



Convention on Biological Diversity

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**Conference of the Parties to the
Convention on Biological Diversity
Seventeenth meeting**
Yerevan, 19–30 October 2026
Item 18 (a) of the provisional agenda*
**Other scientific and technical issues related to the
implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global
Biodiversity Framework: biodiversity and climate change**

Progress report on activities on biodiversity and climate change**

Note by the Secretariat

I. Introduction

1. In paragraph 6 of its recommendation [27/3](#), the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice requested the Executive Secretary to invite the executive secretaries of the other Rio conventions, together with the current and incoming presidencies of the Conferences of the Parties to the three Rio conventions, to collaborate on the organization of technical information exchanges to further discuss options for enhancing cooperation, policy coherence and synergies across the Rio conventions. The Subsidiary Body further requested the development of a multilevel road map comprising short-, medium- and long-term actions, including a mapping study to assist in identifying concrete actions on the headline options for enhancing policy coherence set out in document [CBD/SBSTTA/27/4](#), as well as possible gaps and overlaps in existing national and international policies and in existing coordination bodies addressing the implementation of the Rio conventions.
2. Furthermore, in paragraph 2 of the same recommendation, the Subsidiary Body requested the Executive Secretary to invite Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth organizations, civil society and other observers to participate in a peer review of an updated expanded supplement to the Voluntary Guidelines for the Design and Effective Implementation of Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction, and to make the further revised primer for policymakers available for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting.
3. In response to paragraph 6 of recommendation [27/3](#), the Secretariat organized four technical information exchanges, prepared a mapping study to identify concrete actions for enhancing policy coherence and developed a multilevel road map comprising short-, medium- and long-term actions. The mapping study reflects the inputs and proposals made by participants in all four exchanges and additional interviews and formed the basis for the road map. The multilevel road map consists of three tables setting out the consolidated short-, medium- and long-term actions identified on the basis

* [CBD/COP/17/1/Rev.1](#).

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

of the mapping study which will be made available in an information document.¹ Both documents underwent a brief review period open to all participants and contributors to the above process.

4. Pursuant to paragraph 2 of recommendation 27/3, the Secretariat provided the revised primer for policymakers and updated expanded supplement for peer review through [notification No. 2026-058](#) on 22 July 2026 with a deadline for submission of comments by 2 September 2026. The present note proposes revisions to the table of additional principles and safeguards focused on nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches that provide climate change mitigation co-benefits, as contained in the primer for policymakers. The further revised primer for policymakers and expanded supplement to the Voluntary Guidelines will be made available in an information document.

5. The multilevel road map referred to in paragraph 3 above is presented in section II below. Section III below contains a report on the peer review process, as well as the revised table of additional principles and safeguards focused on nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches that provide climate change mitigation co-benefits referred to in paragraph 4 above. Recommendations to the Conference of the Parties are presented in section IV, below.

II. Multilevel road map for enhancing cooperation, policy coherence and synergies across the Rio conventions

A. Background

6. The actions set out in the tables below are aimed at enhancing synergies among the Rio conventions in a manner consistent with the mandates of the conventions and their secretariats.

7. Between 22 April and 13 June 2026, a series of four technical information exchanges – two held online and two in hybrid format² – was convened with the broad participation of experts from Parties, observers and other stakeholders, with a view to discussing the identified building blocks for enhancing policy coherence and cooperation and providing inputs to the mapping study and the multilevel road map. The building blocks are structured around eight thematic areas:

(a) Alignment of national strategies: national biodiversity strategies and action plans, nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans and land degradation neutrality targets;

(b) Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches;

(c) Monitoring, reporting and review;

(d) Role of scientific assessments and evidence-based policy;

(e) Knowledge management and capacity-building;

(f) Resource mobilization;

(g) Indigenous peoples and local communities;

(h) Whole-of-society approach.

8. The exchanges were guided by principles that were:

(a) Party-driven and respectful of the respective mandates of the three conventions;

¹ CBD/COP/17/INF/11.

² 1. 22 April 2026 (online): <https://www.cbd.int/meetings/CCB-OM-2026-01>; 2. 6 May 2026 (online) <https://www.cbd.int/meetings/CCB-OM-2026-02>; 3. 2-5 June 2026 (online and Vilm, Germany): <https://www.cbd.int/meetings/CCB-OM-2026-03>; 4. 13 June 2026 (online and Bonn, Germany): <https://www.cbd.int/meetings/CCB-OM-2026-04>.

