

ID	description and links	Mandate and history				Leadership & partnership			Relevance				notes	Analysis
		What is the source of the mandate? (Identify the Convention article/COP decision)	First COP decision on this area or work	Most recent mentioned in COP or subsidiary body	Urgency and flexibility in delivery timing	Does/ Could another organization contribute to the area of work	To what extent is CBD COP consideration participation essential to outcome?	Secretariat support? (Yes/No)	Does this area of work address issues that require urgent attention of the COP or subsidiary bodies	How does it affect attainment of the objectives of the Convention, Protocol & KMGBF	Is there now ongoing evidence of unexpected and/or significant impacts on biodiversity, that this area of work addresses	Absence or limited availability of tools to address the issues (new and existing) addressed by this area of work		
Programme of work	1 Agricultural Biodiversity	Decision IV/5, Annex	Decision IV/5, Annex	Decision IV/5, Annex	essential to delivery of GBF	essential as the partner has a distinct mandate and constituencies. FAO is the main implementation organization for the PoW and its 3 initiatives	Yes	Yes, soil biodiversity will be one of the agenda items for SBSTTA-27	It is linked to the 3 CBD objectives as well as multiple goals and targets of the KMGBF (T1, T2, T4, T6, T7, T10, T11, etc.)	Pollution from pesticides, fertilizers, chemicals as well as agroforestry and aquaculture	Guidance on agricultural biodiversity pollution reduction; Guidance on biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices including agroforestry and agroecological practices	It would be good to include agricultural pollution to the PoW as well as biodiversity-friendly agriculture (agroforestry, agroecology and aquaculture initiatives) to support with T7 and T10	PoW is old	1. important contribution to the KMGBF and Convention. PoW should be regularly updated and reviewed
	2 Dry and Sub-humid Lands Biodiversity	Decision VI/23, Annex	Decision VI/23	COP 10 (2010)	link to COCD	link to COCD	Yes	TBD	TBD	Such biomes are often overlooked for their biodiversity importance, and are often under considerable threat		The focus of concern has evolved on the international level, which the CBD is always reflecting	no recent decision	1. well covered by partners or superseded by more recent event
	3 Forest Biodiversity	Decision VI/22, Annex	Decision IV/9	COP 10/36 (2010), COP16/35 Collaboration	Urgent due to continuous loss of forest and forest degradation, high impact of climate change, wildfires, illegal logging, increasing competing demand for forest services (fuelwood, timber, carbon sink, habitat, etc.) Essential for achieving GBF targets.	Yes, FAO for sustainable forest management. Biodiversity mainstreaming is a new area of work for FAO. Partially, the UN Forum on Forests and the UN Strategic Plan for Forests, however biodiversity conservation is not part of the Global Forest Goals	Important as partners have a different objective	Yes, ongoing	Yes,	Restoration, protection and sustainable use of forests contributes directly to the KMGBF Targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 15, 21	high.	CBD is the only treaty that addresses forest biodiversity conservation. Bold guidance on restoring natural and native forests, restoring resilient forests, integrated fire management, mainstreaming biodiversity in forestry, documenting and promoting best practices is critical not to flip over the tipping point of the forest turning into a carbon emitter. Innovative technology and traditional and ancestral knowledge on forest conservation should be promoted		1. important contribution to the KMGBF and Convention. PoW should be regularly updated and reviewed
	4 Inland Waters Biodiversity	Decision VIII/4, Annex	Decision IV/4	Decision 10/26 (2022)	important to delivery of GBF	essential partners have distinct mandates and constituencies	Yes	TBD	It is linked to the 2 of the CBD objectives as well as goals and targets of the KMGBF (mainly T1, T2, T3)	Pollution and ecosystem restoration of inland waters ecosystems	Guidance on inland waters pollution reduction;	It would be good to include inland waters pollution and restoration to the PoW to support with T2 and T7		1. important contribution to the KMGBF and Convention. PoW should be regularly updated and reviewed
