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Item 12 of the provisional agenda*

Mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors

Supplementary information on the progress report and structured overview on biodiversity mainstreaming**

Note by the Secretariat

I. Introduction

1. Pursuant to paragraph 6 (e) (i) of decision [16/13](#), the Secretariat prepared a structured overview of the good practices, tools, mechanisms, guidance and relevant solutions to support biodiversity mainstreaming within and across sectors, under both the Convention and other processes. This structured overview was produced on the basis of submissions received by Parties and Observers in response to notification [2025-148](#), and was made available through document CBD/SBI/7/12.
2. Paragraph 6 (f) of decision [16/13](#) requested the Executive Secretary to prepare a progress report providing an overview of activities undertaken by the Secretariat in support of biodiversity mainstreaming, including activities related to regional and subregional dialogues, collaboration with relevant partners and institutions, the dissemination of good practices and tools and capacity-building and development. This progress report was also made available through document CBD/SBI/7/12.
3. The present information note contains additional information on the activities undertaken by the Secretariat in support of biodiversity mainstreaming since COP 16 (section II), as well as supplementary information on the structured overview of good practices, tools, mechanisms, guidance, and relevant solutions to support biodiversity mainstreaming (section III).

II. Additional information on the activities undertaken by the Secretariat in support of biodiversity mainstreaming

4. This section builds on the progress report on activities undertaken by the Secretariat to support biodiversity mainstreaming, available in document CBD/SBI/7/12. It provides additional information on activities carried out by the Secretariat in direct response to the requests addressed to the Executive Secretary pursuant to paragraph 6 (f) of decision [16/13](#).

1. Regional and subregional dialogues

5. Paragraph 6 (a) of decision [16/13](#) requested the Secretariat to integrate biodiversity mainstreaming into regional and subregional dialogue meetings in support of the implementation of the Framework, including by identifying challenges and scientific, technical and technological gaps

* [CBD/SBI/7/1](#).

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

that may undermine the capacity of countries to support mainstreaming and ensure just transitions, in particular in developing countries. In response to this request, the Secretariat has worked to integrate biodiversity mainstreaming considerations across regional and subregional dialogues, including those related to biodiversity monitoring and reporting. While the extent to which mainstreaming was addressed varied across dialogues, a number of them provided opportunities to highlight challenges and scientific, technical and technological gaps that may affect the capacity of countries to support biodiversity mainstreaming. Highlights of these discussions are set out below.

6. The regional dialogue on biodiversity monitoring and reporting for countries in Central Asia and Eastern Europe, held from 25 to 28 November 2025 in Yerevan, Armenia, focussed on biodiversity and health. Participants discussed the interlinkages between biodiversity and health policies and their integration into national plans and programmes, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans, drawing on existing tools such as the Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health. Participants emphasized the importance of integrating biodiversity considerations across other relevant sectors, including not only health, but also agriculture, spatial planning, energy, water and forestry. They identified persistent challenges, related to political awareness and support, cross-sectoral coordination, advocacy, and the availability of scientific data and information to support decision-making. The need for strengthened national coordination mechanisms was also highlighted. Participants also identified practical entry points for advancing the integration of biodiversity and health considerations into targets related to protection, conservation and nature's contributions to people, for example through the mapping of ecosystems that provide health-related ecosystem services.¹

7. At the regional dialogue on biodiversity monitoring and reporting for francophone African countries, held between 3-5 September 2025 in Yaoundé, Cameroon, participants noted the lack of mainstreaming as one of the challenges for the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans. Specifically, Parties noted the limited mainstreaming of biodiversity into sectoral policies as a key challenge.²

8. Mainstreaming elements were also referenced in other regional and subregional dialogues that dealt with issues beyond challenges and scientific, technical and technological gaps. For instance, at the regional dialogue for member States of the Southern African Development Community of the East African Community on the update or revision of national and regional biodiversity strategies and action plans, held between 19-23 May 2025 in Cape Town, Republic of South Africa, participants exchanged experiences on the integration of biodiversity considerations into agrifood systems and national biodiversity strategy and action plans, including key milestones emerging from the mainstreaming process.³

2. Collaboration with relevant convention secretariats, organizations and institutions

9. Paragraph 6 (b) of decision [16/13](#) requested the Secretariat to strengthen collaboration with relevant convention secretariats, organizations and institutions and foster collaboration and cooperation, as appropriate, among relevant processes and programmes in order to make available the information, expertise and relevant technologies needed, including in relation to transition plans, to achieve biodiversity mainstreaming at all levels. In response to this request, the Secretariat has strengthened collaboration with relevant convention secretariats, organizations and institutions, as well as with partners engaged in a range of complementary processes and initiatives to support

¹ The full report of the regional dialogue on biodiversity monitoring and reporting with a focus on biodiversity and health for countries in Central Asia and Eastern Europe is available in document [CBD/NBSAP/OM/2025/5/2](#).

