

SBI-7

Policy Recommendations

August 2026

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

[CBD/SBSTTA/28/2/Rev.1-CBD/SBI/7/2/Rev.1](#)

[CBD/SBSTTA/28/2/Add.1-CBD/SBI/7/2/Add.1](#)

Key Messages

This agenda item provides the first collective assessment of progress in implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and offers a critical opportunity to identify gaps and accelerate action ahead of COP17. The global review should evaluate whether its cross-cutting considerations, such as human rights, gender equality, and the effective and meaningful participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women and youth, are being implemented.

To achieve the KM-GBF targets and goals, actions must address the indirect drivers of biodiversity loss and strengthen governance, policy coherence, whole-of-society participation, and the enabling conditions necessary for transformative change. The monitoring, reporting and review mechanisms should integrate and promote a gender-responsive and rights-based approach, including the use of disaggregated data, which is essential to ensure accountability and to support evidence-based decision-making.

Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women and youth are key actors in the implementation, monitoring and review of the Framework. Their knowledge systems, leadership, and contributions are fundamental to strengthening whole-of-society approaches and ensuring that biodiversity policies and actions are equitable, inclusive and effective.

In its decision 15/8, the Conference of the Parties established a technical and scientific cooperation mechanism comprising a network of regional and/or subregional support centres to be coordinated by a global coordination entity. Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Technical and Scientific Cooperation (TSC) Support Centres are regional and subregional hubs that help countries implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and these TSCs can be a crucial mechanism to strengthen regional and sub-regional coordination for the implementation of the KM-GBF. It will thus also be very crucial that, as with the commitment of the KM-GBF, the TSCC's are also guided by the whole-of-society approach and that Section C further strengthen the capacities of Parties to address these gaps that have been identified in the global report.

Textual Proposals

V. Recommendation for the Subsidiary Body on Implementation

16. The Subsidiary Body on Implementation may wish to recommend that, at its seventeenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopt elements of a decision 11 along the following lines: The Conference of the Parties,

7. Urges Parties, and invites other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and civil society organizations, the private and financial sectors and stakeholders from all other sectors to accelerate the implementation of the Framework, by addressing the current gaps in its implementation **including by addressing the underlying drivers of biodiversity loss through accelerated, strategic and prioritized actions, tailored to national circumstances and strengthening environmental governance, and policy coherence; while promoting a gender-responsive and human-rights based approach.**

7. bis. Encourages Parties to make full use of existing mechanisms and tools, including the Technical and Scientific Cooperation Support Centres, capacity building and development initiatives and plans, and enhanced regional cooperation, including through regional dialogues, to strengthen monitoring and knowledge management systems;

11. Urges Parties to strengthen their commitments to implementing the Framework, including by developing or revising national targets and associated actions **and indicators** to address the gaps noted in the global report so as to reflect progression beyond their current national targets and actions and represent the highest possible national ambition, while ensuring that such development or revision does not divert attention or resources away from actions to implement the Framework;

12. Invites Parties, where relevant, to submit any new or revised national targets **or indicators** through the online reporting tool before preparing their eighth national reports;

13.bis. Also invites Parties, where relevant, to provide more detailed information on the national targets submitted through the online reporting tool, to address information gaps and issues related to the following, which were less well reflected in the national targets: access to information and justice, rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, the protection of environmental human rights defenders and gender-responsive biodiversity governance.

22. Also encourages Parties, subject to their national circumstances, priorities and capabilities, to identify opportunities and take actions to strengthen legislative frameworks, coordination mechanisms and integrated planning, monitoring and reporting processes; **while promoting whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches.**

25. Invites relevant partners, including the **regional and subregional technical and scientific** cooperation support centres, the secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements, United Nations entities, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and research networks, to align their work on biodiversity with the Framework and to take the present decision and the global report into account in doing so;



