



REPORT

Asia Pacific Workshop on “Accelerating the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework through an Integrated and Synergistic Approach”



The event is financially supported by China through the China-UNEP Trust Fund, as well as the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

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392/44 Siam Square Soi 6 - Rama I Road - Pathumwan - Bangkok 10330 (Thailand)



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Asia-Pacific Workshop on Accelerating the Implementation of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) was held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 7 to 10 October 2025, gathering 117 in-person and 15 virtual participants from 30 countries. Convened by UNEP (including UNEP-WCMC), UNDP, FAO, the CBD Secretariat, SPREP, and the Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia (COBSEA) and financially supported by China through the China–UNEP Trust Fund, as well as the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the workshop provided a regional platform to exchange experiences, strengthen coordination, and identify priorities for integrated KMGBF implementation.

The workshop aimed to:

- i. review the status of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) revision and implementation;
- ii. promote knowledge sharing on interlinkages between biodiversity, food systems, health/One Health, and climate change;
- iii. facilitate dialogue on regional priorities and partner support;
- iv. develop regional messages to inform relevant global processes including CBD COP-17; and
- v. explore thematic and nexus approaches for integrating biodiversity across sectors.

Overall, there is regional momentum yet differentiated progress. The Asia-Pacific region demonstrates a high level of political commitment to the KMGBF but with significant disparities in institutional capacity, financing, and coordination. Across South, East, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific, countries are at varying stages of NBSAP revision, alignment and implementation. While one third of countries in the region (Australia, Bhutan, Japan, China, Korea, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam) have completed revisions and submitted updated NBSAPs, others are still in draft or consultation stages¹.

Emerging regional trends indicate a shared focus on institutional coordination, data and monitoring systems, integration of MEAs, biodiversity–climate–health linkages, and inclusive, community-led conservation. However, limited financial resources, weak interministerial coordination, and fragmented data systems remain as persistent barriers across all sub-regions.

Across the region, three priorities emerged as critical to accelerate coordinated KMGBF implementation:

- **Strengthen national governance and inter-ministerial coordination** to operationalize biodiversity–climate linkages and mainstream KMGBF targets into sectoral plans including those related to food systems and health.

¹ As of the date of the workshop.

- **Improve data, monitoring, and reporting systems** through simplified indicators and interoperable digital platforms to support measurable and consistent progress tracking.
- **Mobilize sustainable and blended biodiversity financing**, linking climate and biodiversity investments and expanding public–private partnerships to scale proven approaches.

The workshop's outcomes include improved understanding of national progress and support needs, strengthened regional exchange, and consensus on key priorities for collective action. Countries expressed commitment to continuing collaboration, including through regional data and capacity initiatives, peer-learning platforms, and contributions to the forthcoming CBD COP-17 global review—to ensure the KMGBF is translated into coordinated, measurable action across Asia and the Pacific.

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1. Introduction

The Asia-Pacific Workshop held in Bangkok from October 7 to October 10, 2025, brought together 117 in-person and 15 virtual participants from 30 countries, representing government focal points, development partners, academia, civil society, IPLCs, women, and youth (Annex 1. Participant List) - to accelerate the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) through a synergistic and integrated approach. The workshop was co-organized by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), including UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and the Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia (COBSEA). This workshop is followed by a regional dialogue for South and East Asia on biodiversity monitoring and reporting (documents issued separately) and a Pacific sub-regional consultation on GBF implementation. These meetings are financially supported by China through the China-UNEP Trust Fund, as well as the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

Through breakout sessions, concept presentations, and regional dialogues (Annex 2. Annotated Agenda), countries shared their progress, good practices, challenges, and proposals for biodiversity action. This workshop report synthesizes emerging thematic issues and proposed programmatic responses across South Asia, Southeast Asia, East Asia, and the Pacific. The workshop served as a platform to catalyze shared learning and laid out the groundwork for collaborative scale-up, with countries eager to transform lessons into lasting impact. While countries vary in capacity and context, common themes emerge. Broadly, the themes relate to the need for integrated governance, robust data systems, enhanced capacities, inclusive financing, and regional cooperation.

1.1. Workshop Objectives and Expected Outcomes

The workshop was convened to:

1. Review the status of NBSAP revision and implementation in Asia and the Pacific, highlighting integrated and synergistic approaches and identifying remaining needs.
2. Promote knowledge sharing on interlinkages between biodiversity, food systems, health/One Health, and climate change, and identify policy entry points and synergies across MEAs.
3. Facilitate dialogue on regional priorities and opportunities for partner support to accelerate integrated implementation of the KMGBF.
4. Develop regional messages and inputs to inform global discussions, including the forthcoming CBD COP-17.
5. Explore thematic and nexus approaches for integrating biodiversity across relevant sectors and policies.

The expected outcomes included:

- Improved understanding of NBSAP progress and support needs;

- Enhanced knowledge of tools and approaches for synergistic KMGBF implementation;
- Identification of regional priorities, effective measures, and support needs;
- Strengthened regional exchange and collaboration; and
- Development of key regional messages to inform global review processes.

1.2 Methodology and Approach

The analysis in this report draws on plenary and breakout-group discussions, country presentations, Mentimeter poll results, note-taker records from all sessions, and post-event feedback. The synthesis reflects collective insights and key messages agreed during the workshop, supported by subregional perspectives from South, Southeast, East Asia, and the Pacific.

1.3 Related Back-to-Back Regional Dialogues

A CBD-led dialogue on biodiversity monitoring and reporting for East and South Asia, as well as a subregional consultation for Pacific countries on KMGBF implementation, were convened immediately after the workshop at the same venue. Summaries of both meetings are provided in Annex 3 and Annex 4 for reference.

2. Summary of Discussions

2.1. Opening Session

The workshop opened with high-level remarks from government representatives and partner organizations, emphasizing the urgency of accelerating KMGBF implementation through integrated, cross-sectoral action.

Ms. Benchamaporn Wattanatongchai² (ONEP) highlighted the Asia-Pacific region's rich biodiversity and the escalating pressures from rapid economic development. She emphasized that biodiversity loss is driven by interconnected factors—such as climate change, water systems, and pollution—and requires holistic, synergistic governance. She stressed that decisions taken in isolation across sectors lead to unintended consequences, underscoring the need for *whole-of-government and whole-of-society* approaches to NBSAP implementation. The opening also framed the workshop as an important milestone in preparing the region for CBD COP-17.

Ms. Gu Li³ (Ministry of Ecology and Environment) provided an overview of China's leadership since CBD COP-16, including the adoption of the China Action Initiative for

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KMGBF implementation and updates to its 2024 NBSAP, which fully aligns national targets with KMGBF goals. The updated NBSAP includes practical and context-specific implementation measures under the Convention, reflecting approaches tailored to national circumstances. China shared examples of South–South cooperation and ongoing support through the China–UNEP Trust Fund. She also highlighted the establishment of the Kunming Biodiversity Fund (KBF) and ongoing regional collaboration efforts toward COP-17 preparations.

Ms. Dechen Tsering⁴ (**on behalf of FAO, UNDP, UNEP**) underlined the strong interlinkages between biodiversity, food systems, climate, nature-based solutions, and public health. Drawing on findings from Intergovernmental Science Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and recent regional events (e.g., 9th Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation (APAN) Forum), UNEP highlighted growing opportunities for synergy across MEAs and across the Rio Conventions. UNEP emphasized that integrated approaches could amplify impact across sectors such as agriculture, disaster risk reduction, and pollution control.

Ms. Astrid Schomaker⁵ (**CBD Secretariat**) underscored the importance of synergistic approaches and strengthening planning, monitoring, and reviewing mechanisms for the implementation of the KMGBF. The CBD Executive Secretary reminded participants that COP-17 will conduct a mid-term global review, making timely NBSAP updates and submission of the seventh national report essential. She noted that many countries are progressing but need support in developing robust monitoring plans and systems and aligning targets with global goals and targets.

Mr. Sefanaia Nawadra⁶ (**SPREP**) delivered opening remarks recognizing the critical role of regional cooperation—particularly for Pacific Island Countries—and highlighted ongoing efforts to strengthen NBSAP implementation through the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership. SPREP reiterated the importance of aligning biodiversity, food systems, and climate agendas in small island contexts where environmental and economic challenges are closely interlinked.

Ms. Makiko Yashiro (**UNEP**) welcomed participants and emphasized the importance of integrated action across biodiversity, climate, food systems, and health. She noted that countries are facing increasingly interconnected challenges and highlighted the KMGBF as an opportunity to strengthen cross-sectoral policy coherence and collaboration across MEAs. She also outlined the objectives and structure of the workshop, encouraging participants to use the sessions to identify practical entry points, share experiences, and shape collective regional priorities ahead of COP-17.

⁴ Regional Director and Representative for Asia and the Pacific, UNEP

⁵ Executive Secretary, CBD Secretariat

⁶ Director General, SPREP

The opening session concluded with participants sharing their priorities and expectations through two Mentimeter polls. The results showed that around 30% of responses focused on NBSAP implementation, monitoring, and reporting, reflecting participants' strong interest in understanding national alignment processes and progress under the KMGBF. About 22% emphasized synergies and integration across MEAs, calling for practical ways to harmonize policies and mandates at national and regional levels. Another 18% highlighted the importance of cross-sectoral nexus approaches, particularly linking biodiversity with climate, health, and food systems under a single, integrated framework. Meanwhile, approximately 15% of responses centered on knowledge exchange and networking, underscoring the value of peer learning and partnership-building across the region. The remaining 15% focused on financing, inclusion, and technical support, emphasizing the need to mobilize resources and enhance the participation of IPLCs, women, and youth. Collectively, these insights capture a strong regional demand for practical guidance, collaboration, and support to accelerate integrated KMGBF implementation.

2.2. NBSAP revision and implementation progress

The session provided a regional picture of progress and remaining gaps in NBSAP revision and implementation, with presentations from the CBD Secretariat, UNEP, and IUCN.

Mr. Lijie Cai (**CBD Secretariat**) presented an update on the status of the updating or revision of NBSAPs aligned with the KMGBF and the preparations for the global review at COP-17. He noted that 12 regional NBSAP dialogues have been conducted to support the updating or revision of NBSAPs, and shared key findings from the analyses of national targets and updated NBSAPs prepared for SBSTTA-27. A key focus is assessing how national targets correspond to KMGBF goals and targets, with examples such as Target 2 illustrating how countries translate global ambitions into national commitments. Lijie highlighted positive trends in the updated NBSAPs, including the growing number of countries incorporating cost estimates of actions, mainstreaming biodiversity across national and subnational strategies, and integrating other MEAs into NBSAPs. Two-thirds of updated NBSAPs now include at least one MEA, underscoring the importance of coherence with related conventions such as CITES, BBNJ and ITPGRFA. He also stressed the important contributions from the updated NBSAPs and national reports and their timely submission to the preparation for the global review to be undertaken at CBD COP 17.

Ms. Minsun Kim (**UNEP**) shared early findings from UNEP's rapid capacity assessment for KMGBF implementation in the region. Key capacity gaps include:

- financial and resource mobilization;
- monitoring, evaluation, and reporting systems;
- inclusive stakeholder engagement;
- biodiversity–health linkages; and
- legal and policy integration.

She also drew from findings in the COBSEA region, which highlight low MPA coverage, fragmented governance, persistent financing gaps, limited data and monitoring systems, enforcement challenges, and institutional capacity constraints. Minsun emphasized that

while these gaps pose challenges, they also create opportunities for targeted and tailored capacity-building interventions, particularly in monitoring, financing, and whole-of-government implementation approaches.

Mr. Dindo Campilan (IUCN) presented the role of regional and sub-regional Technical and Scientific Cooperation (TSC) Centres and their initiatives in supporting KMGBF implementation. The examples presented include the Asia Protected Areas Partnership, which provide platforms for technical exchange and capacity building. Countries including Bangladesh, Bhutan, Japan, Maldives, South Korea, and Sri Lanka are actively engaging in these initiatives. He also outlined ongoing efforts related to Target 3 surveys, global standards, and knowledge products. Upcoming processes—such as the UNEA-7 resolution on synergies, regional synergy work with ESCAP, IUCN motions, and the IUCN World Conservation Congress (WCC) 2025—are expected to reinforce cooperation and advance regional priorities.

Q&A Discussion

Participants reflected persistent challenges in mainstreaming biodiversity—an issue already evident during the Aichi Targets era—particularly in sectors such as agriculture and health, where engagement remains uneven. The discussion emphasized the need to scale up whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches and to capture and disseminate best practices more systematically through rapid assessments and peer learning.

