



## **Convention on Biological Diversity**

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**Subsidiary Body on Scientific,  
Technical and Technological Advice  
Twenty-seventh meeting  
Panama City, 20–24 October 2025  
Agenda item 12  
Adoption of the report**

### **Report of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice on its twenty-seventh meeting**

#### *Summary*

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice held its twenty-seventh meeting in Panama City, from 20 to 24 October 2025. It adopted 10 recommendations, which are contained in section I, while the account of the proceedings of the meeting is contained in section II.

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## I. Recommendations adopted by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

### 27/1. Global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

#### *The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice*

1. *Notes* the progress made by the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group for the Preparation of the Global Report on Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;<sup>1</sup>

2. *Recalls* its decision that the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Framework, including the means of implementation, would be primarily based on: (a) national reports; and (b) a global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Framework, and would also draw upon relevant recommendations of the subsidiary bodies and working groups;

3. *Reiterates* that the timely submission of the seventh national reports, consistent with decision [16/32](#) of 27 February 2025, is essential to ensure the accuracy, completeness and policy relevance of the global report and to enable an inclusive assessment of collective progress across all regions, and urges Parties to submit their seventh national reports by the submission deadline of 28 February 2026;

4. *Also reiterates* that national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national targets are the basis for national reporting and for the global analysis listed as one of the sources of information for preparing the global report, as specified in paragraph 18 of decision [16/32](#), and urges Parties that have not yet done so to submit them;

5. *Approves* the annotated outline of the global report contained in the annex to the present recommendation;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, under the guidance of the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group for the Preparation of the Global Report, to prepare the global report on the basis of decision [16/32](#);

7. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Provide support to Parties, in particular those with limited Internet access, with the submission of their national reports;

(b) Collect information through the online reporting tool on commitments by actors other than national Governments towards the implementation of the Framework, including disaggregated information on contributions from indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, to facilitate the preparation of the global report in line with notification No. [2025-132](#);

(c) Provide support for an informal technical dialogue among Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and other stakeholders, to collect inputs to the global review, including the sharing of best practices, gaps and solutions, subject to the availability of financial resources.

<sup>1</sup> Decision [15/4](#), annex.

## **Annex**

### **Annotated outline of the global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**

1. The global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework<sup>2</sup> will comprise the parts described below.

#### **Concise summary of the conclusions and key messages of the global report**

2. The section will consist of a very short summary of part III of the report.

#### **Part I. Introduction and status of, and trends in, biodiversity**

##### **A. Introduction to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the global report**

3. Part I.A will contain:

- (a) A description of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, its monitoring framework<sup>3</sup> and the mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review;<sup>4</sup>

- (b) An introduction to the purpose and scope of the global report and how it links to the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Framework;

- (c) A description of how the global report was prepared, in line with paragraph 8 of decision [16/32](#) of 27 February 2025, recalling that the global report will be undertaken in a facilitative, non-intrusive and non-punitive manner respecting national sovereignty and avoiding placing an undue burden on Parties, in particular developing countries, with no focus on individual Parties and respecting their policy space, and an explanation of how the report differs from and complements previous publications produced under the Convention on Biological Diversity,<sup>5</sup> including the five editions of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*;

- (d) A description of any limitations and methodological assumptions, including those related to the availability of data, data representativeness, sources of information and the periods covered by the data used in the report.

##### **B. Concise scientific and technical synthesis of the global status of, and trends in, biodiversity**

4. Part I.B will contain a concise synthesis of the global status of, and trends in, biodiversity, as relevant to the three objectives of the Convention, based on sources consistent with paragraph 18 of decision [16/32](#) and in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

#### **Part II. Collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**

##### **A. Summary of the status of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national targets and national report submissions**

5. Part II.A will contain information on the submissions of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national targets and national reports. It will include an analysis of the status of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national targets and national report submissions and the associated processes and arrangements for their development and implementation, including an analysis of the comprehensive relation between intersectoral and multilevel coordination and of the consideration of section C of the Framework. Where applicable, part II.A will also include a summary of the timeliness of financial and technical support provided to Parties, as well as a description of the

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<sup>2</sup> Decision [15/4](#), annex.

<sup>3</sup> Decision [15/5](#), annex I.

<sup>4</sup> Decisions [15/6](#) and [16/32](#).

<sup>5</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

role of inclusive, science-based and participatory national consultation processes. The analysis will include information on the geographic coverage and representativeness of the set of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national targets and national reports available at the time of preparation of the report, including for biomes.

**B. Collective progress towards the implementation of the targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**

6. Part II.B will contain an analysis of collective progress towards the achievement of each of the 23 targets of the Framework. For each global target, the analysis will include the following:

(a) A global analysis of the aggregated national targets aligned with the relevant global target, including a summary of how well the global target is covered by the national targets;<sup>6</sup>

(b) A high-level analysis of Parties' collective progress towards the implementation of each global target, based on Parties' self-assessments of the current level of progress towards national targets, through the collation of progress reported in question 2 of section III of the national report template;

(c) A summary of information on the state of implementation of each global target, based on data submitted for the headline and binary indicators, including tabular or graphical representations of the indicator, where possible. Depending on the data submitted in national reports, component, complementary and national indicators, as well as disaggregated data based on the optional disaggregations set out in annex II to decision [16/31](#) of 27 February 2025, may also be used, where appropriate. Where data from additional sources of information, as listed in paragraph 18 of decision [16/32](#), are used in the analysis, this will be clearly indicated, to distinguish them from data from the national reports, national biodiversity strategies and action plans or national targets submitted by Parties from other sources of information. In all cases, priority will be given to the use of national data submitted by Parties through the national reports and national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

(d) A global overview of the types of actions that Parties have taken towards achieving the global target, through a summary of actions, successes and challenges, as provided in the national reports, as well as success stories shared by Parties through their national reports, and of the challenges encountered. Particular attention will be paid to the specific challenges faced by developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, in achieving the global target;

(e) A summary of how headline, binary, component, complementary and national indicators were used by Parties for the relevant global target, and any identified challenges in their use;

(f) A summary of the contributions to the global target from actors other than national Governments, reported in the online reporting tool,<sup>7</sup> including disaggregated information on contributions from indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth. It should be noted that, in the submissions, actors are asked to identify any duplication in reporting, to avoid double counting;

(g) A summary of the integration of contributions from actors other than national governments in the Parties' national reports;

<sup>6</sup> The analysis will build on the analysis of national targets previously provided in document [CBD/SBI/5/2/Add.2/Rev.1](#), as updated in document [CBD/SBSTTA/27/INF/4/Rev.1](#). When analysing national targets, the Secretariat used the elements that were developed by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (see [CBD/COP/16/INF/4](#), sect. 3, annex I).

<sup>7</sup> National focal points who wish to do so will be able to view the commitments submitted by actors other than national Governments before publication, on a non-objection basis (decision [16/32](#), annex II, para. 3).

(h) Overall progress towards the implementation of the global target, based on the above, including an analysis of how the elements of sections C, I, J and K of the Framework have been addressed in the implementation of the target.

**C. Collective progress towards the goals of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**

7. Part II.C will contain, for each of the four goals:

(a) A summary of the relationship between the collective progress towards the relevant targets of the Framework, and progress towards the goal, taking into account the considerations in section C of the Framework;

(b) A summary of information on the state of implementation of each goal, based on data submitted for the headline and binary indicators, including tabular or graphical representations of the indicator, where possible. Depending on the data submitted in national reports, component, complementary and national indicators, as well as disaggregated data based on the optional disaggregations set out in annex II to decision [16/31](#), may also be used, where appropriate. Where data from additional sources of information, as listed in paragraph 18 of decision [16/32](#), are used in the analysis, this will be clearly indicated, to distinguish them from data from the national reports, national biodiversity strategies and action plans or national targets submitted by Parties. In all cases, priority will be given to the use of national data submitted by Parties through the national reports and national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

(c) A summary of how headline, binary, component, complementary and national indicators were used by Parties for the relevant goal, and any identified challenges in their use;

(d) A synthesis of non-prescriptive approaches for addressing the challenges, gaps and opportunities identified in the global report, with a view to making collective progress in the implementation of the Framework, including the relevant information sources identified in paragraph 18 of decision [16/32](#).

**D. Review of the provision of means of implementation consistent with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**

8. Part II.D will be based on information from sources listed in paragraph 18 of decision [16/32](#), ensuring transparency in the use of the information sources, and will contain:

(a) An analysis of the needs identified and means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, and access to and transfer of technology, required to ensure progress towards the goals and targets of the Framework. It will include information on the specific challenges faced by developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States;

(b) An analysis of the provision of means of implementation available to all Parties, in particular developing country Parties, in accordance with Goal D and relevant targets of the Framework. Part II.D will include information on the predictability, accessibility and effectiveness of means of implementation, as well as a description of successes, challenges and gaps;

(c) Where available, information on successes, challenges and gaps in means of implementation for indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and other stakeholders.

**E. Contributions of relevant multilateral environmental agreements, international organizations and processes towards the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**

9. Part II.E will be based on the sources of information identified in subparagraph 18 (k) of decision [16/32](#) and will contain:

(a) An analysis, including examples of how actions taken at the national and international levels to implement relevant multilateral environmental agreements, including the Rio conventions, the biodiversity-related conventions and other conventions, have resulted in progress towards the implementation of the Framework;

(b) An analysis, including examples, of how actions taken by other international organizations and processes have resulted in progress towards the implementation of the Framework.

### **Part III. Conclusions and key messages**

10. Part III will contain a summary of the main conclusions of the report, including key messages illustrated by graphics and presented in a way that may be read independently of the full report, with reference to the relevant sections. It will contain two parts, as follows.

#### **A. Synthesis of collective progress towards the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including the 2030 mission and the 2050 vision**

11. Part III.A will contain:

(a) A summary of collective progress in implementation across all 23 targets, emphasizing areas of relative strengths and weaknesses in implementing the Framework, and how such progress relates to the 2030 mission of the Framework;

(b) A summary of collective progress towards all four goals and how implementation of the Framework relates to the 2050 vision and its elements;

(c) An overview of how the considerations for the implementation of the Framework, as set out in its section C, have been addressed across the actions taken to date.

#### **B. Moving forward: challenges and opportunities**

12. Part III.B will contain:

(a) A summary of challenges, gaps and opportunities in implementation across the report;

(b) A synthesis of non-prescriptive approaches for addressing the challenges, gaps and opportunities identified in paragraph 7 (d) above, with a view to making collective progress in the implementation of the Framework.

**27/2. Matters related to the work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and implications of its assessments for the work undertaken under the Convention**

*The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice*

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

*The Conference of Parties,*

Recalling its decisions [XII/25](#) of 17 October 2014, [15/4](#), [15/13](#) and [15/19](#) of 19 December 2022 and [16/11](#) of 1 November 2024,

[1. [Welcomes][Takes note of] [with appreciation] [the summary for policymakers of] *The Thematic Assessment Report on the Interlinkages among Biodiversity, Water, Food and Health* (“nexus assessment”) of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services[, including its summary for policymakers and its key messages, [as well as the 71 response options,] and [highlights][notes] its relevance to the work undertaken under the Convention on Biological Diversity<sup>8</sup> and to the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;]<sup>9</sup>]

[2. [Encourages][Invites] Parties and other Governments, [in line with][taking into account] national circumstances, [and] priorities [and capabilities][and relevant international obligations], [as appropriate, to consider taking into account the summary for policymakers in the implementation of the Convention] [and subnational authorities, actors other than national Governments][, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth, persons with disabilities, the private sector and [other] relevant organizations and [other] stakeholders], as appropriate, to [promote and] implement a synergistic and holistic approach to biodiversity issues in line with the nexus assessment [and by:

(a) Building awareness of the interlinkages, synergies<sup>10</sup> and trade-offs<sup>11</sup> among biodiversity, water, food, health and climate change;

(b) Promoting and supporting the use of the response options identified in the nexus assessment;

(c) Identifying policy, governance and financing options for promoting synergistic actions and outcomes across the nexus elements, including through the use of the road map for nexus action;

(d) Promoting and supporting research, data collection and the co-production of knowledge, including engagement with indigenous and local knowledge systems, aimed at better understanding the interactions, synergies and trade-offs among biodiversity, water, food, health and climate change;

(e) Promoting and supporting engagement and coordination of government authorities, subnational authorities, actors other than national Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth, persons with disabilities, the private sector and other relevant organizations and stakeholders, as appropriate, in decision-making, to enhance the uptake of the findings of the nexus assessment];

<sup>8</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

<sup>9</sup> Decision [15/4](#), annex.

<sup>10</sup> Synergy is defined in the summary for policymakers of the nexus assessment as the enhancement of a desirable outcome in one element leading to the enhancement of another element.

<sup>11</sup> A trade-off is defined in the summary for policymakers of the nexus assessment as the enhancement of a desirable outcome in one element leading to the deterioration of another element.

]

3. *Encourages* coordination and cooperation between the Secretariat of the Convention and the secretariats of relevant multilateral environmental agreements, international organizations and stakeholders working on biodiversity, water, food, health and climate change, consistent with their respective mandates;

[4. [Welcomes][Takes note of] [with appreciation] [the summary for policymakers of] *The Thematic Assessment Report on the Underlying Causes of Biodiversity Loss and the Determinants of Transformative Change and Options for Achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity* (“transformative change assessment”) of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, [including its summary for policymakers and its key messages, and [highlights][notes] its [potential] relevance to the work undertaken under the Convention and to the implementation of the Framework;]]

[5. [Encourages][Invites] Parties and other Governments, [in line with][taking into account] national circumstances, priorities[, capabilities] and relevant international obligations, and subnational authorities, actors other than national Governments[, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth, persons with disabilities, the private sector and other relevant organizations and stakeholders,] as appropriate, [to promote and] implement approaches in line with the transformative change assessment [and by:

(a) Taking into consideration the findings of the transformative change assessment in their actions to implement the Framework;

(b) Building awareness of the need for transformative change to achieve the 2030 targets and mission and 2050 goals and vision of the Framework;

(c) Promoting and supporting the four principles identified in the transformative change assessment in the implementation of the Framework, namely, equity and justice, pluralism and inclusion, respectful and reciprocal human-nature relationships, and adaptative learning and action;

(d) Promoting and supporting the use of the five complementary strategies and associated actions identified in the transformative change assessment in the implementation of the Framework;

(e) Promoting and supporting the engagement of government authorities, subnational authorities, actors other than national Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth, persons with disabilities, the private sector and other relevant organizations and stakeholders, as appropriate, in decision-making to enhance the uptake of the findings of the transformative change assessment;

(f) Evaluating the contribution of policies to transformative change and, if needed, make them more inclusive, well resourced and focused on places of high value to nature and people, as described in the transformative change assessment, while recognizing the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities;

(g) Promoting and supporting transformative change in all sectors, prioritizing the sectors most responsible for biodiversity loss, as described in the transformative change assessment];

]

6. *Welcomes* the approval of the undertaking of a second global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services, which will be considered by the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services at one of its future session;

7. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments, subnational authorities, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, relevant organizations and other stakeholders, as appropriate, to engage in the preparation of the second global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services, in particular the review processes, noting its relevance to the work undertaken under the Convention and that it will be a major scientific input to the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Framework to be considered at the nineteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

[8. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Convention:

(a) To invite Parties, other Governments, subnational authorities, actors other than national Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth, persons with disabilities, the private sector and other relevant organizations and stakeholders, as appropriate, to submit their views and experiences on implementing transformative change and nexus approaches when implementing the Framework, compile that information and make it available to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at a meeting held before the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(b) Utilize the findings of the nexus and transformative change assessments in relevant work undertaken under the Convention, including when developing guidance for the implementation of the Framework, policy coherence and communication, education and public awareness;]

[9. *Requests* the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres and the global coordination entity to provide, upon request, support for capacity-building and development for implementing transformational and nexus approaches when implementing the Framework;]

[10. *Invites* the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to consider how to further facilitate the uptake of the key messages identified in the nexus and transformative change assessments by Parties, subnational authorities, actors other than national Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth, persons with disabilities, the private sector and other relevant organizations and stakeholders.]

