



TEXT RECOMMENDATIONS:
**27TH MEETING OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC,
TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE (SBSTTA-27)**

October 2025

Key Message

The implementation and monitoring of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework must be grounded in human rights, gender equality, and intergenerational equity, in line with Section C of the Framework and Decision 15/11 on the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030).

The first Global Report on Collective Progress (CBD/SBSTTA/27/2) should integrate gender equality, participation, and human rights safeguards.

Biodiversity and climate policies (CBD/SBSTTA/27/4) should promote the full and effective participation of women, youth, and Indigenous Peoples and local communities in decision-making and access to finance. Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches must include gender-responsive indicators, uphold Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and provide robust environmental and social safeguards in design, planning and implementation..

The expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity (CBD/SBSTTA/27/5/Add.2) should strengthen participatory planning and management by Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women, youth and persons with disabilities, ensuring that traditional knowledge and customary governance systems are recognized and respected in conservation, restoration, and benefit-sharing.

Target 6 implementation (CBD/SBSTTA/27/7) requires community-based and gender-responsive indicators, equitable access to data, and the recognition of Indigenous Peoples and local communities traditional knowledge. Inclusive governance enhances prevention, early detection, and sustainable management of invasive species.

The Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health (CBD/SBSTTA/27/9) must integrate sex- and age-disaggregated indicators, protect customary knowledge systems, and ensure funding for women- and youth-led initiatives. Coherence with the Minamata Convention on Mercury will strengthen co-benefits for biodiversity and public health.

Agricultural biodiversity actions (CBD/SBSTTA/27/8) should embed human rights-based approaches, including FPIC, and promote the equitable participation of women, youth, and Indigenous Peoples and local communities in decision-making, monitoring, and benefit-sharing to ensure that transitions to sustainable food systems are socially just and inclusive.

SBSTTA-27 AGENDA ITEM 3: Planning, monitoring, reporting and review: global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Documents: [CBD/SBSTTA/27/2](#)

Recommendation for [CBD/SBSTTA/27/2](#): Planning, monitoring, reporting and review: global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

V. Recommendation

1. The Subsidiary Body may wish to adopt a recommendation along the following lines:

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

1. Notes the progress made in the work 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 Framework¹; and **urges that the preparation of the global report fully integrate a gender-responsive, human rights-based approach.**

Annex

Draft annotated outline of the global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

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

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

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

5. Section II.B will contain key messages related to collective progress towards the achievement of the 23 targets of the Framework. For each Framework target, the analysis will include the following:

(f) ~~Where possible~~, this subsection will also contain an analysis of how the elements of section C of the Framework have been addressed in national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national targets and associated processes., **including an explicit assessment of the extent to which these instruments apply a human rights-based and gender-responsive approach. Where national data are insufficient, other sources may be used to supplement the analysis, provided that they are consistent with the guidance provided in decision 16/31 and meet the conditions set out in decision 16/32,**

C. Review of collective progress in the implementation of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

6. Section II.C will contain:

(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;

c bis A summary of the findings of the peer review of the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030), highlighting progress, challenges and lessons learned, and an analysis of how these findings inform the collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

Part III. Conclusions and key messages

II. Geographical and temporal coverage and coverage of cross-cutting issues

11. The following will apply to all aspects of the global report:

(d) Information, data and analysis related to indigenous peoples and local communities, women, children, youth and persons with disabilities and traditional knowledge inputs will also be incorporated across the report, ~~where possible~~.