	5 Island Biodiversity	Decision VIII/1, Annex	Decision IX/21	Decision 16/17 (2024)	Essential to the delivery of the CBD and KMGBF; not timebound	Don't understand the question	Yes	No (nothing for COP to negotiate at the moment)	Key to the achievement of the objectives of the CBD, and nearly all KMGBF targets, as a key cross-cutting element of the KMGBF	This POW is highly timely in view of the multiple crises facing island ecosystems	Limited availability of tools for certain issues, as listed in the annex of 16/17	Strategic review and analysis		1. important contribution to the KMGBF and Convention. PoW should be regularly updated and reviewed
	6 Marine and Coastal Biodiversity	Decision VII/5, Annex	Decision IV/5	Decision 16/17 (2024)	Essential to the delivery of the CBD and KMGBF; not timebound or timeframes in POW no longer apply	Don't understand the question	Yes	Yes	Key to the achievement of objectives of the CBD, and nearly all KMGBF targets, as a key cross-cutting element of the KMGBF	This POW responds to many high profile ocean issues and is a central part of the work under the CBD	Limited availability of tools for certain issues, as listed in the annex of 16/17	Strategic review and analysis		1. important contribution to the KMGBF and Convention. PoW should be regularly updated and reviewed
	7 Mountain Biodiversity	Decision VII/27, Annex	Decision IX/2	Decision 16/17 (2024)	Urgent due to rapid glacier melt and high risk of species extinction due to poor connectivity and limited migration options.	There is no single organization that works on the mountain ecosystem. Partially, FAO Mountain Partnership, UNEP, Carpathian Convention, Alpine Convention, COMCO, CONDESAN	Important as partners are fragmented representing regional platforms	Yes, ongoing to some extent	Yes	Directly interfused with Targets 1, 3, 8, 11	relevant	lack of knowledge of the impact of climate change on biodiversity loss, lack of adaptation strategy with regard to biodiversity loss in mountainous regions (highland-lowland nexus), lack of data on biodiversity in mountain regions due to remoteness and lack of high-resolution geospatial data	could be addressed through Climate Change and Biodiversity area of work and through Target 8	1. well covered by partners or superseded by more recent event. Some parties are active in developing certain aspects (partners with Climate Change)
	8 Protected Areas	Decision VII/28	Decision IV/8	Decision 14/8	Urgent due to the need to achieve the quantitative and qualitative elements of Target 3	International global bodies: CMS, WHC, UNESCO, Ramsar, FAO, IMO	Essential to ensure the balanced and comprehensive achievement of all elements of Target 3. CBD provides holistic coverage of all elements of this area of work.	Yes	Yes	Targets 1, 2 and 3	Various elements should be kept under the advisement of COP and SBSTTA as they are either not adequately addressed or are evolving rapidly, e.g. achieving the ambitious target of 30% by 2030, OECMs, indigenous and traditional territories, connectivity, effectiveness, etc.	Greater clarity is needed regarding the recognition of indigenous and traditional territories, as well as the identification and reporting of OECMs, particularly in marine environments. Strengthening synergies with the BBNL. More attention needed on connectivity, effectiveness.	high priority - could be reformed by	1. important contribution to the KMGBF and Convention. Parties have diverging view on merging. PoW should be regularly updated and reviewed
Other Work Areas	9 Aichi Biodiversity Targets	Decision X/2	Decision X/2	COP X (2010)	low	No		(minimal?)	TBD	no superseded by KMGBF	N/A	documentation on line for reference purpose only - NOT a work program		1. well covered by partners or superseded by more recent event
	10 Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-sharing	Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing	Article 1 of the Convention					TBD	TBD					2. important contribution to the KMGBF and Convention. Parties have a range of views on merging. PoW should be regularly updated and reviewed
	11 Biological and Cultural Diversity	A Proposed Joint Programme of Work on Biological and Cultural Diversity	Decision XIII/13	XV/22	low	UNESCO	not essential	TBD	TBD				no recent decision, no effort - DO NOT PURSUE	1. well covered by partners or superseded by more recent event
	12 Biodiversity for Development	Decision IX/26	Article 6 (b) of the Convention					TBD	TBD				taken up under mainstreaming this is really linked to SDGs. Punctual work. DO NOT pursue	1. well covered by partners or superseded by more recent event
