



Convention on Biological Diversity

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**Kunming dialogue on collective progress in the
implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global
Biodiversity Framework in support of the global review**
Kunming, China, 7–9 September 2026
Item 3 (c) of the provisional agenda*
Group discussions

Means of implementation

I. Purpose of the session

1. The purpose of the present session is to explore the implications of the gaps and challenges related to the availability, timeliness, predictability and accessibility of the means of implementation for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

II. Introduction

2. The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework includes the recognition that adequate means of implementation are essential to its effective and full implementation. However, according to the global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Framework, while there has been some progress, the limited availability, timeliness and accessibility of means of implementation is a challenge that cuts across all areas of implementation of the Framework. Moreover, while this is a cross-cutting issue, some aspects of implementation are particularly constrained by the limited availability of means of implementation. For example, in national reports, Parties frequently noted that they lacked the means of implementation for monitoring and tracking implementation efforts and for coordinating with relevant stakeholders and lacked the required human resources and infrastructure to take effective action on the ground. Similarly, while Parties reported insufficient means of implementation for implementing actions identified in their national targets or national biodiversity strategies and action plans as a persistent and cross-cutting challenge, there was often insufficient detail provided in national reports on the issue. For example, there were few estimates of the amount of financial resources required to implement the Framework, and needs associated with capacity-building and technology transfer have generally been expressed in broad terms. This creates challenges in identifying both the priority areas for further support and the specific types of support that are needed, which, in turn, creates challenges in leveraging available mechanisms, such as regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres, to help to address gaps and challenges.

* [CBD/IMP/OM/2026/1/1](#).

III. Relevant key messages from the global report and links with the seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation

3. The relevant main message¹ from the global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is:

Key message 3: means of implementation

There have been some gains in domestic and international public finance, positive incentives for biodiversity, capacity-building and development, technology transfer and technical and scientific cooperation since the adoption of the Framework; however, less progress is reported in mobilizing and tracking private finance and in reducing incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity. Parties report that access to sufficient and timely means of implementation remains a barrier to implementation across the Framework.

4. The recommendation on planning, monitoring, reporting and review: global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (to be issued as recommendation 7/1), under the section entitled “means of implementation” ([CBD/SBI/7/L.10](#), draft decision A, para. 5 (c)), contains text that could help to inform discussions on this topic. For ease of reference, the relevant text is reproduced in annex II.

IV. Guiding questions

5. The guiding questions for the sessions of the dialogue on this topic are:

(a) Question 1: How has the lack of means of implementation affected your efforts in implementing the Framework? What aspects of implementation are particularly constrained by this lack, and how can these gaps and challenges be addressed?

(b) Question 2: What are priority areas for enhancing the means of implementation? Do you have estimates of the scale and the type of means of implementation required for implementation? What partnerships and enabling conditions could improve access to means of implementation?

¹ For ease of reference, the complete text of the key message is provided in annex I.

Annex I

Relevant text from the conclusion section of the draft global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework*

Key message 3: means of implementation

There have been some gains in domestic and international public finance, positive incentives for biodiversity, capacity-building and development, technology transfer and technical and scientific cooperation since the adoption of the Framework; however, less progress is reported in mobilizing and tracking private finance and in reducing incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity. Parties report that access to sufficient and timely means of implementation remains a barrier to implementation across the Framework.

Goal D of the Framework defines the need for adequate means of implementation to fully implement the Framework. Parties have identified national targets aligned with Target 19, as well as Targets 18 and 20 of the Framework as being most strongly associated with Goal D, followed by Targets 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22 and 23. As demonstrated in the target-by-target analysis, in general these global targets have some of the largest gaps in terms of collective scope and ambition.

Targets 15, 16, 18 and 19 scored among the lowest of all targets of the Framework in terms of the self-assessment of progress by Parties. Based on the data reported by Parties in relation to the assessment of collective progress towards Target 19, the 2025 milestone of US\$ 20 billion per year in total biodiversity-related international financial resources was likely not met; however, a definitive assessment will only be possible once complete data through to 2025 has been reported.

Some of the challenges highlighted by Parties relate to the scale, timeliness and availability of means of implementation, as well as how means of implementation are aligned with the Framework. Additionally, challenges are reported in relation to biodiversity-specific finance data, including gaps in disaggregated information on recipients, and in target-level finance data. Many Parties report shortages of financial and human resources, limited institutional and technical capacity and difficulties accessing or deploying technology. Developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States, are more likely to have reflected gaps in the means of implementation in their national reports. Additionally, national reports highlight that indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, subnational governments and other actors often lack sufficient resources to support or scale up their contributions to the implementation of the Framework. Successful practices and opportunities for improving means of implementation were identified by Parties, including strengthened policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks; improved alignment of public and private financial flows with biodiversity objectives; reform of incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity; expanded access to finance, capacity-building, technology transfer and technical and scientific cooperation; and greater collaboration across sectors, actors and existing international initiatives to maximize impact and support equitable implementation of the Framework.

Possible non-prescriptive approaches

- Investing in robust public policy, regulatory frameworks, safeguards and accountability mechanisms, including for taxonomies, disclosure frameworks and other financial instruments where appropriate, could both support resource mobilization and better align economic systems with biodiversity objectives. The consistent integration of biodiversity considerations into economic decision-making and aligning the

* The full text of the draft global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is available in document [CBD/SBSTTA/28/2/Add.1/Rev.1](#), while the summary, conclusions and key messages of the global report are available in document [CBD/SBSTTA/28/2/Add.3-CBD/SBI/7/2/Add.1](#). The final report will be issued as a document of the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

methodologies used by businesses, financial institutions and other actors with the objectives and indicators of the Framework could support improved coordination and long-term systemic change.

