

List of Key Initiatives and Partnerships Supporting the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Brief Description	Purpose and Services Provided	Contact Information
INITIATIVES		
Bio-Bridge Initiative (BBI)		
<p>The Bio-Bridge Initiative (BBI) was established in 2014 at COP 12 to enhance technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer under the Convention with a view to supporting the effective implementation of the Convention and its Protocols. In 2020, the Republic of Korea provided additional funding to support BBI activities until 2025.</p>	<p>Under the second phase, BBI aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Further develop and improve the matchmaking web platform and the BBI website established during the previous phase of the Initiative; ▪ Support the operationalization of regional help desks to support and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation among Parties; ▪ Provide and manage seed funding support to selected strategic technical and scientific cooperation and technology projects; ▪ Facilitate knowledge exchange and access to relevant technical expertise and resources, including by establishing an interactive database on scientific and technological cooperation; ▪ Further develop strategic partnerships with relevant organizations, networks and donors to support technical and scientific cooperation among Parties; ▪ Implement outreach and stakeholder engagement activities to promote technical and scientific cooperation in the field of biodiversity, including through the organization of round tables, science forums, and technology and innovation expos. 	<p>https://www.cbd.int/biobridge/</p> <p>Capacity-Building and Knowledge Management Unit, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity</p> <p>biobridge@cbd.int</p>
Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative (FERI)		
<p>The Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative (FERI) was established in 2014 at COP 12 under the auspices of the COP Presidency of the Republic of</p>	<p>The Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative supports ecosystem restoration activities under the Convention in line with COP decisions by strengthening the capacity for developing countries and countries with economies in transition to plan and undertake ecosystem restoration</p>	<p>https://www.cbd.int/restoration/feri/; https://www.cbd-feri.org/</p>

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<p>Korea. The Initiative is supported by the Korea Forest Service and implemented by the Secretariat to support ecosystem restoration activities in line with COP decisions and relevant initiatives to contribute to the achievement of the global goals and targets related to ecosystem restoration.</p>	<p>activities, as well as profiling, supporting and enhancing restoration actions.</p> <p>In this context, the Initiative delivers activities under four main pillars:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Informing the design of restoration-related targets under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and status of ecosystem degradation; 2. National and regional engagement 3. Knowledge products and tools 4. Communication and outreach <p>In 2022, a Massive Open Online Course on ecosystem restoration was provided with UNDP to over 17K people including government representatives, and remains available as a self-paced course.</p>	<p>Biodiversity Science, Policy and Governance Unit, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity</p> <p>feri@cbd.int</p>
Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI)		
<p>SOI is a capacity-building programme established in 2014 under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to support countries in their efforts to achieve the marine and coastal biodiversity-related targets. It provides a platform for capacity development to help address the needs and challenges of Parties and facilitate the exchange of knowledge between experienced marine managers, local practitioners, policymakers, knowledge generators and community leaders. Its activities have to date been implemented with financial support provided by</p>	<p>SOI aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote a balance between sustainable use and conservation, and the promotion of flexible and diverse approaches; ▪ Identify and share best practices, facilitating information sharing, and learning from experiences; ▪ Create partnerships that can provide for targeted capacity-building, training, technical assistance and learning exchange; ▪ Provide for two-way communication among policymakers, scientific communities and local stakeholders; and ▪ Facilitate the provision of guidance and guidelines to help achieve global goals and targets for biodiversity 	<p>https://www.cbd.int/soi/</p> <p>Biodiversity Science, Policy and Governance Unit, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity</p>