² The full report of the regional dialogue on biodiversity monitoring and reporting for francophone African countries is available in document [CBD/NBSAP/OM/2025/3/2](#) (in French only).

³ The full report of the regional dialogue for member States of the Southern African Development Community of the East African Community on the update or revision of national and regional biodiversity strategies and action plans is available in document [CBD/NBSAP/OM/2025/1/2](#).

biodiversity mainstreaming across sectors. Examples of such collaboration are provided in the non-exhaustive list below.

Cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme and MEAs

10. The Secretariat has cooperated with the United Nations Environment Programme and other multilateral environmental agreements in the context of the Bern Process.⁴ This includes the Bogis-Bossey expert workshop, held in Panama City from 20 to 24 October 2025, which aimed to catalyse the contributions of MEAs to the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.⁵

11. Among several agenda items, participants of the Bogis-Bossey workshop discussed how the Bern Process can best support the global review and KMGBF implementation. Participants suggested that the Bern Process could convene focused technical exchanges (“deep dives”) with expert input and mutual learning that could be held on suggested topics relating to targets or cross-cutting elements of the KMGBF, such as specific targets, clusters of targets, and mainstreaming of biodiversity across government and sector agendas.

12. During discussions on priorities for the next phase of the Bern Process, participants noted that mainstreaming and synergies should be addressed together while recognizing that they represent distinct concepts. Participants also suggested developing joint initiatives and capacity-building programmes, noting that these could benefit from merging bodies and processes, including the new Subsidiary Body on Article 8j and Other Provisions of the CBD Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and the growing momentum on cross-cutting considerations such as gender and biodiversity mainstreaming.

Cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

13. The Secretariat has collaborated extensively with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Considering the cross-cutting nature of this collaboration with FAO, specific examples of sector-specific joint work are provided in sub-section 4 below.

Cooperation with intergovernmental bodies relevant to sectors active in marine and coastal areas, including through the Sustainable Ocean Initiative Global Dialogue

14. In decision [16/17](#), the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to enhance cooperation with competent organizations with regard to the issues listed in the annex to the decision, including the mainstreaming of marine and coastal biodiversity into economic activities and sectors not addressed under previous decisions, while also promoting collaboration under relevant intergovernmental processes. The Executive Secretary was further requested to continue collaboration with international and regional intergovernmental bodies and initiatives to strengthen cross-sectoral cooperation at the regional and global scales in support of the implementation of the KMGBF, including through the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) Global Dialogue with Regional Seas Organizations and Regional Fishery Bodies.

15. The SOI Global Dialogue aims to strengthen cross-sectoral cooperation across intergovernmental bodies and processes at regional and global levels on issues related to biodiversity, fisheries, and other relevant sectors, in order to advance global ocean-related goals and targets, including those under the KMGBF and the Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction.

⁴ The Bern Process is an informal party-led arrangement for cooperation among biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements in the context of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. In its decision 15/13, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary and encouraged Parties to actively engage in the Bern Process.

⁵ The full report of the Bogis-Bossey expert workshop can be found in document [CBD/SBSTTA/27/INF/15](#).

16. The SOI Global Dialogue intersessional workshop, which was convened from 7 to 8 June 2025 in Théoule-sur-Mer, France, addressed recent developments in regional cross-sectoral cooperation, as well as key challenges and opportunities, including progress in the implementation of the KMGBF in the fisheries sector.

17. The Executive Secretary was further requested to continue the cooperation with the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the United Nations Secretariat and organizations with competence in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction, as appropriate, and convene an expert workshop on opportunities for specific areas, including cross-sectoral areas, of scientific and technical work conducted under the Convention to contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction.

18. The expert workshop, convened from 2 to 5 December 2025 in Bergen, Norway, discussed, *inter alia*, the mainstreaming of biodiversity considerations, including the ecosystem approach, into sectors active in areas beyond national jurisdiction. Discussions also covered opportunities to strengthen collaboration, including through the development of sector-specific guidance to support biodiversity mainstreaming in the context of the KMGBF targets as well as developing various guidance for assessing cumulative impacts on biodiversity resulting from multiple sectoral pressures in the open ocean and deep sea.⁶

Cooperation with the Republic of Korea to support the Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative

19. Over the last biennium, the Secretariat has continued to support the “Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative” (FERI) funded by the Republic of Korea. This initiative was designed to assist developing country Parties in their forest and ecosystem restoration efforts through a series of regional capacity building workshops, the development of technical knowledge products, and direct financial and technical support to pilot restoration projects.⁷ With a view to supporting Target 2 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, FERI has worked to strengthen country capacities to mainstream restoration across sectors.