(b) Science-based and informed by existing assessments, including those of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and others;

(c) Open to, and respectful of, different perspectives and worldviews;

(d) Focused on implementation, coherence and impact rather than on procedural harmonization;

(e) Incremental and pragmatic, building on existing mechanisms and decisions;

(f) Cognizant of national, regional and local implementation realities, including capacities and national circumstances.

9. The multilevel road map was developed on the basis of the mapping study referred to in paragraph 3 above. Whereas the mapping study identified over 400 possible actions across the eight building blocks, the review highlighted that a set of that magnitude would not be feasible for effective consideration by the Conference of the Parties. Accordingly, the actions were consolidated and prioritized against the following criteria – namely their potential impact, efficacy, feasibility and strategic importance for enhancing synergies – while seeking to preserve the substance and balance of the options identified through the technical information exchanges. Parties wishing to consult the full range of actions, together with the underlying analysis and supporting detail, are invited to refer to the mapping study presented in document CBD/COP/17/INF/11.

B. Purpose and scope

10. The implementation of the multilevel road map and of the actions contained therein should be to the mutual benefit of the conventions concerned and compatible with their provisions, obligations, mandates and objectives, while respecting their independent nature. It should further respect ongoing efforts to enhance synergies, take into account the need to make efficient use of resources and result in improved implementation of the relevant conventions and in more efficient and streamlined processes.

11. The road map and its associated actions are intended to serve as flexible guidance for enhancing cooperation, policy coherence and synergies in the implementation of the Rio conventions, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) 2018–2030 Strategic Framework, as well as their follow-on processes.

12. The actions have been categorized as short-term (for delivery by the end of 2028), medium-term (2029–2030) and long-term (2030 onward). It should be noted that their successful delivery may depend on enabling activities being initiated earlier than the indicated time frames would suggest.

13. Actions should be adapted to national circumstances. Not all actions would be applicable to all countries, and countries may also undertake additional actions not included in the road map. Some actions may be relevant to enhancing synergies between only two of the Rio conventions, or among a subset thereof, rather than among all of them. Parties are encouraged to select from among the various actions those best suited to enhancing synergies, in accordance with their national circumstances.

C. Multilevel road map for enhancing cooperation, policy coherence and synergies across the Rio conventions

14. The road map is guided by a shared long-term vision in which the objectives of the three Rio conventions are pursued in a mutually reinforcing manner, so that, by 2030 and beyond, the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, the response to climate change and the achievement of land degradation neutrality are planned, financed, implemented and monitored coherently at all levels, to the mutual benefit of the conventions and in support of sustainable development.

15. To give effect to this vision, the actions are organized around three time-bound horizons that serve as strategic milestones: by the end of 2028 (short term) as the foundations for coherent planning, monitoring and coordination are established; by 2030 (medium term) as aligned national strategies, reporting and financing become operational; and from 2030 onward (long term) where coherent implementation and a mutually supportive international architecture are sustained. Enabling activities for a given milestone may need to commence in advance of the horizon indicated.

16. Within each horizon as they are presented in the tables below, actions have been arranged to provide a form of implementation logic. Firstly, scale with global actions being followed by regional, national and subnational. Secondly, within each geographical scale, actions related to assessments, analyses and gathering of information are listed first, followed by implementation, monitoring and finally reporting. Finally, actions related to means of implementation, such as capacity-building, finance and technology needs, that do not fit into the above are listed.

17. In the tables below, the column “Who is responsible” identifies the actors expected to lead or contribute to each action. Parties are the primary actors responsible for implementation, acting through their national focal points (NFPs) and relevant line ministries; the secretariats of the Rio conventions and the Joint Liaison Group (JLG) play a facilitating and coordinating role; donors and financial mechanisms provide resources; and other relevant actors – including indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society organizations, the scientific community and the United Nations system – contribute in supporting roles.

