



Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.: General
15 October 2024

English only

Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity Sixteenth meeting

Cali, Colombia, 21 October–1 November 2024

Item 25 of the provisional agenda*

Biodiversity and climate change

Co-Moderators' Report of the Intersessional Activities on Biodiversity and Climate Change**

Note by the Secretariat

1. Since 2000, Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) have noted the importance of addressing the interlinkages between biodiversity and climate change. Most recently, the Parties adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF), which includes two targets relating to biodiversity and climate change.
2. Subsequent to consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-fifth meeting on biodiversity and climate change, the Bureau members of the Subsidiary Body initiated a series of activities to facilitate the exchange of scientific and technical information and views among Parties and relevant partners and stakeholders on the issues on biodiversity and climate change. These activities included: (A) an interactive introductory session in the form of a side event at the twenty-fifth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, (B) online discussion sessions, and (C) the preparation of a co-moderators' report on the results of these activities.
3. This co-moderators' report is reproduced in the annex to the present note in the form in which it was received by the Secretariat.

* CBD/COP/16/1.

** The present document is being issued without formal editing.

Annex

Co-Moderators' Report of the Intersessional Activities on Biodiversity and Climate Change

Contents

I.	Executive summary	3
II.	Introduction.....	5
III.	Summaries of each session	7
A.	SBSTTA 26 side event - Interactive Introductory Session	7
B.	Online session 1: Science-Policy Interface.....	9
C.	Online session 2: National coordination of climate and biodiversity action	15
IV.	Key Messages	20
V.	Annex I: List of participants	22
VI.	Annex II: Shared resources	32

I. Executive summary

There is growing recognition of biodiversity and climate change as interconnected global crises. The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF), adopted by the Conference of the Parties (COP), sets the agenda for integrating biodiversity into climate policies through implementation of Targets 8 and 11, among others. Further to consideration by SBSTTA 25 on biodiversity and climate change, interactive exchange sessions on scientific and technical matters was identified in an effort to facilitate scientific and technical discussions ahead of COP 16, which will be held in Cali, Colombia, in October-November 2024.

An Interactive Introductory Session was held in the margins of the 26th meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) in May 2024 in Nairobi, Kenya, moderated by Prudence Galega (Cameroon) and Scott Wilson (Canada). This session set the foundation for on-line dialogue by identifying key themes, including the relationship between biodiversity loss and climate change, and exploring scientific, technical, and policy challenges.

Subsequently, two online discussion sessions, held in July 2024 and moderated by Prudence Galega (Cameroon) and Scott Wilson (Canada), focused on strengthening the science-policy interface and improving national coordination for climate and biodiversity actions. These sessions allowed a global audience to contribute to the conversation, with a focus on scientific data sharing, policy alignment, and practical implementation strategies.

A number of key themes arose from the discussion sessions:

- Science-Policy Integration: Participants emphasized the critical need to improve the science-policy interface, especially at the national level. Key challenges included fragmented approaches to policy development and implementation and the need for capacity building to address interlinkages between biodiversity and climate change issues. Tools and reports, including those from the IPCC and IPBES, were identified as essential for creating coherent policies that address both biodiversity and climate concerns.
- National and Subnational Coordination: A recurring theme was the difficulty in aligning biodiversity and climate action at the national level. The participants noted challenges such as siloed policies, limited availability of funding, and insufficient coordination within governments. Practical examples from countries like Germany, the UK, and Mexico highlighted how national biodiversity strategies and action plans can be aligned with climate mitigation efforts.
- Capacity Building and Stakeholder Engagement: Capacity building emerged as a significant need, particularly at the subnational level where implementation of policies occurs. The report called for better engagement with local stakeholders, indigenous peoples and local communities, and the private sector to ensure that biodiversity and climate policies are inclusive and actionable.
- Private Sector Involvement: Engaging the private sector in biodiversity and climate initiatives was also discussed. Participants stressed the importance of demonstrating the long-term economic benefits of biodiversity preservation to private enterprises.

There were some additional issues that were also raised:

- Geoengineering: The potential risks posed by geoengineering were highlighted as an area requiring greater scrutiny. The need for precautionary measures in the deployment of these technologies was stressed.
- Technology and Data: Participants also recognized the growing role of technology in climate and biodiversity efforts, particularly in monitoring ecosystems and improving data-driven decision-making. However, they cautioned against viewing technology as a standalone solution, urging it to be integrated into broader ecological frameworks.

The discussions concluded by reiterating the urgency of breaking down silos between climate and biodiversity actions. They called for structured, ongoing dialogues between scientists, policymakers, and practitioners across these two fields, and emphasized the need for robust capacity-building efforts, especially at the subnational level. Coordination mechanisms, such as national coordination mechanisms

that bring together biodiversity and climate experts, were recommended to foster more coherent and effective policies.

II. Introduction

Since 2000, Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) have noted the importance of addressing the interlinkages between biodiversity and climate change. Most recently, the Parties adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF), which includes two targets relating to biodiversity and climate change. Negotiations at the 25th meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) in October 2023 highlighted the importance of further consideration of the interlinkages between climate change and biodiversity before the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP).

As a result, the SBSTTA Bureau initiated a series of activities to further the exchange of scientific and technical information and views among Parties and relevant partners and stakeholders on the issues on biodiversity and climate change. The activities included: (A) an interactive introductory session, (B) online discussion sessions, and (C) drafting of co-moderators' report to be made available prior to the COP 16 (21 October-1 November 2024) in Cali, Colombia.

A. Interactive Introductory Session

The SBSTTA Bureau members and interested Parties, supported by the Secretariat and moderated by Prudence Galega (Cameroon) and Scott Wilson (Canada), hosted an interactive introductory session in the margins of the SBSTTA 26 (13-18 May 2024) in Nairobi, Kenya. The purpose of this sessions was to launch the intersessional work on climate change and biodiversity, provide key additional scientific and technical information for Parties, including but not limited to outcomes of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) COP 28 and 6th session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) and considerations on the implementation of Targets 8 and 11 of the KMGBF, and to enable an initial interaction amongst Parties and others, including identifying key areas of convergence and divergence in regards to climate change and biodiversity, and that could benefit from informal dialogue before COP 16. A notification was issued in an effort to fully engage Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, relevant organizations and other stakeholders on the intersessional process.

B. Online Discussion Sessions

Building on the exchange and the clusters of issues identified at the Interactive Introductory Session in the margins of SBSTTA 26, two interactive online sessions were held in July 2024. They were designed to facilitate the exchange of views and information on two issues:

1. How to strengthen the science-policy interface on climate change and biodiversity at the national and global levels, including through the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Intergovernmental science-policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)?
2. How to better coordinate climate and biodiversity action at the national level?

The online sessions on biodiversity and climate change focused on the urgency of addressing these intertwined crises through scientific, technical, and policy-oriented approaches. The discussion aimed to stimulate dialogue and exchange of ideas to inform policy action ahead of the COP 16. The session was co-moderated by Prudence Galega (Cameroon) and Scott Wilson (Canada), with remarks from the Chair of SBSTTA 26) and on behalf of the Executive Secretary of the CBD.

The participants explored the relationship between biodiversity and climate change, considering scientific, technical, and policy challenges while brainstorming actionable steps for future coordination and collaboration. The aim was to identify key areas of convergence and divergence, and further explore options

to resolve areas of divergence, and to help Parties prepare for COP -16 and assist the COP to identify possible pathways for a positive outcome on the biodiversity and climate change agenda item.

Each of the sessions was repeated a second time to allow for different time zones.

III. Summaries of each session

A. SBSTTA 26 side event - Interactive Introductory Session

Monday, 13 May 2024, Nairobi, Kenya

The session was held as a side event in the margins of SBSTTA 26 and moderated by Prudence Galega (Cameroon) and Scott Wilson (Canada). It commenced with opening remarks from Senka Barudanovic, SBSTTA Chair, followed by David Cooper, the Acting Executive Secretary of the CBD. Both emphasized the urgency of integrating biodiversity considerations into climate action, highlighting recent developments and the collaborative efforts needed among Parties to address the intertwined challenges of biodiversity loss and climate change.

These were followed by introductory presentations. Tristan Tyrrell from the Secretariat of the CBD presented an overview of the status of work related to biodiversity and climate change. He discussed the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF), key decisions from previous COPs, and recommendations from SBSTTA 25, which underline the importance of addressing biodiversity as a critical element in climate action strategies. Niklas Hagelberg, Senior Programme Coordinator for the Climate Action Programme at the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), shared insights on relevant developments in international forums, including the UNFCCC, UNEA, and IPCC. He underscored the importance of multi-sectoral approaches and synergies among different conventions to enhance the effectiveness of climate and biodiversity initiatives.

Moderated Group Discussions

Participants were divided into four small groups to discuss key themes related to biodiversity and climate change.