- Blended finance approaches and other innovative financing mechanisms could help mobilize additional resources, while supporting measurable biodiversity outcomes and equitable benefit-sharing.
- Parties could leverage a whole-of-society approach building on the recognition and integration of the contributions and commitments of actors other than national Governments to implementation and by improving the way in which different actors, including indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, can access adequate finance.
- Parties could increase efforts to identify and then eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, in a proportionate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, and to scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
- Parties may benefit from enhancing capacity around resource mobilization and monitoring. Such efforts would allow for the identification of options for upscaling capacity-building and development, knowledge and information-sharing with different actors, technology transfer and technical and scientific cooperation, including through improved regional and subregional mechanisms. The regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres established through the Convention, or other regional mechanisms, could play a particularly important role in this respect.
- Work under the Convention on resource mobilization, incentives, capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer could take the findings of the global report into account, as well as needs identified in national reports, in designing actions aimed at addressing gaps in the means of implementation.
- Knowledge-sharing, matchmaking and South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation could be upscaled, including potentially through the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres.
- Building on existing initiatives under the Convention and its Protocols, biodiversity-related conventions, other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, international organizations and processes could improve coherence, reduce duplication and maximize the impact of available resources.

Annex II

Relevant text from draft decision A on the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, as contained in document [CBD/SBI/7/L.10](#) of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation*

The Conference of the Parties,

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5. *Highlights* the fact that, as indicated in the global report, the review has revealed both progress and gaps in implementation, in particular:

...

(c) Means of implementation

- (i) Means of implementation remain below what is required for the full and effective implementation of the Framework, especially for developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States;
- (ii) Since the adoption of the Framework, there has been some, albeit uneven, progress across Parties in domestic and international public finance, positive incentives for biodiversity, capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology and technical and scientific cooperation;
- (iii) Collectively, limited progress has been made in mobilizing and tracking private sector finance and positive incentives and in reducing incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity;
- (iv) The lack of availability of sufficient and timely means of implementation was identified as the most common barrier to implementation, especially by developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States;

...

Strengthening means of implementation

[23. *Recognizes*][*Recalls*] that the full and effective implementation of the Framework relies [inter alia] on [having] the [necessary][provision of][adequate] means of implementation, including [adequate, predictable and easily accessible] financial resources, capacity, technology and technical and scientific resources and that gaps in means of implementation are the most common barriers for the full and effective implementation of the Framework, especially for developing country Parties, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, [and countries with economies in transition] as noted in paragraph 5;]

[24. *Invites* Parties, on a voluntary basis and as appropriate, to identify specific priorities to implement their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and corresponding means of implementation necessary, and, to reflect these needs in relevant plans and policies and to share that information, where relevant and appropriate;]

25. *Encourages* Parties, in accordance with national circumstances, priorities and capabilities, to mobilize domestic and international public and private finance for biodiversity in alignment with the needs

* The text in the present annex has been lifted from document [CBD/SBI/7/L.10](#), without changes, and will be issued as recommendation 7/1 of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation after formal editing. It is provided for information only and is not for discussion or negotiation during the dialogue. It should also be noted that document [CBD/SBI/7/L.10](#) incorporates the text of recommendation 28/1 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.

and priorities identified in paragraph 5, [including through reducing perverse incentives, including subsidies harmful to biodiversity];

26. [*Urges*][*Encourages*][*Invites*] developed country Parties, and invites other Parties in a position to do so, on a voluntary basis, as well as other Governments, multilateral and bilateral agencies and funds and other relevant organizations to increase their support, including through [the provision of] [new,] adequate, predictable and timely means of implementation in an easily accessible manner, including by simplifying access procedures and strengthening country ownership of supported activities and to continue to provide transparent information on the resources provided [and on the extent to which they have addressed the needs and priorities identified by] [Parties, especially for][to] developing country Parties, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, [and countries with economies in transition];

27. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to enhance the provisioning of adequate, predictable, timely and transparent means of implementation in an easily accessible manner to developing country Parties, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition including by simplifying access procedures and strengthening country ownership of activities to support the Framework in accordance with national biodiversity strategies and action plans and to share through existing reporting arrangements and without creating additional burdens, detailed [and disaggregated] information on the resources provided and how they address the needs and priorities identified by Parties through their projects, without prejudice to the process established under decision[s] 16/34 [and 17/--];

28. *Also requests* the Global Environment Facility and its implementing agencies, including the United Nations Development Programme in the context of BioFin, to expedite the support to all eligible Parties on their enabling support activities for the development of biodiversity finance plans, in order to unlock financial resources for the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans as described in decision 15/7;

[29. *Encourages* Parties, and invites other Governments, multilateral and bilateral agencies and funds and other organizations to address [persistent gaps in equity, inclusion and] access to means of implementation, [including [improving access to and increasing financial resources for indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth]][direct access to financial resources].][in particular, for indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth];]

30. *Invites* relevant organizations, including the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres, to continue to provide support for strengthening of capacity-building and development initiatives and addressing gaps and challenges at the national and subnational levels;

...