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governments of Japan, France and the Republic of Korea.		
Peace and Biodiversity Dialogue Initiative (PBDI)		
<p>The Peace and Biodiversity Dialogue Initiative (PBDI) was launched by the Republic of Korea, as President of the twelfth meeting of Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The PBDI aims to support Parties to the Convention on the implementation of Goal 1.3 of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas to “establish and strengthen regional networks, transboundary protected areas and collaboration between neighbouring protected areas across national boundaries”.</p>	<p>Through the PBDI, Parties to the CBD can share knowledge and best practices in transboundary cooperation. They may also wish to strengthen existing cooperation mechanisms or develop new ones with the facilitation of the SCBD. The objectives of the PBDI are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Showcase the value of Transboundary conservation areas (TBCAs) and their conservation benefits of biodiversity, especially how conservation also helps alleviating conflict; ▪ Update information on transboundary conservation complexes in the world including in areas that could be established as TBCAs; ▪ Catalyze the creation of TBCAs and strengthen existing ones in a number of regions, giving priority to areas declared as UNESCO World Heritage Sites; ▪ Organize small workshops with three or four countries to explore opportunities of furthering their transboundary collaboration, and possibilities, including through partners, to step up political hype; ▪ Disseminate Best Practice Guidelines, Code of Conduct on Trans Frontiers Conservation Complexes to facilitate their wider acceptance and application; and <p>Facilitate the exchange of data and information, provide outside expertise, capacity building as well as technical assistance for planning and implementing TBCAs.</p>	<p>cbd.int/peace/about/</p> <p>Biodiversity Science, Policy and Governance Unit, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity</p>
Nature for Health (N4H)		

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<p>N4H is a global initiative working nationally to prevent pandemics and related health risks by strengthening the environmental aspects of One Health.</p>	<p>N4H is run by a consortium of partners, including the Convention on Biological Diversity.</p> <p>The activities of the initiative are oriented at providing financial and technical support to countries on the implementation of the One Health approach.</p> <p>The initiative will have several national projects over a period of 5 years, through which, countries will be supported in identifying linkages between various sectors and in considering a One Health approach to prevent future pandemics.</p>	<p>United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) info@nature4health.net</p>
<p>Satoyama Initiative</p>		
<p>The Satoyama Initiative is an international initiative that aims to realize societies in harmony with nature through conservation and the advancement of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS). The initiative promotes the sustainable use of biological resources and proper maintenance of biodiversity so that human societies can enjoy a stable supply of various natural assets and ecosystem services well into the future.</p> <p>The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) is the primary mechanism for the implementation of the Satoyama Initiative. IPSI has over 300 partners from diverse sectors in all regions of the world.</p>	<p>IPSI supports its members and other partners to achieve the following objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase knowledge and understanding of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes that are addressed by the Satoyama Initiative 2. Address the direct and underlying causes responsible for the decline or loss of biological and cultural diversity as well as ecological and socio-economic services from socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes 3. Enhance benefits from socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes 4. Enhance the human, institutional and sustainable financial capacities for the implementation of the Satoyama Initiative, including in particular to ensure the effectiveness of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative. <p>The Ninth Global Conference of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI-9) will be held in July 2023. At IPSI-9, the members will discuss the IPSI’s roadmap toward achieving the KMGBF and adopt a revised IPSI Plan of Action which identify the direction and concrete actions for the implementation of the KMGBF by IPSI.</p>	<p>https://satoyama-initiative.org/</p> <p>United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS) isi@unu.edu</p>

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The IPSI Secretariat is hosted by UNU-IAS.		
FAO Forest Resource Assessment Initiative		
<p>Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) is an initiative led by FAO, which provides essential information for understanding the extent of forest resources, their condition, management and uses.</p> <p>The ongoing assessment, FRA 2025, examines the status of, and trends in, more than 60 forest-related variables in 236 countries and territories in the period 1990–2025. FRA 2025 data are collected using commonly agreed terms and definitions through a transparent, traceable reporting process and a well-established network of officially nominated national correspondents that covers 179 countries and territories.</p>	<p>FRA contributes to both GBF Target 2 and GBF Target 10 via online platform and increased reporting frequency, and well-established national correspondent network.</p> <p>In relation to Target 2, data on forest degradation was collected in FRA 2020. A new reporting table on forest restoration has been added to FRA 2025. There is a potential to develop more variables related to forest restoration.</p> <p>As for Target 10, FAO’s FRA is the custodian agency of SDG Indicator 15.2.1 (sustainable forest management). Five sub-indicators were also established to measure progress towards the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable forest management.</p>	<p>https://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/</p> <p>Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) fra@fao.org</p>
Amazon Initiative		
<p>This is a flagship initiative developed in 2021 by the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) as a bank-wide program to support regenerative activities in the Amazon Basin. It is funded by Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Spain, Belgium, and the Green Climate Fund. The</p>	<p>The initiative mobilizes public and private resources to stimulate development models and accelerate the accomplishment of the SDGs in the Amazonian communities and territories. Through the Amazon Initiative, the IDB is supporting Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Suriname, incorporating regenerative activities in the Amazon Basin. A number of projects have been designed and approved by the IDB to promote the conservation and restoration of tropical forests in the region. These include:</p>	<p>https://cloud.mail.iadb.org/IDBAmazonInitiative</p> <p>Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) Amazon-Initiative@iadb.org</p>