SBSTTA-27 AGENDA ITEM 5: Biodiversity and Climate Change

Documents: CBD/SBSTTA/27/4

Recommendation for CBD/SBSTTA/27/4: Biodiversity and Climate Change

III. Supplement to the Voluntary Guidelines for the Design and Effective Implementation of Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction

IV. Recommendations

The Subsidiary Body may wish to adopt a recommendation along the following lines:

1. The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice,

Recalling decisions VII/15 of 20 February 2004, IX/16 of 30 May 2008, X/33 of 29 October 2010, XII/20 of 17 October 2014, 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, as well as the critical role of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services in climate change mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction,

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

The Conference of the Parties,

Recognizing that biodiversity loss, climate change, desertification and land degradation are inseparable and interdependent challenges requiring coherent and urgent action in an integrated manner to achieve the goals of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework² and the Paris Agreement³, as well as the voluntary land degradation neutrality targets under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa⁴, and the Sustainable Development Goals,

Recognizing further that coherent action must be gender-responsive, rights-based and inclusive of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and other groups in vulnerable situations, in line with Section C of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties, including X/33, 14/5, 15/30 and 16/22.

2. Decision 15/4, annex.

3. United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 3156, No. 54113.

4. Ibid., vol. 1954, No. 33480.

6. Urges Parties, when undertaking actions to ensure the achievement of Targets 8 and 11 of the Framework, with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, **women and girls, and youth:**

(b) To use the tools and information available under the Convention, including the Voluntary Guidelines for the Design and Effective Implementation of Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction¹² and its supplement **as well as the Recommendations and Guidance for Governments on Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Biodiversity into National Strategies and their Implementation guidance of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction⁵.**

7. Encourages Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, taking domestic priorities, circumstances and capabilities into account, to make use of the Voluntary Guidelines and its supplement when designing and implementing nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for climate change mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction, recognizing the co-benefits for biodiversity and livelihoods, **gender equality and intergenerational equity;**

8. Encourages Parties, and invites other Governments, financial institutions, relevant organizations and stakeholders, in particular through the private sector, consistent with Article 20 of the Convention, to scale up investments for climate change mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction, ensuring equitable, gender-responsive and culturally appropriate access to finance for indigenous peoples and local communities, women, and youth-led initiatives, including through simplified procedures and dedicated funding windows. including through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ecosystem restoration and sustainable infrastructure;

11. Requests the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to develop dissemination tools and facilitate capacity-building on the use of the Voluntary Guidelines and its supplement, **to develop dissemination tools and facilitate gender-responsive and culturally appropriate capacity-building, with specific programmes to support indigenous peoples and local communities, women's organizations and youth networks, ensuring accessibility and recognition of diverse knowledge systems.;**

12 bis Requests Parties to strengthen gender-responsive approaches across biodiversity and climate change policies and to ensure that national biodiversity strategies and action plans, nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans, and land degradation neutrality targets integrate measurable indicators on gender equality, women's empowerment, and the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities.

5. United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (2025). Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Biodiversity into National Strategies and their Implementation: Recommendations and Guidance for Governments. Geneva: <https://www.undrr.org/media/111169/download?startDownload=20251015>=

IV. Overarching considerations

13. 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

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

16. 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 accountability systems. When operationalizing the Framework, Governments can ensure that the approaches are embedded through coherent land- and sea-use planning, climate-biodiversity budget alignment and spatial strategies. Governments can, and increasingly do, integrate these approaches into national biodiversity strategies and action plans, 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, Enhanced collaboration among the responsible ministries will help to leverage synergies and avoid the duplication of efforts.

2. Stepwise approach to design and implementation

Step B: assessing vulnerabilities and risks

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

Step F: effective monitoring and evaluation mechanisms

26. Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches aim to result in multiple benefits that help to address several societal challenges. Monitoring and evaluation frameworks **should include gender-responsive indicators and participatory mechanisms that ensure accountability to women, youth, and indigenous peoples and local communities** and will therefore need to encompass the multiple intended impacts, as well as track any negative impacts. In a mitigation context, the requirements for assessing carbon benefits are more stringent when the results are intended to be monetized than when they are not. Multiple carbon standards and protocols are available, though they do not cover all types of nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches⁵. Governments that deploy actions to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD-plus) are expected to develop safeguard information systems that transparently communicate how safeguards are being addressed and respected and summaries of information that update the status of each country's approach to safeguards under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

5. 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).