2.3. Promoting a Whole-of-Government and Whole-of-Society Approach in Implementing the KMGBF

The session provided an overview of how countries and stakeholders are advancing whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches to KMGBF implementation across key nexus areas, with presentations and panel discussions focused on biodiversity linkages with agri-food systems, health, and climate.

A. Biodiversity and Agri-Food Systems

The session highlighted that over half of KMGBF targets relate directly to food systems, underscoring the sector's central role in biodiversity outcomes. In the Asia-Pacific region, 41 countries acknowledge agriculture as a key driver and opportunity within their NBSAPs, yet 50% of targets remain qualitative, with fewer than one-third being measurable or results-oriented. Strongest national commitments appear under Targets 2, 5, and 10, while Targets 14, 15, and 18 show weaker alignment.

Presentations noted global momentum—including the UN Food Systems Summit+4, UNDP's White Paper on Food Systems Transformation, and initiatives such as Food4Nature and the FAO Biodiversity Knowledge Hub—as platforms supporting countries to advance sustainable and resilient agri-food systems.

Panel Reflections:

- Ms. Rathana Peou Norbert-Munns (**UN Food Systems Coordination Hub**) emphasized the UNFSS+4 call to integrate environmental, economic, and social dimensions, and highlighted that meaningful transformation requires engaging the right actors and aligning food systems with biodiversity and climate agendas.
- Mr. Ifan Martino (**Indonesia**) emphasized the importance of integrating food systems transformation with climate action, circular economy approaches, and national priorities on food security.
- Mr. Sonam Gyeltshen (**Bhutan**) showcased nature-based agricultural practices that reduce chemical inputs by 15–20% and improve productivity, demonstrating scalable examples of sustainable rice and vegetable systems.
- Mr. Asaeli Naika (**Fiji National University and youth representatives**) stressed the need to embed youth and Indigenous People and Local Communities (IPLCs) in national food system pathways, diversify crops to protect genetic diversity, and strengthen financing for implementation.
- Mr. Tashi Dorji (**UNDP**) highlighted the Food Systems Alliance and country work (e.g., PNG) to translate global guidance into national processes, supported by GEF-funded programmes.

2. Biodiversity and Health (One Health / Planetary Health)

This segment emphasized that health has long been recognized in biodiversity policy, but operational integration remains limited. Presenters noted that only 7 countries had formal biodiversity–health coordination mechanisms in previous NBSAP assessments, and awareness of existing tools, such as the CBD’s compendium on biodiversity and health, remains low.

Panel Reflections:

- Mr. Serge Morand (**CNRS**) highlighted the effectiveness of *Health Impact Assessments* and *Community Impact Assessments* in engaging local communities and strengthening territorial approaches.
- Ms. Elizabeth Willetts emphasized persistent gaps in integrating health into biodiversity planning, despite long-standing COP decisions. She noted the need to map KMGBF targets to health outcomes and to better incorporate cultural dimensions of health and biocultural relationships.
- Mr. Soukvilay Vilavong (**Lao PDR**) shared progress in developing a One Health National Action Plan, following a multi-partner situational analysis with FAO, WHO, CIFOR-ICRAF, CIRAD, and WCS. Lao PDR is also aligning its 7th National Report with KMGBF requirements and has completed BIOFIN Phase III to identify financing gaps.
- Mr. Nitish Debnath (**One Health Bangladesh**) described nearly two decades of One Health development, driven by repeated disease outbreaks (e.g., Nipah). Current priorities include surveillance, coordination of structures, and capacity building across human–animal–environment sectors.

Overall, the discussion highlighted the need for stronger communities of practice, clearer guidance on operationalizing the biodiversity–health nexus, and greater country-level coordination across ministries and MEAs.

3. Biodiversity and Climate

The session underscored the increasingly recognized role of nature-based solutions (NbS) in addressing climate mitigation and adaptation. UNDP emphasized integrating biodiversity into climate policies through the Climate Promise framework, which supports ambition, acceleration, and inclusive approaches aligned with the 1.5°C pathway and SDGs. Mr. Muyeye Chambwera (**UNDP**) highlighted emerging regional pathways: embedding climate resilience and NbS in NBSAPs; integrating biodiversity into NDCs and NAPs; and using AI-enabled tools (e.g., acoustic monitoring, spatial prioritization) to support target tracking and KMGBF indicator development.

Panel Reflections:

- Ms. Leana William (**Vanuatu**) shared costed NDC packages—USD 18 million for nature and biodiversity commitments and USD 30 million for ocean commitments—supported by a national climate finance roadmap. While institutional separation between climate and environment ministries poses challenges, joint working groups and cross-membership on advisory councils help foster coherence.
- Ms. Ranasinghe Mudiyansele Nilmini (**Sri Lanka**) illustrated fruitful collaboration between climate and biodiversity divisions during Target 8 preparation, though gaps in baseline data (e.g., species-specific climate impacts, ecosystem connectivity) remain major barriers.
- Ms. Paula Harrison (**IPBES**) provided scientific context, noting continued biodiversity decline and cascading risks, stressing the need for inclusive participation and attention to biodiversity–climate interactions.
- Ms. Sarala Khaling (**ICIMOD**) highlighted the significance of transboundary landscapes in the Hindu Kush Himalaya and the importance of regional capacity building.
- Ms. Angkana Chalermpong (**GIZ**) highlighted work under the IKI-funded CCMB and Bioclimate projects to strengthen biodiversity–climate synergies by aligning policy goals, including through NBSAP integration. She emphasized the role of NbS in achieving climate targets and underscored the need for inclusive coordination and partnership platforms at the country level.

Through discussions, participants emphasized institutional strengthening, improved data sharing, and more deliberate alignment of climate and biodiversity planning tools.

The second day opened with a multi-stakeholder panel showcasing experiences and priorities from IPLCs, women, youth, the private sector, and academia, highlighting the importance of *whole-of-society* approaches in accelerating KMGBF implementation.

Mr. Songphonsak Ratanawilailak (**PASD**) shared examples of how traditional environmental knowledge informs sustainable resource management in Thailand. He highlighted longstanding practices that recognize the interdependence of genetic diversity, traditional farming systems, and forest stewardship. Collaboration with the local government is underway to develop a master community plan to strengthen forest protection and embed IPLC knowledge into subnational planning. IPLC representatives emphasized strong alignment between community-led conservation and KMGBF goals and called for deeper engagement in NBSAP implementation.

Ms. Meenal Ulhas Tatpati (**Women4Biodiversity**) presented the Gender Plan of Action 2023–2030, adopted under the CBD, which aims to ensure gender-responsive delivery of all KMGBF targets—not only Target 23 on participation and rights. She noted that gender mainstreaming remains uneven across NBSAPs, with many countries lacking gender focal points or structured engagement processes. Examples from the Solomon Islands and Cameroon demonstrate how women’s groups can be effectively integrated into NBSAP revisions. She highlighted growing evidence of women-led conservation successes globally, underscoring the need for capacity building, stronger institutional support, and improved gender data.

Ms. Camari Divuniwaqa (**GYBN Pacific**) emphasized aligning national actions with KMGBF Target 22, which calls for meaningful participation of youth in biodiversity decision-making. She shared examples from Fiji and PNG illustrating how youth are contributing to national processes but noted significant gaps in sustained support.

Youth priorities include:

- being formally included in national consultations;
- establishing youth components within government projects;
- creating youth-friendly platforms for policy engagement;
- expanding internships and volunteering pathways;
- strengthening partnerships with universities to build leadership and technical skills.

The Global Youth Biodiversity Network now includes ~3 million youth worldwide, and SPREP recently supported the launch of the Pacific Chapter, signaling strong regional momentum.

Ms. Pallavi Kalita (**Business for Nature**) discussed opportunities to scale up business action on biodiversity and the need to operationalize KMGBF Target 15, which requires companies to assess, disclose, and reduce biodiversity-related risks. She noted that many businesses remain unaware of the KMGBF and require clearer guidance and enabling policy environments. Malaysia’s Blueprint for Accelerating Biodiversity Action was highlighted as a strong model for structured engagement—developed jointly with the Ministry of Natural Resources—providing businesses with a roadmap, timelines, and indicators for aligning with national biodiversity goals. Examples such as the Business Accelerator Programme demonstrate growing interest, but awareness and capacity must increase significantly to leverage private-sector potential.

Mr. Serge Morand (**CNRS**) emphasized the need to move from reactive to proactive approaches in managing biodiversity–health linkages. He underlined the importance of ecological restoration for preventing vector-borne and zoonotic diseases and advocated for bottom-up models driven by community-level Health Impact Assessments and localized data. He noted that public health surveillance systems remain predominantly reactive, while environmental agencies could better integrate health data—such as diet and non-communicable disease trends—into biodiversity planning. Examples from Europe show that cities are beginning to integrate One Health targets, but broader institutional cooperation is needed.

2.4. Promoting Synergies Between MEAs for the Successful Implementation of the KMGBF

This session explored opportunities to strengthen cooperation across MEAs and advance integrated implementation of the KMGBF. Presentations from UNEP, ESCAP, and WWF highlighted global developments, regional policy coherence, and practical tools to support countries in aligning their biodiversity, climate, food, and health agendas.

Mr. Kazuhiko Seriu (**UNEP Law Division**) provided an overview of the evolving global agenda on MEA synergies. He emphasized that the combined effect of synergistic implementation across MEAs is greater than the sum of individual actions, and highlighted the growing political momentum through UNEA resolutions 6/4 and 6/6 on capacity building, collaboration, and best practices. Regional examples included the Pacific State of Environment Report, China’s national-level data reporting tools, and joint national action plans between Lao PDR and Thailand. UNEP is supporting countries through case studies, guidance, and a global mapping exercise (the Bern Process) to analyze synergies against KMGBF targets

Mr. Niko Urho (**Consultant, UNEP Law Division**) outlined how CBD and UNFCCC cycles create opportunities for aligning biodiversity and climate action. While the Paris Agreement’s Global Stocktake and Biennial Transparency Reports do not require biodiversity data, he noted significant potential for integrating nature-based approaches across both frameworks.

Key insights included:

- Asia-Pacific countries have relatively high submission rates for NBSAPs and NDCs compared to other regions.
- Globally, half of Parties have yet to submit either NDC-3 or post-COP15 NBSAPs, presenting an opportunity for synchronized development.
- MEA decisions referencing nature–climate linkages are increasing (CBD: 13; CMS: 12; Ramsar: 10).

Barriers include weak institutional bridges, inconsistent terminology, and lack of harmonized reporting methods. He recommended:

- developing joint nature–climate action plans across MEAs,

- adopting integrated definitions (e.g., ecosystem-based approaches, integrated resource management),
- developing harmonized indicators,
- and strengthening cross-MEA work programmes to operationalize nature–climate nexus.

Ms. Yi-Ann Chen (**ESCAP**) presented findings from the 2025 ESCAP report *“Building Resilience through the Climate–Food–Health Nexus”*. She noted that Asia and the Pacific is a global risk hotspot where climate change, biodiversity loss, food insecurity, and health vulnerabilities interact deeply.

Key data points included:

- Among 15 national health plans reviewed, only 2 referenced biodiversity and only 7 included ecological drivers of disease.
- Among NBSAPs, 9 of 15 had at least one target linked to health, but only 6 involved Ministries of Health.
- Across 48 regional NDCs, 41 referenced human health, but nutrition, biodiversity in food systems, and agroecology were less consistently addressed.
- Nature-based solutions appear in 90% of NBSAPs and 54% of NDCs; agroecology/agroforestry appears in 70% of NBSAPs and 48% of NDCs.

She emphasized that integrated climate–food–health policies and harmonized national commitments can unlock resilience and provided country case studies and policy recommendations from the ESCAP report.

Mr. Robert Cole (**WWF**) presented the Food Forward Initiative, which supports countries integrating biodiversity and climate action through food systems. He introduced the updated Food Forward NDCs & NBSAPs Tool, containing 36 policy options across four areas:

- food and environment,
- food production,
- food supply chains,
- and food governance/consumption.

The tool helps users map connections between national food system policies and global climate, biodiversity, and SDG targets, offering practical pathways for aligning national commitments.

Mr. Manuel Castillo (**ESCAP**) highlighted challenges in integrating marine and coastal issues into NBSAPs, including competing development interests, data fragmentation, limited monitoring capacity, and enforcement gaps.