Table 1

Short-term (now to end 2028)

	<i>Action</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Building block</i>	<i>Who is responsible</i>
i.1	Undertake a cross-mapping of Convention-level targets across the Rio Conventions and the SDGs to identify areas of alignment and inform the development or revision of coherent national strategies.	International	Alignment of national strategies and plans	Parties; Rio secretariats; United Nations agencies
i.2	Assess reporting obligations and identify common monitoring/reporting challenges and gaps and produce recommendations, and task IPBES/IPCC/SPI to advise on approaches to deploy common metrics, standards and cost-effectiveness of synergistic MRR	International	Planning, monitoring, reporting and review	Parties; Rio secretariats; Intergovernmental science-policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)/Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)/UNCCD Science-Policy Interface (SPI)
i.3	Build the evidence base and economic case for NbS and/or EBA, including cost-effectiveness metrics, ROI/case-study compilations, health-benefit pilots, and how to identify and manage trade-offs.	International	Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches	Rio secretariats; IPBES/IPCC/SPI; researchers; sponsoring organizations
i.4	Promote uptake of the CBD Voluntary Guidelines on NbS and/or EBA and its supplement across UNFCCC and UNCCD – anchoring them in COP decisions, translating the supplement into an accessible technical series	International	Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches	Parties; Rio secretariats; JLG
i.5	Invite collaboration among IPCC, IPBES and the UNCCD SPI (and engage the new ISP-CWP) through joint work, dialogues and assessments, enhancing work on common terminology, and connecting	International	Science-policy interface and evidence-based decision-making	Parties; IPBES/IPCC/SPI; subsidiary bodies/COPs, IPLC caucuses

	<i>Action</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Building block</i>	<i>Who is responsible</i>
	their national focal points and supporting technical/expert groups with existing definitions and terminologies across the Conventions, SPIs and IPLC caucuses			
i.6	Strengthen the collaboration between observer engagement mechanisms (constituencies/caucuses) across the Rio conventions	International	Whole-of-society approach	Parties; NFPs; Rio secretariats; Constituencies/caucuses
i.7	Establish shared, interoperable data, monitoring and reporting systems across the Rio Conventions, building on successful collaborations, such as the Framework for Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring (FERM).	International	Planning, monitoring, reporting and review	Parties; relevant ministries; Rio secretariats' data/IT teams
i.8	Collect and assess case studies, grass-roots best practices and successful whole-of-society partnerships/platforms to guide strengthening cooperation, policy coherence and synergies between the Conventions.	National	Whole-of-society approach	Parties; NFPs; United Nations agencies; CSOs
i.9	Convene cross-convention multi-stakeholder dialogues and consultations to assess actions, gaps and synergies, including negotiator briefings to CSOs at COPs	National	Whole-of-society approach	Parties; NFPs; CSOs/women/IPLC networks
i.10	Develop aligned national plans that collectively advances the goals of the KMGBF, Paris Agreement and land degradation neutrality (LDN) goals using integrated, inclusive and consultative approaches, supported by the most up to date information, while respecting diverse knowledge systems	National	Alignment of national strategies and plans	Parties through relevant ministries, in cooperation with indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLC), civil society organizations (CSO), academia. Rio Secretariats and support agencies for guidance
i.11	Establish national coordination mechanisms/platforms with regular engagement of focal points, line ministries and stakeholders tasked with identifying and managing trade-offs across the Conventions through national planning and providing shared national reporting architecture.	National	Alignment of national strategies and plans	Parties; NFPs; relevant ministries
i.12	Deliver joint capacity-building on integrated planning and harmonized monitoring, including methodologies to inform indicators, data-management systems, and expanded support for transparency (such as the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency)	International	Knowledge management and capacity-building	Parties; donors; (sub)regional capacity-building centres, Rio Secretariats
i.13	Facilitate regular technical exchange and outreach among Rio Convention national focal points on the benefits of alignment and strengthen capacity through peer learning and training.	Regional	Cross-cutting/General	Rio secretariats; United Nations agencies; (sub)regional capacity-building centres

