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Item 12 of the provisional agenda*

Mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors

Progress report on activities related to mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors **

Note by the Secretariat

I. Introduction

1. At its sixteenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted decision [16/13](#), in which it requested the Executive Secretary to undertake a number of activities to advance biodiversity mainstreaming in support of the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. In particular, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary:

(a) To integrate the consideration of biodiversity mainstreaming into regional and subregional dialogue meetings to support the implementation of the Framework, including by identifying challenges and scientific, technical and technological gaps that may undermine the capacity of countries to support mainstreaming and ensure just transitions, in particular in developing countries;

(b) To strengthen collaboration with relevant convention secretariats, organizations and institutions and foster collaboration and cooperation, as appropriate, among relevant processes and programmes in order to make available the information, expertise and relevant technologies needed, including in relation to transition plans, to achieve biodiversity mainstreaming at all levels;

(c) To invite Parties, other Governments and relevant convention secretariats, organizations and institutions and other stakeholders to share good practices, tools, mechanisms, guidance and relevant solutions that can support biodiversity mainstreaming across sectors, and to provide a structured overview of that information through the clearing-house mechanism;

(d) To support capacity-building and development activities related to biodiversity mainstreaming, in collaboration with Parties and other Governments, subnational and local governments, the regional and subregional support centres of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, indigenous peoples and local communities and networks of women and youth, as well as relevant stakeholders, such as non-governmental organizations, international financial institutions and private sector entities.

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

** The present document is being issued without formal editing with the exception of the draft decision in section V.

2. In the same decision, the Conference of the Parties also requested the Executive Secretary, ahead of its seventeenth meeting, to:

(a) Provide a structured overview of available good practices, tools, mechanisms, guidance and relevant solutions to support biodiversity mainstreaming within and across sectors, under both the Convention and other processes;

(b) Foster sector-specific communities of practice for the exchange of lessons learned, *inter alia*, through the holding of a series of webinars focused on mainstreaming across various sectors, in particular those already covered in previous decisions of the Conference of the Parties, bringing together partners and experts from a variety of backgrounds to share best practices, existing tools, solutions, guidance and innovative practices that could support implementation within and across sectors.

3. Through decision [16/13](#), the Conference of the Parties also invited Parties, as well as relevant organizations, initiatives and stakeholders, to provide relevant information, including on good practices, new and innovative tools, mechanisms, challenges and lessons learned with regard to biodiversity mainstreaming, through their seventh national reports, in line with decision [15/6](#) of 19 December 2022, or through information on commitments by non-State actors and subnational and local governments.

4. The present note provides a progress report on the activities undertaken in response to decision [16/13](#) (sect. II), a structured overview of available good practices, tools, mechanisms, guidance and relevant solutions to support biodiversity mainstreaming (sect. III), an overview of mainstreaming-relevant information contained in seventh national reports (sect. IV) and elements of a recommendation (sect. V) for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its seventh meeting.

II. Progress report on activities related to decision 16/13

5. Pursuant to subparagraph 6 (f) of decision [16/13](#), the present section provides an overview of activities undertaken by the secretariat in support of biodiversity mainstreaming, including activities related to regional and subregional dialogues, collaboration with relevant partners and institutions, the dissemination of good practices and tools and capacity-building and development. Further information and illustrative examples are contained in the information note prepared in support of this document.

A. Regional and subregional dialogues

6. In response to subparagraph 6 (a) of decision [16/13](#), the Secretariat has sought to reflect biodiversity mainstreaming considerations in regional and subregional dialogues, including those related to biodiversity monitoring and reporting. Additional examples of discussions held in this context, including on biodiversity and health, the challenges associated with the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and agrifood systems, are provided in the accompanying information note.

B. Collaboration with relevant convention secretariats, organizations and institutions

7. In subparagraph 6 (b) of decision [16/13](#), the Conference of the Parties requested the Secretariat to strengthen collaboration with relevant convention secretariats, organizations and institutions in order to facilitate access to technical information, expertise and relevant technologies to support biodiversity mainstreaming at all levels and across sectors.