Item 4(a):Resource mobilization and financial mechanism: Resource mobilization

CBD/SBI/7/3/Add.1

CBD/SBI/7/3/Add.2

CBD/SBI/7/3/Add.3

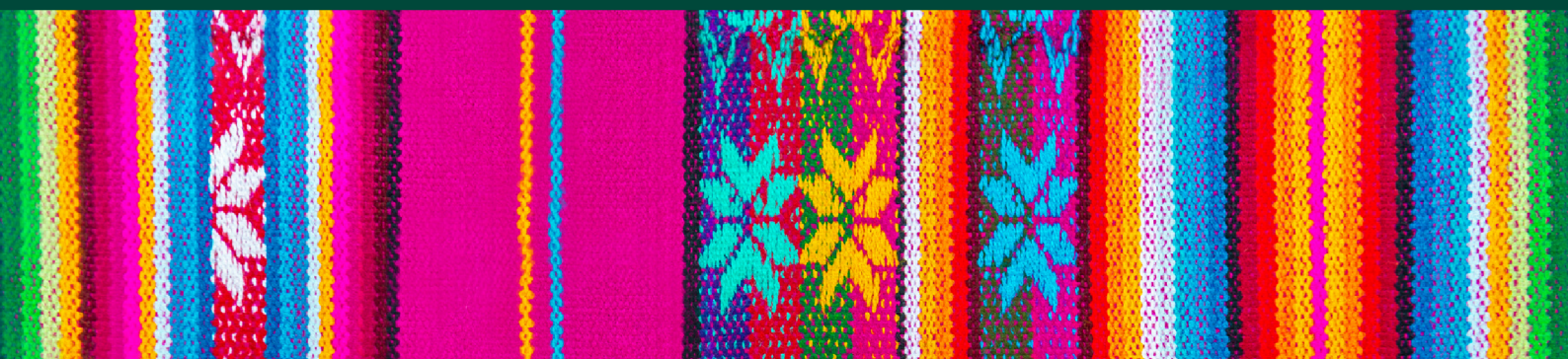
CBD/SBI/7/3/Add.4

Key Messages

The review of the implementation of the Resource Mobilization Strategy (2025–2030) (CBD/SBI/7/3/Add.2) indicates that seventh national reports increasingly reflect gender mainstreaming within biodiversity governance. Gender mainstreaming here denotes the systematic incorporation of gender-responsive analyses, targets and actions across National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), protected-area governance, and national biodiversity assessments. Notwithstanding this integration at the policy and strategic level, the review highlights a critical evidence gap: insufficient operational detail on how gender-responsive modalities are being implemented within resource mobilization processes—i.e., the specific mechanisms, instruments, accountability modalities, monitoring indicators and budgeting practices through which gender considerations inform the mobilisation, allocation and distribution of biodiversity finance.

The review further notes that the rapid proliferation of innovative financial mechanisms (including blended finance, biodiversity offsets, nature-linked bonds and other market-based instruments) presents both an opportunity and a risk. To ensure these instruments advance biodiversity outcomes and equity, financial flows must be aligned with clear biodiversity objectives, robust safeguards and due-diligence frameworks. This alignment requires strengthening enabling environments—regulatory frameworks, institutional capacity, transparency and stakeholder participation—and addressing persistent barriers in access, equity and capacity, particularly for marginalized groups and for gender-equitable participation in financing processes. Parties are encouraged to ensure that the design and deployment of new and emerging instruments are explicitly consistent with Section C of the KM-GBF, and that they incorporate gender-responsive risk assessment, benefit-sharing and accountability measures.

This is in consideration of the Impediments to the effectiveness of global biodiversity finance (CBD/SBI/7/3/Add.4) we reiterate what the document already states, including about environmentally harmful subsidies^{*} and informs further that without safeguards, investment in biodiversity can cause unintended harm to biodiversity itself and negative social consequences, and identified some key challenges on the implementation of the guidance on safeguards in biodiversity finance mechanism adopted in decisions XII/3 and 14/15 which should be taken into consideration in the elements of the decision of this agenda on resource mobilization.



