CBD SBSTTA-26 agenda item 3 and SBI-4 agenda item 10:

TNC and WWF suggestions on Mainstreaming Biodiversity Within and Across Sectors to Achieve the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

TNC and WWF call for the Parties to the CBD to ramp up ambition and efforts in mainstreaming biodiversity, and not lose focus on this critical issue. Biodiversity mainstreaming, the integration of biodiversity considerations into all sectoral and cross-sectoral decision-making processes, must be prioritized by all Parties and other non-state actors if we are to achieve the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) 2030 targets.

In the CBD/SBI/4/13 document on the Long-term Strategic Approach to Mainstreaming Biodiversity (LTAM), the CBD Secretariat notes that attention to biodiversity mainstreaming has significantly waned in recent months. Yet, with biodiversity still in steep decline, mainstreaming is more important than ever, as underlined by Parties at COP15 through key mainstreaming commitments in the GBF. **We thus urge Parties and stakeholders to voice their support for and work together to develop a robust biodiversity mainstreaming agenda under the CBD.**

The draft document CBD/SBI/4/13 recommends that COP16 “decides that the long-term strategic approach for mainstreaming biodiversity is fully reflected in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,” thereby discontinuing the development of the LTAM. The GBF includes many elements and targets critical for mainstreaming biodiversity; however, there is a pressing need for enhanced clarity, benchmarks, and guidance to support Parties in developing and implementing effective national and sectoral mainstreaming actions plans. Furthermore, such support is critical for facilitating global mainstreaming actions.

SBSTTA-26 and SBI-4 are pivotal moments to ramp up CBD ambition on mainstreaming and design a robust and impactful agenda that will support the delivery of the critical mainstreaming-related elements of the GBF.

**SBSTTA AGENDA ITEM 3**

We call on **SBSTTA-26** to propose to COP16 to:

1. **Disaggregate by sectors the proposed binary indicator 14.3** for Target 14. As described in document CBD/SBSTTA/REC/25/1, this indicator should be disaggregated by sectors, such as those identified in COP Decisions 13/3 and 14/3 and the GBF: agriculture, forestry, fisheries, tourism, health, infrastructure, energy and mining, manufacturing and processing, and finance.

2. **Launch an expert-led process to develop sufficient mainstreaming indicator(s), including a headline indicator for Target 14.** A binary indicator cannot sufficiently track progress in terms of mainstreaming outcomes. Additional work is needed to develop metrics on the extent of
biodiversity integration within key sectors, the effectiveness of enhanced sectoral and cross-sector policies and legislation, and the adoption of sustainable practices across society and businesses.

**SBI-4 AGENDA ITEM 10**

We urge SBI to recommend to COP16 a strong CBD agenda on mainstreaming, with clear linkages with relevant MEAs, multilateral organizations, processes and bodies. SBI-4 should define this agenda’s critical building blocks. A prominent and sustained mainstreaming agenda under the CBD should include:

1. **Supporting Parties to adequately integrate and implement mainstreaming elements in their NBSAPs** and, in particular, developing national targets, plans and strategies on biodiversity mainstreaming in key productive sectors (those defined in COP Decisions 13/3 and 14/3 and the GBF). Document [CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/15](https://www.cbd.int/doc参会士/sbstta/26/inf/15.pdf) identifies significant gaps in existing guidance that do not cover several key sectors (energy, industry and fashion) and underline that more work is required in dealing with synergies and trade-offs. Additional guidance is required in other areas such as trade, on how to produce baseline assessments for specific sectors, and on designing mainstreaming strategies and plans. We suggest that Parties request the CBD Secretariat further assess gaps on guidance related with mainstreaming and work with relevant multilateral organizations and stakeholders to address the identified gaps.

2. **Facilitating the development and adoption of global targets, strategies, and action plans for the transition of key productive sectors for biodiversity mainstreaming.** This will require working with relevant multilateral agencies and bodies and consultation with all relevant actors, ensuring that the mainstreaming process is led by the relevant multilateral bodies of specific sectors. Those efforts should not replace but build on, and engage with, relevant existing global processes.

3. **Integrating mainstreaming into resource mobilization discussions, decisions and plans.** Mainstreaming needs to be more clearly integrated into the ongoing resource mobilization discussions. By addressing subsidies, policies and practices that harm biodiversity, countries will lower their investment needs to conserve, protect and restore nature. At the same time, sustainable practices and innovative nature positive incentives in sectors offer pathways for scaled deployment of nature finance. Biodiversity funding and finance should support transformational policies that address mainstreaming needs.