



Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.: Limited
22 October 2025

Original: English

**Subsidiary Body on Scientific,
Technical and Technological Advice**
Twenty-seventh meeting
Panama City, 20–24 October 2025
Agenda item 9
Biodiversity and agriculture

Biodiversity and agriculture

Draft recommendation submitted by the Chair

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice,

Having considered the note by the Secretariat on biodiversity and agriculture,¹

Recommends that, at its seventeenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decisions [VI/5](#) of 19 April 2002, [VIII/23](#) of 31 March 2006, [X/34](#) of 29 October 2010, [XIII/3](#) of 17 October 2016 and [15/28](#) of 19 December 2022,

Noting the importance of soil biodiversity to achieve multiple global commitments, including the Rio conventions, by contributing to solutions to support climate change mitigation and adaptation and address biodiversity loss and desertification, land degradation and drought,

Noting also the significant lack of recognition of the role of fungal biodiversity in soil and agricultural biodiversity policies and the opportunity for strengthening such recognition,

Recognizing that the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of soil biodiversity is key to achieving food security and nutrition and critical to soil organic carbon storage, while contributing to the achievement of multiple goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,²

Recognizing also the specific needs and circumstances of developing countries and the contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities to the conservation and sustainable use of soil biodiversity,

Recognizing further the importance of restoring soil health and increasing soil organic carbon storage as part of the nexus approach to biodiversity, water, food, health and climate change, as described in *The Thematic Assessment Report on the Interlinkages among*

¹ [CBD/SBSTTA/27/8](#).

² Decision [15/4](#), annex.

Biodiversity, Water, Food and Health of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, towards achieving multiple targets of the Framework,

1. *Welcomes* the progress made in the implementation of the Plan of Action (2020–2030) for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity,³ and takes notes of the barriers and opportunities in national implementation summarized in document [CBD/SBSTTA/27/8](#), in which the need to intensify taxonomic research, address gaps in knowledge about fungal biodiversity and strengthen the mobilization of sustainable financial resources is emphasized;

2. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments at all levels and relevant organizations to continue to support the implementation of the Plan of Action in alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including through the explicit integration of soil biodiversity indicators in national reports and global assessments, through the provision of financial resources, capacity-building and technological transfer, in particular for developing countries;

3. *Encourages* Parties to integrate the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of soil biodiversity in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and in climate and land policy instruments through biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning conducted in a participatory manner;

4. *Invites* Parties to develop a mechanism for improved coordination among agricultural, environmental and health sectors to mainstream sustainable soil biodiversity initiatives across other sectoral plans, policies and strategies, in line with the Framework and ensuring the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth;

5. *Also invites* Parties to strengthen cooperation among national focal points for the Minamata Convention on Mercury,⁴ the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal,⁵ the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade,⁶ the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants⁷, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat,⁸ the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,⁹ the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹⁰ and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in order to implement coherent and integrated actions to address the conservation and restoration of soil biodiversity and soil health and its interlinkages with pollution control, in accordance with their respective mandates and with national circumstances and priorities;

6. *Urges* developed country Parties, and encourages Parties in a position to do so, multilateral funds and relevant organizations, to provide financial resources, capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, technological transfer and the training of experts to expand research on soil biodiversity, including through innovative digital tools, to support developing countries, in particular the least developed and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition, in order to establish and strengthen the monitoring of soil biodiversity, including community-based monitoring that engages in an effective manner indigenous peoples and local communities, with their free, prior and

³ Decision [15/28](#), annex.

⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3201, No. 54669.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 1673, No. 28911.

⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 2244, No. 39973.

⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 2256, No. 40214.

⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 996, No. 14583.

⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

informed consent, farmers, pastoralists, women and youth and encourages them to implement the Plan of Action;

7. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to identify, eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity and to redirect them towards promoting biodiversity-friendly practices in soil biodiversity protection, conservation and management;

8. *Invites* relevant global and regional organizations, as well as academic institutions, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth to address the knowledge gaps in soil biodiversity, including fungal biodiversity, strengthen taxonomic capacities and promote interdisciplinary research linking soils, climate, human health and food systems;

9. *Notes* the ongoing work on microorganism and invertebrate genetic resources, as well as on biodiversity for food and agriculture, conducted under the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, and welcomes the request made by the members of the Commission at its twentieth session that the Secretariat of the Commission engage with potential partners, including the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹¹ in the establishment of a global pollinator platform, subject to the availability of resources;

10. *Welcomes* the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators, and invites the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to strengthen the implementation of the Initiative by enhancing actions, notably with regard to wild pollinators;

11. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Convention, subject to the availability of resources, to continue to engage with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture on the work related to soil biodiversity and pollinators, including through a global pollinator platform, as referred to in paragraph 9;

12. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to cooperate with relevant conventions and organizations, especially those mentioned in paragraph 5, in accordance with their respective mandates, on the development of relevant tools and guidance and the promotion of capacity-building activities on reducing the impacts of pollution on soil biodiversity, including through the evidence-based use of fungal biodiversity for soil restoration, taking into account the specific challenges faced by developing countries, and to report on progress to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at a meeting held before the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

13. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, and invites the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Global Soil Partnership, the Global Soil Biodiversity Initiative, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and other relevant organizations, to continue efforts to develop harmonized methodologies and compatible indicators for the conservation and sustainable use of soil biodiversity, ensuring that any developed methodology does not create additional reporting burdens, remains within the respective mandates of each entity and avoids the duplication of efforts, to ensure that the data thus generated are accessible, interoperable, and integrated into the Framework and to report on progress to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at a meeting held before the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

14. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to consider the establishment of an inter-agency liaison group to coordinate work on soil

¹¹ Ibid., vol. 1760, No. 30619.

biodiversity, and avoid any duplication thereof, and to transmit the present decision to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Organisation for Animal Health, the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, the Convention on Wetlands, the Minamata Convention on Mercury, the Convention to Combat Desertification, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, the International Resource Panel and other biodiversity-related conventions and entities of the United Nations system, in particular those involved in the implementation of the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration,¹² in order to encourage enhanced synergies between those processes and maximize co-benefits for the climate, biodiversity and food security.

¹² See General Assembly resolution 73/284.