### 27/3. Biodiversity and climate change

*The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice,*

*Recalling* decisions [VII/15 of](#) 20 February 2004, [IX/5](#) and [IX/16 of](#) 30 May 2008, [X/33 of](#) 29 October 2010, [XI/19](#) and [XI/21](#) of 5 December 2012, [XIII/4 of](#) 13 December 2016, [14/5 of](#) 29 November 2018, [15/30](#) of 19 December 2022 and [16/22](#) of 1 November 2024 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,<sup>12</sup> as well as the critical role of biodiversity, ecosystem integrity and ecosystem functions and services in climate change mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction,

1. *Notes* the work undertaken towards the draft supplement to the Voluntary Guidelines for the Design and Effective Implementation of Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction,<sup>13</sup> as contained in the annex to the draft decision below, and the expanded version contained in document [CBD/SBSTTA/27/INF/11](#), and stresses the need to include strengthened social and environmental safeguards, including for indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth;

2. *Requests* 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, including the revised primer for policymakers in the annex to the draft decision below and, following the peer review, to make the further revised primer for policymakers available for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting;

3. *Takes note* of the synthesis of submissions, the statement of the Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Conventions and the report on the technical information exchange on enhancing policy coherence and cooperation across the Rio conventions contained in document [CBD/SBSTTA/27/INF/8](#), noting that the views summarized in those sections are not intended to represent any consensus and that some of the views may not be implementable at the present stage or may contradict national legislation, policies and common practice;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to invite the Executive Secretaries of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change<sup>14</sup> and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa<sup>15</sup> to collaborate on strengthening the role and function of the Joint Liaison Group, including by increasing its transparency and its engagement with and reporting to Parties;

5. *Notes* that coherency between approaches to monitoring and reporting frameworks for the implementation of the Convention and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework<sup>16</sup> and the other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, where appropriate, would reduce reporting burdens and improve synergies;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Convention to share relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties and recommendations of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, and invite the executive secretaries of the other Rio conventions, and the current and incoming presidencies of the Conferences of the Parties of the three Rio conventions, to collaborate on the organization of technical information exchanges to further discuss options to enhance cooperation and policy coherence and synergies across the Rio conventions, and subsequently develop a multilevel road map with short, medium and long-term actions, including a mapping study to help to identify concrete actions, on the headline options for enhancing policy

<sup>12</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

<sup>13</sup> Decision [14/5](#), annex; see also [CBD Technical Series No. 93](#) for complementary information.

<sup>14</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

<sup>16</sup> Decision [15/4](#), annex.

coherence provided in document [CBD/SBSTTA/27/4](#), as well as possible gaps and overlaps in existing national and international policies and existing coordination bodies that address the implementation of the Rio conventions, and to report its finding to Parties at the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

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

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Reaffirming* paragraph 8 of decision [X/33](#) of 29 October 2010 and paragraphs 3 and 6 of decision [16/22](#) of 1 November 2024,

*[Recognizing* that biodiversity loss, climate change, desertification, land and ocean degradation, ocean acidification, invasive alien species, pollution and sea level <sup>17</sup>*][rise and decline][change]* are interconnected and interdependent crises and challenges, requiring urgent action in a balanced manner under the respective frameworks, agreements and mandates, in full respect of their distinct principles, processes and decision-making authorities,]

*[Recognizing also* that biodiversity loss, climate change, ocean degradation, desertification, land degradation, invasive alien species and pollution, among others, are interdependent and need to be addressed urgently and in a coherent and balanced manner, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,<sup>18</sup>]

*[Recalling* its decision [16/22](#), in which it recognizes the crucial role and capacity of the ocean in regulating the climate, and the need to address the ocean-climate-biodiversity nexus in an integrated manner in order to achieve the goals and targets of the Framework,]

*Recognizing* that coherent action must ensure gender-responsive and human rights-based approaches and intergenerational equity, in line with its relevant decisions, and that the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment is acknowledged in section C of the Framework,<sup>19</sup>

1. *[Takes note of][Welcomes] The Thematic Assessment Report on Interlinkages among Biodiversity, Water, Food and Health (“nexus assessment”) [and The Thematic Assessment Report on the Underlying Causes of Biodiversity Loss and the Determinants of Transformative Change and Options for Achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity (“transformative change assessment”)] of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and [its][their] relevance to the work undertaken under the Convention and to the implementation of the Framework;*

2. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments [at all levels], indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, relevant organizations and stakeholders to take steps to promote and implement integrated and synergistic approaches for biodiversity and the other nexus elements, including climate change, as appropriate, in accordance with national priorities and circumstances;

3. *Takes note* of Advisory Opinion No. 31 of 21 May 2024 of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea on climate change and international law and the advisory opinion of 23 July 2025 of the International Court of Justice concerning the obligations of States in respect of climate change;]

4. *Stresses* that the achievement of the mission, goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is only possible with urgent and effective action on

<sup>17</sup> Sea level rise and other changes in sea level

<sup>18</sup> Decision [15/4](#), annex.

<sup>19</sup> See also General Assembly resolution 76/300.

climate change in a manner that is mutually supportive of the goals of the Paris Agreement,<sup>20</sup> and informed by a nexus approach, as this is pivotal to avoid further biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation;]

[5. *[Adopts][Takes note of]* the primer for policymakers of the supplement to the Voluntary Guidelines for the Design and Effective Implementation of Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction<sup>21</sup> contained in the annex to the present decision;]

6. *[Encourages][Urges]* Parties and other governments at all levels, when undertaking actions to achieve Targets 8 and 11 of the Framework, as well as Target 2 and other related targets, with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, persons with disabilities, people in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity:

[(a) To identify and operationalize potential biodiversity and climate synergies through their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and relevant national targets, including by prioritizing the conservation and restoration of ecological integrity and ecosystem functions, [including those mediated or affected by wild animals,] promote synergies with other national planning processes, including nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans and voluntary land degradation neutrality targets, and promote positive impacts and avoid negative impacts of climate action on biodiversity, including through the recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities and the respect for their free, prior, and informed consent<sup>22</sup> at all stages, in accordance with national legislation and international obligations, and ensuring that the development and implementation of those integrated plans are supported by adequate, predictable and easily accessible means of implementation;]

[(b) To prioritize the protection, conservation, restoration, sustainable management and enhancement of terrestrial, freshwater, marine and coastal, and managed and unmanaged ecosystems, inclusive with regard to wild animal populations, and of ecosystems with high ecological integrity that contribute to carbon storage and sequestration and adaptation, strengthening carbon sinks and reservoirs [and limiting the risk of crossing tipping points];]

[(c) To promote and support the use of the 71 response options assessed in *The Thematic Assessment Report on Interlinkages among Biodiversity, Water, Food and Health* of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services;]

7. *Also encourages* Parties, other Governments at all levels and relevant organizations, in accordance with national priorities, circumstances and capabilities, to make use of the Voluntary Guidelines and its supplement, including through effective social and environmental safeguards to avoid or minimize social and environmental risks, when designing and implementing nature-based solutions<sup>23</sup> and/or ecosystem-based approaches for climate change mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction, recognizing the co-benefits for biodiversity and livelihoods;

8. *Further encourages* Parties, and invites other Governments and relevant stakeholders, financial institutions, multilateral development banks and the private sector, when undertaking actions towards the achievement of Targets 8 and 11 of the Framework, as well as other related targets, in line with national circumstances, priorities and capabilities, to act in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention and consistent with Target 19 to collectively scale up investments for the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of

<sup>20</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3156, No. 54113.

<sup>21</sup> Decision 14/5, annex; see also [CBD Technical Series No. 93](#) for complementary information.

<sup>22</sup> “Free, prior and informed consent” refers to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” and “approval and involvement”.

<sup>23</sup> In accordance with resolution 5/5 of the United Nations Environment Assembly.

biodiversity through climate change mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction, leveraging the potential of nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches and their multiple benefits with environmental and social safeguards;

9. *Invites* the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action and its institutional partners to further integrate biodiversity and climate change interlinkages into its work programme, including through the development of tools and guidance to support the implementation of the Framework;

[10 *Notes* the relevance of work conducted under the United Arab Emirates-Belém work programme on indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9 and 10 of decision 2/CMA.5 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement<sup>24</sup> to the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;<sup>25</sup>]

11. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme to consider the use of, as appropriate, the indicators used under [the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience and] the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework as the basis for monitoring the contribution of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services to climate change adaptation;

[12. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to develop dissemination tools for Parties, other Governments, observers, relevant organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth on the use of the Voluntary Guidelines and its supplement, which could include the development of a Technical Series issue integrating both the Voluntary Guidelines [and its supplement], examples of nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, activity-based reporting templates, metrics for demonstrating multiple benefits or other practical tools or toolkits, and share them, as appropriate, through the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism and the network of regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres, with a view to promoting both enhanced capacities and the effective uptake of scientific and technical guidance by Parties;]

13. *Invites* the respective bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Parties to consider using the Voluntary Guidelines [and its supplement] for Parties to integrate biodiversity, nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches and social and environmental safeguards in mitigation and adaptation measures;

14. *Encourages* the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres to make use of the Voluntary Guidelines [and its supplement] in supporting Parties in the implementation of Targets 8 and 11 of the Framework;

[15. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources and avoiding the duplication of efforts, in collaboration with the Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Conventions and the partners in the Rio Conventions Joint Capacity-building Programme, rights holders, including indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, relevant stakeholders, other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, organizations, partnerships, initiatives and coalitions<sup>26</sup> and their respective members, to further pursue

<sup>24</sup> Adopted [at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to][under] the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (see FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex).

<sup>25</sup> Decision 15/5, annex I.

<sup>26</sup> Organizations, partnerships, initiatives and coalitions include the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan Accelerator Partnership, the Nationally Determined Contributions Partnership, the National Adaptation Plan Global Network, the Enhancing Nature-based Solutions for an Accelerated Climate Transformation Partnership, the Friends of Ecosystem-based Adaptation network and the Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction.

enhancing policy coherence, as appropriate, in cooperation with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention to Combat Desertification;]

16. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to collaborate with the Executive Secretaries of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention to Combat Desertification on assessing and strengthening the mandate of the Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Conventions, and increase transparency and engagement between the Group and Parties by inviting representatives of the bureaux of the scientific and technical bodies of the Rio conventions to participate in meetings of the Group.

## [Annex

### **Supplement to the Voluntary Guidelines for the Design and Effective Implementation of Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction: Primer for Policymakers**

#### **I. Introduction**

1. Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches form part of effective and coherent responses to interdependent crises, including biodiversity loss, climate change and disaster risk.<sup>27</sup> They are recognized as actions that can be taken to tackle societal, economic and environmental challenges under, inter alia, the Convention on Biological Diversity,<sup>28</sup> the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,<sup>29</sup> the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,<sup>30</sup> the United Nations Environment Assembly, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,<sup>31</sup> UN-Oceans, UN-Energy, UN-Water and the Group of Experts of the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects. When well designed, they can support resilience and restore ecological integrity while advancing efforts towards sustainable development.

2. The Voluntary Guidelines for the Design and Effective Implementation of Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction were adopted at the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in 2018.<sup>32</sup> A more detailed version was published in 2019 as *CBD Technical Series No. 93*. They provide clear guidance on how to integrate ecosystem-based approaches into climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction effectively. Much of the guidance, including the principles and safeguards, may also be applicable to climate change mitigation and other social, economic and environmental challenges. Since 2019, there have been substantial developments in international policy and scientific understanding, notably the adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework<sup>33</sup> in 2022. The present supplement is aimed at complementing the Voluntary Guidelines and relevant decisions,<sup>34</sup> responding to the new developments and paying particular attention to implementing safeguards for climate change mitigation in line with Target 8 of the Framework, which is not covered in the Voluntary Guidelines.

<sup>27</sup> Decision [X/33](#) on biodiversity and climate change contains guidance for Parties on the implementation of ecosystem-based approaches for climate change mitigation and adaptation.

<sup>28</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

<sup>32</sup> Decision [14/5](#), annex.

<sup>33</sup> Decision [15/4](#), annex.

<sup>34</sup> Decisions [XII/20](#), [14/5](#), [15/4](#) and [16/22](#).

3. In its resolution 5/5 of 2 March 2022, the United Nations Environment Assembly defined nature-based solutions as actions to protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use and manage natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems that address social, economic and environmental challenges effectively and adaptively, while simultaneously providing human well-being, ecosystem services, resilience and biodiversity benefits.

4. Ecosystem-based mitigation can be understood as actions that protect, conserve, restore or sustainably use and manage natural or modified ecosystems for their carbon storage and sequestration service, to aid climate change mitigation by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and enhance carbon removals from the atmosphere and to deliver benefits for biodiversity. In decision [X/33](#) of 29 October 2010, Parties and other actors were invited to follow specific guidance for various ecosystems.

## II. Key messages

5. Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches provide many tangible benefits that directly support the achievement of global environmental, climate and development goals and targets, including Targets 8 (on minimizing the impacts of climate change and climate action on biodiversity and building resilience) and 11 (on restoring, maintaining and enhancing nature's contributions to people) of the Framework. The effective implementation of those approaches can enhance synergies across the Rio conventions, as well as other environmental and social priorities, including those of the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements and the Sustainable Development Goals.

6. Embedding nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches into climate action policies, strategies and budgets, where relevant, can enhance policy coherence. Strategies that are ambitious, rights-based, gender-responsive and long-term in vision can help to ensure the continued central contribution of ecosystem health and integrity to resilience, low carbon economies and just transition, while increasing equity.

7. Fit-for-purpose social and environmental safeguards, including frameworks for implementing and monitoring them, would promote the multiple benefits for biodiversity, ecosystem services, resilience and human well-being offered by nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while avoiding or minimizing social and environmental risks. Safeguards for climate change mitigation actions should be consistent with decisions taken by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement.<sup>35</sup>

8. Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches are most effective when they deliver across multiple objectives, and there is whole-of-government and whole-of-society participation, including broad and sustained engagement and support from indigenous peoples and local communities, scientists and stakeholders. Such planning, design, implementation, governance and monitoring efforts will help to ensure success in delivering benefits for both biodiversity and climate. This is most effective when the multiple benefits and services across various timescales and for different actors or sectors is properly identified and quantified. It is also important to ensure that benefits for biodiversity take into account natural ecosystem integrity and functions. In addition, they need to be grounded in evidence-based decision-making, including scientific knowledge, and in respect for diverse world views and knowledge systems. Inclusive, rights-based design and governance are built on key principles, such as free, prior and informed consent,<sup>36</sup> gender equality and respect for traditional knowledge, cultures and practices. Adaptive monitoring frameworks will support ownership, transparency and long-term impact.

<sup>35</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3156, No. 54113.

<sup>36</sup> "Free, prior and informed consent" refers to the tripartite terminology of "prior and informed consent", "free, prior and informed consent" and "approval and involvement".

9. The Voluntary Guidelines for the Design and Effective Implementation of Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction and the present supplement could be usefully complemented by regionally and culturally tailored toolkits, which may be ecosystem- or sector-specific. User-friendly, actionable toolkits could offer guidance on various topics, such as safeguards, design standards, co-benefit evaluation and institutional readiness.

### **III. Principles and safeguards**

10. The Voluntary Guidelines are underpinned by a set of 10 principles and nine safeguards. The principles serve as high-level standards to guide planning and implementation. They are framed as actions that promote: (a) resilience and adaptive capacity; (b) inclusivity and equity; (c) success on multiple scales; and (d) effectiveness and efficiency. The safeguards are aimed at preventing harm to people and to nature, facilitating transparency and promoting multiple benefits. The existing principles and safeguards, designed primarily for ecosystem-based adaptation and disaster risk reduction, are also broadly applicable to nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches that can provide climate change mitigation co-benefits.

11. The present supplement updates the guidance on fit-for-purpose social and environmental safeguards by integrating some additional principles and safeguards for ensuring benefits for biodiversity from nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches focused on climate change mitigation, in particular to deliver biodiversity benefits and to strengthen the safeguards for indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth.

12. Together, the principles and safeguards are an essential part of the inclusive, participative approaches to design and implementation described throughout the present text. These existing biodiversity principles and safeguards<sup>37</sup> apply to all stages of project design.