Theme 1: Scientific and Technical Information on Key Issues

The participants explored key scientific and technical challenges related to the implementation of specific environmental targets, focusing on identifying gaps and developing tools to enhance progress. They emphasized the need for stronger support mechanisms to ensure effective action under the Convention, particularly in advancing biodiversity conservation and addressing climate change impacts. Each group considered the dimensions of these challenges, contributing distinct insights and strategies to overcome obstacles.

The groups reported variously on the critical role of data and nature-based solutions (NbS) and/or ecosystem-based approaches (EBA) in tackling environmental issues, particularly in urban planning and water management. They highlighted the growing need for improved guidance and tools to address challenges like ocean acidification, stressing the value of partnerships in achieving sustainable outcomes. Their discussions underscored the importance of integrating NbS and/or EBA to enhance resilience against climate impacts.

The intersection of biodiversity with socio-economic factors was also discussed, emphasizing the importance of cross-sectoral solutions. The potential of NbS and/or EBA to bridge environmental and economic goals was noted, while also considering the implications of some technological approaches, such as geoengineering. The discussions revolved around the necessity of adopting a more holistic approach to ensure biodiversity conservation is aligned with broader societal needs.

In addition, the financial, policy, and trade-off dimensions of aligning national biodiversity and climate strategies were identified. The synergies between Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) was particularly highlighted, emphasizing the importance of integrating climate and biodiversity goals for greater impact. As such, there is a need to better align national policies with international frameworks, such as IPBES and IPCC recommendations, to ensure cohesive and cost-effective implementation.

Theme 2: Priority Areas of Focus

Due to time constraints, this discussion was held in plenary without group work. Participants reflected on previously identified issues and highlighted areas needing further informal discussions, including:

- The impacts of geoengineering and the role of oceans beyond being mere carbon sinks.
- Challenges within carbon markets and enhancing synergies between IPBES and IPCC.
- The necessity of aligning science, policy, and practice, as well as improving monitoring and capacity-building efforts.
- The coherence of biodiversity and climate policies, technical exchanges between the CBD and UNFCCC, and synergies with the Paris Agreement.

Conclusions

Prudence Galega summarized the session, noting its informative nature despite the limited timeframe. Key takeaways included:

- The critical need to break down silos between science and policy at all levels.
- The importance of improving data exchange and knowledge sharing among stakeholders.
- Acknowledgment of the capacity-building needs to mainstream knowledge effectively at the national level and ensure contributions towards KMGBF targets.

Looking ahead, Ms. Galega stated that the discussions would continue through online sessions facilitating further exchanges of information and experiences to support Parties and stakeholders in their efforts to integrate biodiversity and climate action effectively.

B. Online session 1: Science-Policy Interface

15 & 16 July 2024, online

Senka Barudanovic, Chair of SBSTTA 26, opened the session by emphasizing the need to address biodiversity loss and climate change as interconnected global crises. She referred to recent negotiations under the CBD and highlighted the earlier productive exchange in Nairobi, which identified key priorities. The goal of this discussion was to continue the momentum by identifying ways forward to achieve synergy between biodiversity conservation and climate action.

Sakhile Silitshena, speaking on behalf of the CBD Executive Secretary, reiterated the interconnectedness of climate change and biodiversity crises, citing multiple decisions by the COP since 2000 that recognize these links. She stressed that the implementation of the KMGBF and its synergy with the Paris Agreement are essential for achieving the global vision of living in harmony with nature. Biodiversity is both impacted by and integral to solutions for climate change, with ecosystem-based approaches offering tools for adaptation and disaster risk reduction. Ms. Silitshena emphasized the need for collaborative efforts and effective implementation of the KMGBF.

Prudence Galega (Cameroon), as Co-Moderator, shared her experience as co-chair of Cameroon's Biodiversity Ecosystems Assessment and her involvement in supporting the African Union and Central Africa with biodiversity strategy development. She highlighted the importance of the current meeting as part of the ongoing efforts within the CBD, especially following a side event in Nairobi, which fostered wide exchanges on scientific and technical issues related to biodiversity and climate change. A significant outcome of that event was the realization of siloed dialogues between biodiversity and climate change communities, calling for a more integrated approach. The current session aimed to provide a platform for such integration, focusing on the science-policy interface and coordination issues. Ms. Galega emphasized the importance of these discussions in helping countries revise their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs), which are vital for incorporating the interlinkages between biodiversity and climate change.

Scott Wilson (Canada), as the second Co-Moderator, outlined the structure of the session. He made it clear that this was an informal, interactive session, designed to encourage active participation rather than passive listening. The goal was to foster constructive exchanges ahead of COP 16, focusing on integrating biodiversity and climate change at national and international levels. Mr. Wilson introduced the use of breakout groups, where participants would discuss specific guiding questions. He underscored the importance of using Chatham House rules to create a comfortable environment for open dialogue.

The first set of questions explored how biodiversity and climate change could be better integrated into national policies and how international science-policy platforms have enhanced climate action at local levels.

The guiding questions were as follows:

- a) How are you better integrating biodiversity and climate change science and policy at the national level?
- b) How have international science-policy platforms enhanced biodiversity and climate action at the national and local levels?

Participants discussed national examples where biodiversity-related strategies were aligned with climate mitigation and adaptation policies. Several participants shared the role of international platforms like the IPCC and IPBES in shaping national policy frameworks.

The session also included the sharing of information from different groups focused on the challenges and opportunities for integrating biodiversity and climate change policies, particularly the relationship between

the IPCC and IPBES. The rapporteurs of the breakout groups highlighted both national and local efforts, challenges in implementation, and the need for synergies between policies addressing these intertwined crises.

Key Points from the breakout groups:

- **Gaps in Synergies:** Gaps exist in implementing synergies between climate and biodiversity goals, especially at the regional and subnational levels. While federal ministries often have strong frameworks in place, regional governments lack technical capacity to integrate IPCC recommendations effectively.
- **Policy Fragmentation:** There is fragmentation in policy, with separate budgets for climate change and biodiversity, making it difficult to implement cohesive actions. At the international level, policies remain siloed, often failing to reflect an integrated approach to biodiversity and climate challenges.
- **Private Sector Involvement:** Private sector involvement tends to focus on sustainability and emissions reductions without considering the synergies between climate and biodiversity.
- **Involvement of Local Stakeholders:** Emphasis was placed on the need for spaces where local stakeholders, who often experience the effects of biodiversity loss and climate change most directly, can participate in policymaking. Ecosystem-based adaptation was highlighted as an important solution that addresses both biodiversity and climate change.
- **Legal Framework and Targets:** Binding targets for biodiversity and climate mitigation are critical, particularly the role of non-governmental bodies and independent advisory councils in ensuring these goals are met. The UK's experience with integrating IPCC recommendations into its net-zero strategy was cited as an example.
- **Research and Capacity Building:** Data, research, and capacity building remain essential for creating informed policies. The inclusion of subnational actors in international scientific processes like IPCC and IPBES is crucial.
- **Need for Local Expertise:** The importance of including local expertise in the science-policy interface was emphasized. Effective biodiversity and climate action often require local-level implementation and well-functioning institutions. Renewable energy installations were highlighted as a potential conflict between climate and biodiversity action, with concerns about the trade-offs involved.
- **Economic Interests and Policy Disconnect:** Policy decisions are often driven by economic interests rather than scientific evidence. This leads to a gap between scientific recommendations from IPCC and IPBES and actual implementation. For example, geoengineering projects proceed despite a qualified moratorium under the CBD, indicating a disconnect between international agreements and national actions.
- **Defining Responsibilities:** The group discussed the need to clearly define who is responsible for implementing climate and biodiversity policies at the national level. Integration should be built into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs).
- **International Guidance:** International guidance is critical for national implementation. Many countries face challenges in downscaling global scientific recommendations to national contexts.
- **Regional Organizations:** Regional bodies like the European Union play a role in creating strategies for biodiversity and climate change, but there is still a need for national and local governments to fully integrate these efforts.

The discussion covered various perspectives on the integration of biodiversity and climate change efforts, highlighting key issues, successful examples, challenges, and the need for further collaboration. These included:

1. Integration of Traditional Knowledge:

The importance of incorporating and respecting knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities into biodiversity and climate policies was emphasised. This should not be limited to scientific exchanges but also include knowledge-sharing from diverse sources. An example discussed was Peru's integration of protected natural areas in climate mitigation strategies. The significance of mainstreaming such holistic approaches was underscored, where comprehensive policies must address both biodiversity and climate impacts.

2. Collaboration between Climate and Biodiversity Efforts:

In some countries, like Germany and Peru, National Focal Points for climate and biodiversity are making efforts to coordinate, especially on monitoring and financing. The importance of using shared indicators to improve efficiency and streamline reporting on NBSAPs was noted. The necessity of incorporating traditional knowledge in international reports, such as those from the IPCC, was also mentioned, stressing that the convergence of both climate and biodiversity indicators is essential for coherent policymaking.