20. Between 26-28 August 2025, in Seoul, Republic of Korea, the Secretariat, alongside the Korea Forest Service, organized the global workshop on the Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative.⁸ The workshop brought together experts from Parties in the fields of forest biodiversity and ecosystem restoration, as well as stakeholders involved in implementation of forest restoration activities at national or regional levels, to identify priority areas and implementation modalities for FERI for the period 2026–2030 in alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Mainstreaming biodiversity was referenced on several occasions during the workshop.

21. Upon the conclusion of the workshop, participants made recommendations for the next phase of the FERI. Among these recommendations, it was suggested that the FERI should support countries in the development or implementation of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, focusing this support on mainstreaming the forestry sector within national or regional strategies and plans.

Cooperation within the Collaborative Partnership on Forests

22. In its decision [16/35](#), the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to strengthen collaboration within the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) to support the coherent implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017-2030 (UNSPF), the Convention, and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. As a member of the CPF, the Secretariat has participated in several joint initiatives (JI) in cooperation with other members of the Partnership.

⁶ The full report of the expert workshop is available in document [CBD/MCB/WS/2025/1/2](#).

⁷ More information on the FERI is available in document [UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/19](#).

⁸ The full report of the global workshop on the Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative held in Seoul, Republic of Korea, between 26-28 August 2025, is available in document [CBD/FB/WS/2025/1/2](#).

23. In the context of mainstreaming, the “Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the Global Forest Goals Harnessing Complementarities and addressing Fragmentation in the Global Forest Agenda” joint initiative was launched in 2025 and is jointly led by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests, and FAO.

24. This joint initiative aims to assist countries in enhancing understanding of the role of conservation and sustainable use of forests in the KMGBF goals and targets and the interlinkages of the UNSPF, its Global Forest Goals (GFGs), and other forest-related instruments, including by supporting the mainstreaming of biodiversity in the forestry sector. The work under this JI has resulted in publications, case studies, and several regional assessments.⁹

Cooperation with ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability

25. The Secretariat and ICLEI have collaborated to strengthen the integration of biodiversity considerations into local and subnational planning and decision-making processes and to ensure that the progress and commitments made by cities and local and subnational governments are reflected in the global review of collective progress towards implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. In this regard, the CitiesWithNature and RegionsWithNature initiatives work to ensure that these perspectives are reflected by serving as recognised platforms where cities and regions can report their contributions to both the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans.¹⁰

26. In celebration of the International Day for Biological Diversity 2025, the Secretariat collaborated with ICLEI to co-host the webinar “Integrating Biodiversity and Urban Development: Subnational Action towards Harmony with Nature and Sustainable Development.” This webinar focused on the role of cities and regions in integrating biodiversity into land use and spatial planning, with particular attention to SDG 11 and KMGBF Target 12 on biodiversity-inclusive urban development. The discussion emphasized the need for faster, coordinated action across all levels of government, stronger alignment between development and biodiversity policies, and greater cooperation among UN processes. The session highlighted partnerships with civil society, the private sector, and other stakeholders as essential to building sustainable, resilient, and biodiverse cities and regions by 2030, and included the Executive Secretary of the Convention, as well as the Deputy Executive Secretary of ICLEI, as speakers.

27. The Secretariat, in close collaboration with ICLEI, Regions4, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the California Global Biodiversity Alliance, launched the webinar series “Navigating the Convention on Biological Diversity: what local and subnational governments need to know.” This webinar series aims to build capacity and strengthen engagement with local and subnational governments ahead of COP17.

28. The first session of this series, “Foundations for local and subnational engagement in the CBD,” was held on 6 May 2026, and introduced participants to the structure and processes of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Two additional webinars are planned prior to COP-17, focusing on localizing implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and preparations for the ninth Summit for subnational Governments and Cities, as well as local and subnational engagement leading up to COP17.¹¹ These webinars are part of the broader Communities of Practice webinar series launched by the Secretariat pursuant to decision [16/13](#).

3. Communities of Practice webinar series

⁹ Further information on the work conducted by the Secretariat within the CPF, as well as further details on the work under the highlighted joint initiative, can be found in document [CBD/SBSTTA/27/INF/10](#).