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<p>Initiative builds on four pillars: bioeconomy, land use, forestry and sustainable livestock, human capital development, and sustainable cities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project supporting the conservation and restoration of the natural and cultural capital of Ciudad Blanca in Mosquitia forests of Honduras ▪ Project support the development of science, technology and innovation to protect the biodiversity of the Amazon Basin ▪ Amazonia Regenerate Accelerator <p>Germany and the Netherlands have also provided support to IDB's Amazon Initiative with a strong focus on indigenous peoples and local communities empowerment.</p>	
International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators		
<p>The international initiative for the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators was established in 2002 through decision VI/5, in response to the mandate from decision V/5.</p> <p>In 2018, decision 14/6 adopted an updated plan of action 2018-2030 for the international initiative on the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators.</p>	<p>The Convention's cross-cutting initiative on the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitor pollinator decline, its causes and its impact on pollination services ▪ Address the lack of taxonomic information on pollinators ▪ Assess the economic value of pollination and the economic impact of the decline of pollination services <p>Promote the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of pollinator diversity in agriculture and related ecosystems</p>	<p>https://www.cbd.int/agro/pollinator.shtml</p> <p>Biodiversity Science, Policy and Governance Unit, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity</p>
International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity		
<p>The international initiative for the conservation and sustainable use of soil biodiversity was established in 2006 through decision VIII/23, in response to the mandate from decision VI/5.</p> <p>In 2022, decision 15/28 adopted an updated plan of action (2020–2030) for the international initiative for the conservation and</p>	<p>The Convention's cross-cutting initiative for the conservation and sustainable use of soil biodiversity aims to increase the recognition of the essential services provided by soil biodiversity across all production systems and its relation to land management, to share information, and to increase public awareness, education and capacity-building.</p>	<p>https://www.cbd.int/agro/soil.shtml</p> <p>Biodiversity Science, Policy and Governance Unit, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity</p>

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sustainable use of soil biodiversity.		
PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS		
GEF Enabling Activities for Biodiversity Planning, Finance, and Reporting		
<p>The GEF Early Action Support Initiative was launched in June 2022 by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) during the fourth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. It is co-administrated by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in collaboration with the CBD Secretariat and the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre.</p>	<p>This global initiative provides global and technical support to 138-GEF eligible countries to help fast-track readiness and early actions to implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework by providing financial and technical support eligible Parties in their work to review and align their NBSAPs, including the national targets with the Global Biodiversity Framework; enhance policy and institutional coherence; strengthen the national monitoring systems; and define biodiversity finance gaps and identify opportunities for resource mobilization.</p>	<p>www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/10943</p> <p>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</p> <p>United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)</p>
Global Projects under its Enabling Activity Window of the GEF		
<p>The Global Environmental Facility (GEF), under its Enabling Activity window is supporting three global projects that support the development, financing, and reporting of NBSAPs to fulfill the commitments of Parties to the CBD. This technical and financial support programme is administrated by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations</p>	<p>The GEF Enabling Activities encompass three global initiatives, and their implementation, should be viewed as synergistic and complementary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GEF 7 Umbrella Programme on GBF Early Action Support ▪ GEF 8 Umbrella Programme to Support Development of Biodiversity Finance Plans ▪ GEF 8 Umbrella Programme to Support NBSAP Update and 7th National Report <p>Together, these initiatives provide strategic support for 138 GEF-eligible countries to act towards achieving the Kunming – Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.</p>	<p>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</p> <p>United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)</p>