	<i>Action</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Building block</i>	<i>Who is responsible</i>
i.14	Develop joint guidance and tools for aligned national planning (NBSAPs/NDCs/NAPs/LDN) to enable prioritization of action in high-carbon/high-biodiversity ecosystems – using relevant assessments and guidance from all Conventions –including use of the IPBES Nexus Assessment response options and assessment of the usefulness and uptake of guidance	International	Knowledge management and capacity-building	Rio secretariats; JLG
i.15	Strengthen and adequately resource the JLG’s functions (staffing, meeting support, capacity-building through the Joint-Capacity-Building Programme) commensurate with the mandate and responsibilities Parties assign to it.	International	Knowledge management and capacity-building	Parties; donors; Rio secretariats; JLG
i.16	Strengthen cross-Convention peer learning and knowledge-exchange mechanisms to support capacity-building, coordination and sharing of good practices among Parties and stakeholders.	International	Knowledge management and capacity-building	Parties; donors; Rio secretariats; JLG; academic/research observers
i.17	Promote synergies through funding mechanisms and project design, including using aligned criteria across major funds, incentives for integrated projects delivering co-benefits, and continued GEF support (Integrated Programmes, policy-coherence window)	International	Resource mobilization	Parties; donors; implementing agencies
i.18	Adopt aligned arrangements, including terms of reference and modus operandi as relevant, across CBD SB8J, UNCCD IP/LC caucuses and UNFCCC LCIPP	International	Contributions and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities	Parties
i.19	Strengthen IPLC participation at the Conventions level in national delegations and positions, through informal joint IPLC meetings across the Conventions, and cooperation between LCIPP, SB8J and UNCCD caucuses in order to ensure synergies in positions across the Conventions	International	Contributions and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities	Parties; Rio secretariats; IPLC caucuses

Table 2
Medium-term (2029 to 2030)

	<i>Action</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Building block</i>	<i>Who is responsible</i>
ii.1	Explore the potential for coordinated, aligned implementation of post-2030 targets and frameworks across the Rio Conventions and the post-2030 development agenda.	International	Alignment of national strategies and plans	Parties; Rio secretariats; IGOs; non-State actors
ii.2	Strengthen the integration of scientific, traditional knowledge into assessments and decision-making, map its influence in SPI messages, and create a shared	International	Science-policy interface and evidence-based decision-making	Rio secretariats; IPBES/IPCC/SPI; SB8j/Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples

	<i>Action</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Building block</i>	<i>Who is responsible</i>
	knowledge base across advisory bodies, SPIs and IPLC bodies towards joint assessments			Platform (LCIPP); academia
ii.3	Harmonize the implementation of the three Conventions' gender action plans, engage women's constituencies consistently across processes, and strengthen the digital literacy and technical capacity of rural women and communities to advance gender-responsiveness	International	Cross-cutting/General	Parties; NFPs; constituencies
ii.4	Coordinate approaches across shared sectors/themes (e.g. forestry, ocean, wildlife, pollution, water, food systems)	National	Alignment of national strategies and plans	NFPs; relevant ministries
ii.5	Use ecological resilience, including in freshwater ecosystems, as a lens to review and align national strategies and plans (NBSAPs, NDCs, NAPs, LDN targets and national drought plans)	National	Alignment of national strategies and plans	Parties; NFPs; relevant national authorities
ii.6	Mainstream NbS and/or EBA into national development, sectoral and spatial planning and into NBSAPs/NDCs/NAPs/LDN as a core delivery mechanism, supported by standardised templates and metrics to support ecological conservation, restoration and sustainable management, prioritizing the conservation and restoration of high-carbon, high-biodiversity ecosystems	National	Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches	Parties; regulators
ii.7	Prioritize and resource community-led, women-led and IPLC-led NbS and/or EBA that are inclusive by design	National	Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches	Parties; donors; women's and IPLC networks
ii.8	Develop practical whole-of-society tools, guidance and thematic entry points (e.g. food-systems communities of practice) and matchmaking platforms connecting governments with whole-of-society actors and funders	National	Whole-of-society approach	Parties; JLG; United Nations agencies
ii.9	Build national integrated environmental information systems that consolidate data collection and use across the three Conventions where possible, and equip national actors to generate, access and use it	National	Planning, monitoring, reporting and review	Parties; relevant ministries
ii.10	Develop monitoring, reporting and review (MRR) systems that facilitate interoperability between the Rio Conventions, where possible, anchored in formal national coordination mechanisms	National	Planning, monitoring, reporting and review	Parties; Rio secretariats
ii.11	Develop metrics to measure policy coherence and synergistic implementation	National	Planning, monitoring,	Parties