¹⁰ More information on the CitiesWithNature and RegionsWithNature initiatives are available at <https://citieswithnature.org/> and <https://regionswithnature.org/>.

¹¹ More information on ICLEI’s webinar series is available here: <https://www.cbd.int/mainstreaming/CoP/Subnationals.shtml>.

29. As requested by paragraph 6 (e) (ii) of decision [16/13](#), the Secretariat has established a Communities of Practice webinar series to foster peer-to-peer learning, facilitate the exchange of experiences and lessons learned, and support the dissemination of good practices, tools, mechanisms and guidance relevant to biodiversity mainstreaming within and across sectors. The series brings together government representatives, international organizations, civil society, business and finance sector representatives and interested stakeholders.¹²

30. Through notification [2026-043](#) of 1 May 2026, the Secretariat launched the Communities of Practice webinar series and invited Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth organizations, subnational and local governments, as well as relevant stakeholders, including communities of practice, existing networks, non-governmental organizations, and private sector entities, to participate in the webinar series.

31. The first webinar in the series pre-dated the official launch, being held on 4 December 2025. Focusing on the infrastructure sector, this session was co-hosted by the Secretariat, the Nature Conservancy and the World Wildlife Fund.¹³

32. On 6 May 2026, the Secretariat and the Ellen MacArthur Foundation co-hosted the webinar “Scaling action for nature: how the circular economy can help to implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.” This webinar marked the official launch of the Communities of Practice webinar series and highlighted the potential of the circular economy to serve as an important tool for achieving the Goals and Targets of the KMGBF. This session was opened by the Executive Secretary of the Convention, Astrid Schomaker, and included speakers from the Government of Brazil and several non-government organizations.¹⁴

33. On 26 May 2026, the Secretariat, the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) and the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) co-hosted the webinar “Enabling the mining sector to take action on biodiversity.” The webinar highlighted how different actors can help create enabling conditions for the responsible management of biodiversity in the mining sector. It included speakers from businesses, standard setters, and intergovernmental organizations, as well as a representative from the Government of the Republic of South Africa.¹⁵

34. On 2 June 2026, the Secretariat hosted the webinar “From Cali to Yerevan: mobilizing nature finance for a biodiversity-positive future.” With a focus on the finance sector, this session highlighted the outcomes and lessons from COP 16 and facilitated discussion on potential finance and priorities relating to biodiversity finance for COP-17. This webinar included speakers from a range of multinational development banks, NGOs, and intergovernmental organizations, as well as the former Minister of Culture of Colombia, Angelica Mayolo.¹⁶

35. On 9 June 2026, the Secretariat, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Fisheries Expert Group of the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management co-hosted the webinar “Fisheries and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework: strengthening engagement across fishery value chains, from catch to consumers.” The webinar served as a forum to explore how fisheries actors, and in particular the private sector, can better align with and actively contribute to the effective implementation of the KMGBF. This session included speakers from the private sector, NGOs, and intergovernmental organizations, as well as a representative from the Government of Brazil.¹⁷

¹² More information on the Secretariat’s Communities of Practice webinar series is available here: <https://www.cbd.int/mainstreaming/CoP.shtml>.

¹³ The recording of the first session in the Communities of Practice webinar series on infrastructure, titled “building biodiversity into the infrastructure sector,” is available [here](#).

¹⁴ Further information on the circular economy webinar, as well as the session’s recording, is available [here](#).

¹⁵ Further information on the mining webinar, as well as the session’s recording, is available [here](#).

¹⁶ Further information on the finance webinar, as well as the session’s recording, is available [here](#).

¹⁷ Further information on the fisheries webinar, as well as the session’s recording, is available [here](#).

36. On 16 June 2026, the Secretariat, the International Tropical Timber Organization, the Forest Stewardship Council, and the Sustainable Forestry Initiative co-hosted the webinar “The Business of Biodiversity: mainstreaming sustainable practices in the forestry sector.” The webinar explored practical experiences, policy approaches, tools and partnerships that can support the integration of biodiversity considerations into forest-related planning, management and value chains. It included speakers from the private sector, NGOs, and intergovernmental organizations, as well as representatives of the Governments of Kenya, Sweden, and Finland.¹⁸

37. The Secretariat has announced future webinars as part of the Communities of Practice webinar series, focusing, *inter alia*, on the trade, aquaculture, and agriculture sectors. Further updates on future sessions of the Communities of Practice webinar series will be regularly provided on the [Secretariat’s website](#).