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<p>Development Programme (UNDP) in collaboration with the CBD Secretariat and the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre to advance early action on the Global Biodiversity Framework this decade.</p>		
<p>Science, Technology and Innovation Cooperation in ACP regions (STIC-ACP) under the ACP MEAs programme</p>		
<p>The ACP MEAs programme is a multi-year, multi-country partnership programme, which established in 2009 with the support of the UNEP Law Division to help 79 countries in Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific regions to effectively comply with and implement a number of MEAs. The third phase of the programme (ACP MEAs 3) includes a component to support integrated capacity development and technical and scientific cooperation to effectively implement the KMGBF.</p>	<p>ACP MEAs 3 focuses on the following key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved enforcement of and compliance with MEAs ▪ Improved ACP countries capacities for the management of coasts and oceans in line with the related regional seas conventions, and ▪ Enhanced mainstreaming of biodiversity and of the sound management of chemicals and waste in agriculture in ACP countries in line with related MEAs <p>Under the biodiversity cluster, the programme focuses on specific activities such as strengthening national capacities to implement the MEAs, prepare for contributions to decision making processes, and develop and implement national biodiversity strategies and actions plans; undertaking assessments and training stakeholder groups on key issues of compliance.</p> <p>Through an ongoing assessment at the regional levels, the initiative aims to enable countries in the three regions to map available opportunities and capacities on technical and scientific cooperation through integrated approaches, creation of expert networks and partnerships with academic and policy institutions and enhance the implementation science, technology and innovation initiatives at regional and national levels.</p>	<p>www.acpmeas.com</p> <p>Environment Policy, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)</p>
<p>Building Capacity Related to Multilateral Environmental Agreements in African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP MEAs 3)</p>		

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<p>The EU-funded ACP MEAs 3 programme aims to enhance sound biodiversity and agrochemical management at both field and policy levels in African, Caribbean and Pacific countries. ACP MEAs 3 promotes agroecological practices, such as agroforestry, mixed crop-livestock systems, crop rotation, that can help farmers to increase the levels of biodiversity in their fields, enhance natural control measures of pests and diseases and transition to more climate-resilient farming systems.</p> <p>The programme contributes to strengthening environmental governance by mainstreaming biodiversity into agricultural policies, plans and programmes at national, regional and global levels. Capacity building activities support the implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), in particular the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions (BRS) and, indirectly, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).</p>	<p>ACP MEAs 3 works at the national, regional and global levels and involves regional organizations to ensure the scale-out of successful approaches.</p> <p>National level – Implementing the programme in six focus countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Output 1: Enhanced integration of measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the sound management of chemicals in agricultural policies. ▪ Output 2: Enhanced field implementation of these measures in ACP countries. <p>Regional level – Scaling out the best policy initiatives and practices from the six focus countries to 25 ACP countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Output 3: Enhanced regional collaboration and dissemination of best policies and practices across ACP countries. <p>Global level – From national to regional to global governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Output 4: Strengthened implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and synergies with the other target conventions through better governance and knowledge on biodiversity mainstreaming at the global level. <p>In the framework of the ACP-MEAs 3 programme, FAO in collaboration with the CBD Secretariat, is organizing a series of regional information webinars to unpack the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework with a focus on the targets related to agricultural biodiversity.</p>	<p>https://www.fao.org/in-action/building-capacity-environmental-agreements/overview/en/</p> <p>Plant Production and Protection Division (NSP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) NSP-Director@fao.org</p>