Textual Proposals

IV. Recommendation

41. Taking into account the information provided above, the Subsidiary Body on Implementation may wish to adopt a recommendation along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties

3. Invites relevant existing financial entities to take the criteria into account, as appropriate, in their ongoing efforts to reform or improve their operations; **including through the enhancement of gender-responsive policies and by reducing barriers to direct funding for indigenous peoples and local communities, women's rights and youth organizations and groups;**

4 (c) To include in the elements of a draft decision. if appropriate, the establishment of an intersessional process to develop the terms of reference and modalities of a new entity on the basis of the criteria; **ensuring gender-balanced representation and gender expertise within the intersessional process;**

(d) To undertake a stocktake review on the operations and performance of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund, as mandated in decisions 15/7 and 15/15 of 19 December 2022, on the basis of the reports referred to in paragraph 9 below, relevant reports of the Global Environment Facility and other relevant information; **as appropriate; including an assessment of the fund's delivery of co-benefits for indigenous peoples and local communities, and non-market based approaches.**

5. Notes the impediments to the effectiveness of global biodiversity finance, **including unequal access to finance,** and elements for its further enhancement, as set out in annex II to the present decision;

* In its latest report on the state of finance for nature, the United Nations Environment Programme noted that, in 2023, \$7.3 trillion flowed into activities that were harmful to nature, including fossil fuel subsidies and investments in high-impact sectors, such as utilities and energy, which was 30 times the amount invested in nature-based solutions. United Nations Environment Programme, State of Finance for Nature 2026: Nature in the Red – Powering the Trillion Dollar. Nature Transition Economy (Nairobi, 2026).



***Item 4 (b) of Resource mobilization and financial mechanism:
Financial mechanism***

CBD/SBI/7/4

CBD/SBI/7/4/Add.1

Key Messages

The Global Environment Facility and the future programming of the financial mechanism require financial mechanisms that are transparent, rights-based, and responsive to the needs and priorities of those leading biodiversity conservation and sustainable use on the ground. Finance should be accompanied by social safeguards, transparency and accountability, ensuring that investments contribute to biodiversity outcomes. Future programming under the financial mechanism should also build on lessons learned from the implementation of the CBD's Gender Plan of Action and the GEF's Policy on gender equality, ensuring that identified barriers, enabling conditions and financing needs, including the need to support access to funding for women-led initiatives, inform future funding priorities, programme design and implementation. Integrating these considerations will contribute to more equitable, effective and inclusive biodiversity finance.

The financial architecture governed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF) must structurally transition toward a transparent, rights-based, and gender-responsive model to meet the targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF). To achieve this, future programming must move away from top-down allocation strategies and instead prioritize direct financial channels for indigenous peoples, local communities (IPLCs), and frontline women-led initiatives. This requires embedding mandatory, verifiable Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) protocols into the earliest stages of the project identification form (PIF) phase, alongside robust, community-level environmental and social safeguards (ESS). Transparency must be legally and operationally enforced by mandating open-access registries that disclose project-level resource distribution down to the sub-national and community tiers, thereby optimizing financial accountability and mitigating the risk of elite capture.



Furthermore, future replenishment cycles—specifically GEF-9 and subsequent GBFF programming windows—must operationalize the technical lessons learned from the evaluation of the CBD's Gender Plan of Action and the GEF Policy on Gender Equality. Historical data shows that standard biodiversity portfolios frequently suffer from a "gender-neutral" bias, which inadvertently creates high transaction costs and structural barriers for grassroots organizations. To correct this, the financial mechanism must institutionalize mandatory Gender-Responsive Budgeting (GRB) across all project lines. This entails creating dedicated, ring-fenced funding windows that explicitly utilize simplified allocation tracking systems, such as the OECD-DAC Gender Equality Policy Markers, ensuring that gender equality is not just a secondary co-benefit but a primary, funded objective.

In document CBD/SBI/7/4/Add.1, it is reflected that the portfolio of projects under implementation that reported achieved results on GEF core indicators between July 2022 and June 2025 had strong contributions to the KMGBF targets, including Target 23, where 32 million women have benefitted from the conservation, sustainable use or restoration of biodiversity. Crucially, project design and implementation metrics must shift from simple quantitative headcounts toward complex, qualitative equity indicators, including the missing link with other relevant targets of the KM-GBF. Instead of merely tracking women's attendance, if that has been the metrics at capacity-building workshops, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) frameworks must actively measure shifts in legal land tenure rights, female budgetary control ratios within community institutions, and formal governance seat parity. By embedding these rigorous rights-based and gender-transformative parameters into the core scoring criteria of the GEF and GBFF project appraisal systems, the international community can ensure that biodiversity finance operates as an equitable, inclusive, and highly effective instrument capable of delivering long-term socio-ecological resilience.