He outlined key linkages between the KMGBF and BBNJ Agreement, such as:

- MPAs and the 30x30 target (Target 3),
- marine genetic resources and benefit sharing (Target 13),
- environmental impact assessments (Target 14),
- and capacity building and technology transfer (Target 20).

Country examples included:

- Samoa, which strengthened stakeholder engagement in its revised ocean strategy, and

- Maldives, which uses its “one island, one resort” model to determine marine management priorities.

The next session brought together representatives from major biodiversity-related MEAs to share perspectives on how their conventions support synergies and can collectively strengthen the implementation of the KMGBF at national and regional levels.

Mr. Jacopo Pasquero (**CBD Secretariat**) emphasized existing mandates and decisions on cooperation and encouraged Parties to use TSC support, strengthen synergies in their 7th National Report, and share case studies and funding needs to inform the global review and GEF-9 synergetic programming.

Mr. Kent Nnadozie (**ITPGRFA**) underscored the interdependence between agriculture and biodiversity and stressed the importance of cross-sectoral coordination at national level to ensure coherent implementation of biodiversity and agricultural commitments.

Mr. Luca Birigazzi (**UNFCCC Secretariat**) highlighted established mechanisms for Rio Convention collaboration—such as the Joint Liaison Group and REDD+—and noted multiple entry points for aligning biodiversity outcomes with climate mitigation and adaptation processes.

Ms. Munazza Jaleel Naqvi (**UNCCD**) underscored the strong link between land restoration commitments (e.g., the target to restore 600 million hectares) and KMGBF Target 2 and encouraged countries to leverage the PRAIS4 reporting platform to strengthen integrated monitoring.

Ms. Haruko Okusu (**CITES**) highlighted the Bern Process cross-mapping of MEA targets with the KMGBF and noted that while many NBSAPs reference CITES, gaps remain; Parties were encouraged to submit good practices and strengthen integration under Decision 16.4.

Mr. Robert G. Recasens (**Ramsar**) emphasized Resolution 15.4 on synergies, the importance of integrating wetlands into national biodiversity strategies, and the value of its reporting system in capturing co-benefits to KMGBF targets.

Ms. Margarita Victoria Caballa (**COBSEA**) outlined its role as a Regional Seas Programme supporting countries on marine planning, MPAs, and restoration, and emphasized collaboration with partners such as ACB and UNEP to accelerate delivery of marine-related KMGBF targets.

Ms. Monika Stankiewicz (**Minamata Secretariat**) stressed the links between mercury pollution, deforestation, and KMGBF Target 7, noting opportunities to integrate post-mining restoration and health considerations across biodiversity and land degradation frameworks.

Mr. Ivan Ramirez (**CMS**) highlighted the importance of national interagency coordination to avoid fragmented implementation and shared ongoing work to develop new indicators that can complement KMGBF monitoring.

There are several points from participants that:

- emphasized the need to strengthen synergies across the Rio Conventions, noting opportunities to leverage desertification and climate mandates.
- Several interventions highlighted persistent terminology and communication barriers, especially for engaging non-environment sectors such as health, where biodiversity concepts remain difficult to operationalize.
- Countries and regional organizations underscored the importance of harmonized indicators and aligned reporting systems as practical entry points for strengthening MEA cooperation.
- Discussions reflected growing momentum for joint programmes on synergies, revitalization of inter-agency coordination mechanisms (e.g., Joint Liaison Group, EMG), and stronger cross-sector participation in upcoming global processes, including UNFCCC and BBNJ-related meetings.

2.5. Identifying regional needs and opportunities for scaling-up integrated and synergistic KMGBF implementation

This session brought together key regional partners and technical institutions to identify priority needs, highlight existing support mechanisms, and explore opportunities to scale up integrated and synergistic KMGBF implementation across Asia and the Pacific.

Ms. Minsun Kim (**UNEP**) highlighted UNEP’s portfolio of major KMGBF-support initiatives, including the GEF-7 Early Action Support, the GEF-8 Umbrella Programme, the KBF, and the NBSAP Accelerator. She emphasized persistent capacity gaps in monitoring, financing, and One Health integration, and underscored that upcoming GEF-8 and KBF processes will provide technical and catalytic support to help countries complete NBSAP updates and prepare their 7th National Reports.

Mr. Tashi Dorji (**UNDP**) outlined emerging opportunities under GEF-9 and the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF), noting growing emphasis on scaling ambition, blended finance, and coherence across Rio Conventions. He explained that GEF-9 will support integrated programmes aligned with KMGBF priorities, while the GBFF (Tranche 2) will open additional windows for countries to address biodiversity financing gaps and implement Target-aligned actions.

Ms. Devonne Goad (**NBSAP Accelerator Partnership**) presented the Partnership’s matchmaking mechanism, which links country demand with technical and financial support across all 23 KMGBF targets. She noted a 75–80% success rate in facilitating access to support within its first 11 months, with strong demand emerging around digital/data systems, restoration and Nbs, protected area management, and enforcement.

Ms. Li Jia (**FAO**) introduced the FAO Biodiversity Knowledge Hub—launched with the CBD Secretariat—now hosting over 475 technical resources searchable by KMGBF for target, region, and thematic tags. She highlighted FAO’s Action Plan (2024–2027) to mainstream biodiversity across agri-food systems and strengthen national capacities for planning, implementation, and monitoring.

Ms. Minseon Kim (**UNEP**) presented the Nature for Health Initiative, which strengthens One Health integration through evidence of generation, policy support, and inter-ministerial coordination. She noted that Phase 2 will expand support to additional countries, helping them address upstream drivers of health risks through biodiversity and ecosystem-based interventions.

Ms. Rita El Zaghoul (**High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People – HAC**) shared ongoing HAC support to implement Target 3 (30x30), including technical assistance, matchmaking, and the Rapid Deployment Mechanism, which provides small grants for early actions such as MPA mapping and national 30x30 roadmaps. She emphasized the coalition’s work to mobilize political momentum and align partners around protected area commitments.

Q&A Highlights

- Participants sought clarity on how Nature for Health and One Health initiatives can complement prevention–preparedness–response (PPR) efforts.
- ASEAN representatives expressed interest in exploring matchmaking support, particularly for One Health integration.
- Panelists emphasized the importance of nexus thinking, especially linking agri-food priorities with biodiversity and climate agendas.
- Questions were raised on funding access for IPLCs and community-based actions; panelists noted GEF’s community-level requirements, BIOFIN mechanisms, HAC’s small grants, and KBF’s potential future flexibility.

The next session highlighted the range of regional support mechanisms currently available to assist countries in delivering integrated and synergistic KMGBF implementation, with contributions from ACB, IUCN, ICIMOD, NIES, SPREP, and SACEP.

Mr. Oliver Agoncillo (**ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity – ACB**) outlined ACB’s ongoing regional programmes, including the ASEAN Heritage Parks, the ASEAN Biodiversity Dashboard, Youth Biodiversity Programme, and the ASEAN Biodiversity and Business Platform. He emphasized ACB’s mandate through the ASEAN Biodiversity Plan and highlighted growing work on IPLC engagement, women’s participation, and experiential learning programmes to strengthen regional implementation.

Mr. Jake Brunner (**IUCN Asia**) described IUCN’s support to countries through OECM guidance, protected area planning, wetlands and agroecosystem nexus work, and World Heritage conservation. He also noted growing demand for One Health-related expertise, such as the Nature4Health initiative in Viet Nam, while underscoring ongoing challenges in data-sharing systems across sectors.

Ms. Kunzang (**ICIMOD**) highlighted ICIMOD’s regional role in knowledge generation, capacity building, and science–policy dialogue across the Hindu Kush Himalaya. She noted ICIMOD’s work on climate and environmental risks, livelihoods, and regional cooperation, as well as support to countries through negotiation training, advocacy platforms, and visibility in global fora such as UNEA.

Mr. Qi Shanze (**NIES**) presented NIES' technical strengths in remote sensing, GIS, AI, biosafety, invasive species management, and ecosystem monitoring. He highlighted China's vertical integration model for biodiversity planning through subnational action plans (LBSAPs) and noted that NIES will organize a regional workshop on accelerating KMGBF implementation later in the year.

Ms. Amanda Wheatley (**SPREP**) described SPREP's long-standing work with 21 Pacific Island countries on biodiversity conservation, NbS, marine and coastal management, invasive species, environmental governance, and pollution control. She emphasized SPREP's role in bridging the environment–health nexus in the Pacific, hosting the regional environmental database, and supporting regional coordination through platforms such as the Pacific Islands Roundtable for Nature Conservation.

Mr. W.K. Rathnadeera (**SACEP**) highlighted SACEP's mandate for regional coordination in South Asia through knowledge platforms, ministerial governance mechanisms, and technical support. He noted ongoing work on marine environmental management under the South Asian Seas Programme, regional waste management initiatives, and resource mobilization support for biodiversity priorities.

Audience Inputs

- Participants called for more project proposal support from TSCs.
- Countries emphasized the need for greater field-level engagement and practical support for implementation.

3. Key Findings from Participant Discussion

3.1. NBSAP revision and implementation progress

Across the region, over two-thirds of countries are in the process of updating their NBSAPs to align with the KMGBF. While a few, such as China, Bhutan, and Japan, have submitted updated plans, many others are finalizing revisions. Discussions highlighted challenges in translating global targets into measurable national indicators, as well as the need for clearer guidance on indicator methodologies and cost estimation.

- *2.1.1 South Asia:* Countries such as Bhutan, Nepal, and Sri Lanka have made considerable strides in revising their NBSAPs, integrating them into national development frameworks. Bhutan's whole-of-society consultation process, including engagement with monastic institutions, exemplifies strong inclusivity. However, the complexity of global indicators and limited baseline data pose challenges for aligning with the KMGBF's 23 global targets.

Bangladesh and Pakistan highlight institutional fragmentation, with biodiversity often managed by divisions without dedicated wings. This leads to weak integration with BIOFIN or ABS processes. Maldives' small island geography adds logistical difficulties in stakeholder participation. Operationalizing commitments through

coherent implementation mechanisms and measurable indicators remains an important challenge in South Asia.

- *2.1.2 East and Southeast Asia:* Countries transition from NBSAP revision to implementation. Japan, Malaysia, and Indonesia lead in integrating biodiversity into other sectors (business, agriculture, local governance). Specifically, blue carbon and biodiversity sectors working together in Japan. Indonesia's 2025-2045 IBSAP exemplifies forward planning, embedding biodiversity into national development and food systems. Thailand and the Philippines integrate IPLC engagement and gender considerations through dedicated action plans. However, countries such as Timor-Leste, Lao PDR, and Mongolia struggle with interministerial coordination, fragmented reporting, and limited financing. China's massive protected area network and ecological redlining policy provide a model of scale, while others aspire to emulate this through locally adapted frameworks.
- *2.1.3 Pacific Island Countries (PICs):* The Pacific region is revising NBSAPs with strong community involvement. Countries like Samoa, Tonga, Cook Islands, and Fiji emphasize whole-of-society consultation and an emphasis on integrating traditional knowledge (indigenous and local knowledge) into planning and implementation. The challenges are capacity and resourcing constraints like small national teams, gaps in baseline data and national data systems, and delays/limits in resource mobilisation. This is particularly a barrier to implementation and reporting. Vanuatu, Palau, and the Marshall Islands are aligning targets with the KMGBF but face gaps in baseline data, coordination, and resource mobilization.

Importantly, regional coherence is emerging through mechanisms led by SPREP and the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership, which support technical assistance and to reduce reporting burden.

3.2. Institutional and interministerial coordination

Institutional fragmentation remains a cross-cutting constraint across sub-regions. Many countries manage MEA portfolios through separate ministries; biodiversity under environment ministries, climate under energy or planning, and land under agriculture - leading to inefficiency and duplication.

- *3.2.1 South Asia:* Bangladesh, Bhutan, and Nepal benefit from housing most MEA focal points within a single ministry, which facilitates coordination. Yet, weak cross-sector collaboration persists with agriculture, fisheries, and health ministries. Sri Lanka and Pakistan struggle with parallel structures and frequent staff turnover, leading to inconsistent engagement and reporting.

Countries agree that institutional mandates and clear legal frameworks are necessary to streamline cooperation among focal points. Bangladesh's Environment Council chaired by the Prime Minister exemplifies high-level political leadership but suffers

from infrequent meetings. Bhutan and Nepal recommend standardizing reporting formats and strengthening interministerial committees to enhance accountability.