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Sustainable Wildlife Management (SWM) Programme		
<p>The SWM Programme is an initiative of the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS) and is funded by the European Union with co-funding from the French Facility for Global Environment and the French Development Agency.</p> <p>It is implemented through a consortium partnership, which includes the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD), and the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS).</p>	<p>The SWM Programme supports sustainable wildlife management activities under the Convention in line with COP decision 15/23 on sustainable wildlife management.</p> <p>The SWM Programme supports the co-development and piloting of eight innovative and scalable models of participatory wildlife management using a holistic and community-based approach in 15 ACP countries.</p> <p>Those models aim at conserving wildlife and ecosystems, while securing the access to and use of sustainable sources of food and livelihoods (including wildlife based) for IPLCs across a variety of socio-ecosystems. By promoting active community involvement and leadership in the management of natural resources they rely on, those models also explore alternative approaches to protected areas, including OECMs, as well as innovative and culturally sensitive approaches to the development and uptake (e.g. behaviour change approaches) of sources of proteins and incomes that can effectively act as alternatives to wildmeat.</p>	<p>https://www.swm-programme.info</p> <p>Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS)</p> <p>info@acp.int</p>
Co-operation for the Convention on Biological Diversity Project (CO-OP4CBD)		
<p>The project was launched in 2022 with funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe research and innovation programme and will run until 2026.</p>	<p>The overall aim of the CO-OP4CBD project is to enhance coordination of EU support to advance the implementation of the CBD, through a more effective use of existing expertise and initiatives. This will lead to greater coherence in the ways in which the EU, its Member States and associated countries identify and draw on available expertise, improved advice, and support to a range of CBD processes, and a more coordinated and cooperative approach in the engagement of experts in supporting implementation of other intergovernmental agreements and processes. The CO-OP4CBD work packages include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WP1: Mapping the landscape of expertise for technical and scientific cooperation 	<p>www.coop4cbd.eu</p> <p>UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)</p> <p>info@unep-wcmc.org</p> <p>Fondation pour la recherche sur la biodiversité</p> <p>secretariat@fondationbiodiversite.fr</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WP2: Engaging expertise in CBD processes ▪ WP3: Supporting monitoring, reporting and review ▪ WP4: Supporting technical and scientific cooperation ▪ WP5: Communication, dissemination and exploitation <p>WP6: Coordination, management and identification of synergies related to intergovernmental processes and decision-making processes</p>	
FUNDS		
Japan Biodiversity Fund		
<p>The Japan Biodiversity Fund (JBF) was established by the Government of Japan in 2010 at COP10 to support the implementation of the Nagoya Biodiversity Outcomes. Since its establishment, JBF has supported a wide array of activities implemented by the Secretariat to the Convention and by external partners to a tune of approximately sixty million USD (5 billion Japanese Yen).</p>	<p>The JBF provides support to developing country Parties to strengthen their capacity to fulfill their commitments under the Convention. Its goals include supporting developing country Parties to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF); ▪ Revise and align their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs) with the KMGBF; and <p>Strengthen their capacity to implement the Convention and its Protocols.</p>	<p>www.cbd.int/jbf/</p> <p>Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity</p>
COALITIONS		
High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People (HAC 2.0)		
<p>The High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People (HAC 2.0) is an intergovernmental group of 118 countries, co-chaired by Costa Rica and France and by the United Kingdom as Ocean co-chair. The HAC Secretariat is based in Washington and co-hosted by the Global Environment</p>	<p>The goal of HAC 2.0 is to contribute to the delivery of Target 3 of Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework to protect or conserve at least 30% of the planet's land and ocean by 2030 (i.e., 30x30 target) by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthening political engagement ▪ Providing information sharing and capacity-building ▪ Matchmaking technical assistance with required needs ▪ Matchmaking funding with members' needs 	<p>www.hacfornatureandpeople.org</p> <p>Global Environment Facility (GEF)</p> <p>World Resources Institute</p>

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<p>Facility and the World Resources Institute.</p> <p>HAC 2.0 works closely with the Global Ocean Alliance and the Leaders' Pledge for Nature.</p>		
Global Ocean Alliance (GOA)		
<p>This is a 73-country strong alliance, led by the UK. It works closely with HAC 2.0 and the Leaders' Pledge for Nature.</p>	<p>The purpose of GOA is to contribute to the achievement of Target 3 of Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, with a focus on protecting at least 30% of the global ocean in Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) by 2030</p>	<p>www.gov.uk/government/topical-events/global-ocean-alliance-30by30-initiative/about</p> <p>Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs</p> <p>InternationalMarine@defra.gov.uk</p>
SIDS Coalition for Nature		
<p>The SIDS Coalition for Nature was launched at high level during COP15. It includes Coalition is today gathering a total of 27 countries.</p> <p>SIDS: Bahamas, Belize, Cabo Verde, Comoros, Dominican Republic, Guinea Bissau, Kiribati, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Samoa, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.</p> <p>Friends of the Coalition: Denmark, Germany, France, Japan Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom.</p>	<p>The Coalition's Call for Action highlights 3 gap-bridging priorities for strategic partnerships in order for SIDS to be able to successfully implement the agreed ambitious biodiversity targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increasing SIDS' access to concessional finance and mobilizing private investment and financing solutions for biodiversity conservation. ▪ Supporting SIDS' technical cooperation, technological transfer, environmental data management capacities; ▪ Accelerating biodiversity mainstreaming across sectors and synergies amid Conventions. 	<p>https://sidscoalitionfornature.org/</p> <p>SIDS Coalition for Nature</p> <p>secretariat@sidscoalitionfornature.org</p>
Quadripartite for One Health		