13. The principles and safeguards outlined in the present section provide a facilitative and flexible approach to the implementation of nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while acknowledging that countries may wish to adapt those standards in accordance with their levels of development, priorities and circumstances. Nothing in the present Guidelines should be understood as modifying the rights and obligations of Parties under the Convention or any other international agreement.

#### **1. Additional principles and safeguards for ensuring benefits for biodiversity from climate change mitigation**

14. When climate change mitigation is a key objective, additional principles and safeguards are necessary to ensure that the actions to be undertaken meet both adaptation and nature goals and avoid contradictions. Where countries follow these voluntary principles and safeguards, they should ensure alignment with their commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, including agreement relating to the implementation of Article 6 of the Agreement. While noting that international carbon market rules are set under said Article 6, the additions are focused on multiple benefits, with an emphasis on biodiversity and ecological integrity. The additional principles and safeguards for climate change mitigation relevant to both climate and nature goals are focused on multiple benefits, urgency, mitigation hierarchy, additionality, permanence and leakage. The table below includes descriptions of each of those principles, as well as potential safeguards.

<sup>37</sup> I.e. applying environmental impact assessments at the earliest stages of project design and robust monitoring and evaluation systems; preventing the transfer of risks and impacts; avoiding degradation of natural habitats, loss of biodiversity, the introduction of invasive species and the creation or exacerbation of vulnerabilities to future disasters; promoting and enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services; and aiming for sustainable resource use while not enhancing the drivers of climate change and disaster risks.

## 2. Strengthening safeguards for indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth

15. Building on the principles and safeguards laid out in the Voluntary Guidelines, and consistent with section C of the Framework, the following areas deserve further attention:

(a) *Respect for different value systems.* Nature embodies different concepts for different people, including biodiversity, ecosystems, Mother Earth and systems of life. Nature's contributions to people also embody different concepts, such as ecosystem goods and services and nature's gifts. The Framework recognizes and considers diverse value systems and concepts that nature embodies, including biodiversity, ecosystems, Mother Earth, and systems of life. For example, nature itself is assigned an intrinsic value and rights, including within legal frameworks, for example, in countries that recognize a Mother Earth-centric world view.<sup>38,39</sup> This understanding is rooted in a common indigenous perspective that sees humans as part of nature and does not privilege them above other parts of an ecosystem. While existing safeguards, frameworks and standards often address the rights and traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities, they do not directly address all value systems, such as Mother Earth-centric world views. This aspect could be further developed, as appropriate, in diverse national contexts and in ways that are supportive of human rights and consistent with different national legislation and international obligations and principles of international law;

(b) *Respect for human rights.* Human rights-based approaches are essential to the legitimacy, integrity and effectiveness of nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. This is already embedded in the existing safeguards, but further strengthening in line with the Framework is recommended. Safeguarding the right of indigenous peoples to participate in governance structures and decision-making pertaining to nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches that affect them is essential. Ensuring transparency, building trust and supporting flexible, inclusive implementation are also critical to successful scaling up. To address concerns around the recognition of the multiple values of nature and the distribution of benefits and burdens, the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities should be fully integrated into project design, implementation and governance. This will involve giving attention to free, prior and informed consent. It will also include attention to customary rights, cultural protection, participatory decision-making, participatory implementation, transparent communication and equitable benefit-sharing. Wherever solutions that would affect existing rights holders are proposed, the guidance outlined in the present supplement is relevant. Furthermore, advancing gender equality and the fulfilment of women's rights are fundamental for the effective and equitable implementation of nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches.

## IV. Overarching considerations

16. The considerations below are intended to complement those presented in the Voluntary Guidelines in relation to the stepwise approach to design and implementation.

### 1. Scaling up

17. Good practices for the scaling-up of nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches to climate change mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction include:<sup>40,41</sup>

<sup>38</sup> Cristina Espinosa, "The advocacy of the previously inconceivable: a discourse analysis of the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Mother Earth at Rio+20", *The Journal of Environment and Development*, vol. 23, No. 4 (December 2014).

<sup>39</sup> Haydn Washington and others, "Why ecocentrism is the key pathway to sustainability", *The Ecological Citizen*, vol. 1, No. 1 (2017).

<sup>40</sup> United Nations Environment Programme, *Nature-based Solutions: Opportunities and Challenges for Scaling Up* (Nairobi, 2022).

<sup>41</sup> European Environment Agency, *Scaling Nature-based Solutions for Climate Resilience and Nature Restoration* (Publications Office of the European Union, 2023).

- (a) Identifying the costs and benefits (social, environmental and economic) of different approaches in different contexts, including over various timescales or for different actors;
- (b) Addressing factors that enable success and the barriers to scaling, through systematic monitoring, evaluation and reporting on effectiveness and efficiency;
- (c) Adopting integrated approaches for scaling up, aligning policies, incentives, finance and safeguard measures, and including regional planning;
- (d) Applying fit-for-purpose safeguards, standards and guidelines;
- (e) Enabling effective locally led actions, scaling up and coordinating existing local initiatives, with safeguards tailored to risks and settings, in the application of the precautionary approach;
- (f) Applying evidence-based decision-making and recognizing science as a driver of nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches;
- (g) Integrating traditional knowledge and the efforts of indigenous peoples and local communities.

**(a) Recognizing and respecting traditional knowledge and the efforts of indigenous peoples and local communities**

18. Recognizing and respecting traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and valuing the efforts of indigenous peoples and local communities are crucial for the successful design, implementation and scaling up of nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. Key actions include:

- (a) The full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth at the design stage and throughout project implementation, ensuring the co-creation of actions to be taken and enabling ownership at the local level. This may be facilitated by developing or amending policy and legislative frameworks that enable the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as facilitating their efforts to address climate change and biodiversity loss. This consideration builds upon principle 4 of the Voluntary Guidelines;
- (b) Addressing land tenure rights and access to natural resources and recognizing the role of indigenous peoples and local communities in managing biodiversity and ecosystem services. Many indigenous peoples and local communities face unclear and unrecognized tenure despite having customary land- or sea-use rights, which undermines their ability to implement actions that address biodiversity and climate concerns and build resilience within their traditional territories. If the issue is left unaddressed, outside interventions can exacerbate land dispossession<sup>42</sup> or create uncertainty about land ownership. These considerations build upon safeguard 9 of the Voluntary Guidelines;
- (c) Building bridges between different science and knowledge systems on the basis of best practices in existing forums, such as the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. Much traditional knowledge is passed on orally and is context-specific. For this reason, care and attention to data sovereignty must be exercised when including such knowledge alongside scientific findings.<sup>43</sup> Data sovereignty policies can provide frameworks that Parties should use for the ethical use of data to advance collective

<sup>42</sup> Laura Notess and others, *The Scramble for Land Rights: Reducing Inequity between Communities and Companies* (Washington, D.C., World Resources Institute, 2018).

<sup>43</sup> See [www.gida-global.org/care](http://www.gida-global.org/care).

indigenous well-being, and to prevent the unlawful use of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.<sup>44</sup>

**(b) Mainstreaming nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches**

19. Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches can only deliver their full transformative potential when mainstreamed into appropriate governance and policy frameworks and underpinned by inclusive planning, monitoring and transparency systems. When operationalizing the Framework, governments at all levels can ensure that the approaches are embedded through coherent land- and sea-use planning, as appropriate, climate-biodiversity budget alignment and spatial strategies. Many Governments have implemented programmes and frameworks to deliver nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches with climate change mitigation benefits, for example, by reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD-plus), from which lessons can be learned. Governments can, and increasingly do, integrate these approaches into national biodiversity strategies and action plans, voluntary land degradation neutrality targets, national adaptation plans and nationally determined contributions, also with a view to fostering collaboration and integrated policy and planning approaches across the Rio conventions in a manner consistent with national circumstances and priorities. Enhanced collaboration among the responsible ministries will help to leverage synergies, ensure alignment across different programmes or frameworks and avoid the duplication of efforts.

**(c) Raising awareness and building capacity**

20. Communicating the multiple benefits of nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches to a wide audience is crucial to uptake and sustainability. It is also essential to opening avenues for funding. Understanding the information and communication needs of diverse stakeholder groups will help to ensure effective outreach, build a common knowledge base, raise awareness and strengthen capacities in accordance with the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development.<sup>45</sup> Many organizations, partnerships, initiatives and coalitions are working on awareness-raising and capacity-building or on offering platforms for knowledge exchange.<sup>46</sup>

**2. Stepwise approach to design and implementation**

21. The Voluntary Guidelines provide a stepwise approach designed for adaptation and disaster risk reduction objectives. Some additional considerations for each step, including for initiatives towards climate change mitigation, are highlighted below.

**Step A: understanding the social-ecological system**

22. It is important to explore several issues when defining the challenge to be tackled and setting objectives for a new initiative, as outlined below:

(a) The history of the target social-ecological system, the drivers of ecosystem change and the rate of greenhouse gas emissions from ecosystem loss or degradation must be identified. Furthermore, the impact of future climate scenarios on the rate of ecosystem change and subsequent greenhouse gas emissions should also be considered. Such an assessment will

<sup>44</sup> Stephanie Russo Carroll, Tahu Kukutai and Maggie Walter, "Indigenous data sovereignty" in *The Indigenous World 2021*, 35th edition, Dwayne Mamo and others, eds., (International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs, 2021).

<sup>45</sup> Decision 15/8, annex I.

<sup>46</sup> Initiatives such as the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan Accelerator Partnership, the Nationally Determined Contributions Partnership, the National Adaptation Plan Global Network, the Enhancing Nature-based Solutions for an Accelerated Climate Transformation Partnership, the Friends of Ecosystem-based Adaptation network and the Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction, as well as their respective members, facilitate capacity-building, in particular for developing countries, and help to increase awareness and understanding of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity, including by sharing lessons learned from the implementation of nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches.

feed into an estimate of emission reductions and removals from possible activities that will be undertaken under step D;

(b) With regard to the social context, the dependence of local jobs, industries, livelihoods and cultures on natural and managed ecosystems, the destruction of ecosystems, barriers to ecosystem restoration and the aspirations of the local population must all be considered;

(c) It is necessary to identify how and with whom the benefits would need to be shared, including through any use of domestic or international market or non-market approaches. In addition, the carbon rights and land and sea tenure must be recognized and respected, as appropriate, as well as the local attitudes towards payments for ecosystem services.

### **Step B: assessing vulnerabilities and risks**

23. Step B is focused on the vulnerability of nature and people to climate change and risk to hazardous events. Engaging early with traditional knowledge holders and including their knowledge into climate vulnerability and risk assessments, with full respect for knowledge and data sovereignty, are essential.

24. Social and environmental safeguards are crucial tools to supporting the understanding and reduction of risks. Environmental safeguards include addressing the risk of negative impacts of climate change mitigation measures on biodiversity, including ecosystem integrity, the risk of reversals of emission reductions and removals that may result from extreme events or slower onset climate impacts.

### **Step C: identifying options for nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches**

25. To reflect the Framework, step C will need to accommodate effective, equitable and scalable nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. The potential barriers to effectiveness and the multiple benefits derived from and the wider impacts of each envisaged option should be identified. Key actions for identifying climate change mitigation options specifically could involve: (a) identifying broad options for action, based on step A; (b) exploring specific options selected in similar geographical areas (e.g. through case studies); (c) working with the multi-stakeholder group concerned to identify favoured options; and (d) identifying elements addressed in *The Thematic Assessment Report on Interlinkages among Biodiversity, Water, Food and Health* (“nexus assessment”) of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, including the positive and negative feedbacks, trade-offs and benefits of an approach that considers all elements in achieving sustainable outcomes.

### **Step D: prioritizing, appraising and selecting options**

26. Some additional criteria should be considered when prioritizing and appraising options for action with a climate change mitigation objective (key action (a) of the Voluntary Guidelines). The criteria may include: the position in the mitigation hierarchy; mitigation potential; resilience to climate change; and capacity to implement over the long term.<sup>47,48</sup> Relatively simple methods can be used to derive a first estimate of mitigation potential for many options. Although countries should seek to improve their transparency reporting over time, including through the increased use of higher-tier data and methods. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change distinguishes three tiers of data and methods: tier 1 (default global values), tier 2 (country-specific) and tier 3 (more detailed models, more local

<sup>47</sup> Sara M. Leavitt and others, *Natural Climate Solutions Handbook: A Technical Guide for Assessing Nature-Based Mitigation Opportunities in Countries*, 2nd ed. (Arlington, The Nature Conservancy, 2021).

<sup>48</sup> United Nations Environment Programme, *Nature-based Solutions for Climate Change Mitigation* (Nairobi and Gland, 2021).

data). Current understanding of ecosystem resilience to climate change (step B) is a factor in assessing the long-term viability of each option in delivering mitigation benefits. The capacity to implement will depend on existing skills and knowledge, training opportunities and access to the financial and other resources needed to enable implementation through time.

#### **Step E: project design, implementation and scaling up**

27. Alongside the key actions specified in the Voluntary Guidelines, nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches will also be more successful when diverse knowledge systems are acknowledged and incorporated. It may be especially helpful to integrate traditional knowledge into design and implementation.<sup>49</sup> When climate change mitigation co-benefits are intended, attention to the carbon-focused safeguards detailed in the table below is needed at the design and implementation stages.

28. One clear pathway to scaling up is the inclusion of nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches in nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans, voluntary land degradation neutrality targets and other national plans. A first step is to quantify the potential for multiple benefits, including for biodiversity, ecosystem integrity and climate change mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction, often through spatial analysis and planning. Scaling up also represents a unique opportunity to promote private sector and multilateral investment for implementation, as well as an incentive for technology development related to adaptation, nature conservation, sustainable use and risk reduction.

#### **Step F: holistic and transparent monitoring and evaluation mechanisms**

29. Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches aim to result in multiple benefits that help to address several social, economic and environmental challenges. Monitoring and evaluation frameworks should therefore encompass the entire suite of interventions, including the multiple intended benefits, as well as track any negative impacts. Emission reductions should be measured in line with methodologies under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement and in line with REDD-plus, the enhanced transparency framework and the requirements of mechanisms related to Article 6 of the Agreement, as appropriate. Multiple carbon standards and protocols are available, though they do not cover all types of nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches.<sup>50</sup> Governments that deploy actions through REDD-plus are expected to develop safeguard information systems to provide transparent and consistent information on how safeguards are being addressed and respected.

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<sup>49</sup> Nathalie Seddon and others, “Understanding the value and limits of nature-based solutions to climate change and other global challenges”, *Philosophical Transactions Royal Society B*, vol. 375, No. 1794 (March 2020).

<sup>50</sup> World Business Council for Sustainable Development, “Carbon standards for natural climate solutions (NCS) credits”, associated technical paper for the report *Nature-based Solutions in strategies for Net Zero, Nature Positive and addressing Inequality* (November 2022).