Textual Proposals

VII. Recommendation

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

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation

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

The Conference of the Parties

5. Invites the Global Environment Facility to accelerate efforts to further strengthen its effectiveness, including by:

(a) Improving integration pathways, approaches and integrated programmes that deliver system-wide environmental benefits , **while systematically incorporating gender-responsive criteria and indicators from the outset;**

(b) Enabling greater private sector investment through incentives, regulations and blended finance tools, including in capacity-building, **in a manner consistent with gender, social and environmental safeguards, transparency and accountability;**

(c) Promoting whole-of-society, whole-of-government and whole-of-economy approaches in order to strengthen ownership at the national level and the alignment of biodiversity actions with national development priorities , **ensuring the full, equitable, and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, people of African descent, women, youth, and other people in vulnerable situations in national planning and decision-making structures;**

(f) Deepening inclusive support for indigenous peoples and local communities, **including women-led and youth-led organizations;**

9 bis. Urges the secretariat of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund and relevant agencies to conduct a mid-term review of the operations of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund specifically focusing on its gender equality commitments, and requests the Subsidiary Body on Implementation to prepare the terms of reference for this review, ensuring alignment with Target 23 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

10 bis. Requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Council of the Global Environment Facility, to commission an independent mid-term gender review of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund by [2028], evaluating the fund's effectiveness in implementing gender-responsive financing, tracking the direct allocation of resources to women-led organizations, indigenous women, and local community women groups, and assessing the utilization of gender-disaggregated data in project reporting, with a view to presenting findings and actionable recommendations to the Conference of the Parties at its [nineteenth] meeting;

IV. Methodology

8. The following sources shall be considered in the development of the four-year framework:

(c) Pertinent assessments conducted under the two Protocols, including the outcomes of the fifth assessment and review of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the midterm evaluation of the implementation plan and the capacity-building action plan for the Protocol; **and the recommendations from the mid-term review of the Gender Plan of Action 2023-2030;**



Item 8: Synthetic biology: thematic action plan to support capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology and knowledge-sharing

CBD/SBI/7/8

Key Messages

The implementation of the thematic action plan on synthetic biology should contribute to strengthening national capacities, governance frameworks and international cooperation while remaining fully consistent with the objectives and principles of the Convention. Given the evolving nature of synthetic biology and the uncertainties surrounding some of its applications, implementation of the thematic action plan should be guided by the precautionary approach. Capacity-building efforts should prioritize strengthening national and regional capacities, enabling Parties to determine their own priorities and approaches in accordance with national circumstances.

Effective implementation will also require adequate, predictable and timely financial resources, together with strengthened international cooperation, to ensure that Parties, Indigenous People, local communities, women, youth and relevant stakeholders can build the institutional, technical and governance capacities necessary to address synthetic biology in a manner that supports the three objectives of the Convention and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.



Textual Proposals

III. Recommendation

2. The Subsidiary Body on Implementation may wish to adopt a recommendation along the following lines:

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation

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

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decisions 15/8 of 19 December 2022 and 16/21 of 1 November 2024,

1. Invites Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth organizations and other relevant stakeholders to use, on a voluntary basis and in line with their identified needs and priorities, the thematic action plan to support capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology and knowledge-sharing in the context of synthetic biology, **ensuring that it is consistent with the precautionary approach**, for the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

3. Invites Parties to consider the actions contained in the thematic action plan in the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans; **in accordance with national priorities and the precautionary approach.**

5. Urges Parties, and invites other Governments and relevant organizations, to make resources available to support the implementation of the thematic action plan; **by providing new, additional, adequate, predictable and timely financial resources to support the effective implementation of the thematic action plan.**



Item 10 Capacity-building and development and technical and scientific cooperation: Progress report on the implementation of the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development and the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism

CBD/SBI/7/10

Key Messages

Implementation of the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development and the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism should promote institutional strengthening, knowledge exchange and policy coherence, while ensuring the full, and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women and youth throughout the identification of capacity needs, programme design, implementation and evaluation. Strengthening regional cooperation, recognizing diverse knowledge systems and embedding capacity-building within formal and informal education are also critical to achieving transformative change.