- *3.2.2 East and Southeast Asia:* Integration levels vary significantly. Malaysia and Thailand demonstrate good cross-sector coordination through biodiversity support teams and inclusion of sub-federal governments. Indonesia links biodiversity to national development planning via BAPPENAS, fostering coherence. Japan's emphasis on public-private partnerships and subnational implementation models shows effective decentralization.

However, Timor-Leste, Lao PDR, and the Philippines cite ongoing coordination gaps, especially between environment, agriculture, and planning ministries. Solutions proposed include establishing High-Level Biodiversity Committees and joint national monitoring platforms to reduce redundancy and increase transparency.

- *3.2.2 Pacific:* In the Pacific, coordination challenges are magnified by small institutional structures and dispersed mandates across ministries and agencies. While Fiji and Samoa have attempted greater integration by housing multiple MEA focal points within a single ministry. Others like Cook Islands, Tonga, and RMI maintain dispersed mandates. Countries call for formalized interministerial mechanisms, such as national MEA councils or cross-MEA committees/taskforces, and the appointment of national facilitators to maintain continuity beyond project cycles. Overall, sustained institutional mechanisms and shared policy frameworks are needed to ensure consistent cross-MEA collaboration and reporting. This will build on positive examples in some countries that have established dedicated groups to lead the process: Tonga has a Technical Working Group, Cook Islands has a National Biodiversity Committee, and Fiji has revived the National Environment Council. SPREP's regional coordination model is seen as a replicable mechanism to bridge gaps between technical and political levels.

3.3. Data, knowledge management, and monitoring systems

Across the region, data accessibility, interoperability, and quality control are recurring bottlenecks to effective KMGBF implementation.

- *3.3.1 South Asia:* Countries such as Sri Lanka, Bhutan, and Nepal report difficulty aligning national indicators with global headline indicators due to lack of baseline data. Bangladesh and Pakistan highlight weak institutional frameworks for data collection and insufficient integration across agencies. Bhutan's effort to develop a real-time NBSAP monitoring dashboard represents innovation, but scalability remains uncertain due to capacity gaps.
- *3.3.2 East and Southeast Asia:* Indonesia and Vietnam prioritize the development of integrated data systems, using digital tools and AI for biodiversity mapping and indicator tracking. China also invests in AI-assisted species monitoring, addressing

data gaps, while also drawing on government budgets and inter-agency collaboration to support environmental data initiatives. Philippines and Thailand emphasize harmonizing national reporting through shared platforms. However, fragmented data ownership remains problematic, with information scattered across ministries, NGOs, and research institutions. Countries propose regional data-sharing platforms - potentially under ASEAN or ACB — to standardize indicator reporting and support interoperability.

- *3.3.3 Pacific:* Pacific countries face acute data limitations due to small populations, scattered islands, and under-resourced agencies making it difficult to collect, manage, and share environmental datasets consistently across the region. Samoa and RMI report limited access to national datasets, while Tonga, Cook Islands, and Tuvalu lack comprehensive biodiversity databases and environment data availability and accessibility. A major regional initiative emerging from the workshop is the proposed Regional Environmental Data and Indicator System, to be piloted across several Pacific countries, inspired by African regional models. This system aims to harmonize reporting, improve accessibility, and facilitate joint monitoring for CBD's 7th National Report.

SPREP's environment portal and the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership are already providing platforms for shared data management and capacity building. This regional approach reflects a pragmatic response to small-island challenges. This challenge is well-recognised by SPREP and addressed in SPREP's State of Environment and Conservation reports which note, timeless, quantity and quality as major constraints for national and regional indicators

A key regional recommendation was the establishment of interoperable and standardized reporting systems across MEAs to reduce duplication and enhance data transparency.

3.4. Financing and resource mobilization

Common challenges - All sub-regions underline financial gaps and dependence on external support as critical barriers. While the BIOFIN initiative (UNDP-led) has been instrumental, countries express a need for broader and more flexible financing mechanisms that integrate multiple conventions and sectors that link biodiversity with climate and health agendas.

- *3.4.1 South Asia:* Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, and Bhutan are developing or implementing biodiversity finance plans but emphasize difficulties in mobilizing private sector investment. Bangladesh's integration of biodiversity into its national climate finance framework is a promising practice that could be scaled regionally. Nepal and Pakistan highlight the challenge of sustaining financing beyond donor cycles and recommend the creation of regional biodiversity funds or joint financing mechanisms.
- *3.4.2 East and Southeast Asia:* Malaysia and Lao PDR are notable for mainstreaming BioFin strategies into their national planning processes. Malaysia uses ecosystem

service valuation for policy prioritization, while Lao PDR's BioFin framework explores carbon credits and environmental taxes as innovative revenue streams. However, countries such as Timor-Leste and Mongolia remain dependent on external funding, and Japan notes the high cost of expanding protected areas as a key limitation.

- *3.4.3 Pacific:* In the Pacific, slow fund disbursement, small grant sizes, and limited absorptive capacity continue to disrupt project continuity. Countries also noted that accessing approved funding can take several months to reach implementing agencies due to complex administrative procedures and frequent staff turnover. In some cases—such as Vanuatu and the Marshall Islands—GEF funds have experienced delays of 9 to 11 months between approval and disbursement, significantly affecting planned timelines and expected results.

Regional solutions proposed include pooled funding through the Blue-Green Islands Programme and leveraging the NBSAP Accelerator Mechanism for seed financing. SPREP and UNDP encourage Pacific countries to link new proposals with ongoing frameworks (GEF Small Grants, BIOFIN, Blue-Green Islands) rather than creating parallel structures.

3.5. Capacity building and institutional strengthening

The need for targeted and coordinated capacity development was one of the most emphasized regional priorities. Participants called for development partners to coordinate training efforts across MEAs to avoid duplication.

- *3.5.1 South Asia:* Capacity constraints are among the most frequently cited issues. Bangladesh and Pakistan highlight overburdened focal points managing multiple conventions. Nepal and Sri Lanka call for streamlined reporting systems and training on indicator development. Regional organizations such as ICIMOD and SACEP are expected to provide targeted support, while countries advocate peer learning mechanisms to strengthen institutional continuity.
- *3.5.2 East and Southeast Asia:* Lao PDR, Timor-Leste, and the Philippines identify capacity building as essential for translating KMGBF vision into actionable plans. One Health Academics propose forming regional expert groups to develop operational tools and guidance. Malaysia and Indonesia emphasize subnational capacity, particularly local governments and indigenous authorities - as critical for implementation. Training modules on biodiversity–climate–health linkages are seen as vital to strengthen integrated approaches.
- *3.5.3 Pacific:* In small island states, human resource constraints are acute. Many countries rely on one or two staff for national biodiversity functions. RMI and Tuvalu explicitly request funding for dedicated national coordination roles, while Samoa and Fiji call for continuous technical training to institutionalize biodiversity monitoring and ABS systems.

Regional partners such as SPREP, FAO, UNEP, and WOAHA reaffirmed their readiness to provide technical assistance. Knowledge exchange platforms (peer-to-peer learning, study tours, mentoring) are considered efficient models for skill transfer.

3.6. Integration and synergies among MEAs

The workshops emphasized that achieving KMGBF targets requires synergistic implementation of MEAs, including Rio Conventions as well as other relevant MEA. While conceptual understanding of synergies is growing, practical operationalization remains limited.

- *3.6.1 South Asia:* Synergies are strongest where MEA focal points are housed under one ministry (e.g., Bangladesh, Nepal, and Maldives). Challenges arise when conventions such as Minamata or chemicals conventions sit outside environmental ministries. Key recommendations include standardizing reporting mechanisms, reducing duplication of indicators, and establishing interoperable data systems. Bhutan's suggestion to integrate MEA education into school curricula reflects a long-term vision for institutionalizing synergy.
- *3.6.2 East and Southeast Asia:* Synergies vary by country. Indonesia and the Philippines demonstrate progress through integrated approaches linking biodiversity, climate, and agriculture. Japan and Thailand link biodiversity with coastal and forestry sectors, reinforcing cross-ecosystem coherence. However, Timor-Leste and Lao PDR report weak MEA coordination due to new institutional mergers and unclear mandates. The ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) serves as a regional hub to harmonize MEA implementation and facilitate policy alignment across Southeast Asia.
- *3.6.3 Pacific:* Pacific countries face a unique dual challenge; multiple MEA commitments managed and implemented by very small institutions. MEA focal points often manage overlapping portfolios across conventions, creating administrative strain and limiting the ability to coordinate across ministries. These ministries themselves carry many international obligations but operate with limited staff and capacity. However, good practices include Samoa's National Environment Sector Coordination Mechanism, Cook Islands' biodiversity committees and Fiji's unified ministry structure, all enabling integrated implementation. Recommendations emphasize the need to strengthen integration requires mechanisms like national MEA councils or coordination platforms, joint monitoring systems, and regional peer-learning workshops facilitated by SPREP or SPC. Countries therefore call for Pacific-tailored mechanisms that respect cultural values and prioritize long-term partnership over short-term project cycles, building on existing national and community structures.

Regional consensus recognizes that synergy is relational built on collaboration and trust, not merely structural. In addition, the discussion on MEA synergies underscored the importance of harmonized indicators and reporting templates to enable or to improve comparability and reduce administrative burden. Participants agreed on the value of appointing national focal coordinators or facilitators to operationalize synergies across conventions.

3.7. Inclusion of IPLCs, gender, and youth

Inclusion of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs), women, youth, and local governments was highlighted as central to achieving KMGBF goals. Participants shared that while policy frameworks exist, meaningful participation remains uneven across the region, especially during implementation. Across the region, the integration of IPLCs, women, and youth emerges as both a priority and a gap, underscoring the need for more systematic engagement, capacity support, and representation in national biodiversity planning and implementation processes.

- *3.7.1 South Asia:* Sri Lanka conducted gender and capacity assessments during its NBSAP revision, while Nepal incorporated IPLCs into national consultations. However, the region still lacks clear national definitions and indicators for IPLCs, hindering consistent inclusion in planning and monitoring.

Women4Biodiversity (India) advocates establishing regional gender focal networks to sustain engagement beyond projects - a model that could be replicated for other marginalized groups.

- *3.7.2 East and Southeast Asia:* The Philippines and Thailand are leaders in IPLC inclusion. The Philippines developed an Indigenous Peoples Biodiversity Action Plan, while Thailand enacted the Act on the Protection and Promotion of Livelihood of Indigenous People, institutionalizing IPLC participation in biodiversity policy. Malaysia and Indonesia are improving engagement with local governments, youth, and the private sector, viewing them as critical agents of change for NBSAP implementation.
- *3.7.3 Pacific:* In the Pacific, inclusion is integral to environmental governance. Countries such as Papua New Guinea PNG and Fiji emphasize indigenous-led conservation and community-based natural resource management, reflecting cultural stewardship traditions. The region emphasized the need for stronger cooperation, particularly in monitoring, capacity building, and sustained IPLC engagement – ensuring IPLC participation must extend across the entire project cycle, from planning to implementation, not just in policy design. The PNG Marine Ranger Programme and Fiji’s FUNA Wild Food Biodiversity Project showcase bottom-up, culturally grounded models linking biodiversity with food security and livelihoods and cultural continuity. Still, gender, youth, and marginalized community members integration remains uneven across the region, and countries call for

systematic inclusion within regional frameworks and KMGBF-related funding mechanisms and national strategies.

3.8. Cross-sectoral integration – biodiversity, climate, health, and food systems

The biodiversity–climate–health nexus is gaining traction as a unifying framework across Asia-Pacific. Countries are increasingly embedding biodiversity into agriculture, One Health, and food systems.

- Indonesia has developed a National Food and Nutrition Plan integrating biodiversity and climate considerations.
- Philippines uses Nature-based Solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation as entry points for mainstreaming biodiversity.
- Nepal and Bhutan adopt systems-thinking approaches, linking health, forestry, and agriculture.
- Thailand and Malaysia promote “One Health” frameworks connecting biodiversity with human well-being.
- Pacific countries, especially Tonga and Samoa, are exploring integration of One Health and ecosystem-based adaptation into revised NBSAPs.

The World Café discussions confirmed strong regional interest in operationalizing the biodiversity–climate–health nexus through NBSAP implementation. Participants emphasized that nexus approaches—such as biodiversity–climate, biodiversity–health, and biodiversity–food systems—should not be treated as separate frameworks but as interconnected components of a single, integrated system. Several countries called for the establishment of joint action plans and shared monitoring frameworks linking these nexuses, ensuring that biodiversity underpins food security, health resilience, and climate adaptation in a mutually reinforcing manner. Moreover, partners also highlighted opportunities to institutionalize biodiversity-health linkages through regional training and joint monitoring systems.