	<i>Action</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Building block</i>	<i>Who is responsible</i>
	(a “National Synergies Stocktake”), cooperation effectiveness, on-the-ground safeguard implementation, and multi-stakeholder participation across the Rio conventions		reporting and review	
ii.12	Progressively align and map national strategies, targets and indicators across the Rio Conventions and the SDGs as the foundation for shared data and streamlined reporting	National	Planning, monitoring, reporting and review	Parties; NFPs; technical partner support
ii.13	Strengthen synergistic community-based, youth-led and women-led monitoring, integrating traditional knowledge into national reporting with dedicated support and participation channels that supports aligned monitoring across the Rio Conventions	Subnational	Planning, monitoring, reporting and review	Parties; Rio secretariats; IPLCs; women’s and youth groups
ii.14	Develop integrated national finance plans based on national expenditure reviews (e.g. by expanding the BIOFIN methodology across all three Conventions).	National	Resource mobilization	Parties; United Nations agencies
ii.15	Coordinate efforts across the Rio Conventions to identify incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity and eliminate, phase out or reform them to align public spending with the Rio Conventions by 2030 (in line with KMGBF Target 18)	National	Resource mobilization	Parties; relevant ministries; (sub)regional capacity-building centres
ii.16	Scale up funding for NbS and/or EBA through national and international funding programmes and mechanisms, engaging finance ministries, joint financing platforms/shared calls, greater project detail, and training national agencies on relevant financing mechanisms	National	Resource mobilization	relevant ministries; donors
ii.17	Strengthen private sector-community partnerships and scale up prioritization of funding for projects that deliver across the Conventions	National	Resource mobilization	Parties; relevant ministries; donors; private sector; IPLC/women’s organizations
ii.18	Strengthen IPLC participation in national coordination – permanent advisory councils/platforms with clear mandates and resources – and embed IPLC knowledge and representatives across NBSAPs, NDCs, NAPs, monitoring and implementation, recognizing traditional knowledge alongside science	National	Contributions and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities	Parties; NFPs; Rio secretariats; IPLC organizations
ii.19	Strengthen and finance the participation of IPLCs, women, youth and grass-roots actors, including multi-stakeholder partnerships through dedicated participation funding, rights-based	National	Whole-of-society approach	Parties; multilateral/bilateral cooperation; funders

	<i>Action</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Building block</i>	<i>Who is responsible</i>
	approaches, community-based funding programmes, and incentives.			
ii.20	Promote science production and uptake in developing countries, and create funding and spaces for transformative, co-created knowledge within the SPIs	International	Science-policy interface and evidence-based decision-making	Parties; IPBES/IPCC/SPI
ii.21	Develop guidance to improve reporting coherence – acknowledging links to other Rio frameworks, mapping shared data connection points	International	Knowledge management and capacity-building	Parties; Rio secretariats
ii.22	Develop shared, open, interoperable policy-data infrastructure and joint databases for cross-convention use (a unified United Nations-level approach), paired with needed capacity-building	International	Knowledge management and capacity-building	Parties; Rio secretariats; United Nations agencies; data organizations
ii.23	Integrate traditional knowledge indicators across the Conventions – including effective IPLC participation in related bodies and processes, aligning IPLC-related indicators where possible	International	Contributions and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities	Parties; Rio secretariats; JLG; IPBES/IPCC/SPI; SB8J/LCIPP

Table 3

Long-term (end 2030 onward)

	<i>Action</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Building block</i>	<i>Who is responsible</i>
iii.1	Align submission and reporting timelines across the Conventions (NDCs, NBSAPs, NAPs, LDN targets, drought plans, national reports and BTRs)	International	Cross-cutting/General	Parties
iii.2	Send political signals urging countries to recognise and strengthen IPLCs' and women's rights, including land tenure, in law, spatial planning and MRV, including by operationalizing IPBES Nexus F16 and KMGBF Indicator 22.1	National	Contributions and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities	Parties; IPLCs
iii.3	Develop coherent sustainable finance taxonomies covering biodiversity, climate and land	International	Resource mobilization	Parties; United Nations agencies; Donors, multilateral development banks and funds
iii.4	Align the international financial architecture (MDBs, multilateral funds) to promote synergies	International	Resource mobilization	Parties; United Nations agencies; Donors, multilateral development banks and funds

III. Supplement to the Voluntary Guidelines for the Design and Effective Implementation of Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction

18. Peer-review submissions were received from 14 Parties and 8 on behalf of observers.³ The comments spanned a broad spectrum of issues, including editorial refinements, comments on the

³ See www.cbd.int/notifications/2026-058 for the list of submitters.

structure and scope of the document, specific technical points, suggestions for additional references and tools, and general observations.

