Progress in implementation has been **uneven across the targets and across parties.**
- Parties were **most negative in their self-assessment** of progress towards their national targets associated with **targets 6, 12, 15, 16, 18 and 19** of the Framework.
- On average, more than half of Parties have reported that **progress is being made towards their national targets but not at a rate that will allow them to be reached by 2030.**
- Overall, global **trends in the indicators** across the framework **are showing more negative trends than positive ones**
- Across the targets, there were **gaps in implementation for inland waters and coastal and marine environments**
- Results are not yet clearly visible due to **data gaps and the time lags** between biodiversity action and improvement.



# Armenia's responsibility as an Incoming Presidency

## Key negotiation areas: Global Review on Collective Progress

### Means of implementation

Parties reported mobilizing a cumulative 17.7 billion USD from international public sources, 135.9 billion USD from domestic sources and 32.8 billion USD from private finance sources for a cumulative total of 186.4 billion USD over 4 years (2020-2023). Public domestic and international finance have seen increasing trends. More than half of Parties have national targets addressing the scaling up of positive incentives to some extent.

Parties that reported on binary indicator 20.b. noted progress in establishing measures to address capacity-building and development needs.

Knowledge-sharing and cooperation are increasing through increasing South-South and triangular partnerships, with several Parties report national or regional-level examples of cooperation.

Technology development and transfer have expanded with Parties reporting on the use of remote sensing technologies, geographic information system tools, drones and citizen science platforms.

- Biodiversity **finance remains far below what is needed**, with the Total official development assistance from all reporting Parties is well short of the USD 20 billion annual target set for 2025.
- **Private finance remains particularly underdeveloped** and only a few Parties have used indicators D3 to report on this issue. The lack of information, including the absence of disaggregated data, makes it difficult to assess means of implementation for IPLCs, women, youth, and subnational governments.
- **Most Parties have not addressed subsidies** nor provided quantitative information related to **Target 18** of the Framework.
- **Most Parties have not addressed the elements on capacity-building** and development set out in Target 20 of the Framework in their national targets.
- **Many Parties noted limited technical and institutional capacity**, and difficulties in accessing, deploying and leveraging technology.



# Armenia's responsibility as an Incoming Presidency

## Key negotiation areas: Global Review on Collective Progress

### Environmental governance and policy coherence

Some Parties have provided examples of how the Rio conventions and other multilateral environmental agreements have been reflected in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans. Numerous multilateral environment agreements and other initiatives are contributing to the implementation of the Framework. Some Parties have provided examples of how integrated planning across sectors can be achieved (including biodiversity, climate, food, water, health, land-use and development).

There has been progress in engaging subnational and local authorities. For example, 43% of Parties indicated that they engaged subnational governments, cities and other local authorities in their national biodiversity strategy and action plan. 72% of Parties, in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, identified ministries other than the Ministry of Environment as being involved in the development and implementation of their national biodiversity strategy and action plan. Ministries of agriculture and fisheries were most often identified.

- In general **biodiversity planning remains disconnected from broader policy agendas**
- Whole-of-Government: Most Parties have not addressed the elements of Target 14 related to the integration of biodiversity and its multiple values within and across all levels of government in their national targets. Overall, **integration across climate, food, water, health, land-use and development remains limited.**
- Many Parties noted the need to strengthen their enabling environment for effective action. **Parties noted gaps in legislation and enforcement of legislation as a challenge.**



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## Key negotiation areas: Global Review on Collective Progress

### Data and information gaps persist

Many Parties have elaborated on specific efforts to improve national monitoring systems. Others have committed to collecting the data needed to report on headline indicators in their eighth national reports. The monitoring framework for the Framework has provided both the blueprint and the impetus for supporting the development of national monitoring plans. All headline indicators were used, with indicator 3.1 on protected area coverage having the highest use (78 per cent of reporting parties). The headline indicator with the lowest use was headline indicator 22.1 (7 per cent of reporting Parties). 90 per cent of reporting Parties reported on at least one headline indicator. There is relatively high use of national indicators for national targets related to Targets 3, 4, 10 and 19 of the Framework. However, most reporting on Target 19 concerns official development assistance.

- **Monitoring systems** remain under-resourced
- There has been inconsistent use of headline and component, complementary and national indicators and there are **challenges in terms of technical capacity and fragmented national data systems**
- **National targets related to targets 7, 9, 13, 18, 22 of the framework have the biggest gaps in the use of quantitative data.** There is limited disaggregated data, including by gender, age or by ecosystem type.
- **Inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems have large data gaps, for example, for national targets related to Targets 1, 2, and 12, the framework largely focuses on terrestrial ecosystems.**
- **Across the framework, there are gaps in science and knowledge management.**



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## Key negotiation areas: Global Review on Collective Progress

### Whole-of-society

Many Parties have made efforts to improve the engagement of all actors through their national biodiversity strategy and action plan processes, with wider participation across Government and society. There are many specific initiatives reported by Parties which demonstrate the contributions and participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, civil society and other stakeholders. There are an increasing number of businesses engaged and disclosing information as called for in Target 15 of the Framework. The most commitments from actors other than national Government based on both the national reports and the commitment portal relate to Targets 2, 3 and 14 of the Framework and several commitments contribute to multiple targets.