The recommendations are grounded in COP [Decision 15/8](#), which established the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development and its guiding principles.



Textual Proposals

IV. Recommendation

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

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation

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

The Conference of the Parties

II - Technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer

17. Invites United Nations entities, relevant international organizations, development agencies, research institutions, academia, the private sector and other stakeholders to work actively with and support the support centres and the Global Coordination Entity, **ensuring the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women and youth.**

17bis. Encourages Parties, the subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres, the Global Coordination Entity and relevant organizations to ensure that technical and scientific cooperation and capacity-building activities are implemented with the full and effective participation of Indigenous People and local communities, women and youth, including through the co-design of programmes, identification of capacity needs, joint research, knowledge exchange and the development of technologies, in line with decision 15/8.



***Item 11 of Clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management:
Progress report on the implementation of the knowledge
management strategy
CBD/SBI/7/11***

Key Messages

The clearing-house mechanism and the knowledge management strategy are essential to support the implementation, monitoring and review of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework by facilitating equitable access to information, knowledge exchange and technical and scientific cooperation. Building on Decision 16/9 A and B, implementation should continue to ensure the effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women and youth representatives in the implementation, capacity-building and review of the programme of work. Maintaining these references in the draft decision will strengthen inclusive and participatory knowledge systems and contribute to more equitable and effective implementation of the Framework.

August 2026



Textual Proposals

IV. Recommendations

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

The Conference of Parties,

Recalling its decisions 16/9 A and B of 1 November 2024,

2. Reiterates the need for continued implementation by Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, **women and youth representatives**, relevant organizations and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to achieve the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism and the knowledge management strategy;

4. Invites the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres and the Global Coordination Entity of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism **and, as appropriate, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth representatives and relevant initiatives and organizations**, to include work to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism and the knowledge management strategy in their programmes of work;

7. Invites the **regional and subregional technical and scientific** cooperation support centres, **indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth representatives**, and relevant organizations to collaborate and to share information with the Secretariat in order to facilitate the review of that area of work at the nineteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;



Item 11: Mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors
CBD/SBI/7/12

Key Messages

Parties, Governments and subnational and local governments, with the support of international and other relevant organizations, as well as the business and financial sectors, as appropriate, need to undertake biodiversity mainstreaming, as reflected in the Framework, in a manner supportive of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, in particular to enable mainstreaming at all levels of government and society, with a view to fostering the full and effective contributions of women, youth, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society organizations and stakeholders, within and across all sectors, in an inclusive manner. In particular those related to the relevant targets of the Framework, and also including decision [15/4](#), following its tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming, including the sectors mentioned in decision [14/3](#) (energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing) and decision [XIII/3](#) (agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, and tourism), respecting self-determined national priorities.

The document, CBD/SBI/7/12, reflecting mainstreaming approaches in national reports the reports suggest that mainstreaming efforts remain uneven across sectors and are generally more advanced within environmental planning systems than in wider macroeconomic, production or development policy frameworks and many initiatives remain focused on policy development, awareness-raising and voluntary approaches, with comparatively fewer reports providing evidence of fully operationalized disclosure, monitoring and accountability systems across sectors and supply chains.

When biodiversity considerations are mainstreamed into productive sectors without gender-responsive safeguards, existing structural inequalities are often exacerbated. For example, in agricultural and forestry mainstreaming strategies, regulatory shifts or incentive mechanisms (such as payments for ecosystem services) frequently fail to account for informal land tenure systems. Because women globally hold significantly less formal land titling than men, gender-blind mainstreaming can inadvertently exclude women land-stewards from financial incentives and decision-making rights.

To operationalize a true "whole-of-government" approach, future programming must transition from passive coordination to legally binding inter-ministerial frameworks. This requires national biodiversity action plans to explicitly cross-reference and align with national gender policies, establishing shared accountability mechanisms, joint budgeting lines, and synchronized monitoring frameworks

Textual Proposals

V. Elements of a recommendation

44. In the light of the information provided above, the Subsidiary Body may wish to recommend that, at its seventeenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision¹⁰ along the following lines.