**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, 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 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. | <p><b>Planning for multiple benefits</b></p> <p>Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches that provide climate change mitigation benefits should be designed taking their ability to deliver multiple benefits into account. This may involve:</p> <p>(a) Assessing the benefits, risks and trade-offs of selected actions across multiple social, economic and environmental challenges, considering the vulnerability of ecosystems;</p> <p>(b) Undertaking spatial prioritization that incorporates an analysis of the social and environmental risks and benefits of the proposed actions;</p> <p>(c) Over larger areas, aiming to balance among actions that prioritize several benefits, communities and ecosystems, so that all efforts are not directed to high-carbon ecosystems;</p> <p>(d) Communicating to stakeholders the trade-offs among various benefits and the recognized risks when comparing proposed actions, as part of participative decision-making processes.</p> |
| 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 in the short term are more valuable than those with results that materialize over a longer time frame. Avoid the trap of prioritizing speed over resilience (see “permanence and long-term impacts” below).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | <p><b>Projection of carbon and biodiversity outcomes through time</b></p> <p>Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches that provide climate change mitigation 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 restoration intervention most suitable for a given area.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Mitigation hierarchy | First tackle any ongoing loss of carbon stocks in natural habitats, followed by action to restore historical damage (noting, however, that both may be pursued, as local circumstances allow). 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.                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <p><b>Following the mitigation hierarchy</b></p> <p>Mitigation hierarchy should be considered in nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches that provide climate change mitigation 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.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

| <i>Theme</i>                     | <i>Principle</i>                                                                                                                                                                                         | <i>Potential safeguard</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Additionality                    | Account only for biodiversity and ecosystem integrity benefits or carbon emission reductions or removals that would not have otherwise occurred (i.e. new climate benefits resulting from the activity). | <p><b>Ensuring additionality</b></p> <p>Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches that provide climate change mitigation 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) should be prevented.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 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.                          | <p><b>Promoting permanence</b></p> <p>Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches that provide climate change mitigation should have long-lasting results. They should protect, maintain and restore biodiversity and ecological integrity (ecosystem condition, composition, structure and function).</p> <p>Actions should be designed to reduce the risk of reversals (i.e. Cancun safeguard f),<sup>51</sup> which typically means tackling the underlying drivers of ecosystem degradation and barriers to ecosystem restoration or sustainable management.</p> <p>Actions should be designed for climate and ecosystem resilience, prioritizing the use of local, climate-resilient native species in planting and restoration.</p> <p>Monitoring systems should be able to assess any reversals, and carbon accounting or crediting systems should include buffers to cater for the remaining risk of reversals.</p> |
| Leakage                          | Avoid displacement (“leakage”) of emissions to, and negative impacts on biodiversity in, another location. Leakage can include local, national and international leakage.                                | <p><b>Avoiding leakage</b></p> <p>Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches that provide climate change mitigation should be designed to avoid leakage. Where international carbon markets are used, proponents should follow current and future guidance developed under the Paris Agreement. Solutions include:</p> <p>(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);</p> <p>(b) Working collaboratively with actors dependent on land-use change to develop alternative livelihoods and economic pathways that do not lead to leakage or to rebound effects;</p> <p>(c) Undertaking biodiversity and carbon accounting on a jurisdictional scale or within a nested scheme, to integrate local and domestic leakage into overall results;</p>                                          |

<sup>51</sup> 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>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | <p>(d) Estimating the remaining risk of leakage on the local, domestic and international scales;</p> <p>(e) Deducting projected remaining leakage from the biodiversity and carbon results in accounting or crediting schemes.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Equity, gender equality and human rights | Take a human rights-based approach, including by respecting and protecting 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. | Rights-based and gender-responsive approaches to climate change mitigation actions 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 ensure free, prior and informed consent or benefit-sharing, among others, should be avoided. |

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## 27/4. Strategic review and analysis of the programmes of work under the Convention in the context of the Framework

*The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice*

Noting the work undertaken to date,

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, further to the request by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity<sup>52</sup> in paragraph 9 of decision [15/4](#) of 19 December 2022 and paragraph 4 (e) of decision [16/12](#) of 1 November 2024, to propose a systematic approach, timeline and schedule of review and potential updating for the programmes of work under the Convention, demonstrating their alignment with the Framework, identifying efficiencies and improving consistency in their implementation, using consistent evaluation methodology, to the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties for its consideration, with a view to addressing the issue at the seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, in the context of the multi-year programme of work;

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

[

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Acknowledging* the contribution of the existing thematic programmes of work since their establishment to the implementation of and work undertaken under the Convention on Biological Diversity<sup>53</sup> and its Protocols, its bodies and its Secretariat,

*Recalling* its decision [15/4](#) of 19 December 2022, in which it decided that the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework<sup>54</sup> should be used as a strategic plan for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, its bodies and its Secretariat over the period 2022–2030 and that, in that regard, the Framework should be used to better align and direct the work of the various bodies of the Convention and its Protocols, its Secretariat and its budget according to the goals and targets of the Framework, and it requested the Executive Secretary to conduct a strategic review and analysis of the programmes of work under the Convention in the context of the Framework, to facilitate its implementation,

1. *Takes note* of the strategic review and analysis of all areas of work under the Convention on Biological Diversity, namely, the thematic programmes of work formally established under the Convention, programmes addressing cross-cutting issues and other areas of work under the Convention in the context of the Framework, as contained in documents [CBD/SBSTTA/27/5/Add.1](#) and [CBD/SBSTTA/27/INF/6](#);

[2. *Expresses its appreciation* for the evaluation methodology for the programmes of work under the Convention contained in the annex to the present decision, prepared by the Executive Secretary, and notes its potential for future use in the review of the work undertaken under the Convention;]

3. *Recognizes* that some of the programmes of work [and] [other areas of work][cross-cutting issues] under the Convention have been updated since its fifteenth meeting and that sufficient guidance in certain areas has been developed to support the implementation of the Framework;

4. *Decides* that the following programmes of work [and] [other areas of work][cross-cutting issues] are to be maintained close to their current form and regularly

<sup>52</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

<sup>53</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

<sup>54</sup> Decision [15/4](#), annex.

updated, taking into account recent decisions of the Conference of the Parties and work undertaken by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice[on agricultural biodiversity; communication education and public awareness; gender and biodiversity; biodiversity and health; forest biodiversity; monitoring, reporting and review; invasive alien species; island biodiversity; marine and coastal biodiversity; synthetic biology; liability and redress; the Global Taxonomy Initiative; protected areas; inland waters biodiversity; and mountain biodiversity];

5. *Recognizes* that the following programmes of work [and] [other areas of work][cross-cutting issues] would benefit from being updated to better align with the Framework, following the schedule and approach contained in the annex to the present decision: [agricultural biodiversity, Global Taxonomy Initiative, ecosystem restoration, inland waters biodiversity and mountain biodiversity];

6. *Also recognizes* that the following programmes of work [and] [other areas of work][cross-cutting issues] would benefit from being integrated: [business engagement; capacity-building; climate change and biodiversity; digital sequence information on genetic resources; economics, trade and incentive measures; ecosystem restoration; financial mechanism; Global Strategy for Plant Conservation; mainstreaming; resource mobilization; sustainable use of biodiversity; sustainable wildlife management; technical and scientific cooperation; technology transfer; and tourism and biodiversity];

7. *Decides* that the following programmes of work [and] [other areas of work][cross-cutting issues] should be led by partner organizations and Parties, noting that all achievements in that regard should continue to be recorded on the website of the Convention and through the clearing-house mechanisms, as information sources: [biodiversity and cultural diversity; biodiversity for development; dry and subhumid land biodiversity; ecosystem approach; and impact assessment];

8. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to carry out an analysis on the implications and potential benefits of integrating the programmes of work [and] [other areas of work][cross-cutting issues] listed in paragraph 6 above and submit the results for consideration by the appropriate subsidiary body or bodies at a meeting held before its eighteenth meeting.

## **Annex\***

### **Evaluation methodology for the programmes of work under the Convention**

- Schedule for updating the programmes of work [and] [other areas of work][cross-cutting issues] referred to in paragraph 5 of the present decision.
- Approach for updating programmes of work [and] [other areas of work][cross-cutting issues] referred to in paragraph 5 of the present decision.

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\* To be completed at the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

## 27/5. Strategic review of and update to the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity in the context of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

*The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice*

*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 [IX/5](#) of 30 May 2008, [XIII/7](#) of 17 December 2016 and [16/35](#) of 27 February 2025,

*Recognizing* that forest conservation and restoration and sustainable forest management are important for the achievement of many targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,<sup>55</sup>

*Deeply concerned* about the continuous loss and degradation of forests, especially primary forest and protected forest areas, while acknowledging recent efforts by many countries to reduce deforestation,

*Recognizing* that the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity is a shared priority of the Rio conventions,

*Recalling* the findings of the first global stocktake under the Paris Agreement,<sup>56</sup> in particular the importance of conserving, protecting and restoring nature and ecosystems, including through enhanced efforts towards halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030,

*Recognizing* the contribution of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030,<sup>57</sup> [the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,<sup>58</sup>] [the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change<sup>59</sup> and the Paris Agreement] and other global instruments and processes further promoting forest conservation and restoration and sustainable forest management,

*Welcoming* the ongoing joint efforts undertaken under the Collaborative Partnership on Forests workplan 2025–2028, including on enhanced policy coherence with the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030,

*Expressing its appreciation* for the continuous contribution of the Korea Forest Service of the Republic of Korea to the Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative to develop capacity on sustainable forest management,

1. *Acknowledges* that the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity<sup>60</sup> and related decisions of the Conference of the Parties provide guidance on forest-related actions under the Convention on Biological Diversity,<sup>61</sup> and the ongoing importance of that programme and of the related decisions to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, but that supplementary guidance in relation to certain targets of the Framework is useful;

[2. *Takes note* of information document [CBD/SBSTTA/27/INF/9](#), entitled “Information related to the review of and potential updates to the expanded programme of

<sup>55</sup> Decision [15/4](#), annex.

<sup>56</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3156, No. 54113.

<sup>57</sup> See General Assembly resolution 71/285.

<sup>58</sup> General Assembly resolution 70/1.

<sup>59</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

<sup>60</sup> Decision [VI/22](#).

<sup>61</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

work on forest biodiversity in the context of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework”];]

[3. [Welcomes][Notes [the potential relevance of]] [*The Thematic Assessment Report on the Underlying Causes of Biodiversity Loss and the Determinants of Transformative Change and Options for Achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity* and] *The Thematic Assessment Report on the Interlinkages among Biodiversity, Water, Food and Health* of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to the work undertaken under the Convention, including the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity, and to the implementation of the Framework;]

[4. *Endorses* the complementary activities contained in the annex to the present decision as priority actions to further support the implementation of the Framework as it relates to forest biodiversity;]

[5. *Recognizes* that the complementary activities contained in the annex to the present decision and measures taken to support the implementation of the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity, including unilateral measures, should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade;]

6. *Also recognizes* the importance of mobilizing predictable, adequate and sustainable means of implementation, including through financial resources, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity-building, to ensure the effective implementation of the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity;

7. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to take into account the complementary activities listed in the annex to the present decision in the revision or updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as applicable, as well as their implementation, and in the development of national targets, national reports, national capacity-building and development programmes and resource mobilization strategies, to support the implementation of the Framework, national forest programmes and other forest-related programmes, strategies and initiatives;

[8. *Encourages* Parties to apply a human-rights based and gender-responsive approach and intergenerational equity in the implementation of the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity;]

9. *Invites* the secretariats of relevant multilateral environmental agreements and international organizations, processes and partnerships, such as the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, as appropriate, to contribute to the implementation of the Framework as it relates to forest biodiversity by supporting the implementation of the complementary activities listed in the annex to the present decision, including through the development of targeted capacity-building and development programmes [and the dissemination of guidance and tools] to support developing country Parties, in particular the least developed and the small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth;

10. *Invites* indigenous peoples and local communities, relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, academia, women, children and youth, persons with disabilities and forest actors, to use the annex to the present decision as guidance to support the implementation of the Framework as it relates to forest biodiversity;

11. *Invites* the members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to consider ways and means to further enhance their individual and collective contributions to support Parties in their implementation of the Framework as it relates to forest biodiversity;

[12. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to mainstream forest biodiversity, through the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity and the activities listed in the annex to the present decision, into and across all relevant sectors;]

[13. *Requests* that, with regard to the annex to the present decision, and subject to the availability of resources, the Executive Secretary of the Convention:

(a) Enhance cooperation with the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and its members to compile and make available relevant recent guidance and tools and to identify future joint initiatives related to the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity and the complementary activities listed in the annex to the present decision, giving particular attention to sustainable forest management and to increasing collaboration on resource mobilization for biodiversity-inclusive forest management;

(b) Compile and make available relevant experiences from Parties, other Governments [and all relevant stakeholders][, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth] on the use of the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity and the complementary activities listed in the annex to the present decision in support of the implementation of the Framework as it relates to forest biodiversity;

(c) Integrate the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity and the complementary activities listed in the annex to the present decision, as appropriate, into relevant capacity-building and development and scientific and technical cooperation efforts undertaken under the Convention, including through the Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative and the Rio Conventions Joint Capacity-building Programme;

(d) Strengthen communication on the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity, including the complementary activities listed in the annex to the present decision, among all stakeholders, including relevant multilateral environmental agreements and organizations;

(e) Report to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, at a meeting held before the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, on the aforementioned cooperation activities in support of the implementation of the Convention and the Framework.]

## **Annex**

### **Supplement to the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity**

| <i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework<sup>a</sup></i> | <i>Complementary activities to the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity<sup>b</sup></i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
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| Targets 1, 2 and 3                                                               | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. [Protect and] conserve forests, [in particular primary [and high-integrity] forests] through participatory and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning practices, to enhance ecological integrity and forest connectivity[, respecting and protecting human rights, including those of indigenous peoples and local communities].</li> <li>2. Identify, disseminate and apply best practices [and principles] for forest restoration, including for qualitative aspects of forest management, with regard to spatial and within-stand heterogeneity, connectivity, climate adaptation and resilience, climate projections, wildfire management and decreasing risks of other biotic and abiotic disturbances.</li> <li>3. Consider other effective area-based conservation measures as an integral part of forest landscape planning to improve forest connectivity, including in areas managed by indigenous peoples and local communities.</li> </ol> |

<sup>a</sup> Decision [15/4](#), annex.

<sup>b</sup> Decision [VI/22](#).

| <i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework<sup>a</sup></i> | <i>Complementary activities to the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity<sup>b</sup></i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
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|                                                                                  | <p>4. Encourage the use of native species in reforestation.</p> <p>[5. Promote guidelines, mechanisms and indicators for forest restoration monitoring and evaluation.]</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Targets 4, 5 and 9                                                               | <p>6. Manage human-wildlife conflict, including through sustainable forest management, where possible, while recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities and protecting and encouraging their customary sustainable use.</p> <p>7. Identify, raise awareness of and promote the application of best practices for conserving and managing forest habitats, maintaining the genetic diversity of forest wild species and their habitats [to prevent and mitigate disease risks to people, reduce extinction risk and support the recovery and conservation of forest species].</p> <p>8. Combat illegal logging and trade[ and step up actions against deforestation and forest degradation].</p> <p>9. Identify ways and means to prevent trade in wild species, including invasive alien species, that has a negative impact on forest biodiversity.</p> <p>10. Promote the development of forest timber and non-timber products to support sustainable livelihoods.</p> |
| Target 6                                                                         | <p>11. Taking cross-cutting work on invasive alien species into account, provide guidance to assist forest practitioners and managers with preventing the introduction of invasive alien species, [and eradicating or controlling existing populations of such species,] including those that may be unintentionally spread through earth-moving and forest machinery and operations.</p> <p>12. Promote the use of native species in forest restoration and management to prevent the introduction of invasive alien species.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Target 7                                                                         | <p>[13. Taking the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity and the Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health<sup>c</sup> into account, reduce soil loss and the risk posed by pesticides to forest biodiversity and human health.]</p> <p>14. Increase understanding of the complex relationships between forest biodiversity and nutrient cycles and other biogeochemical flows, including atmospheric aerosols.</p> <p>[15. Encourage the development and evaluation of options for the adoption of biopesticides and lower-risk pest control products and approaches in forest ecosystems.]</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Targets 8 and 11                                                                 | <p>16. Enhance the benefits for biodiversity, and avoid the negative impacts, of carbon market-driven incentives for large-scale restoration, including through afforestation.</p> <p>17. Increase understanding of the impacts of climate change on forest biodiversity and on long-term forest management.</p> <p>18. Enhance forest ecosystem integrity and resilience, as an approach to climate change mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction, by using nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, considering likely long-term ecosystem changes and environmental and social safeguards.</p> <p>19. Restore, maintain and enhance forest ecosystem functions and services, such as climate regulation, carbon sequestration, water regulation, good water quality, soil health, pollination and cultural values, through sustainable forest management, nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches.</p>                                                      |
| Target 10                                                                        | <p>20. Further develop, promote and implement [biodiversity-friendly practices], including closer-to-nature forest management, sustainable forest management, the</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

<sup>c</sup> Decision [16/19](#), annex.