- There are major gaps related to many of the targets of the Framework and the elements of the Framework related to whole-of-society approaches, including those in Targets 22 and 23 of the Framework, the traditional knowledge aspect of Target 21, and the governance aspect of Target 3.
- **Less than a third of Parties have included information on the involvement of actors other than national governments** in their national targets which makes it difficult to assess how actors are engaged in planning or implementation.
- In the national reports, **information on the participation** of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, civil society, the private sector and other actors **varies significantly from target to target and across countries.**
- It is not clear to what extent information is flowing between different actors and national Governments.



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# Armenia's responsibility as an Incoming Presidency

## Key negotiation areas: Resource Mobilization and Financial Mechanism

COP15: KMGBF was adopted

COP16: initial operationalization phase

Finance becomes central negotiation track

SBI: continuous negotiation track on finance

SBSTTA: develops and reviews indicators and technical basis

Finance discussed at every SBI session since COP 15.



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## Key negotiation areas: Resource Mobilization and Financial Mechanism

- The new multilateral mechanism and its Cali Fund
- COP17 will operationalize the Cali Fund by adoption of the Allocation Methodology.
- The Draft Allocation Methodology is created by Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) – a document containing a single methodology option will be submitted to COP for adoption.
- The methodology provides for a floor, ensuring a minimum percentage allocation for all Parties. The remaining allocation would be distributed according to four criteria, including three criteria established by the COP (Biodiversity richness, Geographical origin, Capacity needs and an additional IPLC-related criterion introduced by the expert group).

# Armenia's responsibility as an Incoming Presidency

## Key negotiation areas: IPLCs effective CBD governance

- Modus Operandi and other SB8j related items. COP17 in fact will finalize the operationalization of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation of the Article 8j of the Convention (SB8j) by the adoption of its Modus Operandi.
- COP17 will also consider:
  - ✓ Implementation of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities to 2030;
  - ✓ Guidelines to strengthen the legal and policy framework for the implementation of Targets 2 and 3 of the KMGBF... (Task 1.1); and guidelines for the inclusion and consideration of traditional lands and of resource use in spatial planning processes and environmental impact assessments (Task 1.2);
  - ✓ Process to review and update the Voluntary Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts Within the Context of Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention (Task 5.4);
  - ✓ Process to review and update the Voluntary Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts Within the Context of Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention (Task 5.4);
  - ✓ In-depth dialogue on Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention;
  - ✓ Recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.



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# Armenia's responsibility as an Incoming Presidency

*The Ambition Is Set, the Tools Are in Place – Time to Accelerate Implementation, to Take Action for Nature*

## **Where the Presidency intends to add value:**

A number of Presidency initiatives, currently in the final stages of development and consultation with partners, are expected to contribute to addressing key implementation challenges and accelerating progress toward the goals and targets of the KM-GBF during the COP17 and further Presidency up to 2028.

- ✓ Accelerating action for high biodiversity value ecosystems, particularly focused on Mountain Freshwater Ecosystems;
- ✓ Closing capacity gaps and enhancing access to technology, focused on technology, innovation and biodiversity monitoring;
- ✓ Advancing effective area-based conservation, focused on Protected Areas, OECMs for achieving the 30x30 Target;
- ✓ Strengthening synergies across multilateral environmental agreements, focused on Rio Conventions and biodiversity-related agreements;
- ✓ Transforming harmful subsidies and promoting positive incentives for biodiversity - aligning economic and policy incentives with biodiversity objectives

# Armenia's responsibility as a Party to the Convention

The recent NBSAP revision and NR7 preparation process served as an important learning exercise, helping to identify implementation gaps, capacity needs and opportunities for strengthening national coordination and biodiversity governance.

As a Party Armenia faces the same challenges as another Party countries.

## Shared Challenges:

- ✓ implementation gaps;
- ✓ coordination across sectors;
- ✓ biodiversity data needs;
- ✓ monitoring and indicators;
- ✓ capacity constraints;
- ✓ resource limitations;
- ✓ integrating biodiversity into broader policies.



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# Armenia's responsibility as a Party to the Convention

## The NBSAP revision and NR7 were prepared and submitted.

Armenia's national biodiversity policy framework is defined by the **National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)**, which serves as the central instrument for implementing the country's obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). In response to the adoption of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), Armenia has initiated a comprehensive revision and alignment process of its NBSAP, with the objective of ensuring consistency between national targets, actions, and the GBF goals and targets.

Through the revised NBSAP and its alignment with the GBF, Armenia has established a clear national implementation framework that emphasizes whole-of-government coordination, stakeholder engagement, and evidence-based decision-making. The ongoing development of monitoring, data management, and reporting systems is recognized as a critical enabling condition for achieving national biodiversity targets and fulfilling international reporting obligations

The preparation of Armenia's **Seventh National Report** on Biodiversity was coordinated by the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Armenia and the Environmental Projects Implementation Unit (EPIU), in line with Article 26 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and COP Decision 15/6.

The process was based on a phased, systematic, and evidence-based methodology, ensuring a complete cycle of data collection, validation, stakeholder engagement, and transparency.



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# The Triple Responsibility?

Armenia is committed to ensuring an effective, accessible and secure COP17 Host Country

Armenia seeks to facilitate an inclusive, transparent and action-oriented process.

Incoming Presidency



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Party to the Convention

Armenia shares the implementation challenges faced by many Parties and recognizes the importance of cooperation, capacity-building and knowledge exchange



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**TAKING ACTION  
FOR NATURE**

**Thank you!**



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