3. Learning and Sharing Best Practices:

The global need for learning from both successful and challenging biodiversity initiatives, such as coral reef conservation in Antigua and Barbuda, was highlighted. Participants suggested that the CBD could take a leadership role in consolidating case studies from around the world. There was a call for the CBD to help facilitate continuous dialogue and experiential learning through networking and shared indicators across different regions and ecosystems. Practical examples from regions such as the UK, Colombia, and Mexico were shared. In the UK, natural climate solutions (like woodland and wetland conservation) were seen as a key part of climate policy. Similarly, Mexico's agriculture-based climate adaptation and biodiversity projects covering over a million hectares were seen as models for achieving both climate adaptation and biodiversity goals.

4. Science-Policy Platforms and Regional Cooperation:

Practical examples were shared on how countries are attempting to bridge the gap between science and policy. The UK's Climate Change Committee, which increasingly considers biodiversity's role in achieving climate targets, was one example. The discussion also emphasized the need for more concrete guidance on integrating climate and biodiversity at national levels. Initiatives like South Africa's involvement of scientists as negotiators at CBD conferences were noted as positive steps in ensuring that science informs policy. The IUCN's World Conservation Congress was also highlighted as an important platform for bringing together scientists and policymakers.

5. Geoengineering:

Concerns were raised about geoengineering technologies being proposed in the context of climate change, particularly in marine ecosystems. Various international bodies, such as the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea and the London Convention, have expressed caution regarding these technologies, and a call was made for the CBD to reaffirm its precautionary stance and to be vigilant about the environmental risks posed by geoengineering, especially in non-party states like the USA.

Geoengineering, especially marine geoengineering (e.g., ocean fertilization, cloud brightening), has potential transboundary impacts, making it a crucial issue for biodiversity and climate discussions. The need for precautionary principles was emphasized in this context.

6. National-Level Data and Indicators:

There is a need for better integration of scientific data at the national level to meet climate and biodiversity targets. Participants pointed out that some climate-related targets, including Target 8, lack headline indicators, which could hinder the collective global review of progress.

This lack of standardized indicators poses a challenge to ensuring that global scientific knowledge feeds into national biodiversity strategies. Stronger mechanisms to integrate global scientific information into national processes is required to foster informed policy updates and more ambitious NBSAPs.

Several key themes emerged during the open discussion following the breakout group reports:

1. Subnational Focus:

Many participants agreed that subnational actors, including regional governments and local communities, should be more involved in the implementation of biodiversity and climate change policies. Participants emphasized the importance of integration between subnational and national governments, highlighting that the effects of climate and biodiversity challenges are often felt at the local level.

2. Challenges in Downscaling International Recommendations:

It was pointed out that while global platforms like IPCC and IPBES provide principles and frameworks, these must be adapted to local contexts. Implementation at the national and subnational levels requires careful consideration of local biodiversity and climate conditions. The gap between international science and local policymaking remains a key challenge, with the need to bridge scientific understanding with practical, localized action.

3. Disconnect Between Science and Policy:

Several participants mentioned the gap between scientific research and policy implementation. Economic interests often override scientific recommendations, especially in sectors like oil and gas, where environmental impacts are evident but ignored in favor of profit-driven activities.

4. Joint IPCC-IPBES Efforts

The value was highlighted of the co-sponsored IPCC-IPBES workshop, which looked at the co-benefits of actions that address both climate change and biodiversity. The report provided a comprehensive list of actions that benefit biodiversity, climate, and human well-being. However, there is a need for these reports to be used more effectively in policy discussions and implementation efforts at the national and local levels.

The second session delved into capacity needs for strengthening the science-policy interface and the identification of best practices, tools, and guidance. Participants were asked to focus on gaps in scientific and technical knowledge and how these gaps could be addressed at both national and international levels.

The guiding questions were:

- What are the capacity needs to improve the science-policy interface at the national and international levels?
- What examples of best practices, tools and guidance can be shared?

Participants also shared practical examples of successful biodiversity-climate change initiatives, tools, and approaches from their countries or regions. Those for which additional detail was provided are included in Annex II. This highlighted the importance of cross-sectoral collaboration and knowledge sharing, particularly in translating scientific findings into actionable policy at national and subnational levels.

A number of major themes emerged during the open discussion following the breakout group reports:

1. Capacity Needs for Science-Policy Interface

Ms. Galega opened the discussion by highlighting the need to address capacity gaps to improve the science-policy interface at the national and subnational levels. Capacity building was identified as crucial for addressing the gaps between scientific knowledge and policy action. Prudence also pointed out the importance of including subnational considerations and encouraging participants to identify tools and examples that could bridge capacity gaps.

The participants highlighted the necessity of monitoring, evaluation, and learning to better understand outcomes and improve policymaking processes. There was a call for tools to measure unintended consequences, particularly those related to biodiversity impacts, with data-sharing platforms to improve coordination across various governance levels are needed. Access to localized data and capacity to interpret this data are critical for informed decision-making.

IPBES, IPCC and CBD were mentioned as mandatory sources of guidance in developing ecosystem-based adaptation strategies, with particular focus on subnational actors and municipal levels, where the integration of climate and biodiversity needs further emphasis.

2. Best Practices and Tools

Several best practices were shared, including examples from various countries and organizations that have successfully integrated scientific insights into policy.

The idea of a “science-policy-practice” interface was introduced, expanding beyond just science and policy. Barriers such as language, financial constraints, and fragmented institutions were discussed as challenges to implementing this interface. One practical solution proposed was to provide training for scientists to communicate more effectively with policymakers. This would involve creating knowledge broker entities that could translate scientific findings into political language. The European Commission's Digital Twin of the Ocean was cited as an example of a tool that aids decision-making in marine policy, integrating science and policy effectively.

There is a need for consistent financing to support scientific processes at national levels and this financing should remain independent from lobbying influences to ensure unbiased scientific advice. It was also noted the importance of financial resources in enabling scientific stakeholders to unpack and analyze data for use at the local level.

3. Technology and Integration

A question was raised about the role of technology in climate and biodiversity efforts, in particular how technology could be deployed and integrated effectively within the ecosystem. This prompted further reflections on how to ensure that technology is not used in isolation but as part of a coordinated strategy to address climate change and biodiversity conservation.

Technology should not be siloed but rather integrated into broader frameworks for biodiversity and climate action. It is crucial to identify roles for various stakeholders and ensure that they have the capacity to deploy and manage these technological solutions.

The need for multi-level coordination and the involvement of multiple actors in fostering a cohesive science-policy interface was highlighted, with participants suggesting a trial-and-error approach, using case studies to test how coordination between national and subnational actors could be improved.

4. Dialogue and Coordination Across Levels

Dialogue and coordination emerged as central themes in ensuring effective policy implementation. It was pointed out that current political discussions on climate and biodiversity often occur at too high a level, making it difficult for real progress to be made. More grounded discussions were advocated for, involving youth, meteorological experts, and other stakeholders at various levels.

It was also noted that existing processes, such as national biodiversity strategies and reporting mechanisms under the CBD, offer significant opportunities to integrate scientific insights. Planning, monitoring, and evaluation tools can be used to harvest scientific data more effectively and link it to political agendas.

The session concluded with several overarching recommendations and reflections:

- Dialogue: Several participants called for ongoing dialogues between climate and biodiversity experts outside of political arenas to foster genuine collaboration and consensus. A more inclusive and continuous dialogue process was seen as crucial to ensuring that science can be translated into effective policy. The issue of translating documents into various languages was also raised as a challenge.
- Capacity Development: The consensus was that capacity development must be multi-faceted, involving not only training scientists and policymakers but also improving communication channels, financing mechanisms, and the use of technology. Localizing capacity-building tools was deemed critical to integrating biodiversity into national and subnational policymaking.
- Coordination: There is a need for a clear division of roles and responsibilities across different levels of governance (local, national, and international). Creating structured dialogues at multiple levels would ensure that the science-policy interface remains active and responsive to emerging challenges in both climate and biodiversity fields.
- Inclusivity: Particularly regarding traditional knowledge was stressed, as indigenous peoples and local communities should be seen as knowledge holders, not just recipients of capacity-building. To foster inclusivity and cross-sectoral collaboration, several initiatives and strategies were shared from different countries and organizations.

C. Online session 2: National coordination of climate and biodiversity action

29 & 30 July 2024, online

In her opening remarks, Senka Barudanovic, SBSTTA 26 Chair, emphasized the urgency of addressing climate change and biodiversity together. She set the tone for the session by highlighting the significance of coordination at all levels, from national governments to local entities. The session was framed as an opportunity for participants to exchange experiences, share best practices, and inspire action.

Ms. Barudanovic also referenced the previous session, which discussed the science-policy interface. In this second session, the focus shifted to national coordination and how to integrate climate and biodiversity actions. She noted that while there is significant recognition of these connections at the policy level, actual coordination often proves difficult. The session's purpose was to explore potential solutions to these coordination challenges, offering hope that these online discussions would support real-world progress.