8. In response to this request, the Secretariat has furthered its collaboration with partners across a range of processes and initiatives, including the United Nations Environment Programme; Secretariats of other multilateral environmental agreements; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; the Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative; the Collaborative Partnership on

Forests; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; the World Trade Organization; the Sustainable Ocean Initiative; and ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability.

9. The Secretariat has also organized and participated in a number of events with financial sector partners. These included co-convening of a virtual round table co-chaired by Finland and Colombia and co-organized with the International Institute for Sustainable Development on Target 18 of the Framework; collaboration with the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action leading to the creation of a Nature Working Group, as well as participating in Activation Group #5 under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change COP-30 Action Agenda, which focuses on advancing integrated approaches to land use, oceans and ecosystems in support of climate and biodiversity objectives. The Secretariat also co-organized several events related to the alignment of financial flows with the objectives of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including discussions focused on the implementation of Goal D and Targets 14, 15, 18 and 19 of the Framework.

10. Further information on collaboration with institutions and relevant partners is provided in the accompanying information note. This includes, inter alia, information on the Secretariat's participation in the Bern Process with the United Nations Environment Programme and other multilateral environmental agreements; cross-cutting collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations across productive sectors; engagement with intergovernmental bodies relevant to marine and coastal areas, including through the Sustainable Ocean Initiative Global Dialogue; cooperation with the Republic of Korea to support the Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative; participation in the Collaborative Partnership on Forests; and engagement with the financial sector.

C. Capacity-building and development activities

11. In response to subparagraph 6 (d) of decision [16/13](#), the Secretariat has also contributed, where relevant and appropriate, to capacity-building and development activities that support biodiversity mainstreaming and help create enabling conditions for the successful implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

12. These activities, often undertaken in collaboration with Parties, other Governments and a range of partners and stakeholders, have contributed to advancing biodiversity mainstreaming objectives, even where they were not specifically designed as mainstreaming activities.

13. The Secretariat has undertaken capacity-building activities in support of biodiversity mainstreaming through thematic work programmes, in particular in the forestry, health, fisheries, and agriculture sectors. A detailed report on capacity-building and other relevant activities carried out under these sectors is available in the accompanying information note.

14. Support has been provided through awareness-raising, knowledge-sharing, technical assistance and capacity development aimed at strengthening the integration of biodiversity considerations into sectoral and cross-sectoral policies, planning and implementation. Relevant examples include the following:

(a) Fostering sector-specific communities of practice through the communities of practice webinar series. Launched by the Secretariat in 2026, this webinar series brings together partners, experts, practitioners, and representatives of relevant communities of practice and existing networks to explore practical approaches to integrating biodiversity considerations into sectoral policies, practices and decision-making processes.¹ A calendar of past and upcoming webinars in this series is included in the annex;

(b) Supporting capacity-building through collaboration with relevant partners and initiatives, including: co-hosting a webinar series with ICLEI to build capacity and strengthen engagement with local and subnational governments ahead of the seventeenth meeting of the

¹ More information on the communities of practice webinar series is available at www.cbd.int/mainstreaming/CoP.shtml.

Conference of the Parties;² supporting capacity-building workshops for developing country Parties through the Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative;³ and coordinating regional and national capacity-building workshops under the Sustainable Ocean Initiative, addressing, inter alia, the integration of biodiversity considerations into various sectors operating in marine and coastal areas and stakeholder engagement;⁴

(c) Establishing a technical and scientific cooperation mechanism comprising a network of regional and/or subregional support centres that facilitate and support, inter alia, the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity.⁵ Additional information on the implementation of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism is provided in document CBD/SBI/7/10.

D. Communities of practice webinar series

15. As requested in subparagraph 6 (e) (ii) of decision [16/13](#), the Secretariat has been working to foster sector-specific communities of practice for the exchange of lessons learned on biodiversity mainstreaming. In this context, the Secretariat organized a series of webinars bringing together experts and practitioners from a variety of sectors and backgrounds to share experiences, good practices, tools and guidance relevant to biodiversity mainstreaming within and across sectors.⁶

16. The Secretariat officially launched the communities of practice webinar series on 1 May 2026, when the Executive Secretary invited Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth organizations, subnational and local governments, as well as relevant stakeholders, including communities of practice, existing networks, non-governmental organizations, and private sector entities, to participate in the webinar series through notification No. [2026-043](#).

