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MEDIA ADVISORY

Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to convene in Rome for the sixth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI 6)

Media accreditation is open

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI) serves important functions for the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), such as reviewing progress and proposing strategic actions to enhance its implementation, strengthening means of implementation and the operation of the Convention and its protocols.

- **What:** [Sixth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation \(SBI-6\) of the Convention on Biological Diversity](#)
- **When:** 16-19 February 2026
- **Where:** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Headquarters
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy
- **Press conferences/ briefings** will take place at the opening of the meeting on 16 February and following the closing of the meeting. Accredited media representatives will receive updated schedules and gain access to press conferences organized by the CBD Secretariat, Parties and Partners. Interviews with the Executive Secretary of the CBD and other officials may also be requested by accredited media representatives.
- **Apply for media Accreditation:** <https://www.cbd.int/participation/rome-2026/media/checklist>.
Nota Bene: freelancers must provide assignment letters. (Double accreditation – e.g., as press and delegate – is not permitted.)

SBI-6 constitutes an opportunity for Parties to the CBD to coordinate action, mobilize resources, and strengthen global efforts to accelerate the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) ahead of COP 17.

Meeting Documents, including the full provisional agenda, are available here: [SBI-6](#). Among other items, the agenda of SBI-6 includes intergovernmental negotiations on crucial aspects pertaining to the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF), including resource mobilisation and the financial mechanism, capacity building, implementation of the Gender Plan of Action, and cooperation and synergies with other conventions and organizations, among others. It will also include an update on national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national targets and national reporting for the implementation of the KMGBF.

The outcomes of SBI-6 will feed into 17th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 17) of the CBD, to be held in October 2026 in Yerevan, Armenia. COP 17 will notably see the first global review of collective progress in the implementation of the KMGBF.

Contact:

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- Website: www.cbd.int
- Follow the CBD Secretariat on social media: [Bluesky](#) [Facebook](#) [Instagram](#) [LinkedIn](#) [X](#)

Notes to editors

About the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD):

Established in 1992, the CBD is an international treaty for the conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable use of the components of biodiversity, and the equitable sharing of the benefits derived from the use of genetic resources. With 196 Parties, the CBD has near universal participation among countries. It helps to address threats to biodiversity and ecosystem services through scientific assessments, the development of tools, incentives and processes, the transfer of technologies and good practices and the active involvement of relevant stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities, youth, women, NGOs, sub-national actors, and the business community.

The Cartagena Protocol to the CBD entered into force in 2003 and currently has 173 Parties. It aims to safeguard biological diversity from potential risks posed by genetically modified organisms (GMOs) resulting from biotechnology. It focuses on safe transport, handling, and use of living modified organisms, considering their potential adverse effects on biodiversity and human health. It also has a supplementary protocol on liability and redress.

The Nagoya Protocol to the CBD entered into force in 2014 and has 141 Parties. It provides a transparent bilateral legal framework to providers and users for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from genetic resources.

About the KMGBF:

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) was adopted at the [fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties \(COP 15\)](#) following a four-year consultation and negotiation process. This historic Framework, which supports the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and builds on the Convention's previous Strategic Plans, sets out an ambitious pathway to reach the global vision of a world living in harmony with nature by 2050. Among the Framework's key elements are 4 goals for 2050 and 23 targets for 2030.