4. Other relevant sector-specific and cross-sectorial activities including capacity-building and development

38. Mainstreaming-relevant activities have been conducted by the Secretariat within and across the key sectors identified in decision [16/13](#). This section provides an overview of these activities.

Forestry

39. In its decision [16/12](#), the Conference of the Parties requested the Secretariat to conduct a strategic review and analysis of the programmes of work of the Convention in the context of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Pursuant to these requests, the Secretariat invited Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant organizations to submit views on the strategic review and analysis of the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity vis-à-vis its alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.¹⁹ The Secretariat subsequently undertook a strategic review and analysis of the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity to prepare a draft update of the expanded programme of work.

40. The strategic review and analysis identified the level of alignment of the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The analysis reviewed relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties and analysed information from other sources including global assessments, reports of various organizations and peer-reviewed scientific literature.

41. The strategic review noted that the programme of work on forest biodiversity remains broadly relevant to Parties as advice on sustainable forest management. It identified opportunities for updates to better align with the KMGBF and be fully integrated into the processes established under the Convention and the Framework, such as capacity-building and development. Moreover, the strategic review and analysis suggested that the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity could also be used to guide and strengthen collaboration, cooperation, and biodiversity mainstreaming between different sectors and actors at national, regional and international levels.

42. These findings have been reflected in SBSTTA recommendation [27/5](#) on the strategic review of and update to the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity in the context of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. As referenced in the Annex (Supplement to the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity), the SBSTTA recommends that Parties consider complementary activities to the expanded programme of work in alignment with Target 14: strengthen cross-sector efforts and mainstream forest biodiversity into policies, strategies and measures, including national forest strategies.

¹⁸ Further information on the forestry webinar, as well as the session’s recording, is available [here](#).

¹⁹ The full document providing information related to the review of and potential updates to the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity in the context of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is available in [CBD/SBSTTA/27/INF/9](#).

Biodiversity and Health

43. In its decision [16/19](#) on biodiversity and health, the Conference of the Parties adopted the Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health, with the objective of supporting Parties and other Governments, relevant organizations and initiatives, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, children, youth, the private sector and other stakeholders in mainstreaming biodiversity and health interlinkages into national policies, strategies, programmes and accounts.²⁰ To facilitate its implementation, the Global Action Plan established a series of voluntary actions that may be taken by Governments and other actors to mainstream biodiversity and health interlinkages.

44. Among its list of general voluntary actions, the Global Action Plan calls for Governments and other actors to promote the mainstreaming of biodiversity and health interlinkages into several sectors and processes, including: strategies related to sectors with significant impact on biodiversity; national biodiversity strategies and action plans; plans for mental health, nutrition, farming, non-communicable disease control and childhood development; and economic and sustainable development policies, policies related to animal and plant health, disaster risk reduction, relief and recovery, pandemic prevention, preparedness and response action plans, and policies on sustainability in the health sector.

45. The Global Action Plan also provides a set of actions for mainstreaming biodiversity and health interlinkages into the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. This comprehensive set of actions is available in document [CBD/COP/DEC/16/19](#).

46. The Secretariat has undertaken activities to support the uptake of the Global Action Plan, including by holding an information webinar on the Global Action Plan and mainstreaming biodiversity and health interlinkages on 25 March 2025.²¹ The webinar aimed to raise awareness of the importance of the Plan and highlight the critical connections between human well-being and a healthy environment. In total, 339 participants attended the webinar, which included a range of organizations and initiatives partnering with the Secretariat to deliver presentations showcasing how the Plan supports their respective areas of work.

Fisheries

47. The Secretariat conducted various activities, including under the Sustainable Ocean Initiative, to support the mainstreaming of biodiversity in the fisheries sector and to strengthen the contribution of the fisheries sector to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and to the effective implementation of, the KMGBF.

48. Activities under the Sustainable Ocean Initiative, including the Global Dialogue, regional and national capacity-building workshops, and special events on the margins of international meetings and processes, put a strong emphasis on integrating biodiversity considerations across sectors and on promoting integrated approaches to conserve and sustainably manage marine and coastal resources.

49. These activities addressed, *inter alia*, the identification and implementation of other effective area-based conservation measures in the marine fisheries sector, the integration of biodiversity considerations into fisheries management and decision-making processes, and the promotion of an ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management.

50. The Secretariat has also collaborated with FAO, regional fishery bodies and other organizations with respect to mainstreaming biodiversity into sustainable fisheries management. This has included the Secretariat's engagement in other intergovernmental processes relevant to fisheries, contribution to the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Technical Paper on the role of aquaculture in the

²⁰ The full Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health can be found in the Annex of document [CBD/COP/DEC/16/19](#).