SBSTTA-27 AGENDA ITEM 6(b): Scientific and technical needs to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework: strategic review of and updates to the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity

Documents: [CBD/SBSTTA/27/5/Add.2](#)

Recommendation for CBD/SBSTTA/27/5/Add.2: Strategic review of and update to the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity in the context of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

VI. Recommendation

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may wish to recommend that, at its seventeenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision along the following lines

(c) Compile and make available relevant guidance and experiences from Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, **women, youth**, and relevant organisations and stakeholders on the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity and the complementary activities listed in the annex;

Annex

Update to the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity

Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework[1]	Complementary activities to the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity[2]
Targets 1, 2 and 3	• Conserve primary, high-integrity forests through participatory and integrated land-use planning, while planning with indigenous people and local communities for improved ecological integrity, forest connectivity and forest intactness. • Employ best practices in forest restoration, including with regard to spatial and within-stand heterogeneity, connectivity, climate resilience and climate projections and risks of wildfires, considering socioecological aspects. • Employ other effective area-based conservation measures as an integral part of forest landscape planning connectivity, including by bringing terminology, concepts and definitions up to date. • Establish a definition for a successfully “restored forest”, by forest ecosystem types.

Targets 4, 5 and 9	• Manage human-wildlife conflict, using nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches where possible, including through successful methods based on case studies, considering specific local contexts, while recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities. • Raise awareness and promote the application of best practices for conserving forest habitats and maintaining the genetic diversity of forest wild species to prevent and mitigate disease risks to people.
Targets 21, 22 and 23	(c) Improve participation in the planning and management of forests, from early stages , by all sectors of civil society, including indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and persons with disabilities.

SBSTTA-27 AGENDA ITEM 8: Progress report on intersessional activities on invasive alien species

Documents: [CBD/SBSTTA/27/7](#)

Recommendation for CBD/SBSTTA/27/7: Progress report on intersessional activities on invasive alien species

VI. Recommendation

23. The Subsidiary Body may wish to recommend that, at its seventeenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision along the following lines:

2. *Encourages* Parties, in accordance with national circumstances and priorities, and invites other Governments, relevant organizations and indigenous peoples and local communities, as appropriate:

(a) To improve the collection and availability of data on impacts, pathways of introduction, occurrences and management measures with regard to invasive alien species identified in their territories, to support efforts towards addressing Target 6 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, **including through the development and use of gender-responsive and community-based indicators that capture social, economic and ecological dimensions of IAS impacts and management;**

(b) To consider the use of integrated and collaborative approaches that bring together relevant sectors to address the challenges posed by invasive alien species; **including through the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, and the recognition and application of their traditional knowledge, in line with Article 8(j), to ensure effective prevention, detection and management measures.**

SBSTTA-27 AGENDA ITEM 9: Biodiversity and health

Documents: [CBD/SBSTTA/27/9](#)

Integrating a gender-responsive, human rights-based, and intergenerational approaches, is essential for the equitable and effective implementation of the Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health. In addition, aligning biodiversity–health action with pollution reduction frameworks, particularly the Minamata Convention on Mercury, can jointly address biodiversity loss and public health risks.

To achieve transformative outcomes, Parties should mainstream sex- and age-disaggregated indicators, safeguard customary knowledge systems, and ensure the full participation of women, youth, and Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

Direct and flexible funding for women- and youth-led initiatives will further strengthen these linkages, ensuring that biodiversity–health strategies reduce inequities while advancing ecological and social well-being.

SBSTTA-27 AGENDA ITEM 9: Biodiversity and agriculture

Documents: [CBD/SBSTTA/27/8](#)

Recommendation for CBD/SBSTTA/27/8: Biodiversity and agriculture

V. Suggested recommendations

1. The Subsidiary Body may wish to adopt a recommendation along the following lines:

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice,

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

3 (bis). Encourages Parties to integrate the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of soil and agricultural biodiversity into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including through biodiversity-inclusive and participatory spatial planning processes embedding gender equality and human rights-based approaches, including Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), and ensuring the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women and youth.

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Find more information about this policy paper
and our activities at SBSTTA-27 [here](#).

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