| <i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework<sup>a</sup></i> | <i>Complementary activities to the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity<sup>b</sup></i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
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|                                                                                  | <p>implementation of safeguards into reforestation measures, reduced-impact logging practices, the conservation of areas of particular importance to biodiversity, sustainable intensification, agroecology, agroforestry and inter-cropping, to reduce forest fragmentation and integrate indigenous knowledge and practices, as appropriate.</p> <p>21. Promote approaches that improve the socioeconomic conditions of indigenous peoples and local communities, including alternative livelihoods based on the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of forest resources.</p> <p>22. Promote sustainable forest management and the sustainable use of forest products by all relevant stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities.</p> <p>23. Support innovative business models that contribute to the conservation, sustainable use and restoration of forest biodiversity[, [including in the context][through the development and promotion] of bioeconomy programmes and policies].</p> <p>24. Promote the evidence-based sustainable use of fungal biodiversity for sustainable forest management.</p> |
| Target 12                                                                        | 25. Provide and apply the principles of urban forestry and urban green space planning to urban development.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Target 14                                                                        | <p>26. Strengthen cross-sectoral efforts and mainstream forest biodiversity into policies, strategies and measures, including national forest strategies.</p> <p>27. Promote the application of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting, as appropriate, to recognize the contributions of forest ecosystem services and functions to the economy and the environment.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Targets 15 and 16                                                                | <p>28. Promote good practices [in non-forest industries] in the production and supply chains to address the risk of deforestation, taking national legislation and socioeconomic conditions into account.</p> <p>[29. Encourage and support business and financial institutions to monitor, assess and transparently disclose forest biodiversity-related risks in their sustainability reporting.]</p> <p>[30. Encourage and support consumers[, in line with national laws and policies,] to make informed decisions and buy from legal and sustainable supply chains by providing relevant information.]</p> <p>31. Address obstacles to sustainable forest management, such as the lack of market access for value-added forest products originating from sustainably managed forests.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Targets 18 and 19                                                                | <p>32. Strengthen, further develop and promote financing instruments for the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of forest.</p> <p>33. Eliminate, phase out or reform subsidies harmful to forest biodiversity.</p> <p>34. Engage the private sector in the development of innovative financial instruments or mechanisms to support forest conservation and restoration and sustainable forest management, such as payments for ecosystem services.</p> <p>35. Work closely with the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network of the United Nations Forum on Forests, ensuring equal access to finance for all eligible Parties.</p> <p>[36. Improve equitable access and employ adequate financing instruments to enhance the role of indigenous peoples and local communities in implementing forest governance and community-based forest management.]</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Target 20                                                                        | 37. Enhance technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and capacity-building to add greater value to forest products, in a manner supportive of enterprises                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

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| <i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework<sup>a</sup></i> | <i>Complementary activities to the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity<sup>b</sup></i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|                                                                                  | led by forest-dependent communities, including businesses led by indigenous peoples and local communities.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Targets 21, 22 and 23                                                            | <p>38. Taking the programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity<sup>d</sup> related to indigenous peoples and local communities to 2030<sup>e</sup> and the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030)<sup>f</sup> into account:</p> <p>(a) Promote the understanding and application of indigenous and traditional knowledge, world views and values as they relate to forest and landscape management practices;</p> <p>[(b) Identify and promote best practices for the legal recognition of land and forest tenure of indigenous peoples and local communities;]</p> <p>(c) Identify and promote best practices [for access to information and justice and] for increasing participation in the planning and management of forests by indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, persons with disabilities and other relevant actors;</p> <p>[(d) Recognize gender roles, responsibilities, uses, rights and practices to address underlying social and gender inequalities and adopt a gender-responsive approach in forest conservation and restoration and sustainable forest management;]</p> <p>[(e) Ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.]</p> |

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<sup>d</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

<sup>e</sup> Decision [16/4](#), annex.

<sup>f</sup> Decision [15/11](#), annex.

## 27/6. Areas of potential further work in the context of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

### *The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice*

#### 1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To invite the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Panel on Chemicals, Waste and Pollution, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste, the Secretariat of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal,<sup>68</sup> the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade<sup>69</sup> and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants,<sup>70</sup> the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury,<sup>71</sup> the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Maritime Organization, the International Seabed Authority and the secretariats of the regional seas conventions and action plans to provide information on their activities on the interaction of chemicals and waste, including plastic waste, with biodiversity and ecosystem services, in line with Target 7 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;<sup>72</sup>

(b) To make the information received available for the Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical, Technological Advice at its twenty-eighth meeting and the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting;

2. *Recommends* that, at its seventeenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopt decisions along the following lines:

[

## **Areas of potential further work in the context of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**

### **A**

#### **Biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning**

##### *The Conference of the Parties,*

*Noting* the ongoing methodological assessment of integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and ecological connectivity of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services,

*Recognizing* that marine spatial planning has been adequately addressed in previous decisions, in particular decision [XIII/9](#) of 17 December 2016, and the focus of capacity-building activities on marine and coastal biodiversity, including through the Sustainable Ocean Initiative, and that there are existing experiences and guidance related to marine spatial planning on different scales, including under the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

#### [1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources:

(a) To prepare a report on experiences with participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning with a focus on terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems, drawing on the inputs into the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-

<sup>68</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1673, No. 28911.

<sup>69</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 2244, No. 39973.

<sup>70</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 2256, No. 40214.

<sup>71</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 3201, No. 54669.

<sup>72</sup> Decision [15/4](#), annex.

Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,<sup>73</sup> [decision 17/-- on the voluntary guidelines for the inclusion and consideration of traditional lands and of resource use in spatial planning processes and environmental impact assessments,] information from Parties, including their national reports, and the methodological assessment of integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and ecological connectivity of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services;

(b) On the basis of the findings of the report referred to above, organize an expert workshop to advance a common understanding of participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and its approaches, in the context of the implementation of the Framework, and develop a proposal for potential further work on such planning, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at a meeting held before the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.]

## **[B**

### **Pollution and biodiversity**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

Recalling decisions [16/12](#) of 1 November 2024 and [16/31](#) and [16/35](#) of 27 February 2025,

#### **OPTION 1**

*Recognizing* that pollution is one of the main drivers of biodiversity loss,

[1. *Decides* to establish, subject to the availability of resources, an ad hoc technical expert group on pollution and biodiversity, with a time-bound mandate until the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to develop guidance on ways to address the impacts of pollution on biodiversity, in accordance with the terms of reference contained in the annex to the present decision;

2. *Invites* Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant organizations to submit scientific and technical information to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity<sup>74</sup> in relation to:

(a) The impacts of pollution on biodiversity in different biomes, including the types and sources of pollution of priority concern for different biomes and species;

(b) Priority biodiversity considerations to be incorporated into pollution prevention, control and mitigation measures, for key sources, sectors and stakeholders;

(c) The role of biodiversity and ecosystem services in pollution mitigation (nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches), including guidance for specific sectors and sources of pollution;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to make the scientific and technical information submitted pursuant to paragraph 2 above available to the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Pollution and Biodiversity;

4. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to review the outcomes of work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Pollution and Biodiversity and to present its recommendations for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its eighteenth meeting;

<sup>73</sup> Decision [15/4](#), annex.

<sup>74</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

5. *Invites* the Secretariat of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal,<sup>75</sup> the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade<sup>76</sup> and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants,<sup>77</sup> the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury,<sup>78</sup> the International Maritime Organization, the International Seabed Authority and the secretariats of the regional seas conventions and action plans to strengthen their focus on the interaction of chemicals and waste, including plastic waste, with biodiversity and ecosystem services.]

## **[Annex**

### **Terms of reference for the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Pollution and Biodiversity**

1. The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Pollution and Biodiversity, guided by the submissions from Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant organizations, shall provide technical advice to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice on:

(a) The impacts of pollution on biodiversity in different biomes, including the types and sources of pollution of priority concerns, in line with Target 7 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework<sup>79</sup> for different biomes and species;

(b) Priority biodiversity considerations to be incorporated into pollution prevention, control and mitigation measures, for key sources, sectors and stakeholders; and the role of biodiversity and ecosystem services in pollution mitigation (nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches), including guidance for specific sectors and sources of pollution;

(c) Data and information management, in particular in relation to information on monitoring toxicity and reducing the risk of identified pollutants of priority concern for biodiversity;

(d) Biodiversity considerations to be taken into account in national integrated environmental monitoring systems and the alignment of data on pollution control measures with the targets of the Framework.

2. The Technical Expert Group shall comprise 30 technical experts nominated by Parties, including experts on biodiversity and pollution, with equitable representation from all regions and up to five representatives nominated by observer organizations and other relevant organizations.

3. The Technical Expert Group shall nominate two co-chairs from among the selected experts.

4. The Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice shall be invited to participate, *ex officio*, in the meetings of the Technical Expert Group.

5. The Technical Expert Group shall conduct its work primarily electronically; subject to the availability of resources, it shall also meet in person at least twice during the intersessional period.

6. The Technical Expert Group should be established and start its work immediately after the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and report on its work to the

<sup>75</sup> Ibid., vol. 1673, No. 28911.

<sup>76</sup> Ibid., vol. 2244, No. 39973.

<sup>77</sup> Ibid., vol. 2256, No. 40214.

<sup>78</sup> Ibid., vol. 3201, No. 54669.

<sup>79</sup> Decision [15/4](#), annex.

Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at a meeting held before the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.]

## OPTION 2

*[Recognizing that pollution is one of the main drivers of biodiversity loss,*

*Welcoming the establishment of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Panel on Chemicals, Waste and Pollution,*

1. *Invites* the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Panel on Chemicals, Waste and Pollution, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste, the Secretariat of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal,<sup>80</sup> the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade<sup>81</sup> and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants,<sup>82</sup> the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury,<sup>83</sup> the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Maritime Organization, the International Seabed Authority and the secretariats of the regional seas conventions and action plans to strengthen their focus and enhance their activities on the interaction of chemicals and waste, including plastic waste, with biodiversity and ecosystem services, to advance the implementation of Target 7 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;<sup>84</sup>

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to engage with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Panel on Chemicals, Waste and Pollution and relevant multilateral environmental agreements and organizations to hold a technical expert workshop on approaches to contribute to filling the gaps in tools and guidance to meet Target 7 of the Framework;

3. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the entities referred to in paragraph 1 above, to prepare a report with a mapping of the work that may be undertaken by each of those entities towards meeting Target 7 of the Framework, with recommendations for specific actions to that end, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its eighteenth meeting.]]

## C

### **Sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decisions [16/12](#) of 1 November 2024 and [16/15](#) of 25 October 2024,

*[Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources:

(a) To prepare a report on [Parties'] experiences [in implementing][with] sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity in local economies and indigenous and rural communities[, as well as fair trade and sustainable certification mechanisms], [and][including, as appropriate,] the [circular and sustainable] [bioeconomy], drawing on [information from Parties and] the inputs into the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;<sup>85</sup>

<sup>80</sup> United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1673, No. 28911.

<sup>81</sup> Ibid., vol. 2244, No. 39973.

<sup>82</sup> Ibid., vol. 2256, No. 40214.

<sup>83</sup> Ibid., vol. 3201, No. 54669.

<sup>84</sup> Decision [15/4](#), annex.

<sup>85</sup> Decision [15/4](#), annex.

(b) On the basis on the findings of the review, to hold an expert workshop to provide technical and scientific advice on the definition, scope and elements of the concept of sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity[ and the [potential contribution of inclusive circular and sustainable][circular and sustainable] [bioeconomy]], and to prepare a report for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at a meeting held before the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.]

#### **[D]**

#### **Equity, gender equality and the human rights-based approach relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* its decision [16/35](#) of 27 February 2025, in which it invited the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to develop tools and guidance on a human rights-based approach to the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework<sup>86</sup> and to convey the results to the Secretariat,

*Taking note* of the global analytical study on the implementation of a human rights-based approach into the goals and targets of the Framework conducted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,

*Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources:

(a) To develop a proposal for potential additional work on equity, gender equality and the human rights-based approach, including intergenerational and gender equity, taking into account the midterm review of the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030),<sup>87</sup> the global analytical study on the implementation of a human rights-based approach to the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework conducted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and other relevant information tools, guidance and assessments;

(b) To submit the proposal for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity<sup>88</sup> Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities at meetings held before the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.]

#### **E**

#### **Different value systems, as stated in paragraph 7 (b) of section C of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* that, in subparagraph 7 (b) of section C of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,<sup>89</sup> it affirmed that different value systems should be taken into account in its implementation and that, in Target 14 of the Framework, it called for the integration of multiple values of biodiversity in decision-making,

*Recalling also* the adoption of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity<sup>90</sup> related to indigenous peoples and local communities to 2030 by decision [16/4](#) of 30 October 2024 and the elements and tasks related to the joint programme of work on the links between biological and cultural diversity in the

<sup>86</sup> Decision [15/4](#), annex.

<sup>87</sup> Decision [15/11](#), annex.

<sup>88</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

<sup>89</sup> Decision [15/4](#), annex.

<sup>90</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

annex to decision [15/22](#) of 10 December 2022, both of which support the application of diverse value systems in the implementation of the Framework,

*Recalling further The Methodological Assessment Report on the Diverse Values and Valuation of Nature* of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services,

1. *Invites* the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres to make active use of *The Methodological Assessment Report on the Diverse Values and Valuation of Nature* in supporting Parties in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

2. *Invites* relevant organizations to further support the use and uptake of *The Methodological Assessment Report on the Diverse Values and Valuation of Nature* in the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Framework;

[3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to facilitate the exchange of knowledge, experiences and good practices among Parties, other Governments, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders, including through the holding of dialogues and through learning platforms, to support the effective integration of diverse values and knowledge systems into the implementation of the Framework.]

]

## 27/7. Risk assessment and risk management of living modified organisms

*The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice*

*Recommends* that, at its twelfth meeting, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety<sup>91</sup> adopt a decision along the following lines:

*The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol,*

*Recalling* decisions [CP-9/13](#) of 28 November 2018 and [CP-11/7](#) of 30 October 2024,

1. *Expresses appreciation* for the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Risk Assessment<sup>92</sup> and its application of the criteria set out in annex I to decision [CP-9/13](#) to the topics proposed by Parties in relation to needs and priorities for further guidance on specific topics of risk assessment of living modified organisms;<sup>93</sup>

[2. *Decides* to develop a maximum of two additional voluntary guidance materials in accordance with annex III to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,<sup>94</sup> for the topics of [living modified algae,] [living modified fish,] [living modified microorganisms,] [living modified organisms expressing genome editing machinery for pest or pathogen control,] [long-term and cumulative effects of genetic constructs and living modified organisms,] [operationalizing protection goals into relevant assessment and measurement end points,] [the use of living modified organisms in centres of origin and in traditional agricultural systems], while avoiding duplication with and, where appropriate, supplementing existing guidance materials;]

[3. *Also decides* to expand capacity-building efforts on the risk assessment and risk management of living modified organisms, making use of existing information, approaches and guidance materials on the topic, including those produced under the Cartagena Protocol, such as *Biosafety Technical Series 07*;]

[3.alt *Also decides* to expand capacity-building efforts on the risk assessment and risk management of living modified organisms, making use of existing information, guidance materials and the approach to risk assessment of living modified organisms described in *Biosafety Technical Series 07*;]

[4. *Further decides* to establish a new ad hoc technical expert group on risk assessment, with the terms of reference contained in the annex to the present decision;]

[5. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, academia and relevant organizations to submit relevant information, such as national and regional risk assessment experiences and existing resources for risk assessment for the selected topics, to support the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Risk Assessment;]

[6. *Decides* to extend the Open-ended Online Forum on Risk Assessment and Risk Management to support the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Risk Assessment;]

[7. *Also decides* to consider at its thirteenth meeting additional issues on which guidance materials on risk assessment may be needed, further to the process established in decision [CP-9/13](#) for the identification and prioritization of specific issues of risk assessment of living modified organisms that may warrant consideration, taking into account the priorities

<sup>91</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2226, No. 30619.

<sup>92</sup> See [CBD/CP/RA/AHTEG/2025/1/3](#).

<sup>93</sup> See [CBD/SBSTTA/27/6](#), annex.