3.9. Regional and continental cooperation

Beyond national actions, there is a growing movement toward regional implementation of the KMGBF, such as through ASEAN frameworks, SPREP-led initiatives, and the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership.

Regional partners, including UNEP, UNDP, FAO, SPREP, ACB, and ICIMOD reaffirmed their commitment to supporting alignment, data harmonization, and capacity building. Calls were made for regional biodiversity monitoring frameworks, joint indicator systems, and coordinated participation in global forums (e.g., MEA COPs, and the planned Asia-Pacific Biodiversity Summit).

The proposed Regional Environmental Data and Indicator System (Pacific) and regional One Health networks (Southeast Asia) exemplify cross-country collaboration mechanisms that can translate KMGBF goals into regional impact.

4. Future priorities and strategic directions

- *4.1 Points of convergence:* Countries converge on several forward-looking priorities: i) institutionalization of coordination mechanisms at national and regional levels; ii) simplified, interoperable reporting systems for MEAs and SDGs; iii) regional capacity-building programmes focused on biodiversity finance, monitoring, and gender integration; iv) cross-sectoral and transboundary collaboration to manage shared ecosystems and migratory species; v) operational planning and pilot projects translating KMGBF targets into measurable outcomes; and vi) stronger partnerships with academia, private sector, and IPLCs to bridge science, policy, and community action.
- *4.2. Common Regional Messages and Priority Needs:* Discussions across all subregions highlighted a shared set of needs and enabling conditions:
 - **Policy coherence across sectors:** Align biodiversity, climate, food systems, health/One Health, pollution, and land-degradation policies through coordinated governance frameworks.
 - **Integration in NBSAPs:** Mainstream cross-sectoral themes and nexus approaches within NBSAPs to ensure biodiversity objectives are embedded in national development planning.
 - **Monitoring and data systems:** Develop interoperable data platforms, regional monitoring plans, and standardized indicators to support consistent progress tracking and transboundary cooperation.
 - **Financing:** Address uncoordinated and insufficient biodiversity financing by promoting integrated, innovative mechanisms linking biodiversity with climate and health objectives.
 - **Capacity development:** Enhance institutional and technical capacity on MEA synergies, nature-based and ecosystem-based approaches, and national reporting processes.
 - **Inclusion and engagement:** Strengthen meaningful participation of IPLCs, women, youth, private sector, and local authorities in biodiversity decision-making and implementation.
 - **Regional cooperation and shared understanding:** Establish peer-learning platforms for exchanging good practices, harmonize terminology and concepts across MEAs, and strengthen regional knowledge-sharing mechanisms.
- *Country-level challenges/barriers:* to complement above regional collaboration, below is a table that summarises challenges/barriers that countries are encountering – challenges/barriers presented by themes. The analysis reveals that, despite differing national contexts, countries face convergent needs in institutional coordination, financing, data management, capacity development, and stakeholder engagement—underscoring the importance of collective regional cooperation and technical support.

Table 1. Summary of Country-Level Challenges

Theme	Countries Reporting Challenges
Institutional coordination	• <i>Bangladesh</i>: Limited inter-ministerial coordination • <i>Sri Lanka</i>: Fragmented policies and poor synergy • <i>Timor-Leste</i>: Weak coordination across ministries • <i>Nepal</i>: Inactive NBCC and overlapping mandates
Data and monitoring systems	• <i>Bhutan</i>: Difficulty aligning indicators with global standards • <i>Cook Islands</i>: Gaps in monitoring systems • <i>Mongolia</i>: Scattered baseline data • <i>Indonesia</i>: Fragmented data across provinces
Human and technical capacity	• <i>Maldives</i>: Lack of human capital • <i>Tuvalu</i>: Limited institutional capacity • <i>Pakistan</i>: Stakeholder sensitization challenges • <i>Fiji</i>: Varying technical capacity across sectors
Financing and resource gaps	• <i>Marshall Islands</i>: Delayed fund disbursement • <i>Nepal</i>: Only 25% of required budget mobilized • <i>Sri Lanka</i>: Fragmented financing and lack of mechanisms • <i>Malaysia</i>: Difficulty attracting private investment
MEA synergy and integration	• <i>Bangladesh</i>: MEA obligations require cross-ministerial action • <i>Sri Lanka</i>: Fragmentation of authorities • <i>Philippines</i>: Lack of alignment among MEA focal agencies • <i>Mongolia</i>: Separate reporting systems
IPLC and local engagement	• <i>Malaysia</i>: Limited IPLC involvement in decision-making • <i>Maldives</i>: Difficulties engaging island councils • <i>Nepal</i>: Low provincial and local engagement • <i>Mongolia</i>: Local communities unaware of MEAs
Cross-sectoral integration	• <i>Indonesia</i>: Policy silos across food, climate, health • <i>Sri Lanka</i>: Weak integration of biodiversity with other sectors • <i>Timor-Leste</i>: Nexus planning not mainstreamed • <i>Bangladesh</i>: Climate overshadows biodiversity
Reporting and indicator systems	• <i>Bhutan</i>: Complex global indicators • <i>Sri Lanka</i>: No central monitoring system • <i>Nepal</i>: Unclear reporting mechanisms • <i>Indonesia</i>: Lack of harmonized metrics across sectors

5. Conclusion

Across Asia-Pacific, countries are navigating a complex transition; from policy alignment to operational implementation of the KMGBF. In essence, the region is moving from fragmented national initiatives to a more networked, collaborative model of biodiversity governance – in a deliberate effort to translate the KMGBF from a global framework into tangible, localized, and regionalized action. The process remains uneven but unmistakably

progressive – signaling an emerging architecture for multi-level, multi-actor biodiversity implementation in Asia-Pacific. Despite contextual differences, common broad themes are obvious: i) a shift toward integrated, synergistic approaches connecting biodiversity, climate, health, food systems and development; ii) recognition that regional cooperation is essential to overcome capacity and data limitations; iii) growing awareness that inclusion, equity, and local ownership are prerequisites for sustainability; and iv) persistent needs for financing, institutional coordination, and monitoring capacity to operationalize commitments.

All workshop objectives and expected outcomes were met, with participants achieving a shared understanding of regional progress, common needs, and actionable pathways for integrated KMGBF implementation across Asia and the Pacific.

Full workshop resources — including presentation slides, note-taker files, and background documents are available in a [shared Google drive via this link](#) for readers who wish to explore deeper details from the session discussions and country interventions.

To further support regional understanding and collaboration, a comprehensive country-by-country compilation has been developed in the shared folder. It consolidates the insights shared during the workshop, providing a clear snapshot of each country’s status, priorities, and support requirements to advance KMGBF delivery. This annex serves as a practical reference for partners and donors to identify alignment opportunities, technical support needs, and areas for future cooperation.

Box 1. Summary of Participant Feedback

A short post-workshop feedback form was completed by 14 participants (approximately 12% of attendees), providing qualitative insights into the workshop’s content, organization, and delivery.

Overall satisfaction was high, with participants appreciating the rich exchange of experiences, opportunities for networking, and exposure to diverse KMGBF implementation strategies. Many valued the emphasis on **synergies, partnerships, and cross-sectoral integration**, as well as the chance to learn from national case studies.

Suggestions for improvement focused on **time management, balance between presentations and discussions, and greater interactivity**. Several respondents requested more youth-led or field-based sessions, clearer instructions for parallel sessions, and additional support to enable broader participation from multiple sectors. These insights will inform the design of future regional KMGBF workshops, with a focus on enhanced facilitation, session interactivity, and balanced agenda pacing.

Annex 1. Participant List

<i>No</i>	<i>ATTENDANCE LIST (IN-PERSON)</i>		
	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>
1	ASEAN Center for Biodiversity	Oliver Agoncillo	Director for Mainstreaming Biodiversity
2	Biodiversity and Forestry Management Division, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability, Malaysia	Mohd Rashid bin Sarmin	Assistant Secretary
3	Biodiversity and Health/Planetary Health Governance	Elizabeth Willetts	Expert
4	Biodiversity Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines	Rowena F. Bolinas	Supervising Ecosystem Management Specialist/ Chief, Policy, Planning, Programming and Monitoring Section
5	Bureau of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and the Environment, Palau	Alomar T. Osima	NBSAP Coordinator
6	Business for Nature	Pallavi Kalita	Asia Lead
7	CBD Secretariat	Lijie Cai	Programme Officer
8	Center for Research and Innovation, Ateneo School of Medicine and Public Health, Philippines	Noel Lee J. Miranda	Senior Research Fellow
9	Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), France	Serge Morand	Research Director

10	CITES	Haruko Okusu	Chief of Governing Bodies Unit
11	Climate Change Department, Ministry of Home Affairs, Climate Change and Environment, Tuvalu	Tiale Panapa	Assistant Environment Officer
12	COBSEA	Margarita Victoria Caballa	Marine and Coastal Ecosystems Lead
13	COBSEA	Petch Manopawitr	Ocean-based Climate Action Expert
14	Department of Environment and Climate Change, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Bhutan	Karma C. Nyedrup	Environment Specialist
15	Department of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, Lao People's Democratic Republic	Soukvilay Vilavong	Deputy Director of the Environmental Policy Division
16	Department of Environment, Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change, Bangladesh	Md Hasan Hasibur Rahman	Director
17	Department of Environment, Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communications (MEIDECC), Tonga	Atelaite Lupe Matoto	Director
18	Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation, Vanuatu	Dean Launder Wotlolan	Senior Officer Conservation
19	Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand	Chanaporn Wuddhivorawong	Fisheries Biologist, Senior Professional Level
20	Department of Wildlife Conservation, Sri Lanka	Gajadeera Arachchige Tharaka Prasad	Director Wildlife Health

21	Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation, Ministry of Environment, Indonesia	Ayu Monica Endrina	Staff of Secretariat of Indonesia's CBD NFP
22	Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation, Ministry of Environment, Indonesia	Destara Dwi Hardhitya	Junior Planner
23	Directorate of Food and Agriculture, Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas), Indonesia	Ifan Martino	Coordinator for Food
24	Division of Science, Technology and International Cooperation, Vietnam Agency of Seas and Islands (VASI), Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, Viet Nam	Tran Van Hung	Officer
25	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	Manuel Castillo	Environmental Affairs Officer
26	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	Romain Schumm	International Technical Expert - Ocean governance
27	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	Yi-Ann Chen	Associate Economics Affairs Officer
28	FAO	Jonathan Sleeman	One Health Specialist
29	FAO	Li Jia	Forestry Officer
30	FAO	Sohyeon Ahn	Intern
31	FAO	Megha Bajaj	Specialist
32	FAO	Vanida Khumnirdpetch	Freelance
33	FAO	Pyae Phyo Kyaw	Biodiversity and Policy Specialist
34	FAO	Sridhar Dharmapuri	Senior Food Safety and Nutrition Officer
35	Fiji National University, Fiji	Asaeli Naika	Assistant Lecturer in Food Science

36	Foreign Environmental Cooperation Center, Ministry of Ecology and Environment, China	Wang Ying	Senior Specialist - Biodiversity Division
37	GIZ	Angkana Chalermpong	Project Director CCMB
38	GIZ	Pasu Kongapai	Project Officer
39	Global Green	Ade Zuchri	Indonesia chapter
40	Global Youth Biodiversity Network Pacific (GYBN Pacific), Fiji	Camari Mailakeba Divuniwaqa	Coordinator - GYBN Pacific Chapter
41	Independent consultant	Niko Urho	Independent consultant
42	Inter Mountain Peoples Education and Culture in Thailand Association (IMPECT), Thailand	Nittaya Earkanna	Director
43	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), Nepal	Kunzang	Lead, Global
44	IUCN Asia Regional Office	Dindo Campilan	Regional Director
45	IUCN Asia Regional Office	Jacob S Brunner	Head, Lower Mekong Sub-region
46	IUCN Asia Regional Office	Mohammad Khalid Sayeed Pasha	IUCN Asia Regional Coordinator Protected, Conserved and Heritage Areas
47	IUCN Asia Regional Office	Olivier Chassot	Senior Programme Officer for Protected, Conserved, and Heritage Areas
48	Marine Biodiversity Research Group, Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, Ramkhamhaeng University, Thailand	Wichin Suebpala	Professor
49	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Bhutan	Sonam Gyeltshen	Chief District Agriculture Officer/ Project Director