	12.1 Business Engagement	Decision VIII/17	Decision VII/17	COP 15 (11/5 of KMGBF)		Yes (WB/CSD, ICC, BIN, UNEP-F)	Essential	yes		T 15 KMGBF directly, other targets indirectly	high	active work is undertaken to fill gaps	reform - taken up under mainstreaming	2. Could be combined with Mainstreaming, parties have different views
	13 Capacity Building	Decision 15/8, Annex	Decision XIII/23					TBD	TBD				reform - taken up under mainstreaming	2. Keep. Could be combined with other related work area
	14 Climate Change and Biodiversity	Decision VII/15	Decision V/3, V/4	COP 16 (2024)	essential to delivery of GBF	link to UNFCCC	Essential to ensure alignment with other	Yes	TBD	Addresses one of the main drivers of biodiversity loss, therefore critical	Yes	No, although political support and awareness of approaches may be limiting	reform - taken up under mainstreaming	1. important contribution to the KMGBF and Convention. PoW should be regularly updated and reviewed
	15 Communication, Education and Public Awareness	Decision VII/19	Article 13 of the Convention; Decision VII/19		on going presence is important to achieving results	Other are contributing (Bollita concept)	Essential	Yes	TBD	essential to the attainment of CBD objectives	all impact are indirect yet important	Tools are available		1. important contribution to the KMGBF and Convention. Parties have a range of views on potential merge. Work Plan should be regularly updated and reviewed
	16 Digital sequence information on genetic resources	Decision XIII/16	Decision XIII/16	COP 16	urgently needed	Other organizations have stake in this (WIPO, ITGRFA, WHO)	CBD has overall perspective on this issue	Yes	Yes	part of fair sharing of benefits from Biodiversity	indirect impact through resource availability	new emerging area of work	merge with 10 ABS?	2. Parties have a range of views on value of combining. If combined, could be with Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-sharing
	16.1 Financial Mechanism	Article 21 of the Convention	Decision IX/2	Decision 16/33	yes/no	GEF/GBF	essential	Yes	Yes	critical	high		merge with resource mobilization	2. to be combined with another work stream: resource mobilization
	17 Economics, Trade and Incentive Measures	Decision V/15	Article 11 of the Convention	Decision 15/2 (GBF T16), MSA		Yes (UNDP BIOFIN, OECD, WTO)	Essential	TBD	Yes	action on incentives is recognized to be critical	Yes re. harmful incentives and subsidies	No: political will feasibility most critical	reform merge 16 be resource mobilization	2. to be combined with and/or other work stream: resource mobilization
	18 Ecosystem Approach	Decision V/6	Decision IV/8		yes	UNEP, IUCN	essential	yes	yes	EA is an integral part of many targets, including T 1, 2, 3, 8, 10, 11	relevant	should be considered within the implementation of other targets	terminate and merge with other target	1. well covered by partners or superseded by more recent event
	19 Ecosystem restoration	Decision X/16	Article 8 (f) of the Convention; Decision VII/19	Decision XIII/15/2 (GBF T2)	yes	Yes (UNCCD, FAO)	essential	Yes, ongoing	Yes	Target 2 and other area-based targets	high	Lack of data, tools and guides on freshwater and marine restoration	merge with land and sea use change	2. Parties have a range of views on opportunity to merge. If merged could be effectively combined with another work stream: LUP
	20 Gender and Biodiversity	Decision IX/24	Decision IX/24					TBD	TBD				high priority	1. important contribution to the KMGBF and Convention. Work Plan should be regularly updated and reviewed
	21 Global Strategy for Plant Conservation	Decision V/9	Decision V/10	Decision 16/15	Low - the complementary actions have been adopted by COP 16, and is being implemented. Parties may wish to revise these in 2030.	Implementation is led by the GPPC, and Botanic Gardens International.	The GPPC is being implemented.	Minimal. Pooled from other areas of work	Yes, though implementation is through GPPC and Botanic Gardens International	It is directly relevant for achievement of the plant related elements of the Convention, Protocols and KMGBF.			Supported by the Botanical Gardens Conservation International, not an area of work. Duties dispersed through other area of work	1. important contribution to the KMGBF and Convention. Work Plan should be regularly updated and reviewed