Sakhile Silitshena, on behalf of the CBD Executive Secretary, reiterated the need for coordination at the national level to meet the goals of the KMGBF and other international agreements like the Paris Agreement. Ms. Silitshena stressed that governments should adopt a "whole-of-government and whole-of-society" approach to align their efforts. This includes integrating scientific and technical work across both climate and biodiversity sectors, ensuring that national strategies reflect this collaboration. He encouraged participants to share their experiences, helping inspire new approaches that could be scaled to broader implementation by 2030.

Scott Wilson (Canada), as co-moderator, provided further context on the session's objectives. He outlined that the purpose was to make international negotiations at events like COP 16 less challenging by discussing the issues ahead of time. He expressed optimism that the participants would identify areas of common ground that could ease the negotiation process. Mr. Wilson emphasized that the discussions should foster open and informal exchanges, focusing on practical coordination efforts at the national level.

Prudence Galega (Cameroon), as the second co-moderator, offered insights from her extensive experience working on biodiversity strategies in Africa. She outlined the pressing need to break down silos between science and policy, particularly in the areas of biodiversity and climate change. Ms. Galega explained that the intersection of these two fields is often underdeveloped in national policy frameworks, despite the clear benefits of integrating biodiversity and climate efforts.

The session featured two rounds of breakout group discussions. Participants were asked to focus on the following key questions:

1. How have you enhanced participation, collaboration, and cooperation at national and sub-national levels?
2. How does national policy planning, monitoring, and reporting support effective implementation of biodiversity and climate actions?
3. What are the capacity needs to improve national coordination on biodiversity and climate action?
4. What are the best practices, tools, and guidance that could be shared to support national coordination efforts?

These questions were intended to guide the discussions and help participants share concrete experiences from their own countries or regions.

Participants highlighted that many developing countries face a lack of financial and technical resources, which hinders their ability to implement ambitious biodiversity and climate policies. Strengthening national coordination requires not only political will but also significant investments in human and technical resources. Some countries have found success by tapping into regional or international support mechanisms, while others have struggled to align their national biodiversity strategies with global climate commitments.

The Co-moderators encouraged participants to think critically about the tools and methods that could help improve national coordination. In many cases, countries already have strong frameworks in place for either biodiversity or climate, but the challenge lies in integrating these frameworks into a cohesive strategy. Participants were urged to share examples of successful coordination efforts that others could adapt.

By fostering a collaborative environment and encouraging open dialogue, the discussion aimed to break down barriers between scientific research and policy implementation. As the session progressed into breakout discussions, the focus remained on generating practical solutions and establishing a framework for ongoing cooperation in addressing the intertwined challenges of biodiversity loss and climate change. The insights gained would contribute to a comprehensive summary for future reference and action, particularly in preparation for COP 16.

Policy Alignment, Coordination, and Institutional Collaboration

The first discussion focused on the integration of biodiversity and climate change policies. Participants stressed the importance of aligning biodiversity and climate policies by incorporating biodiversity concerns into climate strategies and ensuring climate issues are reflected in NBSAPs. This alignment aims to foster coherence between climate experts and biodiversity policymakers, especially during NBSAP workshops, to ensure both domains are mutually reinforcing.

Institutional Coordination

There is growing collaboration between international biodiversity and climate change institutions, such as the IPBES and IPCC. It was noted that IPCC experts are increasingly contributing to IPBES reports, highlighting the need for further collaboration at the national level by co-locating national coordination offices of these institutions. National coordination mechanisms are being established to strengthen cooperation across environmental governance themes at both technical and political levels.

Communities of Practice

The group advocated for the creation of communities of practice that bring together scientists, policymakers, and practitioners. These communities can facilitate the exchange of practical ideas, focusing on what works on the ground and guiding policy adjustments based on scientific developments. This collaborative environment could help foster long-term and dynamic exchange between science and policy.

Capacity Building and Legislative Measures

To strengthen the integration of biodiversity and climate policies, capacity building is essential. Participants emphasized the need for legislative measures, such as climate change acts, that include biodiversity provisions. Building capacity across various governance levels, especially in the integration of these policies, was seen as crucial. At the subnational level, it was noted that coordination becomes more tangible in areas like land-use planning, where biodiversity and climate concepts can be effectively integrated.

Geoengineering

A key concern raised by the group involved the coherence between biodiversity and climate policies, particularly around geoengineering activities. The group expressed caution over potential conflicts between geoengineering discussions in climate negotiations and biodiversity objectives, calling for greater policy coherence in this area.

National Collaboration, Funding Opportunities, and Ecosystem-Based Adaptation

National and Subnational Collaboration

The second discussion focused on best practices for improving collaboration between national and subnational governance levels. One example cited was the creation of working groups between provincial and federal governments, which aims to align policies on biodiversity and climate issues. Some countries have already started to integrate climate change indicators into their national biodiversity assessments, revealing potential for better alignment of both agendas at the policy level.

Integrated Funding Opportunities

The group highlighted the potential for integrated funding opportunities. Governments and donors could, for example, require that forest management proposals contribute to both climate change and biodiversity goals. This alignment of objectives would help address both crises simultaneously and maximize the impact of available funding.

Ecosystem-Based Adaptation

A key point of discussion was ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA). Several countries have established communities of practice focused on EbA, which provides a framework for addressing climate change and biodiversity challenges. Regular meetings between practitioners help share best practices and address common obstacles in implementing integrated climate and biodiversity strategies.

Challenges in Collaboration

Despite the presence of focal points for both climate and biodiversity issues, challenges persist in ensuring effective collaboration. The group noted that strong political direction and clear policy requirements are necessary to drive meaningful engagement between these focal points, ensuring that both sectors are integrated in decision-making.

Capacity Gaps

Three major capacity gaps were identified during the discussions: training/education, stakeholder engagement/collaboration, and data management.

1. Training and Education:

Participants noted a significant need for improving climate literacy among decision-makers and the general public. Translating scientific knowledge into actionable strategies is essential, particularly when governments need guidance on integrating biodiversity and climate considerations into policies and investments. Accessible, contextually relevant information was seen as vital to bridge the gap between science and practical policy implementation.

2. Stakeholder Engagement and Collaboration:

Effective stakeholder engagement is critical for cohesive action on biodiversity and climate change. The need for ongoing knowledge exchange between biodiversity actors across governance levels was emphasized. In addition, collaborative platforms such as National Coordination Committees and communities of practice were recommended to foster interdisciplinary collaboration. Bridging the gaps between governmental agencies, academic institutions, and other stakeholders is essential to ensure that scientific advancements inform policy effectively.

3. Data Management:

Reliable data collection and management are necessary for informed decision-making. The group discussed the need for comprehensive national databases that house both biodiversity and climate data. Improving the quality of data collected was also a priority, as accurate data is key to supporting initiatives that address both climate and biodiversity challenges.

Solutions and Best Practices

Several solutions and best practices were shared during the discussion:

Local Adaptation of Guidelines

International guidelines must be adapted to local contexts and languages, ensuring that they are accessible and actionable by local actors.

Coordination Mechanisms

Establishing national and subnational coordination mechanisms can streamline efforts, prevent duplication, and enhance collaboration among key stakeholders.

Nature-Based Solutions and/or Ecosystem-based Approaches

These solutions were seen as an effective means to address both climate change and biodiversity goals. While implementation remains challenging, they offer a tangible strategy for integrated action.

Engagement with the Private Sector

Participants acknowledged that the private sector has a critical, yet often underexplored role in addressing biodiversity and climate challenges. To engage the private sector more effectively, it is essential to tailor messages that highlight the profitability of investing in biodiversity and climate actions. Developing incentive structures aligned with private sector interests was seen as a key strategy to foster collaboration and action.

Key Messages: Addressing Capacity Gaps and Improving Integration

Through the discussions, participants emphasized the need for enhanced coordination between biodiversity and climate initiatives. Policy alignment, stakeholder engagement, and integrated funding mechanisms are critical to addressing the complex challenges posed by both environmental crises. Significant progress has been made, but ongoing dialogue, capacity building, and collaboration are necessary to build on these successes and overcome remaining obstacles.

Efforts to improve monitoring and reporting frameworks were also deemed essential, particularly in addressing gaps in methodological guidance for biodiversity monitoring. Participants highlighted the importance of developing unified reporting metrics to track progress effectively and ensure that biodiversity considerations are integrated into climate-focused reports.

Going forward, structured platforms for collaboration at global and national levels will be key to fostering inclusive, integrated, and effective approaches to climate change and biodiversity challenges.

In concluding remarks, both Ms. Galega and Mr. Wilson underscored the importance of continuing these discussions in the lead-up to COP 16. They encouraged participants to take the lessons learned from the session back to their respective countries and integrate them into their national frameworks. The Co-

moderators noted that further sessions would focus on refining the outcomes from this series of discussions and creating actionable recommendations.

The discussions have made clear that while national coordination is challenging, it is not impossible. With continued effort and shared knowledge, countries can build stronger, more resilient frameworks to address the twin crises of biodiversity loss and climate change.