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<p>A group of 4 organisations that work together in promoting the One Health approach. Members of the quadripartite are: FAO, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH)</p>	<p>Ensuring a One Health approach is essential for progress to anticipate, prevent, detect and control diseases that spread between animals and humans, tackle AMR, ensure food safety, prevent environment-related human and animal health threats, as well as combatting many other challenges. A One Health approach is also critical for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).</p> <p>The Quadripartite has been playing a central role in promoting and coordinating a global One Health approach. To further support countries and governments putting the One Health approach into practice, the Quadripartite partners have developed a Join Plan of Action.</p> <p>The quadripartite partners work together to promote health systemically through the One Health approach.</p>	<p>https://www.who.int/teams/one-health-initiative/</p> <p>World Health Organization (WHO) OneHealthInitiative@who.int</p>
<p>CAMPAIGNS</p>		
<p>UN Decade on Ecosystem of Restoration</p>		
<p>The UN Decade is building a strong, broad-based global movement to ramp up restoration and put the world on track for a sustainable future.</p> <p>Led by the United Nations Environment Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the initiative includes building political momentum for restoration as well as thousands of initiatives on the ground.</p> <p>The UN Decade runs from 2021 through 2030, which is also the deadline for the Sustainable</p>	<p>The goal of the UN Decade is to prevent, halt and reverse the degradation of ecosystems worldwide. All ecosystem types are included in this goal: forests, grasslands, croplands, wetlands, savannahs, other terrestrial and inland water ecosystems, marine and coastal ecosystems and urban environments. The UN Decade will help build a global movement to accelerate progress on goals in the framework related to restoration.</p> <p>FAO, as co-lead of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and two of the respective Task Forces, on Monitoring and on Best Practices, is the custodian of Target 2 of the KMGBF. To support the monitoring and reporting of areas under restoration FAO has convened a Working Group within the Task Force on Monitoring, including key organizations and partners on restoration monitoring and reporting. A Framework for Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring (FERM) has been developed to build up a global spatially explicit database on areas under restoration for</p>	<p>https://www.decadeonrestoration.org/ https://ferm.fao.org/</p> <p>United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)</p> <p>Framework for Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring (FERM), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)</p>

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Development Goals and the timeline scientists have identified as the last chance to prevent catastrophic climate change.	consistently and transparently monitoring and reporting on all the elements under Target 2 as well as aligning with reporting on the progress of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.	
PARTNERSHIPS		
NBSAP Accelerator Partnership		
The NBSAP Accelerator Partnership is a coalition of Parties, organizations and stakeholders, spearheaded by Colombia and Germany, established to channel support for the accelerated implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework through high-quality National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)	<p>The Accelerator Partnership aims to support governments and relevant stakeholders to accelerate the implementation of ambitious NBSAPs by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supporting country-led NBSAP development and implementation processes and project preparation, implementation, review and reporting processes ▪ Developing technical and institutional capacity of government agencies and organizations to implement, monitor and report progress through the establishment of a matchmaking service and resource mobilization support ▪ Enabling access to finance to accelerate implementation through direct support provided to Parties to strengthen their institutional capacity and address systemic barriers to implementation ▪ Providing support through a knowledge management support service and help desk services to facilitate the sharing of knowledge and provide tools to enhance and accelerate NBSAP implementation 	<p>https://nbsapaccelerator.org/</p> <p>Biodiversity and Land, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)</p> <p>Global Nature for Development (NFD) Program, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</p> <p>Capacity-Building and Knowledge Management Unit, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity</p>
Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW)		
The CPW is a voluntary international partnership, comprising of 13 international organizations (CBD, CITES, CMS; CIC, CIFOR, FAO, IIED, IUCN, IIFB, IUFRO, TRAFFIC, UNEP,	<p>The CPW delivers its mission through five thematic objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support countries to ensure that the use and trade of wildlife is legal, sustainable and safe; 	<p>http://www.fao.org/forestry/wildlife-partnership/en/</p> <p>Forestry Division, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)</p>