	22 Global Taxonomy Initiative	Decision VII/8, Annex; VIII/3	Decision IV/11	Decision VII/8 Annex	Essential as a backbone to many of the targets and indicators of the GBF	GBIF, CETAF institutions, Royal Botanical Gardens Kew, IBOI	Taxonomy is not CBD's main area of work, however taxonomic capacity is a sine qua non for the implementation of the Convention. Other organizations work directly with taxonomy CBD could support these organizations.	No	not directly	The ability to accurately recognize species underpins the knowledge of biodiversity, so it is a foundation for all the activities across the Convention. Taxonomy is the backbone of several of the indicators for the GBF, so it is essential that this area is recognized as critical to support GBF	no	political support and awareness is limited, lack of human resources at the Secretariat to address the issue	Supported by GBIF, CETAF institutions, Royal Botanical Gardens Kew, IBOI, etc.	1. well covered by partners or superseded by more recent event
	23 Health & Biodiversity	Decision 16/19 (Global Action Plan building on previous work, including the CBD-WHO joint work programme 2012-2021)	Decision XIII/21	Decision 18/19	essential for section C of GBF	Yes, WHO, FAO, WOAH, UNEP	It is essential. In the absence of CBD engagement there is a risk that biodiversity's importance for health outcomes is not recognized. This will prevent any co-benefits from joint actions coming from the mainstreaming of biodiversity and health linkages. The engagement of other organizations in this topic comes from diverse perspectives and mandates. CBD is the one that gathers plant, animal and human health.	TBD	Yes the next SBSTTA should consider work on BD AH as per the last COP decision	The work under BAH is indirect support to section C of the GBF. In addition, recognizing the value of biodiversity for health is expected to support the achievement of the 3 objectives of the convention. This has been recognised in COP decisions	This area supports the use of the One Health approach, which is of paramount importance to secure co-benefits and cross-sectoral collaboration. In addition this area addresses common drivers of biodiversity loss and ill-health	There are limited tools to guide the mainstreaming of biodiversity and health linkages. Under this area of work an action plan was produced and adopted to facilitate this process. This action plan is widely recognized by stakeholders as a key tool.	high priority	1. important contribution to the KMGBF and Convention. Work Plan should be regularly updated and reviewed
	24 Impact Assessment	Part C of Decision IV/10	Article 14, paragraph 1 of the Convention	Decision 16/33	low	The International Association for Impact Assessment		No	no urgency	Article 14 of the Convention is on impact assessment, Target 14				1. well covered by partners or superseded by more recent event
	25 Planning, Monitoring, Review, and Reporting	Decision III/10	Decision IV/8	Decision 16/5 and 16/31 have information on	This could be reformed as PMRR	NO	Essential	Yes	Yes, but it is called PMRR	Section 1 and j of the KMGBF			Superseded by PMRR mechanisms	1. important contribution to the KMGBF and Convention. Work Plan should be regularly updated and reviewed

26	<u>Invasive Alien Species</u>	Article 8 (h) of the Convention	Decision IV/1	Decision 15/16	Urgent as it is a driver of biodiversity loss and if not addressed has effects on the success of other conservation and restoration measures. IAS on their own as well as through their interaction with other drivers of biodiversity loss have severe impacts on biodiversity, health, economy and general planetary well being.	Many organisations contribute in addressing aspects of IAS (i.e., IPPC sees pests some of which are IAS, WOA/H, sees diseases and vectors, some of which are IAS, BDO sees two important pathways for marine invasions ballast water and biofouling, others see trade, etc.) but none has a specific mandate as the CBD has. In the case of IAS it is especially important to continue interinstitutional collaboration, led by the CBD, as this issue cannot be addressed in any other way.	The CBD is the only international organisations with a mandate to address IAS, it is responsible for producing global policies and guidance and is the lead agency in the light against IAS.	TBD	Yes, the next SBSTTA should consider work on IAS per the last Cop decision.	As a crosscutting issue IAS has direct effects on the success of several of the objectives of the CBD and its programmes of work, as well as on the KMGBF targets especially those addressing threats to biodiversity.	Yes there is ongoing evidence that addressing IAS has a direct effect on reducing significantly the impacts on biodiversity both directly and indirectly (See recent IPBES assessment) and that continuing the international efforts is crucial if we want to address this issue	This area of work has produced some of the most globally used tools to address IAS such as the guiding principles to implement article 8H and the pathways categorization.	Information on this area of work: https://www.cbd.int/invasive/proble m	1. important contribution to the KMGBF and Convention. Work Plan should be regularly updated and reviewed