²¹ See www.cbd.int/health/currentactivities for details and a recording of the webinar.

implementation of the KMGBF,²² as well as the Sustainable Ocean Initiative Global Dialogue (as noted in sub-section 2).

Agriculture

51. The Secretariat has conducted several activities on the interlinkages between biodiversity and agriculture over the last biennium, including work under the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity and the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators. In the context of agriculture, the Secretariat's work has also included extensive collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

52. The Plan of Action (2020–2030) for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity was adopted through decision [15/28](#) as an instrument for supporting the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework on a voluntary basis and in accordance with national circumstances and priorities. Its overall objectives include mainstreaming soil biodiversity science, knowledge and understanding into public policies, fostering coordinated action to invest in soil biodiversity assessments, and promoting investment in soil biodiversity research, monitoring and assessment.

53. Decision [15/28](#) also invited FAO, through the framework of the Global Soil Partnership, to facilitate the implementation of the Plan of Action (2020–2030) for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity. Progress made in the implementation of the Action Plan, including progress towards implementing the Action Plan's policy coherence and mainstreaming element, was reported in document [CBD/SBSTTA/27/INF/14](#).

54. The Secretariat has been engaged in supporting Parties in the implementation of the Plan of Action 2018-2030 for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators (IPI).²³ To celebrate the 25th anniversary of the IPI, the Secretariat launched the "IPI 25 Campaign" highlighting global action undertaken in the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of pollinator diversity and their habitats, including the adoption of enabling policies and strategies, field-level implementation, taxonomic information on pollinators and citizen science, civil society and private sector engagement, and monitoring, research, and assessment.

55. As part of the activities under Element 3 to support public awareness-raising, a commemorative website and video were prepared. A detailed campaign report on the 25th Anniversary of the International Pollinators Initiative was released by the Secretariat summarizing the first two weeks of the campaign, between 16-28 October 2025.²⁴

56. In decision [14/6](#), Parties acknowledged the role of FAO in leading and facilitating the implementation of the Plan of Action 2018-2030 for the IPI. The Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, at its twentieth session, recommended that FAO invite its Members and other potential partners, including the Secretariat, to a meeting to consider next steps in the establishment of a global pollinator platform that responds to the priorities and needs identified in Background Study Paper No. 72,²⁵ and builds upon the IPI and other relevant initiatives. This meeting is expected to be held at the Global Pollinator Conference from 16 to 17 September 2026, at FAO Headquarters in Rome, Italy.

²² Bowser, L., Himes-Cornell, A., Buonfrate, C. & Behar, I., 2025. *The role of aquaculture in the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity's Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework*. FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Technical Paper, No. 726. Rome, FAO. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cd6408en>.

²³ More information on the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators and its mandate is available in document [UNEP/CBD/COP/5/5](#).

²⁴ More information on the IPI 25 Campaign, its commemorative website and video, as well as its campaign report, is available online at: <https://www.cbd.int/international-pollinators-initiative/2025/assets>.

²⁵ Aizen, M.A., Basu, P., Bienefeld, K., Biesmeijer, J.C., Garibaldi, L.A., Gemmill-Herren, B., ImperatrizFonseca, V.L., Klein, A.-L., Potts, S.G., Seymour, C.L. & Vanbergen, A.J. 2023. *Sustainable use and conservation of invertebrate pollinators*. Background Study Paper No. 72. Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. Rome, FAO. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc6499en>.

57. The Secretariat has further collaborated with FAO on several initiatives in support of the implementation of FAO's Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors and its Action Plan 2024-2027,²⁶ including the establishment of the FAO Biodiversity Knowledge Hub. The FAO Biodiversity Knowledge Hub brings together existing knowledge and resources on biodiversity and agrifood sectors to enhance countries' knowledge and capacity to implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

58. The sixth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI-6) was convened from 16 to 19 February 2026 at the FAO headquarters in Rome, Italy. On 18 February 2026, the Secretariat, FAO and the incoming Armenian COP-17 Presidency, convened a High-Level Roundtable entitled "Agrifood Systems Taking Action for Nature." This dialogue included the participation of the Minister of Environment of Armenia and COP-17 President Hambardzum Matevosyan, CBD Executive Secretary Astrid Schomaker and FAO Director General Qu Dongyu. The roundtable brought together government representatives and international partners to examine how agrifood systems can accelerate biodiversity action and support countries in delivering on their KMGBF commitments.²⁷

Finance and incentive measures

59. The International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), in close collaboration with the Secretariat, convened the virtual roundtable "Informal Friends of Target 18" on 31 March 2026. The webinar sought to facilitate the exchange of information and best practice examples on incentive and subsidy reform initiatives that could accelerate progress towards Target 18 of the Framework. Moreover, the roundtable aimed to encourage discussion of collective action relevant to Target 18 and how these could be advanced in the lead-up to COP17.