50	Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination, Pakistan	Muhammad Afrasiyab	Assistant Inspector General of Forest
51	Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination, Pakistan	Rizwan Irshad	Deputy Director (Bio)
52	Ministry of Climate Change, Vanuatu	Leana William	Multilateral Environmental Agreement Officer
53	Ministry of Ecology and Environment, China	Wang Sirui	Principle staff member
54	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Fiji	Agnes Olivia	Technical Assistant - Resource Management Unit
55	Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change, Bangladesh	Fahmida Khanom	Additional Secretary
56	Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development, Kiribati	Kaaroti Henry	Senior Biodiversity Conservation Officer
57	Ministry of Environment, Sri Lanka	Achala Attanayake	Director, Biodiversity Secretariat
58	Ministry of Environment, Sri Lanka	Ranasinghe Mudiyanse Nilmini Pradeepa Ranasinghe	Assistant Director (Biodiversity)
59	Ministry of Forests and Environment, Nepal	Sunita Ulak	Research Officer
60	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Samoa	Czarina Iese Stowers	Principal Terrestrial Biodiversity Conservation Officer
61	Ministry of the Environment, Japan	Tatsuro Sagawa	Deputy Director of Biodiversity Strategy Office
62	Ministry of Tourism and Environment, Maldives	Hassan Umail Adam	International Relations Officer
63	Ministry of Tourism and Environment, Maldives	Hawwa Junainath	Conservation Officer

64	Ministry of Tourism and Environment, Timor-Leste	Joana Lourenca do Rosario Belo	CBD National Focal Point/Advisor for Environmental Affairs/Green Fund
65	National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute (NAFRI), Lao People's Democratic Republic	Simone Vongkhamho	Deputy Director of Forestry Research Centre
66	National Biodiversity Centre, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Bhutan	Karma Dema Dorji	Program Director
67	National Environment Service, Cook Islands	Jessie Tepora Nicholson	Biodiversity Co-ordinator
68	National Environment Service, Cook Islands	Maria Maoate	Research & Data Coordinator
69	NBSAP Accelerator Partnership	Adrien Moineau	Technical Advisor (Facilitator) Vanuatu & Pacific
70	NBSAP Accelerator Partnership	Devonne Goad	Matchmaking Lead
71	Nepal Health Research Council, Nepal	Meghnath Dhimal	Chief/Senior Research Officer
72	NIES	Qi Shanze	Research Assistant
73	Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand	Patcharaporn Namtrakulpattana	Environmentalism, Professional level
74	One Health Bangladesh, Bangladesh	Nitish Debnath	National Coordinator
75	Pgakenyaw Association for Sustainable Development, Thailand	Songphonsak Ratanawilailak	Resources management and Bio diversity protection
76	Policy Research Service, Department of Agriculture, Philippines	Karen Kristine Amar Roscom	Director IV

77	Private Consultant / Technical Adviser, Department of Environment, MEIDECC, Tonga	Sione Tukia Lepa	EIA Consultant
78	Republic of the Marshall Islands Environment Protection Authority, Marshall Islands	Bo Karl Bengt Fellenius	Coastal Resource Advisor
79	Sea Women of Melanesia Inc., Papua New Guinea	Jacinta Gigileai Jonathan	Operations Manager - Milne Bay Province
80	South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP), Sri Lanka	W.K. Rathnadeera	Senior Programme Officer
81	Southeast Asia One Health University Network (SEAOHUN), Thailand	Tongkorn Meeyam	Executive Director
82	SPREP	Amanda Wheatley	Biodiversity and Ecosystem Adviser
83	SPREP	Lina Eve Dorovolomo	Ecosystem & Biodiversity Officer
84	Sustainable Use Department, Natural Resources Policy, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MECC), Mongolia	Oyungerel Gombo	Senior officer
85	Sustainability Asia / COBSEA MCE	Robert Doddridge Steele	COBSEA MCE Integration Consultant
86	The Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity Observation Network (GEO BON)	Alice C. Hughes	Co-chair
87	UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA)	Joseph Pet	Senior Public Health Advisor (Indo Pacific)
88	UN Food Systems Coordination Hub	Rathana Peou Norbert-Munns	Senior Expert
89	UNDP	Angelique Ogena	Senior Technical Officer
90	UNDP	Dario Vespertino	Focal Point for Food and Agricultural Commodity Systems

91	UNDP	Jay Malette	Regional Climate Change Specialist
92	UNDP	Millie Macleod	Programme Analyst
93	UNDP	Hu Lu	Intern
94	UNDP	Muyeye Chambwera	Policy Specialist
95	UNDP	Sofiane Mahjoub	Regional Technical Advisor - Water & Ocean
96	UNDP	Monty Jefferson	Regional Management Specialist - Chemicals & Waste
97	UNDP	Qihui Yuan	Intern
98	UNDP	Sean Lees	Nature Pledge Coordinator for Asia-Pacific
99	UNDP	Tashi Dorji	Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction Portfolio Manager
100	UNEP	Balakrishna Pisupati	Head of UNEP India
101	UNEP	Haruethai Wongpimonporn	Programme Management Assistant
102	UNEP	Kazuhiko Seriu	Programme Management Officer
103	UNEP	Makiko Yashiro	Programme Management Officer
104	UNEP	Marieta Sakalian	Global Coordinator for Nature Subprogramme
105	UNEP	Maxie Elizabeth Groh	Programme Officer, Food Systems, UNEP
106	UNEP	Min Sun Kim	Programme Management Officer
107	UNEP	Noorafebrianie Minarputri	Blue Economy consultant

108	UNEP	Sangjin Lee	Task Manager
109	UNEP	Georgina Lloyd	Regional Coordinator of Environmental Law and Governance
110	UNEP WCMC	Charlotte Hicks	Senior Technical Officer, Nature-based Solutions (NbS)
111	UNEP WCMC	Han Meng	Head of Regional Engagement
112	UNFCCC	Luca Birigazzi	Programme Officer in Transparency division
113	WOAH	Lesa Thompson	Deputy Regional Representative
114	Women4Biodiversity	Meenal Ulhas Tatpati	Research and Policy Associate
115	WWF Laos	Robert Cole	Food and Sustainable Agriculture Lead

<i>No</i>	<i>CONFIRMATION VIRTUAL</i>		
	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>
1	Asia Indigenous Peoples Network on Extractive Industries and Energy (AIPNEE), Nepal	Prabindra Shakya	Convenor
2	Biodiversity and Forestry Management Division, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability, Malaysia	Siti Hajar binti Mohamad Salleh	Assistant Project Manager
3	Biodiversity Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines	Joy Navarro	Supervising Ecosystems Management Specialist
4	Coastal and Marine Environment, Maritime Institute of Malaysia (MIMA), Malaysia	Muhammad Nur Arif bin Othman	Senior Researcher

5	Coastal Management and Oceanography Research Centre, National Hydraulic Research Institute of Malaysia (NAHRIM), Malaysia	Ts. Dunstan Anthony Pereira	Research Officer
6	COBSEA	Mahesh Pradhan	COBSEA Coordinator
7	Conservation and Environment Protection Authority, Papua New Guinea	Rose Alphonse	Director - Projects and Development Partners Coordination Division
8	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, Australian Government, Australia	Melissa Sue Cotterill	Director, Biodiversity Policy; CBD National Focal Point
9	Department of Conservation	Maya Hunt	Senior International Advisor
10	Department of Environmental Management and Agriculture, Nauru	Lucy Judina Duburiya	Assistant Director of Agriculture
11	Department of Forests and Park Services, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Bhutan	Sonam Tobgay	Chief Forestry Officer
12	Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Ecology and Environment, China	Gu Li	Director
13	Directorate of Species and Genetic Conservation, DG of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation, Ministry of Forestry, Indonesia	Sri Ratnaningsih	Technical Policy Analyst
14	FAO Bhutan	Jamyang Choden Penjor	Environment & Climate Change Specialist
15	Forestry Department, Ministry of Primary	Zaeidi Haji Berudin	Senior Forestry Officer

	Resources and Tourism, Brunei Darussalam		
16	Forestry Management Section, Biodiversity and Forestry Management Division, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability, Malaysia	Zulkurnain @ Yusri bin Abdul Wahab	Principal Assistant Secretary
17	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)	Faiz Rasool	Head of Policy & Advocacy
18	Institute of Ecology, Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences, China	Xu Jing	Professor Engineering
19	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), Nepal	Sarala Khaling	Head of Resilient Economies and Landscapes
20	IPBES Nexus Assessment	Paula A. Harrison	Co-Chair
21	ITPGRFA	Kent Nnadozie	Secretary
22	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Land and Irrigation, Sri Lanka	Anbarasi Senthilnesan	Assistant Secretary (HRD)
23	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Land and Irrigation, Sri Lanka	Basnayake Mudiyanse Dilshani Pavithra Basnayake	Assistant Secretary/ National Food system co conviener
24	Ministry of Food, Bangladesh	Mostafa Faruq Al Banna	Research Director- Nutrition
25	Ministry of Forests and Environment, Nepal	Ram Chandra Kandel	Joint Secretary
26	National Marine Environmental Monitoring Center, Ministry of Ecology and Environment, China	Guoxiang Liao	Professor

27	National Parks Board, Ministry of National Development, Singapore	Jeremy Woon Ren Wei	Deputy Director
28	RAMSAR	Yoo Beom-Sik	Senior Advisor (Asia- Pacific)
29	Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury	Monika Stankiewicz	Executive Secretary
30	UNCCD - Global Mechanism	Munazza Jaleel Naqvi	Programme Officer
31	UNEP	Marianna Osipova	Youth and Education Specialist
32	UNEP	Minseon Kim	Programme Management Officer

Annex 2. Annotated Agenda

Day 1: Tuesday, 7 October 2025

Start Time	End Time	Duration (mins)	Session	Speaker	Notes
Opening Session (MC: Ms. Makiko Yashiro, UNEP)					
08:00	08:30	30	Registration		
08:30	08:35	5	Welcoming Remarks by Government of Thailand	Ms. Benchamaporn Wattanatongchai, Director of Biodiversity National Focal Point Section, Biodiversity Management Division (BMD), Office of Natural Resource and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), Thailand	Welcome participants; acknowledge donors and co-organizers
08:35	08:40	5	Welcoming Remarks by China Trust Fund	Ms. Gu Li, Director Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the People's Republic of China (online)	
08:40	08:45	5	Welcoming Remarks	Ms. Dechen Tsering, Regional Director and Representative for Asia and the Pacific, UNEP (on-behalf of FAO, UNDP, UNEP)	

Start Time	End Time	Duration (mins)	Session	Speaker	Notes
08:45	08:50	5	Welcoming Remarks by CBD Secretariat	Ms. Astrid Schomaker, Executive Secretary, CBD	
08:50	08:55	5	Welcoming Remarks by SPREP	Mr. Sefanaia Nawadra, Director General, SPREP	
08:55	09:05	10	Photo session	MC	
Introduction					
09:05	09:20	15	Introduction & Workshop Objectives	Moderator: Ms. Makiko Yashiro and Ms. Noorafebrianie Minarputri (UNEP)	Set tone and expectations; clarify objectives and desired outcomes.
An overview of the status of NBSAP revision and implementation in the Asia-Pacific region (Moderator: Mr. Sean Less - UNDP)					
09:20	09:25	5	Introduction to this session	Moderator	Introduce panelists and key items for takeaway
09:25	09:35	10	Presentation: Global/regional review	Mr. Lijie Cai, Programme Officer, CBD Secretariat	Share key highlights of the status of national targets and updated NBSAPs and relevant reviews conducted by CBD Secretariat, including preparations for the global review to be undertaken at COP 17
09:35	09:45	10	Presentation: Preliminary findings from UNEP's rapid assessment of the KMGBF implementation	Ms. Min Sun Kim, Programme Management Officer, UNEP	• Rapid assessment review on the NBSAP GBF revision and implementation conducted under the UNEP China Trust Fund project, GEF Early Action Support, GEF-8 Programme. • Findings from COBSEA's analysis on integrating marine and coastal-related elements into KMGBF