19. Many submissions were broadly supportive of the supplement and the dual structure of a condensed primer for policymakers and the expanded technical supplement, while offering suggestions to strengthen clarity, consistency and scientific rigour. A substantial number of comments concerned terminology and scope, and the need to apply the chosen terms consistently across the primer, the supplement and the annexes. Many comments also sought clearer articulation of how the supplement relates to, and updates, the original Voluntary Guidelines, and closer alignment of the text with the Convention and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

20. The largest thematic focus concerned the rights and safeguards dimensions, including concerning the rights and role of indigenous peoples and local communities. Many comments also addressed the mitigation hierarchy, additionality and the risks of offsetting and leakage.

21. Comments received on the revised primer for policymakers were largely repeated in the table on additional principles and safeguards focused on nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches that provide climate change mitigation co-benefits. Therefore, the only part of the primer that has been revised is the table on additional principles and safeguards on nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches that provide climate change mitigation co-benefits. The rest of the primer contained in the annex to recommendation [27/3](#) remains unchanged. The revised table is presented below.

Table 4

Additional principles and safeguards focused on nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches that provide climate change mitigation co-benefits

<i>Theme</i>	<i>Principle</i>	<i>Potential safeguard</i>
Multiple benefits	Prioritize approaches that address multiple social, economic and environmental challenges, seeking benefits for biodiversity, water security, ecosystem services, resilience and human well-being, without undermining the environmental quality of the ecosystems where they are implemented (see also principle 10 of the Voluntary Guidelines). Prioritize the protection, restoration and management of ecosystems and species important for the full carbon cycle, including wild fauna, and contributing to climate change adaptation, while also placing strong emphasis on safeguarding biodiversity by focusing on vulnerable and climate-sensitive species and ecosystems. Ensure a balanced mix of approaches across communities and diverse ecosystems.	Planning for multiple benefits Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches that provide climate change mitigation co-benefits and support Targets 8 and 11 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework should be designed taking their ability to deliver multiple benefits into account. This may involve: (a) Assessing the benefits, risks and trade-offs of selected actions across multiple social, economic and environmental challenges, considering the vulnerability of ecosystems; (b) Undertaking spatial prioritization that incorporates an analysis of the social and environmental risks and benefits of the proposed actions, including ecological integrity and ecosystem connectivity; (c) Over larger areas, aiming to achieve a balance among actions that prioritize several benefits, communities and ecosystems, so that all efforts are not directed to high-carbon ecosystems; (d) Consulting appropriate actors on the trade-offs among various benefits and the recognized risks when comparing proposed actions, through a consultation process oriented towards free, prior and informed consent, as part of participative decision-making processes.

<i>Theme</i>	<i>Principle</i>	<i>Potential safeguard</i>
Urgency	Consider the pressing urgency of the biodiversity and climate crises, together with the longevity of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Actions that reduce emissions or enhance removals and protect or restore biodiversity in the short term with immediate, ongoing and permanent effect are more valuable than those with results that materialize only over a longer or temporary time frame. Avoid the trap of prioritizing speed over resilience (see “permanence and long-term impacts” below).	Projection of carbon and biodiversity outcomes through time Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches that provide climate change mitigation co-benefits should be selected on the basis of an assessment of the expected results, where such information is available. Benefits to biodiversity should be considered and estimated. Cost per ton of carbon dioxide equivalent should be considered and, together with resilience considerations, may, for example, help countries to identify the types of conservation, restoration or management intervention most suitable for a given area. Urgent post-disaster responses may also provide opportunities to enhance benefits for biodiversity.
Mitigation hierarchy	Prioritize the prevention of further loss or degradation of carbon stocks and, in a complementary and simultaneous manner where national circumstances permit, promote the restoration of degraded ecosystems and the recovery of their carbon stocks This principle is closely connected with the urgency principle and multiple benefit principles above. Emissions from the destruction of a natural ecosystem are near-instantaneous, while the carbon removals resulting from the full restoration of an equivalent area of the same ecosystem will typically take many years.	Following the mitigation hierarchy Mitigation hierarchy should be considered in nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches that provide climate change mitigation co-benefits. Where there is a choice between reducing both negative impacts on biodiversity and emissions by preventing the loss or degradation of natural ecosystems (e.g. deforestation) and emissions removals by restoring natural ecosystems, and each option has similar mitigation benefits, the mitigation hierarchy should be followed to avoid further negative impacts before restoring degraded ecosystems. Where comparable benefits can be achieved either by preventing loss or degradation or by restoring degraded ecosystems, avoidance of further biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation is the preferred approach.
Additionality	Account only for biodiversity and ecosystem integrity benefits or carbon emission reductions or removals that would not have otherwise occurred (i.e. new benefits resulting from the activity). Additionality is a key requirement where carbon credits are generated, traded or retired; nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches that deliver mitigation co-benefits without being part of a carbon-crediting scheme need not treat additionality as a deliverable, provided other co-benefits are secured.	Ensuring additionality Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches that provide climate change mitigation co-benefits should be designed on the basis of a stringent assessment of additionality, following accepted carbon standards, including those agreed under the Paris Agreement. The net reduction of carbon stocks in all organic carbon pools (above and below ground in the case of terrestrial ecosystems, and near-shore and pelagic or deeper-ocean pools in the case of marine ecosystems) should be prevented.
Permanence and long-term impacts	Prioritize activities where the emission reductions or removals and the biodiversity benefits are likely to be long-lasting, taking social and ecological factors into account.	Promoting permanence Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches that provide climate change mitigation co-benefits should have long-lasting results. They should protect, maintain and restore biodiversity and

