POSITION PAPER

IUCN's position on implementation support mechanisms

Convention on Biological Diversity
Seventeenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP17)
Yerevan, Armenia, 19 – 30 October 2026

Key Messages

Among the key findings of the first global review is that means of implementation remain below what is required for the full and effective implementation of the Framework and that unless implementation is rapidly accelerated, its targets and mission will not be achieved on time.

IUCN therefore urges Parties to:

- ✓ Translate the findings of the global review into concrete, credible and action-oriented decisions that accelerate implementation across all 23 targets, especially where progress is weakest. The KMGBF is an interconnected framework, and failing to implement it in a balanced manner compromises the whole.
- ✓ Fully implement the resource mobilisation strategy adopted at COP16 and substantially increase resources from all sources—domestic and international, public and private. Projections indicating a decline in official development assistance in 2024 and 2025, and potentially beyond, demand heightened efforts to mobilise additional sources of biodiversity finance.
- ✓ Adopt the criteria for the institutional structure operating the financial mechanism without delay. Simplified, predictable, and timely access — including to Indigenous Peoples and local communities– should be prioritised.
- ✓ Take measures to adequately resource the Technical and Scientific Cooperation (TSC) Mechanism. Building and developing capacity is crucial to implement the KMGBF and the financial, institutional and capacity constraints limiting the full operationalisation of the TSC Mechanism remain significant.
- ✓ Further develop and implement the draft Global Plan of Action for Education on Biodiversity, ensuring inclusion of gender equality and justice and the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women and youth throughout the Plan. Effective whole-of-society engagement requires awareness, and understanding of biodiversity and the KMGBF and communication, education and public awareness are enablers of meaningful participation in the implementation of the Framework.
- ✓ Encourage Indigenous Peoples and local communities, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, women, youth, business and other non-State actors to report on progress in their commitments and contributions to the goals and targets of the KMGBF through formal national platforms or through an improved online reporting tool.
- ✓ Strengthen policy coherence across levels, sectors and international environmental processes, including by aligning national commitments across NBSAPs and other national planning instruments and enhancing coordination among the national focal points for relevant MEAs. Synergies should reinforce—not dilute—dedicated commitments, resources and action for biodiversity.

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Resource mobilisation and financial mechanism
Agenda item 8

Notwithstanding positive progress, including in increasing international biodiversity finance and many countries' work towards the development of national biodiversity finance plans, the global report shows that collective progress on resource mobilisation remains insufficient. Targets 18 and 19 rank among the areas of least progress under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF). The milestone of identifying incentives that harm biodiversity by 2025 has not likely been achieved, and while international biodiversity-related financial flows have increased over the past decade—reaching an estimated USD 16.8 billion in 2023— it remains below the target of US$ 20 billion per year by 2025.

Furthermore, projections indicating a decline in official development assistance in 2024 and 2025, and potentially beyond, are concerning. Such trends risk exerting downward pressure on biodiversity-related finance at a moment when accelerated investment is urgently needed.

Meeting the resource mobilization targets requires increasing international biodiversity financing to USD 30 billion by 2030, mobilizing more resources from other sources, including domestic and private, and aligning subsidies and other incentives to support biodiversity conservation worldwide. The current pace and scale of resource mobilization risks falling short of what is required to implement the Framework effectively.

In this regard, IUCN:

- ✓ Calls for stronger efforts to implement the actions needed to achieve Targets 18 and 19. For example, by aligning agricultural support with biodiversity, countries would make major strides towards achieving Target 18 while also contributing to progressively closing the overall financing gap for biodiversity, supporting Target 19 and Goal D in the process[1].
- ✓ Urges Parties, the private sector, financial institutions, and multilateral development banks to fully implement the Resource Mobilization Strategy for the KMGBF[2] and to substantially increase resources from all sources—domestic and international, public and private.
- ✓ Welcomes the resource mobilization strategy of the GBFF 2026-2030 presented at the 6th Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF) Council meeting to ensure the predictability and timely flow of funds and urges donors to support further capitalisation of the GBFF to ensure effective immediate support for the implementation of the KMGBF.
- ✓ Also welcomes progress made in developing national biodiversity finance plans.

Regarding the draft COP decision on resource mobilization, IUCN:

- ✓ Encourages Parties to adopt the criteria for the institutional structure operating the financial mechanism. Any decisions on the institutional structure of the financial mechanism, should prioritize simplified, predictable, and timely access — including to Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
- ✓ Further encourages Parties to consider the findings of the commissioned studies on debt sustainability, safeguards in biodiversity finance mechanisms, and biodiversity–climate finance, and to ensure that these inform practical follow-up, including responsible use of debt instruments, effective application of safeguards, and the identification and capture of biodiversity–climate finance co-benefits.
- ✓ Emphasizes the importance of respecting and implementing existing commitments on biodiversity finance and of applying robust safeguards, as reflected in decisions XII/3 and 14/15, to ensure positive outcomes for biodiversity and Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
- ✓ Recommends encouraging the continued development and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans as a means of strengthening national resource mobilisation.