27	<u>Mainstreaming</u>	Article 6(b) of the Convention	Decision 10/2 (Section A of Strategic Plan)	Decision 16/13	Critical to the delivery of the GBF goals and targets	Many organizations around the world are working to support different elements of mainstreaming.	Essential	Yes	Mainstreaming action recognized to be critical to the successful implementation of the GBF	high	Negative impacts resulting from economic activities are recognized to be the most critical causes of biodiversity loss	Guidance and tools to support biodiversity mainstreaming have been developed for many economic sectors and key aspects, yet it remains uneven and incomplete, indicating a clear need for further development and harmonization across sectors		2. important contribution to the KMGBF and Convention. Could benefit from combination with related work area
28	<u>Resource Mobilization</u>	Decision I/2	Article 20 of the Convention	Decision 16/34	Yes, Resource Mobilization is essential for the achievement of the goals and targets and the successful implementation of the Convention	Yes	essential	Yes	Yes	critical	high	While there are promising efforts and emerging mechanisms to support resource mobilization for biodiversity, the overall volume of financial resources directed toward conservation and restoration remains limited and insufficient to meet the scale of the challenge		3. important contribution to the KMGBF and Convention. Could benefit from combination with other work area. Work Plan should be regularly updated and reviewed
29	<u>Sustainable Use of Biodiversity</u>	Decision V/24	Article 1 of the Convention	Decision 16/16 and 16/17	essential to delivery of GBF and CBD objectives	Yes (CMS, CITES, FAO and CPW)	Essential	TBD	Yes	essential	yes	there are tools available. Decision 15/23 requests the SCBD to develop global guidance		2. to be combined with another work stream: east wildlife management
30	<u>Sustainable Wildlife Management</u>	Decision 14/7 ; IX/5 (bushmeat)	Decision IX/5	COP 16/15	Urgent for the achievement of Targets 4,5 and 9 and to deliver COP 16 request by SBSTTA/COP 17	Yes (CMS, CITES, FAO and CPW)	Essential. CBD provides holistic coverage of all elements of this area of work.	Minimal. Pulled from other areas of work	Yes. It addresses species extinction, protection of genetic diversity, human-wildlife coexistence and human-wildlife conflict, sustainable, safe, legal harvesting of wild species, and managing wild species to benefit people.	Important for the achievement of Targets 4, 5 and 9		COP requests to develop global guidance		2. Keep and reform, merging aspects
31	<u>Synthetic Biology</u>	COP16/21	Decision X/13		ongoing	ICN complementary process	essential	partial	Yes	elements contribute to Target 17	Horizon scanning process established and issues emerging from this work will need to be taken up by COP and the MOPs	Ongoing work now incorporated under SBI, SBSTTA and COP agendas		1. important contribution to the KMGBF and Convention. Work Plan should be regularly updated and reviewed
32	<u>Technical and Scientific Cooperation</u>	Decision 15/8, Programme of Work on technology transfer and technological and scientific cooperation	Article 16, 17 and 18 of the Convention					TBD	ongoing activity	directly respond to Target 20	Unfunded mandate at this time. May change as result of further analysis by SBI and CoP	merge with capacity building		2. to be combined with another work stream: capacity building
33	<u>Technology Transfer</u>	Decision 15/8, Programme of Work on technology transfer and technological and scientific cooperation	Article 16, 17, 18 and 19 of the Convention					TBD	ongoing activity	directly respond to Target 20		merge with capacity building		2. to be combined with another work stream: capacity building
34	<u>Tourism and Biodiversity</u>	Decision VII/14	Decision IV/16, V/25	Decision 16/13	low		TRD	TBD	No	part of Mainstreaming action		taken up under mainstreaming	taken up under mainstreaming	2. to be combined with another work stream: mainstreaming
35	<u>Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices - Article 8(j)</u>	Decision III/14	Article 8 (j) of the Convention					TBD	TBD					1. important contribution to the KMGBF and Convention. Work Plan should be regularly updated and reviewed