17. The webinars have provided a platform for dialogue, capacity-building, peer learning and the exchange of practical approaches to support implementation. Further information on the webinars held, including a calendar on future and past webinars, is contained in annex I and in an accompanying information document.

E. Other relevant work

18. In response to subparagraph 6 (e) (ii) of decision [16/13](#), the Secretariat organized the Regional Business and Biodiversity Forum to support the exchange of experiences and lessons learned on biodiversity mainstreaming across sectors.

19. The Regional Business and Biodiversity Forum on Mainstreaming Biodiversity Across Key Economic Sectors was convened on 16 and 17 March 2026 by the Secretariat, the South African Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, the South African National Biodiversity Institute, and the Endangered Wildlife Trust, with support from The Nature Conservancy, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Ipieca. The Forum brought together representatives from governments, businesses, financial institutions and civil society, including participants from more than 40 countries.

20. Throughout the Forum, speakers and participants exchanged experiences, good practices, tools, and relevant solutions related to mainstreaming biodiversity across key economic sectors. Discussions emphasized the importance of collaboration, knowledge-sharing and access to credible biodiversity-related data and scientific expertise to support effective mainstreaming. Participants also highlighted the importance of communities of practice and other collaborative mechanisms for facilitating peer learning and cooperation among stakeholders.

² More information on the ICLEI webinar series is available at www.cbd.int/mainstreaming/CoP/Subnationals.shtml.

³ More information on the FERI is available in document [UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/19](#).

⁴ See www.cbd.int/meetings/SOI-WS-2025-01 and www.cbd.int/meetings/SOI-OM-2024-01 for further information on the last two capacity-building workshops under the Sustainable Ocean Initiative.

⁵ See www.cbd.int/tsc/tscm for further information on the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism and regional and subregional support centres.

⁶ See www.cbd.int/mainstreaming/CoP.shtml for further information on the Secretariat's communities of practice webinar series.

21. Participants further emphasized the importance of adapting biodiversity mainstreaming efforts to national and local contexts. While recognizing the value of international standards and cooperation, discussions underscored the need to reflect local priorities and circumstances, including through strengthened collaboration with local communities in the design and implementation of mainstreaming approaches.

III. Structured overview of submissions supporting mainstreaming within and across sectors

22. Pursuant to subparagraphs 6 (c) and 6 (e) (i) of decision [16/13](#), Parties, other Governments, relevant convention secretariats, organizations and institutions and other stakeholders were invited, through notification No. [2025-148](#), to submit information on good practices, tools, mechanisms, guidance and relevant solutions to support biodiversity mainstreaming within and across sectors.

23. Notification No. [2025-148](#) was issued on 10 December 2025, and a reminder was issued on 5 March 2026. No deadline was established for submissions, and the Secretariat continues to receive relevant information. Parties and observers that have not yet done so are encouraged to share their experiences and resources.

24. The Secretariat has made the information received available through the clearing-house mechanism. Parties and observers are invited to access the information through the portal.⁷

25. At the time of issuing the present note, the Secretariat had received submissions from four Parties⁸ and 10 observers.⁹

26. Parties provided examples of recent initiatives supporting mainstreaming within and across sectors, as well as lessons learned in the implementation of relevant good practices, tools, mechanisms, guidance, and solutions. Parties also identified how these activities contributed to one or more relevant Goals and Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including Goal D and Targets 14, 15, 18, and 19.

27. Observers submitted policy briefs, studies, reports, discussion papers, and other materials relevant to support biodiversity mainstreaming within and across sectors. Some observers also highlighted specific examples of their work and contributions to the implementation of Goal D and Targets 14, 15, 18 and 19.

28. It should be noted that, to date, relatively few submissions have been received from Parties in response to notification No. [2025-148](#). The four submissions received, covering only three regions, do not provide a sufficiently representative basis for drawing broader conclusions on experiences and approaches related to biodiversity mainstreaming.