<sup>94</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2226, No. 30619.

identified by Parties, including in their national reports, and the topics identified by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Risk Assessment;<sup>95]</sup>

[8. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, and women, youth and relevant organizations to submit information on experiences with the implementation of the simplified procedure provided in Article 13 of the Cartagena Protocol, bilateral, regional and multilateral agreements and arrangements provided in Article 14 of the Protocol, and on the transportability of data for risk assessment of living modified organisms[, recognizing that the acceptance of risk assessment data from other countries shall be subject to national evaluation and confirmation of ecological relevance and comparability];]

[9. *Decides* to consider at its thirteenth meeting the information submitted in response to paragraph 8 above;]

10. *Urges* Parties, and invites other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, and women, youth and relevant organizations, to engage in broad international cooperation to share information and experiences related to risk assessment, in particular through the Biosafety Clearing-House, and promote capacity-building and development activities with regard to the topics prioritized by the [Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Risk Assessment;<sup>96]</sup>[Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;]

11. *Invites* the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres<sup>97</sup> to assist Parties in addressing their needs and priorities on risk assessment and risk management;

12. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of financial resources:

[(a) To convene at least two meetings of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Risk Assessment, one of which will be in person, before the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol;]

[(b) To convene discussions in the Open-ended Online Forum on Risk Assessment and Risk Management during the same intersessional period and encourage the active participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth organizations, academia and other relevant organizations;]

(c) To synthesize information collected in response to paragraphs [5] and [8] of the present decision[ and through the Open-ended Online Forum on Risk Assessment and Risk Management], as well as the information related to specific needs for further guidance on specific topics of risk assessment and risk management in national reports;<sup>98</sup>

(d) To continue to undertake capacity-building and development activities on existing guidance materials through regional workshops in order to support the risk assessment of living modified organisms, in collaboration with relevant initiatives and partnerships, as appropriate, ensuring equitable representation of all developing country Parties;

(e) To continue to collect experiences on and assessments of the applicability and usefulness of the additional voluntary guidance materials to support case-by-case risk

<sup>95</sup> [Living modified algae,] [living modified fish,] [living modified microorganisms,] [living modified organisms expressing genome editing machinery for pest or pathogen control,] [long-term and cumulative effects of genetic constructs and living modified organisms,] [operationalizing protection goals into relevant assessment and measurement end points,] [the use of living modified organisms in centres of origin and in traditional agricultural systems].

<sup>96</sup> See [CBD/CP/RA/AHTEG/2025/1/3](https://www.cbd.int/ra/ahteg/2025/1/3).

<sup>97</sup> See [www.cbd.int/tsc/tscm/subregionalcentres](https://www.cbd.int/tsc/tscm/subregionalcentres).

<sup>98</sup> As provided in response to question 68 of the fifth national report under the Cartagena Protocol.

assessments of living modified organisms containing engineered gene drives<sup>99</sup> and make them available through the Biosafety Clearing-House;

[13. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to consider the outcomes of the meetings of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Risk Assessment at a meeting held before the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and to make recommendations to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol for consideration at its thirteenth meeting.]

[

## **Annex**

### **Terms of reference for the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Risk Assessment**

1. The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Risk Assessment shall:

(a) Be composed of experts, selected in accordance with section H of the consolidated *modus operandi* of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice,<sup>100</sup> with specific scientific and technical expertise relevant to the present mandate, and include experts from academia, relevant international organizations and indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, in line with decision [14/33](#) of 29 November 2018 on the procedure for avoiding or managing conflicts of interest in expert groups, as amended in decision [CP-11/6](#) of 1 November 2024;

(b) Subject to the availability of funds, hold at least two meetings, one of which will be in person, before the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety<sup>101</sup> and perform any necessary tasks between its two meetings by online means of communication and engagement;

(c) Develop draft additional voluntary guidance materials for living modified microorganisms and living modified fish, in accordance with annex III to the Cartagena Protocol, taking into account approaches to risk assessment set out in the additional voluntary guidance materials to support case-by-case risk assessments of living modified organisms containing engineered gene drives<sup>102</sup> and avoiding duplication with existing guidance materials, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body at a meeting held before the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol;

(d) [Develop draft technical notes<sup>103</sup> for voluntary use for the topics of operationalizing protection goals into relevant assessment and measurement end points and the use of living modified organisms in centres of origin and in traditional agricultural systems],<sup>104</sup>[Develop concise supplementary guidance for voluntary use that provides specific, clear and focused information on [living modified algae,] [living modified fish,] [living modified microorganisms,] [living modified organisms expressing genome editing machinery for pest or pathogen control,] [long-term and cumulative effects of genetic constructs and living modified organisms,] [operationalizing protection goals into relevant assessment and

<sup>99</sup> See [CBD/CP/MOP/11/9](#).

<sup>100</sup> Decision [VIII/10](#), annex III.

<sup>101</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2226, No. 30619.

<sup>102</sup> See [CBD/CP/MOP/11/9](#).

<sup>103</sup> A technical note may be a concise document that provides practical information on a specific topic or issue. It supplements existing guidance materials and may include procedural elements or points to consider when addressing a specific topic or context.

<sup>104</sup> The technical note on the use of living modified organisms in centres of origin and in traditional agricultural systems should be consistent with the Akwé: Kon Voluntary Guidelines for the Conduct of Cultural, Environmental and Social Impact Assessments regarding Developments Proposed to Take Place on, or which are Likely to Impact On, Sacred Sites and On Lands and Waters Traditionally Occupied or Used by Indigenous and Local Communities.

measurement end points,] [the use of living modified organisms in centres of origin and in traditional agricultural systems]] in accordance with annex III to the Cartagena Protocol and avoiding duplication with existing guidance materials, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body at a meeting held before the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol. [The guidance may include procedural or practical elements or points to consider during risk assessment.]

2. In conducting its work, the Expert Group shall consider the information submitted pursuant to paragraph 5 of the present decision, the discussions held in the Open-ended Online Forum on Risk Assessment and Risk Management, the synthesis of information prepared by the Secretariat pursuant to paragraph 12 (c) of the present decision, the synthesis of submissions of information on risk assessment and the discussions held in the Online Forum<sup>105</sup> and the list of bibliographical references provided in the submissions from Parties and during the discussions held in the Online Forum.<sup>106</sup>

3. In conducting its work, the Expert Group shall also consider information produced by other international, regional and national bodies, to avoid the duplication of existing materials.

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<sup>105</sup> [CBD/CP/RA/AHTEG/2025/1/INF/1.](#)

<sup>106</sup> [CBD/CP/RA/AHTEG/2025/1/INF/2.](#)

**27/8. Invasive alien species***The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice*

*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 decision [16/18](#) of 1 November 2024, in which it recognized the urgent need to implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,<sup>107</sup> in particular its Target 6, that increasing the availability and accessibility of information and means of implementation and addressing major knowledge gaps on biological invasions, in particular in developing countries, would result in more robust and effective policy instruments and management actions and that additional efforts and cooperation are particularly needed to improve data collection in the African, Asian, Latin American and Caribbean, and Pacific regions,

*Recalling also* that, to address the challenges posed by invasive alien species, it highlighted the relevance of coordination and collaboration across sectors in its decisions [XII/17](#) of 10 October 2014, [14/11](#) of 29 November 2018, [15/27](#) of 19 December 2022 and [16/18](#),

*Noting* that improved, non-biased data accessibility and information-sharing are vital for making progress towards Target 6 of the Framework,

[*Emphasizing* the important connection between invasive alien species and climate change,]

1. *Notes with appreciation* the work done by the Inter-Agency Liaison Group on Invasive Alien Species and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity<sup>108</sup> during the current intersessional period, including the hosting of the discussions of the Open-ended Online Forum on Invasive Alien Species and the convening of the fourteenth meeting of the Liaison Group;

2. *Encourages* Parties, in accordance with national circumstances, priorities and capabilities, and invites other Governments, subnational and local governments, relevant organizations, multilateral environmental agreements and indigenous peoples and local communities, [women and youth,] [and other stakeholders] [to implement the Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health], as appropriate:

(a) To improve the collection, analysis, storage, availability and sharing of data on impacts, pathways of introduction and spread, especially through international trade, including online trade, occurrences and management measures with regard to invasive alien species identified in their territories, in order to support efforts towards addressing Target 6 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

(b) To [consider the use of][use] integrated and collaborative approaches that bring together relevant sectors, including the private sector, to address the challenges posed by invasive and potentially invasive alien species to biodiversity, nature's contributions to people and human well-being;

(c) To strengthen cross-sectoral and cross-border collaboration [among countries and regional mechanisms [in order to implement the One Health approach] in relation to the management of invasive alien species];

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<sup>107</sup> Decision 15/4, annex.

<sup>108</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

[3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of financial resources:

(a) To coordinate with relevant conventions and organizations and to collaborate with the Inter-Agency Liaison Group on Invasive Alien Species, avoiding the duplication of efforts, on:

- (i) The compilation of information and lessons learned on how relevant government agencies can improve cross-sectoral collaboration at the national and regional levels, to address the challenges posed by invasive alien species, including through the use of integrated approaches;
- (ii) The exploration and proposal of strategies to enable early detection and rapid response to support the collection, sharing and mobilization of data, so as to reduce the time lag between the detection of an invasive alien species and information availability;
- (iii) The development of training materials on emerging detection tools, for example, predictive modelling of species range shifts to identify areas most vulnerable to invasion in the context of climate change, environmental DNA analysis[, synthetic biology] and artificial intelligence-based detection;
- (iv) The enhancement of technical capacity and the facilitation of technology transfer, especially for developing countries, to support data collection, monitoring and the management of invasive alien species;
- (v) The organization of an online forum to facilitate the sharing of experience and lessons learned;

(b) To continue to improve the invasive alien species portal<sup>109</sup>, including by enhancing the availability of information on globally significant invasive alien species and on national lists of invasive alien species maintained by Parties and by making its content available in the six official languages of the United Nations, in order to support the implementation of Target 6 of the Framework;

(c) To submit the outcomes of the work described above to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice for consideration at a meeting held before the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.]

<sup>109</sup> [www.cbd.int/invasive](http://www.cbd.int/invasive).

## 27/9. Biodiversity and agriculture

*The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice,*

*Having considered* the note by the Secretariat on biodiversity and agriculture,<sup>110</sup>

*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 are 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,<sup>111</sup>

*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 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,<sup>112</sup> 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. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, including through the framework of the Global Soil Partnership and the Global Soil Biodiversity Observatory, to continue to facilitate the implementation of the Plan of Action, involving Parties, other Governments, subnational governments at all levels and relevant organizations, in alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including through national reports and global assessments and through the provision of capacity-building and technological transfer to developing countries, in particular the least developed and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition, as appropriate, and to report on progress to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

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<sup>110</sup> [CBD/SBSTTA/27/8](#).

<sup>111</sup> Decision [15/4](#), annex.

<sup>112</sup> Decision [15/28](#), annex.

at a meeting held before the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity;<sup>113</sup>

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

[4. *Invites* Parties to enhance coordination among the 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,<sup>114</sup> the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal,<sup>115</sup> the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade,<sup>116</sup> the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants<sup>117</sup>, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat,<sup>118</sup> the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,<sup>119</sup> the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change<sup>120</sup> and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in order to implement coherent actions to address the conservation and restoration of soil biodiversity and soil health and their interlinkages with pollution control, in accordance with their respective mandates and with national circumstances and priorities;

6. *Further invites* 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, 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 in a proportionate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, and invites them to scale up positive incentives[ and to redirect them towards promoting biodiversity-friendly practices in soil biodiversity protection, conservation and management], as applicable;]

8. *Invites* relevant global and regional organizations, as well as academic institutions and agricultural research 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;

<sup>113</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

<sup>114</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 3201, No. 54669.

<sup>115</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1673, No. 28911.

<sup>116</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 2244, No. 39973.

<sup>117</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 2256, No. 40214.

<sup>118</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 996, No. 14583.

<sup>119</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

<sup>120</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

9. *Notes* the ongoing work on microorganism and invertebrate genetic resources, as well as on biodiversity for food and agriculture, conducted by 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, 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, and encourages Parties and other Governments, to strengthen the implementation of the Initiative by enhancing actions, notably with regard to wild pollinators, according to national legislation and circumstances;

[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 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 the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and relevant conventions and organizations, especially those mentioned in paragraph 5, in accordance with their respective mandates, on the development of relevant tools and voluntary 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 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 Secretariats of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, the Convention on Wetlands, the Minamata Convention on Mercury, the Convention to Combat Desertification and 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,<sup>121</sup> in order to encourage enhanced synergies among them and maximize co-benefits for the climate, biodiversity and food security.]

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<sup>121</sup> See General Assembly resolution 73/284.

## 27/10. Biodiversity and health

### *The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice*

#### 1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To adjust the timeline of the development of the integrated science-based indicators, metrics and progress measurement tools on biodiversity and health, in order to provide adequate time for peer review and engagement;

(b) To submit a progress report on the activities requested in paragraph 9 of decision [16/19](#) of 1 November 2024, including the draft list of indicators, metrics and progress measurement tools, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity<sup>122</sup> at its seventeenth meeting;

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

#### *The Conference of the Parties,*

*Highlighting* the relevance of biodiversity and health interlinkages to the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,<sup>123</sup> as underlined in section C, subparagraphs 7 (g) and (r), of the Framework,

*Recalling* paragraph 8 of its decision [16/19](#) of 1 November 2024, in which it invited Parties, other Governments, relevant multilateral environmental agreements and other organizations to share measures, guidance and tools, examples, best practices and lessons learned in the implementation of the Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health<sup>124</sup> and the mainstreaming of biodiversity and health interlinkages at all levels,

*Recalling also* paragraph 3 of the same decision, in which it encouraged Parties to carry out actions related to the implementation of the Global Action Plan and facilitate the mainstreaming of biodiversity and health interlinkages,

*Recognizing* the important role of indigenous peoples and local communities as custodians of biodiversity and holders of traditional knowledge related to health and well-being, and the importance of their full and effective participation in the implementation of the Global Action Plan,

*Recognizing also* the urgent need for capacity-building and financial resources to support the implementation of the Global Action Plan,

*Emphasizing* the importance of integrating health considerations into the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans,

[*Recognizing* the long-standing collaboration between the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity<sup>125</sup> and the World Health Organization,]

[1. [Takes note of][Welcomes] *The Thematic Assessment Report on the Interlinkages among Biodiversity, Water, Food and Health* (“nexus assessment”) of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, including its summary for policymakers and its key messages, as well as the 71 response options, and highlights its relevance to work under the Convention on Biological Diversity and to the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health;]

<sup>122</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

<sup>123</sup> Decision [15/4](#), annex.

<sup>124</sup> Decision [16/19](#), annex.

<sup>125</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

[2. *Welcomes* the adoption of the WHO Pandemic Agreement, and notes the potential for synergies with the implementation of the Framework;]

3. *Invites* Parties to create, in accordance with national circumstances and priorities, an enabling environment for the implementation of the Global Action Plan;

4. [Also *invites*][*Encourages*][*Urges*][, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention,] developed country Parties[ and other Parties in a position to do so], international and regional organizations and the private sector, among others, to provide financial resources to support the implementation of the Global Action Plan in developing countries and the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, among others, in its implementation;

[5. *Urges* Parties to apply the One Health approach [by promoting the use of international guidelines][, taking into account sanitary, phytosanitary and environmental measures, as appropriate, and international guidelines, where applicable];]

[5. alt. *Urges* Parties to apply the One Health approach on the basis of scientific evidence, including completed risk assessments, and by promoting the use of internationally agreed standards and guidelines;]

6. [*Requests*][*Encourages*] the Global Environmental Facility to provide [new additional and predictable] financial support for the implementation of the Global Action Plan, according to its mandate;

[7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Convention, subject to the availability of resources:

(a) To complete the work conducted pursuant to paragraph 13 (a) of decision 14/4 of 22 November 2018 on the development of integrated science-based indicators, metrics and progress measurement tools on biodiversity and health, as requested in paragraph 9 (a) of decision 16/19, through a participatory process, and taking into account:

(i) Existing information, to avoid a reporting burden, from, among others, the Framework, the Sustainable Development Goals and other United Nations entities, including the discussions on health-related indicators in relation to adaptation to climate change used in the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience, adopted at the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,<sup>126</sup> as well as any relevant action under the global action plan on climate change and health of the World Health Organization;

(ii) Scientific information from all regions;

[(b) To [provide opportunities][convene an expert workshop, [with representation from all regions nominated by Parties,]] to review the list of integrated science-based indicators, metrics and progress measurement tools on biodiversity and health, before their consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;]

(c) To compile and synthesize information from Parties, other Governments, subnational governments at all levels, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, relevant multilateral environmental agreements and other organizations on measures, guidance, indicators and tools, examples, best practices and lessons learned, including those integrating equity, human rights and gender-differentiated considerations, in the implementation of the Global Action Plan and the mainstreaming of biodiversity and health

<sup>126</sup> Ibid., vol. 3156, No. 54113

interlinkages at all levels, and to make the information available through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention or on its website, as appropriate;

[(d) To continue and strengthen cooperation on biodiversity and health with relevant organizations and partners, including the Quadripartite collaboration on One Health[,the International Union for Conservation of Nature], the Cooperation on Health and Biodiversity Initiative [and non-governmental organizations]];

[(e) To resume the activities of the Inter-Agency Liaison Group on Biodiversity and Health co-chaired by the Secretariat of the Convention and the World Health Organization;<sup>127</sup>]

(f) To continue to facilitate capacity-building activities, scientific and technical cooperation and technology transfer to support Parties in implementing the Global Action Plan;

(g) To submit a report on the outcomes of its work for consideration of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at a meeting held before the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.]