IV. Key Messages

Throughout the various sessions, several key issues were raised:

Scientific Knowledge and Policy Gaps

There has been considerable progress made in scientific research, particularly through the collaboration between the IPBES and IPCC. The challenges in translating scientific insights into effective policy were highlighted, with biodiversity and climate change being deeply interconnected but siloed approaches often impede meaningful integration.

Dialogues and Coordination

Participants agreed that effective communication and coordination are essential at all levels—national, subnational, and international. However, they noted ongoing obstacles such as time constraints, funding limitations, and linguistic barriers that hinder dialogues between stakeholders. There was a particular focus on the need for a stronger science-policy-practice interface, with suggestions for reinforcing frameworks for monitoring and evaluation to ensure that science has a more substantial influence on policy decisions.

Subnational Actions and Underrepresented Groups

The discussion acknowledged that much of the policy implementation occurs at subnational levels, making local actions pivotal to achieving larger goals. There was also a call to include more diverse perspectives, particularly from underrepresented regions like Asia-Pacific, which faced participation challenges due to timing and outreach issues.

Key Themes and Challenges

Several key themes were discussed, such as the importance of mainstreaming biodiversity into sectors like food systems and health to ensure cross-sector cohesion. The need to close data gaps at the national and local levels was also raised, with participants stressing that while global data is robust, the lack of local data undermines effective biodiversity monitoring and reporting.

Other topics included the value of practical, ground-level projects that provide experiential learning, the need for rights-based approaches in biodiversity and climate policy, and the concerns around geoengineering. The challenges of communicating scientific knowledge effectively to policymakers and the public were highlighted, emphasizing the need for improved science communication strategies.

Capacity Building and Training

Training and capacity building were identified as critical needs, especially for enabling informed participation at various levels of governance. Participants emphasized the importance of providing access to validated scientific information, which would support local and national efforts in addressing biodiversity and climate challenges.

Engaging the Private Sector

The dialogue touched on the need to improve private sector involvement in biodiversity and climate actions. Effective communication with businesses is crucial, particularly in framing biodiversity loss as harmful to their long-term interests. Additionally, the development of policy tools and incentives to engage the private sector was recommended as a means to foster collaborative biodiversity and climate solutions.

Inter-agency Coordination

Participants called for the establishment of multi-stakeholder platforms at both global and national levels to enhance inter-agency coordination. Strengthening these institutional platforms is seen as a necessary step for fostering coherent biodiversity and climate actions across sectors.

The participants also shared practical strategies for improving national coordination between biodiversity and climate change efforts. These strategies focused on the integration of knowledge, engagement with diverse stakeholders, and building capacity across various levels of governance.

Initial Steps for Coordination

1. Engagement with Focal Points

Effective coordination starts with identifying and engaging with focal points across relevant conventions, such as the CBD and UNFCCC. Regular communication among these focal points is essential for harmonizing efforts and ensuring that national commitments align with global biodiversity and climate goals.

2. Inclusion of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

The knowledge and participation of indigenous peoples and local communities are invaluable to national biodiversity and climate strategies. Expanding consultations to include these communities can lead to more effective and inclusive policymaking.

3. Stakeholder Mapping

Understanding the landscape of stakeholders is crucial for coordination. Mapping out the key actors involved in biodiversity and climate discussions allows for identifying overlaps and opportunities for collaboration.

Capacity Building Needs

1. Clear Communication Channels

Participants underscored the need for clear and effective communication pathways among stakeholders. Tailored messaging for different audiences—including policymakers, scientists, and practitioners—can enhance collaboration and understanding.

2. Monitoring and Reporting Frameworks

Establishing consistent monitoring and reporting metrics that address both biodiversity and climate change is necessary for integrated reporting. Unified indicators can help facilitate better accountability and policy alignment.

3. Guidelines and Best Practices

Existing frameworks and guidelines, such as those for nature-based solutions, can support the integration of biodiversity and climate goals. Participants emphasized the importance of utilizing these resources to guide implementation efforts.

4. Capacity Gaps at the Local Level

The need for capacity building at the local level was stressed. Support tailored to local contexts and community-driven initiatives can enhance the effectiveness of biodiversity and climate interventions.

The sessions reinforced the idea that collaboration across sectors is vital for addressing the intertwined challenges of biodiversity loss and climate change. Working in silos was identified as a key barrier to progress, and participants stressed the importance of integrated approaches that consider health, energy, and other related sectors.

Some countries are aligning their NDCs with biodiversity targets, which was seen as a positive step toward more holistic national strategies. The sessions concluded with an optimistic outlook, encouraging further dialogue and cross-sector collaboration to address these global challenges.

V. Annex I: List of participants

Note: Participants are listed and categorized according to the information provided upon registration.

Session 1: 15 July 2024

First name	Last name	Party/Organization
<i>Host/Organizers/Speakers</i>		
Prudence	Galega	Co-moderator - Cameroon
Scott	Wilson	Co-moderator - Canada
Senka	Barudanovic	SBSTTA Chair – Bosnia and Herzegovina
Sakhile	Silitshena	CBD Secretariat
Tristan	Tyrrell	CBD Secretariat
Annie	Cung	CBD Secretariat
<i>Party representatives</i>		
Ruleo	Camacho	Antigua and Barbuda
Jules	De Brabander	Belgium
Bart	Rymen	Belgium
Moussa	Savadogo	Burkina Faso
Daogo	Ouoba	Burkina Faso
Liza	Lima	Cabo Verde
Fariz	Ahmadov	Canada
Angela Patricia	Rivera Galvis	Colombia
Jelena	Uroš	Croatia
Eliska	Rolfova	Czechia
Thomas	Midtgaard	Denmark
Karin	Zaunberger	European Union
Marina	von Weissenberg	Finland
Mathias	Bertram	Germany
Tamás	Kallay	Hungary
HU Vivien	Köböl-Benda	Hungary
Yanto	Rochmayantp	Indonesia
Emiko	Matsuda	Japan
Hayat	ISHII	Japan
Sanne	Kruid	Netherlands
Heloïse	van Houten	Netherlands
Maya	Hunt	New Zealand
Indira	Gamatis	Seychelles
Barney	Kgope	South Africa
Tshifhiwa	Munyai	South Africa
Amor	Torre-Marin	Spain
Marta	Hernández Arroyo	Spain
Clarisse	Siebert	Sweden
Phil	Raymond	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Onismus	Chipfunde	Zimbabwe
<i>Organizations and others</i>		
Pierre	du Plessis	African Group of Negotiators on Biodiversity
Chiara	Villani	Alliance of Bioversity CIAT
Manu	Caddie	Aotearoa Indigenous Rights Trust

Jihyun	Lee	CBD Secretariat
Halima	Dube	CBD Women Caucus
Bruna	Campos	Center for International Environmental Law
Mary	Church	Center for International Environmental Law
Nancy	Marangu	Chemichemi Foundation
Abdelmenam	Mohamed	CMS Office
Doreen	Stabinsky	College of the Atlantic
Anna	de las Heras Carles	CREAF (Ecological and Forestry Applications Research Centre)
Alicia	Perez-Porro	CREAF
Sarah	Seabrook	Deep Ocean Stewardship Initiative
Julia	Kloos	Deutsche IPBES Koordinierungsstelle
Harriet	Bulkeley	Durham University
Yasuaki	Miyamoto	Earthday Everyday
Kyle Esperanza	Zuleta	East Asian–Australasian Flyway Partnership
Dalal	AlAwadhi	Environment Public Authority of Kuwait
Kavya	Chowdhry	ETC Group
Marcos	Filardi	ETC Group
Lilia	Maximova	FAKT Consult
Marc-Antoine	Malacquis	FOUR PAWS
Constance	Laureau	French Foundation for Biodiversity Research
Nadia	Manasfi	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
Débora	S. Raposo	GFBio e.V. - German Federation for Biological Data
An	Lambrechts	Greenpeace International
Mohan Vilas	Das	Govardhan Ecovillage
Mahima	Moolbharati	IFRS Foundation
Axel	Paulsch	Institute for Biodiversity Network e.V.
Qinru	Li	Institute of Finance and Sustainability
Fanglei	Ren	Institute of Finance and Sustainability
Tom	Dallison	International Coral Reef Initiative
Rie	Sako	Keidanren Nature Conservation Council (KNCC)
Raphaelle	Flint	Ledunfly Philanthropy
Carolina	Rozo	Minambiente
康輝	嶋	Ministry of Environment Japan, Climate Change Science and Adaptation Office
香澄	堀	Ministry of Environment Japan, Climate Change Science and Adaptation Office
Charlie	Gold	Natural History Museum London
Femy	Pinto	NTFP-EP Asia
Eva	Rahner	Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research
Jorge	Ventocilla	Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences
Kathryn	Brown	Royal Society of Wildlife Trusts
Uwamahoro	Henriette Peace	Rwanda
Manuel	Eckert	SIWI
Bethan	Laughlin	The Zoological Society of London
Radhika	Chatterjee	Third World Network
Akio	Yamamoto	Tsukuba Association Supporting Overseas PGR-activities
Melissa Heyne	De Kock	UN Environment Programme