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<p>WOAH) with substantive mandates and programmes to promote the sustainable use and conservation of wildlife resources.</p> <p>The CPW was established in 2013 in response to the CBD Decision XI/25, paragraph 15 (f) requesting the Executive Secretary to liaise with relevant organizations with a view to facilitating the early establishment of a CPW with initial focus on bushmeat. This partnership was based on considerations set out in paragraph 25 of a report on options for the development of a collaborative partnership on sustainable wildlife management (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/29).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Raise awareness of the links between sustainable use of wildlife, food security, livelihoods and well-being, culture and the integrity of landscapes; ▪ Promote the prevention, management and reduction of human-wildlife conflict and enhance coexistence; ▪ Embed the sustainable use and management of wildlife in the One Health agenda; and ▪ Advocate for sustainable and inclusive wildlife economies. <p>The CPW contributes to the implementation and monitoring of the KMGBF under each of these thematic objectives, including through the development of relevant indicators (i.e., Targets 4, 5 and 9), tools and guidance, the organization of dialogues and consultations with relevant stakeholder groups, including Wildlife Forum meetings.</p>	<p>Wild-Life@fao.org</p>
Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF)		
<p>The CPF is an innovative voluntary interagency partnership on forests that was established in April 2001 in response to an invitation issued in the resolution 2000/35 by the Economic and Social Council of the UN (ECOSOC) that established the International Arrangement on Forests and the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF).</p> <p>The Partnership is currently comprised of 16 international organizations, institutions and</p>	<p>The CPF helps enhance the contribution of all types of forests and trees outside forests to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other internationally agreed development goals, such as KMGBF, promote the sustainable management of all types of forests and to strengthen long-term political commitment to that end.</p> <p>The CPF continues to enhance coherence and collaboration to upscale progress and impact on the ground towards sustainable forest management, in particular, by advancing an integrated approach to climate change, biodiversity, land, and forest agendas at all levels, taking into account the outcomes of UNFF and other forest-related fora.</p>	<p>https://www.fao.org/collaborative-partnership-on-forests/en</p> <p>UN Forum on Forests (UNFF) Secretariat CPF@un.org</p>

Brief Description	Purpose and Services Provided	Contact Information
secretariats that have substantial programmes on forests.		
NETWORKS AND COMMUNITIES OF PRACTICE		
Biodiversity Information for Development (BID)		
<p>Biodiversity Information for Development is a multi-year programme focused on building capacity for mobilization and use of primary biodiversity data, in support of sustainable development objectives.</p> <p>Initiated in 2015 with funding from the European Union and implementation by the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF), a second phase of BID is envisaged to start in 2024 with a specific focus on supporting Targets 20 and 21 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.</p>	<p>The purpose of BID is to build communities of practice and collaborative networks in target countries and regions, sharing skills to apply the necessary standards and best practices for sharing and applying primary biodiversity data. This is achieved through competitive calls for project proposals, providing successful project teams with training and mentoring based on standard curricula developed by GBIF. The first phase of BID supported 107 projects in sub-Saharan Africa, the Caribbean and Pacific regions, mobilizing over 700 datasets with more than 3 million species occurrence records, filling significant data gaps. The geographic scope of the second phase of BID has yet to be determined.</p>	<p>www.gbif.org/bid</p> <p>Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) info@gbif.org</p>
Liaison Group on Invasive Alien Species		
<p>The Liaison group on invasive alien species is made up of the following organisations: CABI, WTO, CITES, FAO, IPPC, ICAO, IMO, IUCN, WCO, WOAH.</p> <p>The objective of the group is to facilitate coordination and cooperation in the area of invasive alien species.</p>	<p>The group meets once a year to address issues of common interest for the members, that relates to their work on invasive species. The group aims at strengthening inter-organisation cooperation and coordination on the area of invasive alien species.</p> <p>Some of the activities carried out by this group include: information sharing, peer review of documents, discussion of proposals for cooperation, etc.</p>	<p>Biodiversity Science, Policy and Governance Unit, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity</p>
INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE PLATFORMS AND DATABASES		