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decision 16/13 of 1 November 2024, in which it recognized that the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework captured biodiversity mainstreaming and provided a wide-range of options for mainstreaming biodiversity,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the submissions provided by Parties, other Governments and relevant convention secretariats, organizations and institutions and other stakeholders pursuant to decision 16/13, and notes the progress made in mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors, as described in the seventh national reports of Parties and the progress report prepared by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, **while emphasizing the need to systematically incorporate gender-responsive indicators and sex-disaggregated data within national reporting frameworks to accurately assess the impact of sectoral mainstreaming on indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth;**
2. Recognizes the importance of continuing efforts to facilitate the exchange of good practices, tools, mechanisms, guidance and relevant solutions related to biodiversity mainstreaming in support of the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, **and encourages the integration of gender-responsive tools, budgeting, indicators and rights-based approaches within these exchanged instruments;**
3. Encourages Parties, in accordance with national circumstances, to continue to strengthen efforts to integrate biodiversity considerations into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral policies, plans, programmes and decision-making processes, including through whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches, **while ensuring the full, equitable, and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth in cross-sectoral governance and planning bodies;**

3 bis. Invites Parties to enhance the accountability of cross-sectoral mainstreaming efforts by embedding mandatory sex-disaggregated data collection and gender-specific impact assessments into national biodiversity monitoring systems, ensuring that the integration of biodiversity into economic portfolios actively supports the implementation of the Gender Plan of Action under the Convention;

Item 13: Communication, education and public awareness: Progress report on actions towards aligning the programme of work on communication, education and public awareness with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and draft global plan of action for education on biodiversity
CBD/SBI/7/13

Key Messages

Communication, Education, and Public Awareness (CEPA) are not neutral delivery systems. Access to environmental data, scientific literacy, and educational platforms is deeply divided along gender and socioeconomic lines. If the draft Global Plan of Action for Education on Biodiversity defaults to a gender-blind framework, it will perpetuate structural inequalities, exclude frontline conservationists, and undermine the 2050 Vision of living in harmony with nature.

The Global Plan of Action for Education on Biodiversity provides an opportunity to strengthen biodiversity education, foster behavioural change and support whole-of-society approaches through formal, non-formal and informal education. Its implementation should integrate a human rights-based, gender-responsive approach. The meaningful and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women and youth is fundamental to ensure that biodiversity education reflects diverse knowledge systems, values and lived experiences.

While there is no mention on AI, perhaps it is important to take note of the same. Within the framework of Communication, Education, and Public Awareness (CEPA), in future, if there possible may be the the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI), it possibly could create a critical tension. While AI can scale biodiversity messaging, it also poses unprecedented risks to information integrity. Applying the precautionary principle to AI in environmental communication means that where an information technology creates a risk of severe or irreversible damage to public trust, scientific consensus, or local conservation governance, the lack of full technical certainty should not postpone protective guardrails. This would be highly relevant to the work of Article 8(j), as AI scrapers ingest vast quantities of public data, including undocumented or sensitive ecological practices belonging to indigenous peoples and local communities. This knowledge is often repackaged by AI systems without context, credit, or benefit-sharing, violating Target 22 and Target 23 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF).



Textual Proposals

III. Recommendation

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

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation

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 16/10 of 1 November 2024,

5. Requests the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Informal Advisory Committee on Communication, Education and Public Awareness, to gather and incorporate additional inputs from Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, **women and youth** and relevant stakeholders in order to strengthen the global plan of action, **ensuring the full, equitable, and effective participation of indigenous women, local community women groups, and gender experts in this consultative process;**

7 bis. Urges Parties, and requests the Executive Secretary, to apply a precautionary approach to the deployment of artificial intelligence and automated content generation technologies within communication, education, and public awareness initiatives, ensuring that these systems are subject to strict scientific verification, do not exploit or misappropriate traditional knowledge without Free, Prior, and Informed Consent, and incorporate transparent data-lineage and watermarking protocols to prevent the spread of environmental misinformation;



For more information on CBD SBSTTA-28:

[Official meeting.page](#)

Recommendations can be found on the SBI-7 webpage

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