<i>Theme</i>	<i>Principle</i>	<i>Potential safeguard</i>
		ecological integrity (ecosystem condition, composition, structure and function). Actions should be designed to reduce the risk of reversals (i.e. Cancun safeguard f),⁴ which typically means tackling the underlying drivers of ecosystem degradation and barriers to ecosystem restoration or sustainable management. Actions should be designed for climate and ecosystem resilience, prioritizing the use of local, climate-resilient native species in planting and restoration, and supporting the recovery of native flora and fauna and the ecological interactions that sustain long-term resilience. Monitoring systems should be able to assess any reversals, and carbon and biodiversity accounting or crediting systems should include buffers to cater for the remaining risk of reversals.
Leakage	Avoid displacement (“leakage”) of emissions to, and negative impacts on biodiversity in, another location. Leakage can include local, national and international leakage.	Avoiding leakage Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches that provide climate change mitigation co-benefits should be designed to avoid leakage. Where international carbon markets are used, proponents should follow current and future guidance developed under the Paris Agreement, as appropriate. Solutions include: (a) Locating mitigation activities in well-governed landscapes and as part of an integrated spatial plan (see Target 1 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework); (b) Working in collaboration, through free, prior and informed consent processes, with actors who depend on land-use change to co-design alternative livelihoods and economic pathways, taking into account national and territorial contexts, that do not lead to leakage or to rebound effects, including by reducing the underlying drivers of ecosystem degradation; (c) Undertaking biodiversity and carbon accounting on a jurisdictional scale or within a nested scheme, to integrate local and domestic leakage into overall results; (d) Estimating the remaining risk of leakage on the local, domestic and international scales; (e) Deducting projected remaining leakage from the biodiversity and carbon results in accounting or crediting schemes, while recognizing that biodiversity loss displaced through leakage cannot be directly offset elsewhere.
Equity, gender	Take a human rights-based approach, including by respecting and protecting	Rights-based and gender-responsive considerations in the use of nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-

⁴ Decision 1/CP.16, appendix I, subpara. 2 (f), of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

<i>Theme</i>	<i>Principle</i>	<i>Potential safeguard</i>
equality and human rights	the rights and roles of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, who are key actors in both protecting and restoring biodiversity and in implementing climate action. Their traditional knowledge, priorities and needs should be taken into account for biodiversity and climate actions to be equitable, inclusive, effective and rights-based.	based approaches that provide climate change mitigation co-benefits should be designed and implemented with the full, effective, inclusive and gender-responsive participation and representation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth. Actions that present risks or imply potential risks of dispossession, undermining rights, failing to consider free, prior and informed consent, or benefit-sharing, among others, should be avoided. When risks to indigenous peoples and local communities, women or youth cannot be fully avoided, an accessible, culturally-appropriate grievance and redress mechanism should be established and maintained to enable affected rights holders to raise concerns and obtain remedy throughout the project cycle.

IV. Recommendation

22. When considering the draft decision contained in recommendation [27/3](#) of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, as reproduced in the compilation of draft decisions, the Conference of the Parties may wish to take into consideration the multilevel road map set out in section II above, as well as the revised table of additional principles and safeguards focused on nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches that provide climate change mitigation co-benefits contained in table 4 above.