29. Additional information on the good practices, tools, mechanisms and guidance submitted in response to notification No. [2025-148](#), as well as key observations by the Secretariat are available in the accompanying information note.

IV. Mainstreaming relevant information contained in seventh national reports

30. In accordance with paragraph 3 of decision [16/13](#), Parties were invited to provide relevant information on biodiversity mainstreaming, including on good practices, new and innovative tools,

⁷ <https://chm.cbd.int/en/submissions-to-notifications?notification=2025-148¤tPage=1&schema=submission>.

⁸ Colombia, Germany, Malawi and Mexico.

⁹ African Wildlife Economy Institute; IPIECA; the Ellen MacArthur Foundation; the Nature Conservancy; the World Wildlife Fund; the Finance for Biodiversity Foundation; the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; the Midwestern Region Centre for Democracy and Human Rights; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures.

mechanisms, challenges and lessons learned, through their seventh national reports, in line with decision [15/6](#).

A. Mainstreaming approaches reflected in national reports

31. Information contained in seventh national reports, where available, provides additional insight into how Parties are approaching biodiversity mainstreaming in the context of implementation of the Convention and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in particular in relation to Targets 14, 15, 16, 18 and 19.

32. The information reviewed indicates that Parties are increasingly addressing biodiversity mainstreaming through a range of policy, planning and implementation measures that seek to incorporate biodiversity considerations across sectors, governance levels and decision-making processes, in line with Target 14 of the Framework. Frequently reported measures include biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning, integrated land- and seascape management, ecosystem restoration planning, marine spatial planning, ecosystem-based approaches to climate adaptation and resilience, and the use of geographic information systems, ecosystem mapping and biodiversity monitoring systems to support planning and implementation. Participatory approaches involving indigenous peoples and local communities, local authorities and other stakeholders are also widely reflected in national reports, particularly in relation to land-use planning, ecosystem management and area-based conservation.

33. The information reviewed further suggests that biodiversity mainstreaming is often taking place through broader cross-sectoral or enabling measures, rather than through stand-alone biodiversity mainstreaming initiatives. Several Parties report efforts to strengthen coordination across sectors and governance levels, including integration of biodiversity considerations into climate policies, restoration initiatives, protected area systems, infrastructure planning and broader sustainable development strategies. At the same time, the reports suggest that mainstreaming efforts remain uneven across sectors and are generally more advanced within environmental planning systems than in wider macroeconomic, production or development policy frameworks.

34. Information contained in national reports relevant to Target 15 suggests that efforts to encourage businesses and financial institutions to assess, disclose and reduce biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and impacts are emerging, but remain at relatively early stages of implementation in many Parties. Reported measures include the development of biodiversity-related reporting frameworks and guidance, engagement with the private and financial sectors, the promotion of nature-related risk assessment methodologies, and efforts to integrate biodiversity considerations into corporate practices and decision-making processes. However, the information reviewed indicates that many initiatives remain focused on policy development, awareness-raising and voluntary approaches, with comparatively fewer reports providing evidence of fully operationalized disclosure, monitoring and accountability systems across sectors and supply chains.

35. National reports also provide limited but relevant information concerning implementation of Target 16. While some Parties report measures related to sustainable use, ecosystem-based management, reduction of pressures on biodiversity, and awareness-raising related to sustainable production and consumption, relatively few reports provide detailed information on broader systemic measures addressing unsustainable consumption patterns, trade systems, value chains or indirect drivers of biodiversity loss. The information reviewed suggests that efforts to mainstream biodiversity considerations into production and consumption systems are still evolving, and that many Parties continue to face challenges in monitoring and assessing biodiversity-related impacts across sectors and economic activities.

36. Information related to Target 18 indicates growing recognition among Parties of the importance of identifying and reforming incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity. Nevertheless, the reports suggest that progress in this area remains limited. Only a relatively small proportion of Parties report quantitative targets or concrete measures relating to the identification,

reform or elimination of harmful incentives, despite the commitment within the Framework to identify such incentives by 2025 and reduce them substantially by 2030. Many Parties appear to place greater emphasis on scaling up positive incentives for conservation and sustainable use than on reforming or eliminating harmful incentives.