60. A second roundtable was held on 28 May 2026, bringing together representatives of Parties, international organizations and other stakeholders to discuss priorities for COP17 and opportunities to accelerate implementation of Target 18. The discussions included updates from the COP17 Presidency and the Secretariat on the Global Review process, national experiences in reforming biodiversity-harmful incentives, including from Colombia, ongoing work by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) on incentive reform, and opportunities to scale up biodiversity-positive incentives and advance potential outcomes on Target 18 at COP17.

61. In addition to supporting dialogue on Target 18, the Secretariat has continued to undertake a range of activities related to biodiversity finance and the alignment of financial flows with the objectives of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Examples include the following.

62. The Secretariat co-organized several events related to biodiversity finance and the alignment of financial flows with the objectives of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in the lead-up to COP30. These included the roundtable "Advancing the Roadmap from Baku to Belém: A Roundtable on the Creation of a Climate and Nature Investment Facility towards the US\$1.3T Target," held in the margins of London Climate Action Week, and the closed-door roundtable "Financing Nature on the Road to COP30," organized together with Bank of America and UNEP FI in São Paulo, Brazil. The Secretariat also participated in the side event "Unlocking Climate and Nature Private Finance: Financial Innovation in the Roadmap from Baku to Belém," held during the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development in Seville, Spain. Discussions across these events focused on implementation of Goal D and Targets 14, 15, 18 and 19 of the Framework, including enabling policy and regulatory environments, blended finance approaches, biodiversity-linked financial instruments, forest and blue finance, jurisdictional REDD+ programmes and broader

²⁶ FAO's Strategy and Action Plan on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors:

<https://www.fao.org/biodiversity/our-work/strategy-and-action-plan/en>.

²⁷ The full recording of the high-level roundtable on "agrifood systems taking action for nature" is available at:

<https://webtv.un.org/en/asset/k16/k1663jr10d>.

efforts to mobilize finance and align financial flows with biodiversity objectives and sustainable development.

63. In addition, the Secretariat participated in Activation Group #5 on “Investments to Halt and Reverse Deforestation and Forest Degradation” under the COP30 Action Agenda in Belém, Brazil. The group brought together governments, financial institutions, international organizations and other stakeholders to discuss forest finance solutions and broader efforts to mobilize finance for forest protection, restoration and sustainable land-use transitions in support of the objectives of the Framework and the Paris Agreement.

III. Supplementary information on the structured overview of good practices, tools, mechanisms, guidance, and relevant solutions to support biodiversity mainstreaming

64. Pursuant to paragraphs 6 (c) and 6 (e) (i) of decision [16/13](#), Parties, other Governments, relevant convention secretariats, organizations and institutions and other stakeholders were invited, through notification [2025-148](#), to submit information on good practices, tools, mechanisms, guidance and relevant solutions to support biodiversity mainstreaming within and across sectors.

65. Notification [2025-148](#) was issued on 10 December 2025, and a reminder was issued on 5 March 2026. The Secretariat continues to receive relevant information and encourages Parties and observers that have not yet done so to share their experiences and resources.

66. The Secretariat has made the information received available through the clearing-house mechanism (CHM). Parties and observers are invited to access the information through: <https://chm.cbd.int/en/submissions-to-notifications?notification=2025-148¤tPage=1&schema=submission>.

Overview of submissions received

67. At the time of issuance of the present note, the Secretariat had received submissions from four Parties and ten observers. These include Colombia; Germany; Malawi; and Mexico (Parties), the African Wildlife Economy Institute; IPIECA; the Ellen MacArthur Foundation; the Nature Conservancy; the World Wildlife Fund; the Finance for Biodiversity Foundation; the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; the Midwestern Region Centre for Democracy and Human Rights; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; and the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (Observers). Due to the limited number of submissions received so far, they do not yet provide a sufficiently representative basis for drawing broader conclusions regarding experiences and approaches related to biodiversity mainstreaming. However, the information received provides illustrative examples that may inform future work on biodiversity mainstreaming.

68. Parties provided specific examples of recent initiatives which can support mainstreaming within and across sectors, as well as lessons learned in the implementation of these good practices, tools, mechanisms, guidance, and relevant solutions. Parties have also identified how each activity has supported one or more of the relevant GBF Goals and Targets under consideration (Goal D and Targets 14, 15, 18, and 19).