Start Time	End Time	Duration (mins)	Session	Speaker	Notes
09:45	09:55	10	Presentation: Asia-Pacific experience in implementing KMGBF - status and remaining challenges	Mr. Dindo Campilan, Regional Director of IUCN Asia	Current status of member states' efforts in implementing the GBF including what has worked well and what challenges remain based on IUCN's engagement
09:55	10:15	20	Discussion and Q&A	Moderator	
10:15	10:30	15	Coffee Break	-	Networking opportunity
10:30	11:30	60	Breakout group: Subregional Sharing	Facilitators: • South Asia: Mr. W.K. Rathnadeera (SACEP) and Mr. Balakrishna Pisupati (UNEP); <i>Note taker:</i> Min Sun Kim (UNEP) • East Asia and Southeast Asia: Mr. Lijie Cai (CBD Sec) & Mr. Oliver Agoncillo (ACB); <i>Note taker:</i> Ms. Maxie Groh (UNEP) • Pacific: Ms. Lina Dorovolomo (SPREP) & Mr. Dario Vespertino (UNDP); <i>Note taker:</i> Mr. Adrien Moineau (NBSAP Accelerator Partnership)	Countries share the status of their revision/implementation of NBSAPs Key questions: 1) Overall status of revision and implementation of NBSAPs in each country; 2) Key achievements and good practices; 3) Key challenges faced in the revision and implementation of NBSAPs and priority needs.
11:30	12:30	60	Reporting back & Q&A	Moderator	10 min for each subregional 20 min Q&A
12:30	13:30	60	Lunch	-	
Promoting a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach in implementing the KMGBF (First Session)					

Start Time	End Time	Duration (mins)	Session	Speaker	Notes
(Moderator: Ms. Li Jia, FAO)					
THEMATIC NEXUS = BIODIVERSITY AND AGRI-FOOD SYSTEM (45min)					
13:30	13:40	10	Overview presentation	Ms. Li Jia, FAO	Joint presentation to be prepared by partners and coordinated by FAO, capturing these publications such as: - The synergies between food system transformation and biodiversity conservation - Outcomes United Nations Food Systems Summit Stocktake (UNFSS+4)
13:40	14:15	35	Panel discussion and Q&A Moderated by Mr. Sridhar Dharmapuri, FAO	- Ms. Rathana Peou Norbert-Munns, UN Food Systems Coordination Hub - Mr. Ifan Martino, Bappenas Indonesia - Mr. Sonam Gyeltshen, Bhutan - Mr. Asaeli Naika, Fiji National University - Mr. Tashi Dorji, UNDP	Topic: Q&A session includes panel reflection featuring insights from UN agencies and country representatives, focusing on opportunities for collaboration and joint action.
THEMATIC NEXUS = BIODIVERSITY AND HEALTH (45min)					
14:15	14:25	10	Overview presentation	Ms. Lesa Thompson, Deputy Regional Representative WOA	Joint presentation to be prepared by partners and coordinated by WOA, capturing these topics such as: operationalising One Health in Asia-Pacific through wildlife health surveillance, zoonoses prevention, & AMR mitigation (WOA)

Start Time	End Time	Duration (mins)	Session	Speaker	Notes
					inter-linkages between GBF/NBSAP/OH JPA (FAO)
14:25	15:00	35	Panel discussion and Q&A Moderated by Ms. Charlotte Hicks (UNEP-WCMC)	- Mr. Serge Morand, Research Director, CNRS - Mr. Soukvilay Vilavong, Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, Lao PDR - Prof. Nitish Debnath, One Health Bangladesh - Ms. Elizabeth Willetts, Expert in Biodiversity and Health/Planetary Health Governance	Topic: - For giving an overview of One Health process - Their NBSAP process and the linkages with health Q&A session includes panel reflection featuring insights from UN agencies and country representatives, focusing on opportunities for collaboration and joint action
THEMATIC NEXUS = BIODIVERSITY AND CLIMATE (45min)					
15:00	15:10	10	Overview presentation	Mr. Muyeye Chambwera, UNDP	Joint presentation to be prepared by partners and coordinated by UNDP with inputs from UNFCCC, capturing these topics such as: - Convergence of KMGBF Target 2 monitoring and forests monitoring under climate frameworks (FAO) - NbS
15:10	15:45	35	Panel discussion and Q&A Moderated by Mr. Jay Malette (UNDP)	Ms. Leana William, Ministry of Climate Change, Meteorology, Geo-hazards, Environment, Energy and Disaster, Vanuatu	Topic: To provide a good overview of how biodiversity and climate are interrelated to each other, and how the nexus could be strengthened through policy level coherence, integrated

Start Time	End Time	Duration (mins)	Session	Speaker	Notes
				- Ms. Ranasinghe Mudiyansele Nilmini, Ministry of Environment, Sri Lanka - Ms. Paula Harrison, Co-chair, IPBES Nexus Assessment (online) - Ms. Angkana Chalermpong, Project Director CCMB, GIZ - Ms. Sarala Khaling, ICIMOD (online)	governance structure, and interventions that can address biodiversity and climate-related priorities in a coordinated manner. Q&A session includes panel reflection featuring insights from UN agencies and country representatives, focusing on opportunities for collaboration and joint action
15:45	16:00	15	Coffee Break		
16:00	17:30	90	World Café Format: Country Sharing in each nexus	Room A: Biodiversity and Agri-Food System (Facilitator: Sridhar Dharmapuri (FAO); <i>note-taker</i>: Pyae Kyaw (FAO)) Room B: Biodiversity and Health (Facilitator: Lesa Thompson (WOAH); <i>note-taker</i>: Charlotte Hicks (UNEP-WCMC)) Room C: Biodiversity and Climate (Facilitator: Sean Lees (UNDP); <i>note-taker</i>: Angelique Ogena (UNDP))	To further understand country experiences, key successes, challenges and remaining needs (30 min each table)
17:30	17:35	5	Closing Day 1		Housekeeping announcement
17:35	18:30	55	Free time free		
18:30	20:00	90	Welcome Reception		Informal networking opportunity

Day 2: Wednesday, 8 October 2025

Start Time	End Time	Duration (mins)	Session	Speaker	Notes
Promoting a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach in implementing the KMGBF (Second Session) (Moderator: Mr. Lijie Cai, CBD Secretariat)					
08:00	08:30	30	Registration		
08:30	08:45	15	Day 1 recap	Mr. Kazuhiko Seriu, UNEP; Mr. Niko Urho, UNEP	- Key outcomes & messages from Day 1
08:45	09:30	45	Reporting back & Q&A		
09:30	10:15	45	Panel: Stakeholder Experience Sharing Moderated by Mr. Sean Lees (UNDP)	● IPLC: Mr. Songphonsak Ratanawilailak, PASD ● Women: Ms. Meenal Ulhas Tatpati, Women4Biodiversity ● Youth: Ms. Camari Divuniwaqa, GYBN Pacific Chapter ● Private Sector: Ms. Pallavi Kalita, Business for Nature ● Academia: Mr. Serge Morand, CNRS	Include Q&A - How are you involved in the implementation of KMGBF & NBSAP - Highlight what works well and what does not (key lessons learned) - What has been working well? what should we be doing more of? - What has not been working well? What should we stop doing or do less of?
Promoting synergies between MEAs for the successful implementation of the KMGBF (session one) (Moderator: Ms. Marieta Sakalian, UNEP & Mr. Balakrishna Pisupati, UNEP)					

Start Time	End Time	Duration (mins)	Session	Speaker	Notes
10:15	10:25	10	Presentation: An overview of synergies and cooperation between MEAs, including developments at the global level (UNEAs, MEA processes, Bern Process, UNFSS+4, etc.)	Mr. Kazuhiko Seriu, UNEP Law Division	UNEP Law Division: broad overview; UNEP-WCMC: findings of the global case study and convention assessment.
10:25	10:40	15	Presentation: Analysis on nature-climate nexus and policy coherence	Mr. Niko Urho, Consultant, UNEP Law Division	
10:40	10:50	10	Discussion and Q&A		
10:50	11:00	10	Coffee break		
11:00	11:10	10	Presentation: Climate-Food-Health nexus	Ms. Yi-Ann Chen, ESCAP	Building resilience through the climate–food–health nexus : policy pathways for integrated action in Asia and the Pacific
11:10	11:20	10	Presentation: Food Forward NDC-NBSAP tools	Mr. Robert Cole, Food and Sustainable Agriculture Lead WWF	The Food Forward NDC-NBSAP tools
11:20	11:30	10	Presentation: AP regional perspectives on marine and coastal	Mr. Manuel Castillo, ESCAP	Overview of Asia Pacific regional perspective on marine & coastal ecosystems integration into NBSAP in achieving KMGBF and regional biodiversity outcomes
11:30	11:50	20	Q&A for previous 3 presentations		
11:50	13:00	70	Lunch		

Start Time	End Time	Duration (mins)	Session	Speaker	Notes
13:00	14:45	105	Panel: Representatives of MEA secretariats	• Mr. Jacopo Pasquero, Associate Programme Management Officer CBD Secretariat (recorded) • Mr. Kent Nnadozie, Secretary, ITPGRFA (online) • Mr. Luca Birigazzi, Programme Officer, UNFCCC • Ms. Munazza Jaleel Naqvi, Programme Officer, UNCCD (online) • Ms. Haruko Okusu, Chief of Governing Bodies Unit CITES • Mr. Robert G. Recasens, Capacity Development and Policy Support Officer, Ramsar (online) • Ms. Margarita Victoria Caballa, Marine and Coastal Ecosystems Lead COBSEA • Ms. Monika Stankiewicz, Executive Secretary, Minamata Convention (online) • Mr. Ivan Ramirez, Head of Avian Unit, CMS (online)	Perspectives on synergies for the successful implementation of the KMGBF, with examples of governing body decisions and guidance to Parties on synergies
Promoting synergies between MEAs for the successful implementation of the KMGBF (session two) (Moderator: SPREP team)					

Start Time	End Time	Duration (mins)	Session	Speaker	Notes
14:45	15:00	15	Coffee Break		
15:00	16:00	60	Breakout group: Map out remaining challenges and needs	Facilitators: ● South Asia: Mr. W.K. Rathnadeera (SACEP) and Ms. Kunzang (ICIMOD); <i>Note-taker:</i> Maxie Groh (UNEP) ● East Asia and Southeast Asia: Mr. Oliver Agoncillo (ACB) & Mr. Qi Shanze (NIES); <i>Note taker:</i> Ms. Charlotte Hicks (UNEP-WCMC) ● Pacific: Ms. Amanda Wheatley (SPREP) & Mr. Dario Vespertino (UNDP); <i>Note taker:</i> Mr. Adrien Moineau (NBSAP Accelerator Partnership)	Groups visually map out problems and solutions per country. Key questions: 1) What is the level of cooperation between MEA focal points in the context of KMGBF, have national focal points of MEAs (beyond CBD) engaged actively in the KMGBF and NBSAP implementation process so far? 2) What has worked in terms of synergies in relation to planning processes, coordination mechanisms, policy coherence, financing and resource mobilization, monitoring and reporting, capacity building, etc? 3) What are the remaining challenges and needs to strengthen a synergistic approach? 4) Any recommendations and suggestions for enhanced synergies at global, regional and national levels?
16:00	17:00	60	Reporting back & Q&A	Moderator	10 min for each subregional group
17:00	17:10	10	Closing		Housekeeping announcement

Day 3: Thursday, 9 October 2025

Start Time	End Time	Duration (mins)	Session	Speaker	Notes
Identifying regional needs and opportunities for scaling-up integrated and synergistic KMGBF implementation (Co-moderators: FAO, UNDP, UNEP)					
08:00	08:30	30	Registration		
08:30	08:40	10	Day 2 recap	Moderator: Ms. Li Jia (FAO); Ms. Minsun Kim (UNEP); Maxie Groh (UNEP)	
08:40	09:25	45	Panel: Key initiatives on KMGBF implementation support for countries (Moderator: Ms. Amanda Wheatly, SPREP)	• GEF Early Action Support, GEF-8 Programme, KBF (Ms. Minsun Kim, UNEP) • GBFF, GEF-9 (Mr. Tashi Dorji, UNDP) • NBSAP Accelerator Partnership (Ms. Devonne Goad, UNDP) • FAO Agri-NBSAPs initiative; Biodiversity Knowledge Hub (Ms. Li Jia, FAO) • N4H (Ms. Minseon Kim, UNEP) (online) • High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People (HAC), Rita El Zaghoul (online)	Existing support available to countries in promoting an integrated and synergistic implementation of MEAs and the KM-GBF
09:25	10:10	45	Panel: Existing supports for countries	TSCs and other regional partners:	Existing support available to countries in promoting an integrated and synergistic implementation of MEAs and