Brief Description	Purpose and Services Provided	Contact Information
Global Knowledge Support Service for Biodiversity (GKSSB)		
<p>The GKSSB was launched in December 2022 during COP15. More than 35 Parties and organizations have signed a declaration of intent to co-design and supporting the setting up of the GKSSB.</p>	<p>The purpose of the GKSSB is to support national, regional and global efforts to enhance access to and use of data, information and knowledge for policy development, decision-making, implementation and monitoring and reporting of progress of the Global Biodiversity Framework goals and targets. Consultations are currently underway with countries and stakeholders on its potential role, scope and operational modalities, including how to best respond to their knowledge needs and gaps.</p>	<p>gkssb.chm-cbd.net</p> <p>UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)</p> <p>gbkc-feedback@unep-wcmc.org</p>
InforMEA		
<p>United Nations Information Portal on Multilateral Environmental Agreements (InforMEA) provides easy access to information on MEAs. This initiative is steered by executives participating MEAs and is technically managed by their knowledge management and IT officers.</p>	<p>InforMEA is the United Nations Information Portal on Multilateral Environmental Agreements. It is a one-stop portal for information on Multilateral Environmental Agreements – or MEAs - searchable by key terms across treaty texts, COP decisions, national plans and reports, laws, court decisions and more. Specifically, information can be catalogued and searched by Aichi Targets and soon by GBF Goals and Targets.</p>	<p>https://www.informe.org/</p>
UNEP World Environment Situation Room (WESR)		
<p>The World Environment Situation Room (WESR) provides federated data system of the best openly accessible environmental data, information and knowledge to support decision-making, policy and action at the global, regional, national and local levels for sustainable development and national planning needs.</p>	<p>UNEP WESR leverages capacities within a network of partner organizations including UN entities, regional and national organizations, and the established network of GRIDs and collaborating centers. The federated data system brings together over 45 data platforms and 70 data sources. There is a section dedicated to Biodiversity that lists resources and indicators related to the implementation of the Convention and the GBF.</p>	<p>https://wesr.unep.org/</p>
NBSAP Forum		

Brief Description	Purpose and Services Provided	Contact Information
<p>The NBSAP Forum offers a dedicated online community of practice that supports policymakers around the globe in finding the information they need to development and implement effective NBSAPs and prepare national reports. It is hosted in partnership by UNDP, UNEP, and SCBD.</p>	<p>The NBSAP Forum provides the following functionalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An online forum that connects practitioners and technical experts around the GBF targets, ▪ Access to free e-learning opportunities to build stakeholder’s professional capacity in multiple languages, ▪ A resource library with timely information regarding best practices, technical guidance, tools and reports on the GBF, and ▪ A technical help desk in English, French, and Spanish, staffed by UNDP, UNEP, and SCBD. 	<p>http://nbsapforum.net</p> <p>NBSAP Forum info@nbsapforum.net</p>
UN Biodiversity Lab		
<p>The UN Biodiversity Lab (UNBL) provides access to global spatial data to generate insight and impact for conservation and sustainable development. Its mission is three-fold: (1) to democratize access to spatial data and analytic tools as a global public good; (2) to support decision-makers to leverage spatial data for insight, priority-setting, and implementation; and (3) to empower stakeholders to use spatial data for monitoring and reporting. UNBL is led through a partnership between UNDP, UNEP and its specialist biodiversity centre UNEP-WCMC, and the CBD Secretariat.</p>	<p>With over 400 of the world’s best data layers on nature, climate change, and sustainable development, UNBL enables policymakers and other stakeholders to use spatial data to plan, implement, and monitor action in support of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.</p>	<p>https://unbiodiversitylab.org/en/</p> <p>info@unbiodiversitylab.org</p>
Data4Nature Initiative (D4N)		

Brief Description	Purpose and Services Provided	Contact Information
<p>Data4Nature Initiative (D4N) is an initiative led by GBIF and the French Development Agency (AFD), encouraging and supporting development actors to capitalize on the biodiversity data collected during impact assessments for the projects they support by bringing such data into open platforms such as GBIF, D4N supports Target 21 as well as Target 15 on business disclosures.</p>	<p>The purpose of Data4Nature is to unlock significant volumes of data collected during projects supported by multilateral development banks, which are typically discarded once impact assessments are complete.</p> <p>A recent estimate suggested that the World Bank, AFD, KfW and the European, Asian and African development banks generate up to 300,000 species occurrence records each year accounting for a significant proportion of recent biodiversity data in remote regions of the Global South.</p> <p>The initiative provides technical guidance and support, best practices and model contracts to help lending institutions implement D4N principles.</p>	<p>https://www.gbif.org/data4nature</p> <p>Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) info@gbif.org</p>