Rosario	Gomez	UNEP-WCMC
Odirilwe	Selomane	University of Pretoria
Laura	Pereira	University of the Witwatersrand
Niels	Peters Williams	UNODC
Nicholas	King	Wilderness Foundation Africa
Solenne	Correard	Wise Ancestors
Meenal	Tatpati	Women4Biodiversity
Mwanahamisi	Singano	Women's Environment and Development Organization
Nilay	Dogulu	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
Solange	Njofon	WWF
Durrel	Halleson	WWF
Kate	Newman	WWF
Laurent	Some	WWF
Melissa	Dondyas	WWF
Etienne	Longe	WWF CAR
Rahma	Kivugo	WWF-Kenya
Neshmiya	A. Khan	WWF-Pakistan
Gershom	Pule	WWF - Zambia

16 July 2024

First name	Last name	Party/Organization
<i>Host/Organizers/Speakers</i>		
Prudence	Galega	Co-moderator - Cameroon
Scott	Wilson	Co-moderator - Canada
Senka	Barudanovic	SBSTTA Chair – Bosnia and Herzegovina
Sakhile	Silitshena	CBD Secretariat
Tristan	Tyrrell	CBD Secretariat
Annie	Cung	CBD Secretariat
<i>Representatives of Parties</i>		
Helena	Brown	Antigua and Barbuda
Daogo	Ouoba	Burkina Faso
Liza	Lima	Cabo Verde
Karin	Ponader	Canada
Sylvain	Gatti	Canada
Patrick	Spicer	Canada
Nadine	Templeman	Canada
Eduardo	Silva Besa	Chile
Juan	Gomez	Colombia
Diana	Pulido	Colombia
Manuela	Ruiz Reyes	Colombia
Claudia	Daza	Colombia
Emilce	Mora	Colombia
Ana Maria	Hernandez Salgar	Colombia
Dana	Delgado Álvarez	Colombia
Paola	Bernal	Colombia
Angela Patricia	Rivera Galvis	Colombia
Jeanne	N'Tain	Cote d'Ivoire
Jesus	Guerra	Cuba
Gabrielle	Larricq	France

Lennart	Kümper-Schlake	Germany
Taketo	Mori	Japan
Jasmin	Metzler	Luxembourg
Davies	Chogawana	Malawi
Luz	Ortiz	Mexico
José Ernesto	Carmona Gómez	Mexico
Diana	Lope	Mexico
Leonel	Álvarez	Mexico
Monica	Alegre	México
Mostafa	Madbouhi	Morocco
Maya	Hunt	New Zealand
Elizabeth	Cardenas	Peru
Roxana	Solis	Perú
David	Castro	Peru
Claudia	Zuleta del Solar	Peru
Silke	Campos	Peru
Barney	Kgope	South Africa
Anyia	Schlich-Davies	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Yusbelys	Belisario	Venezuela
Abigail	Naveda	Venezuela
Milton	Malaya	Zambia
Onismus	Chipfunde	Zimbabwe
<i>Organizations and others</i>		
Georgina	Catacora-Vargas	Academic Peasant Unit "Tiahuanacu" of the Bolivian Catholic University
Pierre	du Plessis	African Group of Negotiators on Biodiversity
Emmanuel	Siakilo	African Union Commission
Caroline	Tagwireyi	African Union Commission
Shannon	Wagner	Alberta Biodiversity Monitoring Institute
Cynthia	McClain	Alberta Biodiversity Monitoring Institute
Ana	Ovalle	ASO Consulting
Concha	Olmeda	ATECMA S.L.
Edda	Fernández	Avaaz Foundation as member of the CBD Women's Caucus
Rolando	Andrade	CAF
Hirotsugu	Takahashi	CBD Secretariat
Angélica	Atencio	CECODES
Sebastian	Gómez	CECODES
Liette	Vasseur	CEM-IUCN / Brock University
Linda	González	Censat Agua Viva - Friends of Earth Colombia
Mariana	Pinzon Cortes	Censat Agua Viva
Rhiannon	Crichton	CGIAR
Haruok	Okusu	CITES Secretariat
Marcello	Hernández-Blanco	Conservation Strategy Fund
Gia	Paola	Ducks Unlimited Canada
Cyril	Kormos	Earth Island Institute
Lesley	Craig	ECCC
Vilayphone	Vongpith	Eco-Future
Victoria	Lewarne	Environment and Climate Change Canada
Silvia	Ribeiro	ETC group

Mathilde	Mousson	European Commission
Chris	Pereira	FAO
Hien	Ngo	FAO
Aya	Idemitsu	FAO
Camila	Mercure	FARN
María Laura	Castillo Díaz	FARN
Nils	Bourland	Federal Public Service Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment / CERAC
Christine	Stortini	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
Nathalie	Morata	Fondation pour la Recherche sur la Biodiversité
Nele	Mariën	Friends of the Earth International
Lorena	Franco -Vidal	Fundación Natura (Colombia)
Mariana	Gomez	GAIA AMAZONAS
Angelica	Mosquera	GAIA AMAZONAS
Katie	Millette	GEO BON
Alejandra	Martínez	Geophysics Institute of Peru
Mariam	Akhtar-Schuster	German IPBES Coordination Office
Valentina	Figuera Martínez	Global Forest Coalition
Heather	Lee	Global Justice Ecology Project
Carlos	Hernández Mercado	Humboldt Institute - Colombia
Tamra	Gilbertson	IEN
David	Urrego	IICA
Matías	Mastrangelo	Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research
Margaux	Monfared	International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI)
Diana	Ruiz	Instituto Geofísico del Perú
Ken	Takahashi	Instituto Geofísico del Perú
Ivonne	Montes	Instituto Geofísico del Perú
Joel	Anicama	Instituto Geofísico del Perú
Adelaida	Aranibar	Instituto Geofísico del Peru
Nicole	Reyes	Instituto Geofísico del Perú
Fiorella Adriana	Vidal	IUCN
Greg	DJ	IUCN
Sandeep	Sengupta	IUCN
Cathy Yitong	Li	IUCN Climate Crisis Commission
Toshinori	Kawaguchi	Japan Wildlife Research Center
Carolina	Rozo	Minambiente
José Carlos	Chacaltana Mendoza	Ministerio de Desarrollo Agrario y Riego
Mario	Menendez	Ministerio del Ambiente de Perú
Yolanda	Guzmán Guzmán	Ministerio del Ambiente del Perú
Jose	Carrasco Montoya	Ministerio del Ambiente del Perú
Patricia	Patron	Ministerio del Ambiente del Perú
Sandra	Rodriguez	Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible de Colombia
Jerson Leonardo	González Umaña	Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible de Colombia
Allison	Del Rio	Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible de Colombia
Yusuke	Saito	Ministry of the Environment, Japan

Kamal	Rai	Nepal Indigenous Forum for Biodiversity, Society for Wetland Biodiversity Conservation Nepal, Indigenous Knowledge and Peoples Networks
Natalia	Torres	Norwegian Embassy in Colombia
Cargele	Masso	One CGIAR
Evelyn Ruth	Palomino Santos	profonanpe
Lola	Gomez	Proyecto ASL2- MINAM
David Ricardo	Florez Valencia	Rainforest Foundation Norway
Fiona	Dobson	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)
Terri	Johnson	San Diego Zoo Wildlife Alliance
Hannah	McPherson	San Diego Zoo Wildlife Alliance
Alejandra	Peters	Science Panel for the Amazon
Magda	Czyz	Society for the Protection of Underground Networks
Graham	von Maltitz	South African National Biodiversity Institute
Kelcie	Walther	SPUN
Ashanapuri	Hertz	Stockholm Resilience Centre
Mirna Ines	Fernandez Pradel	Third World Network
Gabi	Teren	The Endangered Wildlife Trust
Suzanne	Ozment	The Nature Conservancy
Bethan	Laughlin	The Zoological Society of London
Anne	Virnig	UNDP
Lea	Phillips	UNDP
Christina	Supples	UNDP
Marion	Marigo	UNDP
Luis	Saavedra	UNDP
Reda	Benhima	UNDP Morocco
Giannina	Vela	UNDP Peru
Kristin	Meyer	UNDRR
Melissa Heyne	De Kock	UN Environment Programme
Rosario	Gomez	UNEP-WCMC
Agnes	Vinblad	United States Council for International Business (USCIB)
Lisa	Levin	University of California
Julie	Topf	UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network
Sandra	Sanchez	VToujours
Laura	MacKenzie	Wetlands International
Mwanahamisi	Singano	Women's Environment and Development and Organization
Alejandra	Duarte	Women4Biodiversity
Ashley	Guardado	Women's Earth and Climate Action Network (WECAN)
Mariana	Liberman	Women of the Metis Nation
Risa	Smith	World Commission on Protected Areas
Nilay	Dogulu	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
Kate	Newman	WWF
Kum	Elvis Meh	WWF
Jacqueline	Kimeu	WWF Kenya
Jonathan	Odongo	WWF-Kenya
Agness Sililo	Musutu	WWF - Zambia
Aylin	Haas	-
Gary	Geller	-