37. The information reviewed further suggests that implementation of Target 18 remains particularly challenging where biodiversity-related incentives intersect with broader agricultural, fisheries, energy or development policies. Several reports imply that subsidy reform and broader economic transformation continue to face institutional, political and technical barriers, and that biodiversity mainstreaming into fiscal and economic decision-making systems remains less advanced than mainstreaming into environmental planning and conservation frameworks.

38. Among the mainstreaming-related targets, Target 19 appears to be one of the areas where Parties report the broadest range of implementation measures. Many Parties report biodiversity finance planning processes, biodiversity expenditure reviews, financial needs assessments, ecological fiscal transfers, sustainable finance frameworks, green bonds, debt-for-nature swaps and efforts to integrate biodiversity considerations into national finance systems and development planning. The Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) methodology is frequently referenced as a supporting framework for national implementation.

39. At the same time, many reports highlight continuing gaps between biodiversity finance planning and implementation. Several Parties note challenges related to biodiversity finance tracking, insufficient monitoring systems, limited private sector engagement, lack of biodiversity budget-tagging systems, and difficulties in distinguishing biodiversity finance from climate finance or broader environmental expenditure. The information reviewed suggests that while biodiversity finance mainstreaming is advancing relatively rapidly at the planning level, implementation and operationalization remain uneven across Parties.

B. Lessons learned, challenges and gaps

40. Across Targets 14, 15, 16, 18 and 19, information contained in seventh national reports and submissions received through notification No. [2025-148](#) highlights a number of recurring challenges relevant to biodiversity mainstreaming, including:

(a) Challenges associated with strengthening coordination across sectors and levels of government and integrating biodiversity considerations into broader economic, development, fiscal and sectoral decision-making processes, including macroeconomic planning frameworks;

(b) Limited technical, institutional and financial capacity to support implementation, monitoring and long-term operationalization of biodiversity mainstreaming measures across sectors and governance levels;

(c) Limited availability of harmonized indicators, methodologies, ecological and socioeconomic data, biodiversity finance tracking systems and monitoring frameworks capable of assessing biodiversity-related outcomes, impacts and accountability across sectors, supply chains and economic activities;

(d) Difficulties associated with mainstreaming biodiversity considerations into sectors beyond the environmental domain, including finance, infrastructure, agriculture, fisheries, trade and broader production and consumption systems;

(e) Challenges associated with translating policy commitments, enabling frameworks, biodiversity finance plans and voluntary approaches into measurable implementation outcomes, institutional transformation and operationalized systems for disclosure, accountability and reform of incentives harmful to biodiversity.

41. Available information further suggests that biodiversity mainstreaming efforts are frequently more advanced at the level of planning and policy development than implementation and operationalization. Many Parties report completed frameworks, strategies, finance plans or enabling

measures, but comparatively fewer provide evidence of measurable implementation outcomes or broader institutional transformation across macroeconomic and sectoral decision-making systems. Similar challenges are reflected across Targets 15, 18 and 19 in particular, where implementation gaps remain evident in relation to private sector engagement, biodiversity-related financial accountability and reform of incentives harmful to biodiversity.

42. Important knowledge gaps also remain regarding challenges, good practices and enabling conditions associated with biodiversity mainstreaming across sectors and governance levels. While seventh national reports and submissions received through notification No. [2025-148](#) provide useful initial insights, the limited number of submissions and uneven availability of information do not yet provide a sufficiently comprehensive basis for broader analysis. Further exchange of experiences, information and lessons learned may therefore support continued implementation and refinement of biodiversity mainstreaming approaches under the Framework.

43. At the same time, the available information highlights several approaches that may support more effective biodiversity mainstreaming. These include participatory and rights-based approaches; integrated spatial planning and ecosystem-based approaches; strengthened coordination across ministries and sectors; the use of scientific, technical and traditional knowledge systems; and alignment of biodiversity objectives with climate, restoration, food security and sustainable development priorities. The available information further suggests that biodiversity mainstreaming may be strengthened where it is linked to broader national development objectives and supported through cross-sectoral governance mechanisms and inclusive stakeholder participation.