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<sup>127</sup> See [www.cbd.int/health/ilg-health](http://www.cbd.int/health/ilg-health).

## II. Account of proceedings

### Introduction

1. The twenty-seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice was held in Panama City, from 20 to 24 October 2025. The meeting was attended by 121 Parties and one non-Party to the Convention on Biological Diversity and 106 Parties and 16 non-Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.<sup>128</sup>

#### Item 1

##### Opening of the meeting

2. The meeting was opened at 10.10 a.m. on 20 October 2025 by the Chair, Jean Bruno Mikissa (Gabon).

3. The Chair welcomed participants to the meeting, which he said was taking place at a critical juncture in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Under agenda item 3, the Subsidiary Body was being called upon to provide rigorous scientific and technical advice to support the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Framework. In that regard, he acknowledged the work of the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group for the Preparation of the Global Report on Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework that had been tasked to provide input on the matter. He also drew attention to other pressing issues on the agenda that reflected the various scientific and technical dimensions of the Framework, including the interlinkages between biodiversity and climate change; a review of findings of the assessments of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services; the strategic review of the programmes of work under the Convention; and the review of updates on work related to invasive alien species, the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity and biodiversity and health. Wishing everyone a productive and successful meeting, he emphasized the importance of developing a package of clean draft recommendations for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting.

4. Opening statements<sup>129</sup> were made by the Executive Secretary of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Astrid Schomaker, and the Minister of Environment of Panama and President of the Forum of Ministers of Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean, Juan Carlos Navarro.

5. The Executive Secretary began by acknowledging the hospitality of the President, the Minister of Environment and the people of Panama and thanking the various Governments that had provided financial support for the participation of delegates from 92 Parties, although she noted with concern that there had been insufficient funding to support all those who had applied for it. Stressing the importance of inclusivity and broad representation, she called for adequate funding for participants for the various meetings to be held in 2026. Turning to the present meeting, she echoed the Chair's comments regarding its importance at the current stage of implementation of the Framework. While the Framework was steadily gaining recognition, deadlines were being missed and resource mobilization remained challenging, and she urged the Subsidiary Body to provide rigorous and actionable scientific and technical advice to accelerate implementation. The Subsidiary Body had a heavy agenda and would need to maximize efficiency, to which end the Secretariat had introduced the pilot modalities for the early statement submission at the present meeting. Two core items on the agenda were the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Framework and biodiversity and climate change. In terms of collective progress, she reported that, although 55 Parties had submitted updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans and 140 had submitted a total

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<sup>128</sup> See [CBD/SBSTTA/27/INF/1](#) for the list of participants.

<sup>129</sup> Statements made during the meeting and submitted in writing by participants are available at [cbd.int/meetings/SBSTTA-27](http://cbd.int/meetings/SBSTTA-27).

of 3,300 national targets, progress was not on track with the ambition of the Framework. Regarding biodiversity and climate change, the Subsidiary Body's mandate, defined under the Framework, was to provide the evidence-based guidance to ensure that efforts on biodiversity and ecosystem conservation, restoration and sustainable use and on climate mitigation and adaptation were mutually reinforcing. Overall, the Subsidiary Body needed to provide clear guidance for all items on its agenda with respect to the scientific and technical needs to support the implementation of the Framework, and she therefore called upon participants to commit to a week of constructive engagement, focused dialogue and mutual respect in the interest of a highly productive meeting.

6. The Minister of Environment of Panama welcomed all participants to Panama, highlighting his country's immense biodiversity and its corresponding will to act. He emphasized the urgency of real, immediate and tangible on-the-ground action in the face of the biodiversity crisis, which was part of the same challenge as climate change and land degradation, and underscored that there had never been more evidence, technology or capacity for delegations to work together to tackle that challenge. He outlined the actions taken by Panama to protect its natural areas through science-based conservation and the full and effective participation of local communities, highlighting the creation of the Nature Pledge, which combined all of the country's national goals on climate, biodiversity, plastics and land, marine and ocean conservation under a single framework in order to negotiate them all jointly in the various environment forums. Stressing that time was of the essence, he urged Parties, for the sake of biodiversity, to consider forgoing consensus, which seemed impossible to achieve among 196 countries, in favour of taking decisions by majority, as the General Assembly did. He expressed the desire for the discussions over the next two weeks to be useful, practical, evidence-based and guided by common sense, and for the decisions taken to translate into real policies, accessible financing and measurable results. He urged delegations to match ambition and coherence, and not to demand more conservation without providing the means to achieve it. Furthermore, every nation should assume the responsibility to act both within its own territory and at the global level, with all the resources and alliances it could mobilize with local communities, indigenous peoples and its own citizens. Re-emphasizing the need to set a concrete, immediate and effective agenda to stop the lethal threat of species extinction, with real actions on the ground, in each country and at the global level, he invited all Parties to work together with determination to act and secure agreement and to ensure that the meeting would be remembered as the moment when science and policy had come together to defend life on Earth.

## Item 2

### **Organizational matters: election of officers, adoption of the agenda and organization of work**

#### *Election of officers*

7. In accordance with the elections held at the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth meetings of the Subsidiary Body and the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the Bureau of the twenty-seventh meeting comprised the following members:

Jean Bruno Mikissa (Gabon), Chair

Mostafa Madbouhi (Morocco)

Kenneth Uiseb (Namibia)

Jahidul Kabir (Bangladesh)

Ruliyana Susanti (Indonesia)

Taulant Bino (Albania)

Jan Plesnik (Czechia)

Aria St. Louis (Grenada), with Francis Reyes Polanco (Dominican Republic) as substitute for matters pertaining to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity;

Paulina Stowhas Salinas (Chile), with Ana Laura Mello Villamarin (Uruguay) as substitute for matters pertaining to the Cartagena Protocol and the Nagoya Protocol;  
 Scott Wilson (Canada), with Jane Stratford (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) as substitute for matters pertaining to the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols;  
 Sanne Kruid (Kingdom of the Netherlands)

8. At the 1st plenary session, on 20 October, it was agreed that Ms. Susanti (Indonesia) would act as Rapporteur.

9. The Rapporteur made a statement of thanks on behalf of all participants.

10. At its 4th plenary session, on 21 October, the Subsidiary Body elected the following members to serve on the Bureau for a term commencing at the end of the present meeting and ending at the close of its twenty-ninth meeting, to replace the members and, where relevant, substitutes for matters pertaining to the Protocols, from Albania, Bangladesh, Canada, Grenada and Namibia: Dickson Chitupa (Zimbabwe), Camille Inatio (Federated States of Micronesia), with Karl Fellenius (Marshall Islands) as substitute for matters pertaining to the Cartagena Protocol, Karen Khachatryan (Armenia), Kishma Primus-Ormond (Antigua and Barbuda) and Nicolas Wagner (Switzerland).

*Adoption of the agenda and organization of work*

11. At its 1st plenary session, the Subsidiary Body adopted the following agenda on the basis of the provisional agenda prepared by the Secretariat:<sup>130</sup>

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Organizational matters: election of officers, adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Planning, monitoring, reporting and review: global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.
4. Matters related to the work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.
5. Biodiversity and climate change.
6. Scientific and technical needs to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework:
  - (a) Strategic review and analysis of the programmes of work under the Convention in the context of the Framework;
  - (b) Strategic review of and updates to the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity;
  - (c) Areas of potential further work.
7. Risk assessment and risk management.
8. Invasive alien species.
9. Biodiversity and agriculture.
10. Biodiversity and health.
11. Other matters.
12. Adoption of the report.
13. Closure of the meeting.

12. At the same plenary session, the Subsidiary Body approved the proposed organization of work.<sup>131</sup>

<sup>130</sup> [CBD/SBSTTA/27/1](#).

<sup>131</sup> [CBD/SBSTTA/27/1/Add.2](#), annex.

### Item 3

#### Planning, monitoring, reporting and review: global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

13. The Subsidiary Body began its consideration of agenda item 3 at its 1st plenary session. It had before it a note by the Secretariat on the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Framework, which contained a draft recommendation.<sup>132</sup> The following information documents had also been issued in relation to item 3: an analysis of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national targets established by Parties aligned with the Framework;<sup>133</sup> and reflections on the peer review of the annotated outline for the global report of collective progress in the implementation of the Framework, which contained an annotated outline for the global report in its annex,<sup>134</sup> and the report of the Bogis-Bossey expert workshop on the Bern Process and the contribution of multilateral environmental agreements to the implementation of the Framework.<sup>135</sup>

14. One the Co-Chairs of the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group for the Preparation of the Global Report on Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework presented a brief update on the group's work.

15. Statements were made by representatives of the following parties: Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Egypt, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, United Kingdom, Uruguay and Zimbabwe (on behalf of the Africa States).

16. At its 2nd plenary session, on 20 October, the Subsidiary Body resumed its consideration of agenda item 3.

17. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Bangladesh, Belgium, Cuba, Djibouti, Fiji, Ghana, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Sudan, Türkiye, United Republic of Tanzania and Yemen.

18. Statements were also made by representatives of the CBD Women's Caucus, the Global Youth Biodiversity Network, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and the International Union for Conservation of Nature.

19. The Subsidiary Body agreed to establish a contact group, co-chaired by Sanne Kruid (Kingdom of the Netherlands) and Hesiquio Benítez Díaz (Mexico), with a mandate to refine the text of the proposed annotated outline of the global report contained in the annex to document [CBD/SBSTTA/27/INF/5](#).

20. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Brazil, Egypt and Norway.

21. The Chair asked the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Egypt and Norway to consult with the Co-Chairs of the contact group in order to find a way forward on the arrangements for the contact group. Following informal discussions, one of the Co-Chairs of the contact group reported that agreement had been reached.

22. At its 6th plenary session, on 23 October, the Subsidiary Body heard a report by one of the Co-Chairs on the outcome of the group's work.

23. At its 7th plenary session, on 24 October, the Subsidiary Body considered a revised draft recommendation submitted by the Chair.

<sup>132</sup> [CBD/SBSTTA/27/2](#).

<sup>133</sup> [CBD/SBSTTA/27/INF/4/Rev.1](#).

<sup>134</sup> [CBD/SBSTTA/27/INF/5](#).

<sup>135</sup> [CBD/SBSTTA/27/INF/15](#).

24. A representative of the Secretariat provided an oral correction to the draft recommendation.
25. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Hungary, India, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Russian Federation, South Africa, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.
26. Following an exchange of views in plenary and informal discussions in the margins of the meeting, the Subsidiary Body approved the draft recommendation, as orally amended, as draft recommendation [CBD/SBSTTA/27/L.4](#), for formal adoption at a later session.
27. At its 8th plenary session, on 24 October, the Subsidiary Body adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBSTTA/27/L.4 as recommendation [27/1](#) (see sect. I).

#### **Item 4**

#### **Matters related to the work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services**

28. The Subsidiary Body considered agenda item 4 at its 2nd plenary session. It had before it notes by the Secretariat on matters related to the work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and implications of its assessments for the work undertaken under the Convention, which included a draft recommendation;<sup>136</sup> a review of findings from the summary for policymakers of the thematic assessment of the interlinkages among biodiversity, water, food and health and their implications for the work undertaken under the Convention;<sup>137</sup> a review of findings from the summary for policymakers of the thematic assessment of the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and the determinants of transformative change and options for achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and their implications;<sup>138</sup> and a review of the scoping report for a second global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services and its potential implications for the work undertaken under the Convention.<sup>139</sup>
29. The newly appointed Executive Secretary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, Luthando Dziba, delivered brief remarks.
30. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Czechia, Denmark, Egypt, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.
31. Statements were also made by representatives of the CBD Alliance, the CBD Women's Caucus, the Global Youth Biodiversity Network and the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity.
32. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a revised draft recommendation, in consultation with the Secretariat, taking into account the views expressed or supported by Parties.
33. At its 5th plenary session, on 22 October, the Subsidiary Body considered the revised draft recommendation submitted by the Chair.
34. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechia, Egypt, European Union, India, Germany, Ghana,

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<sup>136</sup> [CBD/SBSTTA/27/3](#).

<sup>137</sup> [CBD/SBSTTA/27/3/Add.1](#).

<sup>138</sup> [CBD/SBSTTA/27/3/Add.2](#).

<sup>139</sup> [CBD/SBSTTA/27/3/Add.3](#).

Japan, Jordan, Malawi, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Russian Federation, South Africa, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye and United Kingdom.

35. Following the exchange of views, the Subsidiary Body agreed to convene a small group of interested Parties, composed of the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Czechia, the European Union, Malawi, the Russian Federation, South Africa and the United Kingdom, to finalize the text of paragraphs 1, 2, 4 and 5 of the revised draft recommendation.

36. At its 8th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body resumed its consideration of the revised draft recommendation.

37. The Chair reported that the small group convened at the previous session had failed to reach consensus on the text of paragraphs 1, 2, 4 and 5 of the revised draft recommendation.

38. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Democratic Republic of the Congo and Egypt.

39. Following the exchange of views, the Subsidiary Body approved the revised draft recommendation, as orally amended, as draft recommendation [CBD/SBSTTA/27/L.10](#), which it then adopted as recommendation [27/2](#) (see sect. I).

## Item 5

### Biodiversity and climate change

40. The Subsidiary Body began its consideration of agenda item 5 at its 2nd plenary session. It had before it a note by the Secretariat on biodiversity and climate change, which included a draft recommendation with an annex containing a draft supplement to the Voluntary Guidelines for the Design and Effective Implementation of Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction.<sup>140</sup> The following information documents had also been issued in relation to item 5: a compilation of inputs into the process for identifying options for enhanced policy coherence and cooperation between the Rio conventions;<sup>141</sup> and an expanded supplement to the Voluntary Guidelines for the Design and Effective Implementation of Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction.<sup>142</sup>

41. A representative of the Secretariat provided an oral correction to the draft recommendation, to delete paragraph 5.

42. Statements were made by representatives of the following parties: Egypt, Denmark and South Africa (on behalf of the African States).

43. At its 3rd plenary session, on 21 October, the Subsidiary Body resumed its consideration of agenda item 5.

44. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, European Union, Finland, Germany, Guatemala, Iceland, India, Japan, Jordan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uruguay and Yemen.

45. A statement was also made by a representative of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

<sup>140</sup> [CBD/SBSTTA/27/4](#).

<sup>141</sup> [CBD/SBSTTA/27/INF/8](#).

<sup>142</sup> [CBD/SBSTTA/27/INF/11](#).

46. Further statements were made by representatives of the CBD Alliance, the CBD Women's Caucus, the Global Youth Biodiversity Network, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and the International Union for Conservation of Nature.
47. Following the exchange of views, the Subsidiary Body agreed to establish a contact group, co-chaired by Sikeade Egbuwalo (Nigeria) and Clarisse Kehler Siebert (Sweden), to review the draft recommendation, with a view to addressing the broad range of issues identified, including the areas where further guidance might be required.
48. At its 7th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body heard a report by one of the Co-Chairs of the contact group on the outcome of the group's work, following which it considered a revised draft recommendation submitted by the Chair.
49. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Japan and South Africa.
50. The representative of Argentina requested that it be put on record that her delegation had not been able to participate in the discussions in the contact group and that, therefore, her country retained its prerogative to discuss the matter at the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
51. At the 8th plenary session, the Chair reported that informal consultations had been held in an effort to resolve the remaining concern with the unbracketed text and proposed a number of amendments to the draft recommendation.
52. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Germany, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway and Saudi Arabia.
53. The Subsidiary Body agreed to hold informal discussions in the margins of the meeting in an effort to resolve the outstanding issues. The representative of Armenia subsequently reported on the outcome of the information discussions and presented a compromise text.
54. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina and Brazil.
55. The Subsidiary Body approved the revised draft recommendation, as orally amended, as draft recommendation [CBD/SBSTTA/27/L.5](#), which it then adopted as recommendation [27/3](#) (see sect. I).