Session 2:
29 July 2024

First name	Last name	Party/Organization
<i>Host/Organizers/Speakers</i>		
Prudence	Galega	Co-moderator - Cameroon
Scott	Wilson	Co-moderator - Canada
Senka	Barudanovic	SBSTTA Chair – Bosnia and Herzegovina
Sakhile	Silitshena	CBD Secretariat
Tristan	Tyrrell	CBD Secretariat
Annie	Cung	CBD Secretariat
<i>Representatives of Parties</i>		
Kelly	Hertenweg	Belgium
Sylvain	Gatti	Canada
András Márton	Rákóczi	Hungary
Vivien	Köböl-Benda Hu	Hungary
Emiko	Matsuda	Japan
Mamasheane	Motabotabo	Lesotho
Maya	Hunt	New Zealand
Kimberly Anne	Francisco	Philippines
Mitzi	Pamulaklakin	Philippines
Justyna	Filipowicz	Poland
Barney	Kgope	South Africa
Tshifhiwa	Munyai	South Africa
Amor	Torre-Marin Rando	Spain
<i>Organizations and others</i>		
Noor Fairuz	Shamsudin	BPAS
Johana	Peña	Censat Agua Viva
Nancy	Marangu	Chemichemi Foundation
Siiri	Makela	CITES
Haruko	Okusu	CITES
Anna	de las Heras Carles	CREAF (Ecological and Forestry Applications Research Centre)
Alexis	MacIsaac	Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Dalal	AlAwadhi	Environment Public Authority of Kuwait
Kaveri	Choudhury	ETC Group
Marcos	Filardi	ETC Group
Marc-Antoine	Malacquis	FOUR PAWS
Stefanie	Gastrow	German Aerospace Center (DLR) - DLR Project Management Agency
Mariam	Akhtar-Schuster	German IPBES Coordination Office
Nadia	Manasfi	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
Mohan Vilas	Das	Govardhan Ecovillage
KatieLee	Riddle	IIFB
Margaux	Monfared	International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI)
Silje	Heldt Zaltzman	International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA)
Axel	Paulsch	Institute for Biodiversity Network e.V.
沁儒	李	Institute of Finance and Sustainability

Carolina	Rozo	Minambiente
Bethan	Laughlin	The Zoological Society of London
Radhika	Chatterjee	Third World Network
Marion	Marigo	United Nations Development Programme
Niels	Peters Williams	UNODC
Uwamahoro	Henriette Peace	Rwanda
Ousseynou	Kasse	Sénégal
Martha Talamondjila	Naanda	WWF Namibia
Graham	von Maltitz	Private
Claudia	Schepp	"4 per 1000" Initiative

30 July 2024

First name	Last name	Party/Organization
<i>Host/Organizers/Speakers</i>		
Prudence	Galega	Co-moderator – Cameroon
Scott	Wilson	Co-moderator – Canada
Senka	Barudanovic	SBSTTA Chair – Bosnia and Herzegovina
Tristan	Tyrrell	CBD Secretariat
Annie	Cung	CBD Secretariat
<i>Representatives of Parties</i>		
Liza	Lima	Cabo Verde
Katherine	Dillistone	Canada
Krista	Locs	Canada
Eduardo	Silva Besa	Chile
Juan Sebastián	Gómez Martínez	Colombia
Angela	Rivera	Colombia
Manuela	Ruiz Reyes	Colombia
Jesus	Guerra	Cuba
Karin	Zaunberger	European Union
Mathieu	Rateau	France
Léa	Socheleau	France
Lennart	Kümper-Schlake	Germany
Diana	Lope	Mexico
Aram	Rodríguez de los Santos	Mexico
Heloïse	van Houten	Netherlands
Silke	Campos	Peru
Claudia	Zuleta del Solar	Peru
David	Castro	Peru
Berioska	Quispe	Peru
Lorraine	Tan	Singapore
Barney	Kgope	South Africa
Anya	Schlich-Davies	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Yusbelys	Belisario	Venezuela
<i>Organizations and others</i>		
Harrison	AjebeNnoko	AJESH
Cynthia	McClain	Alberta Biodiversity Monitoring Institute, University of Alberta
Ana	Ovalle	ASO Consulting

Edda	Fernandez	Avaaz Foundation/CBD Women's Caucus
Hirotsugu	Takahashi	CBD Secretariat
Fumiko	Nakao	CBD Secretariat
Francisco	de Tulio	CDP
Angélica	Atencio	Cecodes
Liette	Vasseur	CEM-IUCN / Brock University
Linda	González	Censat Agua Viva - Friends of Earth Colombia
Mariana	Pinzon Cortes	CENSAT AGUA VIVA
Cristina	López	Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
Victoria	Lewarne	Environment and Climate Change Canada
Milloni	Doshi	Environmental Defense Fund
Simone	Lovera	EPN Biomass Action Network
Lilia	Maximova	FAKT Consult
Camila	Mercure	FARN
Katie	Millette	GEO BON
Julia	Kloos	German IPBES Coordination Office
Valentina	Figuera Martínez	Global Forest Coalition (GFC)
Laura	Caicedo	Greenpeace International
Coraina	de la Plaza	HOME Alliance
David	Urrego	IICA
Diana	Ruiz	Instituto Geofísico del Perú
Donaji Monserrat	Ortiz Ortiz	Instituto Nacional de Ecología y Cambio Climático
Matías	Mastrangelo	Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research
Cathy Yitong	Li	IUCN Climate Crisis Commission
Wendy C.	Atieno	IUCN
Fiorella Adriana	Vidal	IUCN
Carolina	Rozo	Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible
Eliana	Hernández	Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible Colombia
Jose	Carrasco Montoya	Ministerio del Ambiente Perú
José Carlos	Chacaltana Mendoza	Ministerio de Desarrollo Agrario y Riego
Jennifer	Corpuz	Nia Tero
David Ricardo	Florez Valencia	Rainforest Foundation Norway
Kelcie	Walther	Society for the Protection of Underground Networks
Magda	Czyz	Society for the Protection of Underground Networks
Alexandra	Goossens-Ishii	Soka Gakkai International
Nadia	Sitas	SouthSouthNorth
Mariana	Liberman	Women of the Metis Nation
Ximena	Benard	TF
Suzanne	Ozment	The Nature Conservancy
Youssef	Bouchi	University of British Columbia
Sandra	Sanchez	VToujours
Mrinalini	Rai	Women4Biodiversity
Sophia	Lovato	Women's Earth and Climate Action Network (WECAN) International
Risa	Smith	World Commission on Protected Areas
Theresa	Schiller	WWF
Flavia	Martinelli	WWF-Brazil

Gary	Geller	-
Prina	Dayal	-

VI. Annex II: Shared resources

Tools and resources

A guide for Integrating Coral Reefs and Associated Ecosystems into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). <https://icriforum.org/documents/icri-coral-reefs-nbsaps/>

Australian Government, 2024. Tidal restoration of blue carbon ecosystems method. <https://cer.gov.au/schemes/australian-carbon-credit-unit-scheme/accu-scheme-methods/tidal-restoration-blue-carbon>

Belgium Government, Health Food Chain Safety Environment, 2023. The DNSH Principle. <https://www.health.belgium.be/en/dnsh-principle>

BESNet: Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Network. Inclusive Conversations: Pioneering a Human Rights-Based Approach to Biodiversity and Climate Action | Workshop 1: Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, Women and Youth. <https://www.besnet.world/events/inclusive-conversations-pioneering-a-human-rights-based-approach-to-biodiversity-and-climate-action-workshop-1-indigenous-peoples-local-communities-women-and-youth/>

Blue Carbon Canada. <https://www.bluecarboncanada.ca/>

BMUV: Federal Action Plan on Nature-based Solutions for Climate and Biodiversity – in summary, 2023. <https://www.bmuv.de/en/download/federal-action-plan-on-nature-based-solutions-for-climate-and-biodiversity-cabinet-decision-of-march-2023>

British Ecological Society, 2021. “Nature-based solutions for climate change in the UK: A report by the British Ecological Society”. <https://www.britishecologicalsociety.org/applied-ecology-resources/document/20210248435/>

Cancun Declaration on Mainstreaming the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity for Well-being, 2016. <https://www.cbd.int/cop/cop-13/hls/cancun%20declaration-en.pdf>

Cardona Santos et al. 2023. Mainstreaming revisited: Experiences from eight countries on the role of National Biodiversity Strategies in practice. Earth System Governance. Vol 16. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2589811623000149>

Catacora-Vargas, G. and others, “Governance approaches and practices in Latin America and the Caribbean for transformative change for biodiversity”, Project Documents (LC/TS.2022/203), Santiago, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2022. <https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/48542-governance-approaches-and-practices-latin-america-and-caribbean-transformative>