V. Elements of a recommendation

44. In the light of the information provided above, the Subsidiary Body may wish to recommend that, at its seventeenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision¹⁰ along the following lines.

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decision [16/13](#) of 1 November 2024, in which it recognized that the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework¹¹ captured biodiversity mainstreaming and provided a wide-range of options for mainstreaming biodiversity,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the submissions provided by Parties, other Governments and relevant convention secretariats, organizations and institutions and other stakeholders pursuant to decision [16/13](#), and notes the progress made in mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors, as described in the seventh national reports of Parties and the progress report¹² prepared by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity;¹³

2. *Recognizes* the importance of continuing efforts to facilitate the exchange of good practices, tools, mechanisms, guidance and relevant solutions related to biodiversity mainstreaming in support of the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

3. *Encourages* Parties, in accordance with national circumstances, to continue to strengthen efforts to integrate biodiversity considerations into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral policies, plans, programmes and decision-making processes, including through whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches;

¹⁰ The estimated extrabudgetary resource requirements for the activities outlined in the draft decision are shown in annex II to the present document.

¹¹ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

¹² CBD/SBI/7/12.

¹³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

4. *Also encourages* Parties, and invites other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and other relevant organizations, the private sector and other stakeholders, as appropriate, to continue to share good practices, tools, mechanisms, guidance and relevant solutions related to biodiversity mainstreaming through existing reporting, knowledge-sharing and cooperation mechanisms under the Convention, including the clearing-house mechanism;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources and building upon existing activities and mandates, to continue to:

(a) Facilitate the exchange of good practices, tools, mechanisms, guidance and relevant solutions related to biodiversity mainstreaming, including through the clearing-house mechanism, regional and subregional dialogues, technical and scientific cooperation activities, capacity-building activities and communities of practice;

(b) Identify challenges, gaps and enabling approaches relevant to biodiversity mainstreaming, on the basis of information contained in the seventh national reports and submissions from Parties and non-governmental actors;

6. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to report on progress in the implementation of the present decision, including by providing information on challenges, gaps and opportunities related to biodiversity mainstreaming, at the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Annex I

Communities of practice webinar series calendar

1. The present annex contains a calendar of webinars of the communities of practice webinar series, as contained in notification No. [2026-043](#).¹⁴
2. Scheduled of webinars:
 - (a) [Circular economy](#) – 14 May 2026
 - (b) [Mining](#) – 26 May 2026
 - (c) [Finance](#) – 2 May 2026
 - (d) [Fisheries](#) – 9 June 2026
 - (e) [Forestry](#) – 16 June 2026
 - (f) [Subnationals Session II](#) – 8 July 2026
 - (g) [Tourism](#) – June 2026 (Exact dates to be confirmed)
 - (h) [Trade](#) – July–September 2026 (Exact dates to be confirmed)
 - (i) [Agriculture](#) – September 2026 (Exact dates to be confirmed)
 - (j) [Subnationals Session III](#) – 9 September 2026
3. The following webinars have already been held:
 - (a) [Infrastructure](#) – 4 December 2025
 - (b) [Subnationals Session I](#) – 6 May 2026

¹⁴ See www.cbd.int/mainstreaming/CoP.shtml for further information on the communities of practice webinar series.

Annex II

Estimated extrabudgetary resource requirements

The table below has been prepared to show the estimated extrabudgetary resource requirements for the activities requested of the Secretariat, as outlined in the draft decision, in support of its consideration. The present annex is not part of the draft decision submitted for consideration by the Subsidiary Body.

Extrabudgetary resource requirements

(United States dollars)

<i>OP</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Meeting costs^a</i>	<i>Staff travel</i>	<i>Staff costs^b</i>	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>PSC (13 per cent)</i>	<i>Total</i>
5 and 6	Consultant to support work on communities of practice and associated tasks	–	–	70 000	70 000	9 100	79 100
	Total				70 000	9 100	79 100

Abbreviations: PSC, programme support costs; OP, operative paragraph of the draft decision.

^a Including participants' travel.

^b Consultants, partners and additional staff.