Start Time	End Time	Duration (mins)	Session	Speaker	Notes
			Moderated by Ms. Han Meng (UNEP-WCMC)	- Mr. Qi Shanze, Research Assistant NIES - Ms. Amanda Wheatley, Biodiversity and Ecosystem Adviser SPREP - Mr. Oliver Agoncillo, Director for Mainstreaming Biodiversity ACB - Mr. Jake Brunner, Head, Mekong Programme IUCN Asia - Ms. Kunzang, Lead, Global ICIMOD - Mr. W.K. Rathnadeera, Senior Programme Officer, SACEP	the KM-GBF, including how to respond to the identified needs from previous discussion
10:10	11:10	60	Breakout group: Identify actions for scale up KMGBF implementation, including needs of regional supports	Facilitators: South Asia: Mr. W.K. Rathnadeera (SACEP) and Ms. Kunzang (ICIMOD); <i>Note-taker:</i> Maxie Groh (UNEP) East Asia and Southeast Asia: Mr. Oliver Agoncillo (ACB) & Mr. Qi Shanze (NIES); <i>Note taker:</i> Mr. Kazuhiko Seriu (UNEP) Pacific: Ms. Lina Dorovolomo & Dario Vespertino (UNDP); <i>Note</i>	Reflect on common regional messages or recommendations that could inform broader global dialogues, including upcoming biodiversity-related meetings, based on each discussion aspect: - Policy & governance - Data & knowledge management - Financing - Capacity building - Partnership - Monitoring and reporting

Start Time	End Time	Duration (mins)	Session	Speaker	Notes
				<i>taker:</i> Mr. Adrien Moineau (NBSAP Accelerator Partnership)	
11:10	11:25	15	Coffee break		
11:25	12:25	60	Reporting back and plenary discussion: - Common message - Explore regional collaboration opportunities	Ms. Li Jia, FAO	Groups will present their findings and potential regional messages emerging from the group work.
12:25	12:30	5	Summary and closing	Dario Vespertino (UNDP); Ms. Makiko Yashiro, (UNEP)	A summary and key highlights, including regional priorities, shared experiences, and emerging messages relevant to global biodiversity discussions.
12:30	13:30	60	Lunch		
CONTINUE TO PARALLEL SESSIONS LED BY CBD SECRETARIAT & SPREP					

Annex 3. Summary of the CBD Regional Dialogue for East and South Asia on Biodiversity Monitoring and Reporting

Opening & Objectives

The dialogue brought together countries from East and South Asia to strengthen national capacities for monitoring the implementation of NBSAPs and the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF). Supported by UNEP, UNDP, FAO, the GEF, and the CBD Secretariat, the session aimed to:

- Support countries in developing and improving national monitoring plans and systems, and the development and use of indicators;
- Prepare for the seventh national report;
- Identify regional cooperation needs; and
- Explore opportunities for donor and partner support.

1. Implementation of the KMGBF Monitoring Framework

1.1. National Monitoring Plans and Systems – Key Messages

Presenters from GEO BON, UNEP-WCMC, FAO, and several countries (China, Japan, Bhutan) highlighted:

- The need for standardized, consistent, long-term biodiversity monitoring, covering species, ecosystems, drivers, and pressures.
- Country examples showcased different stages of readiness:
 - *China* has extensive national networks and smart monitoring systems supported by AI and remote sensing.
 - *Japan* uses 200+ indicators embedded across ministries and local governments, with assessments supported by the academia.
 - *Bhutan* is developing a national monitoring & evaluation system with integrated dashboards but faces fragmented data ownership and inconsistent reporting.

Common challenges:

Fragmented data, limited political commitment, lack of standards for the consistent data collection and recording of different data types, lack of data sharing protocols, insufficient human resources, limited technical capacities, and data gaps—especially in remote and marine areas.

Priority needs:

Clear institutional roles, short- and long-term planning for monitoring, capacity building for data collection, standardized and interoperable data flows (so national data are comparable with other sources), strengthened monitoring partnerships, engagement of relevant agencies and ministries in data sharing, and investments in baseline data.

2. Development and Use of Indicators

2.1 Technical Insights

- **GEO BON** emphasized standardized methods, essential biodiversity variables, and the “BON in a Box” tool.
- **Sri Lanka** shared good practices linking NBSAP indicators with SDGs and national climate policies—stressing simple, practical indicators over technically perfect but unusable ones.
- **Women4Biodiversity** presented approaches for monitoring the Gender Plan of Action and KMGBF Target 23.

2.2 Group Exercise Outcomes (Headline Indicators)

- **Indicator 3.1 (Protected Areas/OECMs):** Countries are generally ready, with established land and marine monitoring systems and growing use of community monitoring tools (including apps), but face challenges in monitoring EEZs and offshore marine areas.
- **Indicator B1 (Ecosystem Services):** Widespread knowledge gaps on what ecosystem services to prioritize and how to value them, limited valuation studies, and low technical capacity; proposed solutions include using e-learning on ecosystem services, drawing on existing studies to estimate value ranges, and developing national prioritization lists in consultation with experts and stakeholders.
- **Indicator 6.1 (Invasive Alien Species):** Lack of baseline data, unclear institutional responsibilities across levels of government, and limited capacity; solutions include legislation, awareness and advocacy, integrated field and remote monitoring, and stronger coordination mechanisms.

3. Regional Cooperation in Monitoring

Speakers from UNEP-WCMC, ICIMOD, SACEP, and ACB showcased existing regional platforms and highlighted:

- The need for dedicated regional or subregional programmes on biodiversity monitoring.

- Opportunities through transboundary ecosystem monitoring, citizen science, mountain-specific indicators, harmonized data standards, and regional databases.

Participants noted the need to establish cooperation mechanisms or programmes devoted to biodiversity monitoring at the regional or sub-regional level, considering that biodiversity monitoring is mostly included as part of the existing regional environmental monitoring programmes while there are few regional or sub-regional monitoring programmes devoted to biodiversity. Increasing political will, resources and capacities are noted as main priorities for regional cooperation.

4. Preparing the Seventh National Report (7NR)

The CBD Secretariat walked participants through reporting guidance and templates. Country presentations from Maldives, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Nepal highlighted:

- Reviews of existing NBSAPs and national targets;
- Challenges in data availability, consultation timelines, and aligning updated NBSAPs with KMGBF targets;
- Emerging monitoring and evaluation systems, coordination committees, and policy coherence action plans.

Partners including NIES (China), IUCN Asia Office, UNDP, UNEP-WCMC, and the NBSAP Accelerator presented available technical support—especially for indicator methodologies, data flows, and access to GEF and GBFF resources.

5. Key Takeaways from the Dialogue

- Biodiversity monitoring is a long-term investment and a foundational requirement for implementing NBSAPs, the Convention, and the KMGBF. Countries highlighted the need for consistent, standardized data collection protocols to enable analysis, reporting, and comparability.
- Monitoring gaps remain significant across South and East Asia. Increasing volumes of citizen-science data—mainly focused on birds—help fill some gaps but cannot replace systematic biodiversity monitoring, particularly in “intact” areas and marine ecosystems, where data remain very limited. Ecosystem-level monitoring is comparatively stronger.
- Countries face systemic challenges, including limited political commitment, inadequate financial and human resources, fragmented data and reporting systems, unclear data-sharing protocols, lack of baseline information, and difficulty converting data into indicators or management actions. Priorities include:
 - establishing or strengthening national monitoring systems;
 - clarifying institutional roles;

- addressing gaps in monitoring and data flows;
 - developing standardized parameters and data-sharing protocols;
 - building partnerships; and
 - increasing long-term investments in capacity and technology.
- Readiness to use headline indicators varies widely. While some countries are confident in reporting on selected indicators, many struggle due to limited monitoring coverage, insufficient baseline data, and the need for cross-sector technical knowledge to operationalize several indicators—especially those requiring valuation, species-level monitoring, or invasive species data.
- Preparation of the seventh national report remains challenging, with countries citing tight timelines for consultations and data collection, lack of data for some targets and indicators, difficulties reporting on the full scope of KMGBF targets, and limited implementation time since updating NBSAPs. Countries were encouraged to draw on multiple information sources, including ongoing actions under existing national targets and NBSAPs.
- Most countries intend to submit their 7NR by the February 2026 deadline, as shared through interventions during the dialogue and follow-up discussions. Continued technical support, improved data access, and strengthened coordination mechanisms will be essential.

Annex 4. Summary of the Pacific Discussion

Introduction

The Pacific Subregional Consultation was convened on 9–10 October 2025 in Bangkok, Thailand, as part of the broader Asia-Pacific Workshop on *“Accelerating the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) through an Integrated and Synergistic Approach.”*

The consultation aimed to support Pacific Island countries in aligning their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) with the KMGBF, while strengthening access to global biodiversity finance mechanisms such as GEF-8, the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF), and the NBSAP Accelerator Programme. The workshop also focused on enabling integrated planning approaches that connect biodiversity with climate change, sustainable development, food systems, and One Health priorities.

The workshop aimed to:

- Improve understanding of available biodiversity finance mechanisms.
- Strengthen capacity to access and effectively use financing tools.
- Align resources with national biodiversity priorities.
- Identify regional challenges, gaps, and opportunities.
- Foster multi-country and regional collaboration.
- Develop funding concept ideas for GEF-8, GBFF, and NBSAP Accelerator pipelines.

Workshop Overview

Day 1 Highlights

- Opening and Introductory Items by SPREP team.
- Presentations on Biodiversity Finance Mechanisms: GEF Enabling Support, GEF-8 Early Action Programme, BBNJ, Kunming Biodiversity Funding, and GEF-9, Global Biodiversity Framework Funding (UNDP), NBSAP Accelerator Matchmaking (NBSAP Accelerator Programme).
- Pre-Workshop Activity Reflections and Preparatory Discussion for Day 2.

Day 2 Highlights

- Country reflections and Write-shop, where countries developed and refined concept ideas using a structured template.
- Ecosystem of Support Panel Discussion with FAO, UNDP, and UNEP, summarizing regional priorities and financial pathways.

Key Outcomes

1. Development of Collaborative Concept Notes

The workshop resulted in two collaborative concept notes focusing on establishing a regional biodiversity monitoring and data system and enhancing Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS).

2. NBSAP Accelerator Matchmaking Submissions

Three concept notes were formulated with plans to submit through the NBSAP Accelerator Matchmaking process. One from the Sea Women of Melanesia, and two from Vanuatu addressing Biodiversity Monitoring and Invasive Alien Species Management. Before submission, the concept notes have been forwarded through the appropriate SPREP and matchmaking channels for further assessment and potential support.

3. Identification of Priority Areas

Participants collectively identified three major regional priorities or gaps: Strengthening data and monitoring systems, mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors, and addressing invasive species management.

4. Improved Understanding of Finance Mechanisms

The workshop enhances participants' knowledge on financing opportunities and mechanisms linked to NBSAPs and KMGBF.

5. Selection of Cook Islands for Project Support

Following the workshop, Cook Islands has been selected to participate in a proposed data and monitoring project by SPREP. This selection is a result of the proactive engagement and communication by Cook Islands to the SPREP Environmental Governance team using information gathered during the workshop.

Key Takeaways

1. There is a clear need for more internal collaboration within the National Ministries to keep pace with global and subregional efforts to align biodiversity work with climate change, sustainable development, MEAs, agri-food systems, and One Health priorities.
2. Limited capacity often exists within national Ministries to support the development of concepts and funding submissions. Creation of funding opportunities including those prioritising SIDs, may not result in more uptake. There is a need to also provide resourcing and support for concept development and compiling submission documentation.

Conclusion

The Pacific Subregional Consultation provided a focused platform for Pacific Island countries to enhance their readiness for implementing the KM GBF. Through presentations, write-shops, and peer learning, the event strengthened regional cooperation, clarified financing pathways, and laid the groundwork for the development of strong, aligned biodiversity project concepts to support national and regional priorities. The sessions collectively contributed to building momentum for coordinated Pacific engagement in global biodiversity financing initiatives.

Annex 5. Photo Highlights



Figure 1. Speaker delivering a session of analysis on nature-climate nexus and policy coherence



Figure 2. Panel discussion featuring key initiatives on KMGBF implementation support for countries



Figure 3. Delegates sharing insights during plenary session



Figure 4. Participants provide comments during plenary discussion



Figure 5. Breakout group discussion in the South Asia countries



Figure 6. Breakout group discussion in the Pacific countries



Figure 7. Breakout group discussion in the Southeast and East Asia countries



Figure 8. CBD Regional Dialogue for monitoring and reporting



Figure 9. Subregional consultations for Pacific countries

Links to related social media posts and public communications from the workshop are provided below:

- [Facebook post](#)
- [Linkedin post](#)