Climate Change: An introduction to climate change, greenhouse gasses and the climate change policy context in South Africa. <https://letsrespondtoolkit.org/climate-change/>

Conservation International, 2023. Advancing Priorities Through the Global Biodiversity Framework: Irrecoverable Carbon Ecosystems. https://cicloud.s3.amazonaws.com/docs/default-source/s3-library/publication-pdfs/advancing-priorities-for-the-gbf-irrecoverable-carbon-ecosystems-updated1-24-3.pdf?sfvrsn=a9e00b62_2

Convention on Biological Diversity, 2018. CBD/COP/DEC/14/3. Mainstreaming of biodiversity in the energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing sectors. <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-14/cop-14-dec-03-en.pdf>

Convention on Biological Diversity, 2016. CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/3. Strategic actions to enhance the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including with respect to mainstreaming and the integration of biodiversity within and across sectors. <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-13/cop-13-dec-03-en.pdf>

Convention on Wetlands (2024) Scaling up wetland conservation and restoration to deliver the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework: Guidance on including wetlands in National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs) to boost biodiversity and halt wetland loss and degradation. Ramsar Technical Report No. 12. Gland, Switzerland: Secretariat of the Convention on Wetlands. DOI: 10.69556/strp.tr12.24 <https://www.ramsar.org/document/scaling-wetland-conservation-restoration-deliver-kunming-montreal-global-biodiversity>

Convention on Wetlands, 2024. Webinar: Integrating Wetlands into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). <https://www.ramsar.org/webinar-integrating-wetlands-national-biodiversity-strategies-action-plans-nbsaps>

Cooperation for the Convention on Biological Diversity (CO-OP4CBD), <https://www.coop4cbd.eu/> including its training corner: <https://www.coop4cbd.eu/training-corner>

DEA and SANBI, 2017. Ecosystem Based Adaptation (EbA): Guidelines in South Africa. Department of Environmental Affairs, Pretoria, South Africa. <https://www.sanbi.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Ecosystem-based-Adaptation-EbA-Guidelines-Booklet.pdf>

Defra, 2023. Cost-effective restoration. <https://sciencesearch.defra.gov.uk/ProjectDetails?ProjectId=21250>

Dudley, N., and Stolton, S. (eds.). 2022. Best Practice in Delivering the 30x30 Target (2nd Edition, October 2022). The Nature Conservancy and Equilibrium Research. <https://www.thegpsc.org/knowledge-products/greening-cities/best-practice-delivering-30x30-target-protected-areas-and-other~:text=The%20target%2C%20agreed%20in%20December,effectively%20conserved%20and%20managed%20through>

ETC Group, 2024. Protect coastal and marine biodiversity from geoengineering. Briefing for delegates at SBSTTA 26. <https://etcgroup.org/content/protect-coastal-and-marine-biodiversity-geoengineering>

ETC Group, 2023. CBD needs to reinforce precaution against geoengineering to protect biodiversity and communities. Briefing for delegates at SBSTTA 25. <https://etcgroup.org/content/cbd-needs-reinforce-precaution-against-geoengineering-protect-biodiversity>

European Commission. European Digital Twin of the Ocean (European DTO). https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/funding/funding-opportunities/funding-programmes-and-open-calls/horizon-europe/eu-missions-horizon-europe/restore-our-ocean-and-waters/european-digital-twin-ocean-european-dto_en

FAO. Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems. <https://www.fao.org/giahs/en/>

FEBA - Friends of Ecosystem-based Adaptation. Working Group on Targets 8 & 11 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. <https://friendsofeba.com/targets-8-11-of-the-kunming-montreal-global-biodiversity-framework/>

Fondation pour la biodiversité. Rencontres IPBES-GIEC 2024. <https://www.fondationbiodiversite.fr/evenement/rencontres-ipbes-giec-2024/>

German Government, 2023. Federal Action Plan on Nature-based Solutions for Climate and Biodiversity – in summary. <https://www.bmu.de/en/download/federal-action-plan-on-nature-based-solutions-for-climate-and-biodiversity-cabinet-decision-of-march-2023>

Global Mangrove Watch. www.globalmangrovetwatch.org

IPBES-IPCC Co-Sponsored Workshop on Biodiversity and Climate Change. 2021. <https://www.ipbes.net/events/ipbes-ipcc-co-sponsored-workshop-biodiversity-and-climate-change>

IPCC, 2022: Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [H.-O. Pörtner, D.C. Roberts, M. Tignor, E.S. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, A. Alegría, M. Craig, S. Langsdorf, S. Löschke, V. Möller, A. Okem, B. Rama (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK and New York, NY, USA, 3056 pp., doi:10.1017/9781009325844. <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/>

IUCN. NAbSA: “Nature-based Solutions for climate Adaptation: Monitoring & Impact Evaluation”. <https://iucn.org/our-work/topic/nature-based-solutions-climate/nabsa-nature-based-solutions-climate-adaptation>

IUCN World Conservation Congress October 9–15, 2025 <https://www.iucn.org/our-union/iucn-world-conservation-congress?text=The%20next%20World%20Conservation%20Congress,between%20April%20and%20October%202024>

Leibniz Research Network Biodiversity. 10 Must Knows from Biodiversity Science 2024 <https://www.leibniz-biodiversitaet.de/en/mainnavigation/news/10-must-knows-from-biodiversity-science-2024>

Natural England, 2023. Nature Returns Programme. <https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5924090708492288>

Naturebase: Unlock nature’s potential to mitigate climate change with naturebase. <https://www.naturebase.org/>

Nature-based Solutions for Climate Change in the UK – A report by the British Ecological Society. 2021. <https://www.britishecologicalsociety.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/NbS-Report-Final-Updated-Feb-2022.pdf>

NDC Partnership. Guide to Including Nature in Nationally Determined Contributions. <https://ndcpartnership.org/knowledge-portal/climate-toolbox/guide-including-nature-nationally-determined-contributions>

Observatorio de Conocimiento Científico sobre Cambio Climático del Perú. <https://cienciaclimatica.igp.gob.pe>

Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (2019). Voluntary guidelines for the design and effective implementation of ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction and supplementary information. Technical Series No. 93. Montreal, 156 pages. <https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-93-en.pdf>

Society for the Protection of Underground Networks (SPUN). <https://www.spun.earth/>

SwedBio and Soka Gakkai International, 2023. Discussion Paper: Adopting a human rights-based approach to biodiversity and climate action. https://swed.bio/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/Adopting-a-Human-Rights-based-Approach-to-Biodiversity-and-Climate-Action_layouted_161023_FINAL.pdf

The Nature Conservancy and Equilibrium Research, 2023. Global Platform for Sustainable Cities - <https://www.thegpsc.org/knowledge-products/greening-cities/best-practice-delivering-30x30-target-protected-areas-and-other:~:text=The%20target%2C%20agreed%20in%20December,effectively%20conserved%20and%20managed%20through>

TRUA World summit on traditional knowledge related to biodiversity, 2024. <https://iifb-indigenous.org/home/tk-summit/>

UNEP WCMC, 2020. Strengthening Synergies: How action to achieve post-2020 global biodiversity conservation targets can contribute to mitigating climate change. <https://www.unep.org/resources/report/strengthening-synergies-achieve-biodiversity-goals>

UNEP Intergovernmental Consultations on Nature-Based Solutions. Outcome documents. 2023. <https://www.unep.org/about-un-environment/intergovernmental-consultations-nbs/outcome-documents>

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Global goal on adaptation. <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/gga>

Weichselgartner and Kaspersen, 2010. Barriers in the science-policy-practice interface: Toward a knowledge-action-system in global environmental change research. Global Environmental Change, Vol. 20, Issue 2. Pages 266-277. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378009001010>

Williams, J.M., Scott, S.E., Galbraith, C.A., Martay, B., Macphie, K.H., Hereward, H.F.R., Barton, M.G., Bowgen, K.M., Pearce-Higgins, J.W. & Robinson, R.A. 2023. Climate change and migratory species: a review of impacts, conservation actions, indicators and ecosystem services. JNCC, Peterborough, ISBN 978-0-86139-000-7. <https://hub.jncc.gov.uk/assets/9989a5a2-1745-4532-a9f4-92c0c50ca304>

WWF. NDCsWeWant. https://wwf.panda.org/discover/our_focus/climate_and_energy_practice/ndcs/

WWF, 2024. WWF checklist for the NDCs we want. <https://wwfint.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/1-ndc-checklist-portrait-2024-v4.pdf>

WWF, 2023. Breaking Silos: Enhancing synergies across NDCs and NBSAPs. <https://wwfint.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/breaking-silos-enhancing-synergies-between-ndcs-and-nbsaps.pdf>

WWF, 2023. The NBSAPs we need: WWF's criteria for ambitious NBSAPs. https://wwfint.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/wwf-nbsaps-we-need-2023_final.pdf