## Item 6

### Scientific and technical needs to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

56. The Subsidiary Body began its consideration of agenda item 6 at its 3rd plenary session. It had before it a note by the Secretariat on scientific and technical needs to support the implementation of the Framework,<sup>143</sup> as well as three addenda on the strategic review and analysis of the programmes of work under the Convention in the context of the Framework,<sup>144</sup> the strategic review of and update to the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity in the context of the Framework<sup>145</sup> and areas of potential further work in the context of the Framework,<sup>146</sup> respectively. The latter two addenda contained a draft recommendation each. The following information documents had also been issued in relation to item 6: a report on the strategic review of the programmes of work of the Convention,<sup>147</sup> a note by the Secretariat on information related to the review of and potential updates to the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity in the context of the Framework<sup>148</sup> and a

<sup>143</sup> [CBD/SBSTTA/27/5](#).

<sup>144</sup> [CBD/SBSTTA/27/5/Add.1](#).

<sup>145</sup> [CBD/SBSTTA/27/5/Add.2](#).

<sup>146</sup> [CBD/SBSTTA/27/5/Add.3](#).

<sup>147</sup> [CBD/SBSTTA/27/INF/6](#).

<sup>148</sup> [CBD/SBSTTA/27/INF/9](#).

document prepared by the Collaborative Partnership on Forests on its contributions to conserving, restoring and sustainably managing forests for the Framework.<sup>149</sup>

57. At the suggestion of the Chair, the Subsidiary Body agreed to consider sub-items 6 (a) (strategic review and analysis of the programmes of work under the Convention in the context of the Framework), (b) (strategic review of and updates to the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity) and (c) (areas of potential further work) jointly.

58. Representatives of the following Parties made statements on sub-item 6 (a): Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, Cook Islands, Denmark, Morocco, New Zealand, Russian Federation and Zimbabwe (on behalf of the African States).

59. Representatives of the following Parties made statements on sub-item 6 (b): Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Namibia (on behalf of the African States), New Zealand and Russian Federation.

60. Representatives of the following Parties made statements on sub-item 6 (c): Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, New Zealand, Russian Federation, Togo (on behalf of the African States) and Uruguay.

61. At its 4th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body resumed its consideration of agenda item 6.

62. General statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: India and United Arab Emirates.

63. Representatives of the following Parties made statements on sub-item 6 (a): Argentina, Austria, Bhutan, Canada, China, Germany, Japan, Malaysia, Panama, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

64. Representatives of the following Parties made statements on sub-item 6 (b): Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, China, European Union, Finland, France, Iceland, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

65. Representatives of the following Parties made statements on sub-item 6 (c): Argentina, Austria, Canada, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Namibia, Panama, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

66. Following the exchange of views, the Subsidiary Body agreed to establish a contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Wilson (Canada) and Senka Barudanović (Bosnia and Herzegovina), to further consider the strategic review and analysis of the programmes of work under the Convention in the context of the Framework and areas of potential further work.

67. The Subsidiary Body also agreed to establish a second contact group, co-chaired by Marina von Weissenberg (Finland) and Mr. Kabir (Bangladesh), to further consider the strategic review of and updates to the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity.

#### **(a) Strategic review and analysis of the programmes of work under the Convention in the context of the Framework**

68. At its 6th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body heard a report by one of the Co-Chairs on the outcome of the group's work.

69. At its 8th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body considered a draft recommendation submitted by the Chair.

70. The Chair reported that the Co-Chairs of the contact group had mandated a small group to find a solution for one element of the draft recommendation. At the invitation of the Chair, the facilitator of the small group reported on the outcome of the group's discussion and presented compromise text.

<sup>149</sup> [CBD/SBSTTA/27/INF/10](#).

71. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Democratic Republic of the Congo, European Union, Norway, Panama, Russian Federation, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Zimbabwe.

72. Following the exchange of views, the Subsidiary Body approved the draft recommendation, as orally amended, as draft recommendation [CBD/SBSTTA/27/L.8](#), which it then adopted as recommendation [27/4](#) (see sect. I).

#### **(b) Strategic review of and updates to the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity**

73. At its 5th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body heard a report by one of the Co-Chairs on the outcome of the group's work.

74. At its 8th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body considered a revised draft recommendation submitted by the Chair.

75. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Belgium, China, Finland, Namibia and Sweden.

76. Following the exchange of views, the Subsidiary Body approved the revised draft recommendation, as orally amended, as draft recommendation [CBD/SBSTTA/27/L.7](#), which it then adopted as recommendation [27/5](#) (see sect. I).

#### **(c) Areas of potential further work**

77. At its 7th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body heard a report by one of the Co-Chairs on the outcome of the group's work.

78. At its 8th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body considered a revised draft recommendation submitted by the Chair.

79. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Chile, European Union, Finland, Mexico, Russian Federation, Sweden, Togo and Uruguay.

80. The representative of Sweden requested that it be put on record that there was strong support for section A and paragraphs 1 and 2 of section B of the revised draft recommendation, and that only one Party had not supported them.

81. Following the exchange of views, the Subsidiary Body approved the revised draft recommendation, as orally amended, as draft recommendation [CBD/SBSTTA/27/L.9](#), which it then adopted as recommendation 27/6 (see sect. I).

### **Item 7**

#### **Risk assessment and risk management**

82. The Subsidiary Body considered agenda item 7 at its 4th plenary session. It had before it a note by the Secretariat on risk assessment and risk management of living modified organisms, which contained a draft recommendation.<sup>150</sup>

83. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, European Union, Finland, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Japan, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

84. Following the exchange of views, the Subsidiary Body agreed to establish a contact group, co-chaired by Martha Kandawa-Schulz (Namibia) and Werner Schenkel (Germany), with the mandate to prepare a recommendation for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the

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<sup>150</sup> [CBD/SBSTTA/27/6](#).

meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol at its twelfth meeting, addressing the broad range of issues identified, including areas where further guidance might be required.

85. At its 6th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body heard a report by one of the Co-Chairs on the outcome of the group's work.

86. At its 8th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body considered a revised draft recommendation submitted by the Chair.

87. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Brazil, Finland, Hungary, India, Panama and Togo.

88. The representative of Panama requested that the present report reflect his concern that the orally amended revised draft recommendation would not be issued as a document available for review before adoption.

89. Following the exchange of views, the Subsidiary Body approved the revised draft recommendation, as orally amended, as draft recommendation [CBD/SBSTTA/27/L.6](#), which it then adopted as recommendation [27/7](#) (see sect. I).

## Item 8

### Invasive alien species

90. The Subsidiary Body considered agenda item 8 at its 4th plenary session. It had before it a progress report by the Secretariat on intersessional activities on invasive alien species, which contained a draft recommendation.<sup>151</sup> The following information documents had also been issued in relation to item 8: a report of the Online Forum on Invasive Alien Species<sup>152</sup> and a note by the Secretariat on activities undertaken in collaboration with the Inter-Agency Liaison Group on Invasive Alien Species.<sup>153</sup>

91. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Cook Islands (on behalf of the Pacific small island developing States represented at the meeting), Denmark, European Union, Finland, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Namibia, New Zealand, Qatar, South Africa (on behalf of the African States) and Spain.

92. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a revised draft recommendation, in consultation with the Secretariat, taking into account the views expressed by Parties.

93. At its 6th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body considered the revised draft recommendation submitted by the Chair.

94. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Guatemala, India, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and Viet Nam.

95. Following the exchange of views, the Subsidiary Body approved the revised draft recommendation, as orally amended, as draft recommendation [CBD/SBSTTA/27/L.2](#), for formal adoption at a later session.

96. At its 8th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body considered draft recommendation [CBD/SBSTTA/27/L.2](#).

97. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Denmark (on behalf of the European Union and its member States), Egypt, Mexico, Norway, Russian Federation, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

<sup>151</sup> [CBD/SBSTTA/27/7](#).

<sup>152</sup> [CBD/SBSTTA/27/INF/2/Rev.1](#).

<sup>153</sup> [CBD/SBSTTA/27/INF/3](#).

98. The representative of Denmark requested that it be put on record that, under agenda items 8 and 9, operational paragraphs that contained requests to the Executive Secretary had remained bracketed despite overwhelming consensus on substance and that it should be reminded that the mandate of the Subsidiary Body was to provide scientific, technical and technological advice. He disagreed with the approach of bracketing requests to the Executive Secretary, as it was not standard practice, and recalled that decision [16/28](#) already provided a process to ensure the consideration of the administrative and financial implications of each draft decision during meetings of the Conference of the Parties. He added that the present statement applied to all agenda items that contained requests to the Executive Secretary.

99. The Subsidiary Body adopted draft recommendation CBD/SBSTTA/27/L.2 as recommendation [27/8](#) (see sect. I)

## Item 9 Biodiversity and agriculture

100. The Subsidiary Body considered agenda item 9 at its 4th plenary session. It had before it a note by the Secretariat on biodiversity and agriculture, which contained a draft recommendation.<sup>154</sup> The following information documents had also been issued in relation to item 9: a synthesis of submissions on the status of implementation of the Plan of Action (2020–2030) for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity,<sup>155</sup> a note by the Secretariat on the early submission of statements for agenda item 9,<sup>156</sup> a progress report on the implementation of the Plan of Action (2020–2030) for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,<sup>157</sup> a progress report on the establishment of a global pollinator platform by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations<sup>158</sup> and a progress report on the implementation of the Plan of Action (2020–2030) for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity by the Global Soil Biodiversity Initiative.<sup>159</sup>

101. As the pilot modalities for the early submission of statements<sup>160</sup> had been implemented on a trial basis for item 9, with statements submitted on an informal and voluntary basis, the Chair asked the Parties and observers listed in information document [CBD/SBSTTA/27/INF/12/Rev.1](#) and present at the plenary session whether they had any objections to their statements being put on record as statements officially submitted. No objections were raised.

102. The Subsidiary Body therefore agreed that the statements of the following Parties, which were listed in information document [CBD/SBSTTA/27/INF/12/Rev.1](#) and present at the 4th plenary session, would be formally put on record as statements officially submitted under agenda item 9: Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Cook Islands, Denmark, European Union, Finland, Germany, Guatemala, Indonesia, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

103. In addition, statements were made in session by representatives of the following Parties: Egypt, Ghana (on behalf of the African States) and Mexico.

104. The Subsidiary Body also agreed that the statements of the following observers, which were listed in information document [CBD/SBSTTA/27/INF/12/Rev.1](#) and present at the 4th plenary session, would be formally put on record as statements officially submitted for agenda item 9: Food

<sup>154</sup> [CBD/SBSTTA/27/8](#).

<sup>155</sup> [CBD/SBSTTA/27/INF/7](#).

<sup>156</sup> [CBD/SBSTTA/27/INF/12/Rev.1](#).

<sup>157</sup> [CBD/SBSTTA/27/INF/14](#).

<sup>158</sup> [CBD/SBSTTA/27/INF/16](#).

<sup>159</sup> [CBD/SBSTTA/27/INF/17](#).

<sup>160</sup> [SCBD/SSSF/SS/MS/92475](#), annex I.

and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Global Youth Biodiversity Network and International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity.

105. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a revised draft recommendation, in consultation with the Secretariat, taking into account the views expressed or supported by Parties.

106. At its 7th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body considered the revised draft recommendation submitted by the Chair.

107. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cook Islands, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Egypt, France, Iceland, India, Japan, Jordan, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo and United Kingdom.

108. Following the exchange of views, the Subsidiary Body agreed to convene a small group of interested Parties, composed of representatives of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Russian Federation and other interested Parties, to resolve certain outstanding issues.

109. At its 8th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body resumed its consideration of the revised draft recommendation.

110. The Chair reported that the small group had succeeded in resolving some of the outstanding issues, and the representative of the Secretariat presented the new text.

111. Statements were made by representatives of Mexico and Saudi Arabia.

112. Following the exchange of views, the Subsidiary Body approved the revised draft recommendation, as orally amended, as draft recommendation [CBD/SBSTTA/27/L.11](#), which it then adopted as recommendation [27/9](#).

## Item 10

### Biodiversity and health

113. The Subsidiary Body considered agenda item 10 at its 5th plenary session. It had before it a note by the Secretariat on biodiversity and health, which contained a draft recommendation.<sup>161</sup> An information document had also been issued in relation to agenda item 10, on the early submission of statements for agenda item 10.<sup>162</sup>

114. As the pilot modalities for the early submission of statements<sup>163</sup> had also been implemented on a trial basis for item 10, with statements submitted on an informal and voluntary basis, the Chair asked the Parties and observers listed in information document [CBD/SBSTTA/27/INF/13/Rev.1](#) and present at the plenary session whether they had any objections to their statements being put on record as statements officially submitted. No objections were raised.

115. The Subsidiary Body therefore agreed for the statements of the following Parties, which were listed in information document [CBD/SBSTTA/27/INF/13/Rev.1](#) and present at the 5th plenary session, to be formally put on record as statements officially submitted under agenda item 10: Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, European Union, Finland, Germany, Guatemala, Indonesia, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

116. In addition, statements were made in session by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, India,

<sup>161</sup> [CBD/SBSTTA/27/9](#).

<sup>162</sup> [CBD/SBSTTA/27/INF/13/Rev.1](#).

<sup>163</sup> [SCBD/SSSF/SS/MS/92475](#).

Jordan, Malawi, Mexico, Panama, Senegal, South Africa (on behalf of the African States) and Uganda.

117. The Subsidiary Body also agreed that the statements of the following observers, which were listed in information document [CBD/SBSTTA/27/INF/13/Rev.1](#) and present at the 5th plenary session, to be formally put on record as statements officially submitted for agenda item 10: Cohab Initiative, International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and Global Youth Biodiversity Network.

118. A statement was also made by a representative of the World Health Organization.

119. Further statements were made in session by representatives of the CBD Women's Caucus, Global Greens and the International Union for Conservation of Nature.

120. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a revised draft recommendation, in consultation with the Secretariat, taking into account the views expressed or supported by Parties.

121. At its 6th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body considered the revised draft recommendation submitted by the Chair.

122. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, European Union, Fiji, France, Germany, Guatemala, India, Japan, Jordan, Malawi, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden and Togo.

123. Following the exchange of views, the Subsidiary Body approved the revised draft recommendation, as orally amended, on the understanding that final approval of paragraph 1 remained subject to the outcome of the discussion under agenda item 4, on matters related to the work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

124. At its 8th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body considered draft recommendation CBD/SBSTTA/27/L.3.

125. At the request of the Chair, the representative of Germany reported on the outcome of informal consultations held regarding the remaining brackets in the draft recommendation.

126. A statement was made by a representative of Mexico.

127. The Subsidiary Body adopted draft recommendation [CBD/SBSTTA/27/L.3](#), as orally amended, as recommendation [27/10](#) (see sect. I).

## Item 11

### Other matters

128. There were no other matters.

## Item 12

### Adoption of the report

129. At its 8th plenary session, the Subsidiary Body considered the draft report presented by the Rapporteur.<sup>164</sup>

130. Statements were made by representatives of the following Parties: Argentina, Belgium, Denmark, Dominican Republic, on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, and Sweden.

131. The representative of the Dominican Republic requested that the present report reflect the concern of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States about the limited ability of delegations

<sup>164</sup> [CBD/SBSTTA/27/L.1](#).

to participate effectively in parallel contact groups, owing to inadequate funding, and he emphasized the need for adequate and predictable funding to support full engagement that was well aligned with the ambitious agenda of the Subsidiary Body.

132. The Subsidiary Body adopted the draft report, as orally amended, on the understanding that the Rapporteur would be entrusted with its finalization.

### **Item 13**

#### **Closure of the meeting**

133. Following the customary exchange of courtesies, the meeting was declared closed at 11 p.m. on 24 October.

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