69. Observers have provided the Secretariat with policy briefs, studies, reports, discussion papers, and other documents that can be used as guidance for supporting biodiversity mainstreaming within and across a variety of sectors. Some observers have also included submissions highlighting specific examples of their work, and how their contributions have supported mainstreaming biodiversity and/or the implementation of GBF Targets 14, 15, 18, 19 or Goal D.

Types of good practices, tools, mechanisms and guidance submitted

70. Parties highlighted a range of good practices, tools, mechanisms, guidance and relevant solutions that can support biodiversity mainstreaming at all levels. Examples included:

- (a) Establishing open platforms to consolidate and standardize information on restoration projects implemented across ecosystems;
- (b) Tagging biodiversity-related expenditures across national budgets to facilitate the tracking, categorization, and reporting across government;
- (c) Undertaking national studies and developing methodological frameworks to identify, assess, and reform incentives, including subsidies, that negatively impact biodiversity;
- (d) Conducting policy and institutional reviews to identify entry points, barriers, and opportunities for biodiversity finance, including fiscal and governance reforms;
- (e) Undertaking biodiversity expenditure reviews to determine the impacts of government spending on biodiversity conservation and degradation;
- (f) Developing mechanisms to integrate biodiversity considerations into public planning and management processes, including through national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- (g) Strengthening coordination with the business and financial sectors to support mainstreaming biodiversity into business models and the monitoring of financial flows;
- (h) Adopting methodologies for identifying and managing nature-related risks and dependencies;
- (i) Instituting national laws with direct relevance to biodiversity restoration and conservation, including initiatives, strategies, and funding programmes at the national and international levels supporting mainstreaming biodiversity into the sectors identified in decision [16/13](#);
- (j) Supporting the establishment of sector-specific communities of practice;
- (k) Promoting the implementation of biodiversity mainstreaming internationally through technical and capacity-building support for sectoral mainstreaming across ecosystems;
- (l) Developing publications that provided practitioners in specific sectors with a structured approach on how to best identify, adapt, and promote biodiversity-enhancing practices;
- (m) Launching a national species recovery programme to secure long-term conservation for species and habitats affected by the expansion of renewable energy.

71. Observers have submitted more than 50 resources that may support biodiversity mainstreaming across sectors. These included, *inter alia*:

- (a) The FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity Across Agricultural Sectors;
- (b) The Action Plan for the implementation of the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity Across Agricultural Sectors 2024-2027;
- (c) The OECD report on mainstreaming biodiversity into renewable power infrastructure;
- (d) The OECD report on scaling up biodiversity-positive incentives;
- (e) Additional sector-specific guidance developed by the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD).

72. The full set of materials provided by Parties and Observers is available through the Clearing-House Mechanism, as well as the Secretariat's website at: <https://www.cbd.int/notifications/2025-148>.

Key Observations

73. Multiple Parties emphasised the importance of adopting a whole-of-government approach in the development and implementation of biodiversity mainstreaming initiatives. Strengthening coordination across ministries, government agencies and levels of government was identified as a key lesson in efforts to advance the implementation of Target 14.

74. Parties also highlighted the importance of transparency and an inclusive, whole-of-society approach in biodiversity mainstreaming efforts. Examples reported by Parties include:

(a) The establishment of an open information system for registering and monitoring restoration projects across ecosystems, which contributed to transparency and enhanced civil society participation in restoration initiatives at the national and regional levels.

(b) Convening cross-sectoral workshops to estimate the financial resources required for implementing its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, while ensuring the effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in domestic resource mobilization efforts.

(c) Conducting structured consultations with the private sector to identify opportunities for strengthening engagement in biodiversity finance, leading to the development of a study and roadmap to better align business operations with national biodiversity priorities.

(d) Engaging the private sector to raise awareness and understanding of the importance of biodiversity, by promoting networking and dialogue and supporting private sector activities to enhance the conservation of biodiversity, thus contributing to the mainstreaming of biodiversity across businesses.

75. Parties also emphasized the support they received from the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) in implementing biodiversity finance-related activities. Two Parties highlighted the technical assistance provided by BIOFIN in identifying incentives harmful to biodiversity, underscoring the contributions of BIOFIN to advancing the implementation of Targets 14 and 18.

76. Multiple Parties reported embedding mainstreaming into their national biodiversity strategy and action plans. These Parties highlighted that their NBSAPs served as the central policy framework for integrating biodiversity considerations across productive sectors and ecosystems, thereby advancing biodiversity mainstreaming.