[1] Vergez, A., Siikamäki, J., Mittempergher, D., & Piaggio, M. (2025).Agricultural support, biodiversity, and trade: Examining connections to repurpose harmful incentives. IUCN. https://doi.org/10.2305/RIHU4909

[2] CBD Decision 16/34

Global review of progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
Agenda item 9(a)

IUCN welcomes the first global review of collective progress as an important milestone in assessing implementation of the KMGBF. While recognising limitations arising from gaps in data, information and monitoring capacity, the review presents the most comprehensive picture currently available of collective progress. The evidence available provides a sufficient basis for prioritising action, accelerating implementation, and achieve the 2030 targets, the mission and, ultimately, the goals of the KMGBF.

The review demonstrates that although progress has been made across the 23 targets, it remains uneven and insufficient in scale and pace to meet the ambition of the Framework. Considering this, IUCN:

- ✓ Urges Parties to adopt decisions that respond substantially to the gaps, challenges and barriers identified in the review, providing a credible basis for accelerated implementation and reflect Parties' commitment to delivering the Framework by 2030, rather than taking note of insufficient progress or reiterating existing commitments.
- ✓ Calls on Parties to strengthen implementation where progress is weakest. The KMGBF is an interconnected framework, and failing to implement it in a balanced manner compromises the whole.

Regarding the draft COP specifically, IUCN:

- ✓ Invites Parties to strengthen the Yerevan pathway for accelerating implementation with action-oriented provisions that respond to the gaps and challenges highlighted in paragraph 5 and in the global report, more broadly.
- ✓ Notes that 4 of the 6 paragraphs currently under "Accelerating action and implementation" do not involve Parties. While IUCN fully supports welcoming and further encouraging the contributions of non-State actors, partnerships, initiatives and coalitions in accelerating implementation, these should complement, not substitute, Parties' responsibilities.
- ✓ Encourages Parties that have not yet done so to update their NBSAPs in line with the KMGBF, and where possible, to consider updating their NBSAPs and national targets in line with the recommendations from the global review.
- ✓ Recommends Parties to develop and implement national biodiversity finance plans and capacity-building plans as a means of strengthening implementation.
- ✓ Emphasises that effective whole-of-society engagement requires awareness, and understanding of biodiversity and the KMGBF, and recommends including a commitment to strengthening communication, education and public awareness as enablers of meaningful participation in the implementation of the Framework, as well as an explicit invitation to the business sector to contribute to its implementation.
- ✓ Supports inviting the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres to help Parties address capacity and knowledge gaps identified through the review.

IUCN stands ready to support Parties by providing guidance, capacity-building, and the application of its standards, indicators, and tools to help setting and tracking progress towards the KMGBF targets, through the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres hosted by IUCN, its expert Commissions and Secretariat

Monitoring framework
Agenda item 9(b)

The evidence presented in the global report of collective progress demonstrates that significant monitoring gaps continue to constrain the assessment of progress towards the KMGBF. Moreover, many Parties have highlighted the challenges associated with applying the current monitoring framework.

The second global review will need to address data and information gaps. In this regard, IUCN:

- ✓ Encourages Parties to make greater use of the headline indicators of the monitoring framework to strengthen national planning, monitoring and reporting.
- ✓ Emphasises that the priority should be to support Parties in the effective application of the existing monitoring framework and to strengthen national biodiversity monitoring systems. This should be accompanied by increased investment in national monitoring, analysis, reporting and review capacities,

particularly in developing countries. The regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres will have an important role in supporting Parties in this regard.

- ✓ Recommends that the COP decision explicitly invites the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres to support the further operationalisation of monitoring framework, in line with the above.
- ✓ Stresses the importance of consistency and coherence with other indicator frameworks used to track progress towards the UN Sustainable Development Goals, and other Multilateral Environmental Agreements, as well as the scalability of indicators between national and global levels.
- ✓ Supports strengthening of the monitoring framework through continued technical work to improve methodologies, incorporate advances in data, knowledge and methods, and addressing the most critical gaps as efficiently as possible.
- ✓ Supports inviting actors other than national governments to report on progress in their commitments and contributions to the goals and targets of the KMGBF through formal national platforms or through the online reporting tool and encourages Parties to take such contributions into account in their national reports.
- ✓ Recommends that any substantive updates to the monitoring framework be considered at COP19, informed by the review of its implementation and scientific and technical advances.

IUCN, in its role as a custodian and co-custodian for many of the indicators harnessed in the monitoring framework – including A.1 (Red List of Ecosystems), A.3 (Red List Index), 3.1 (coverage of protected areas and OECMs), as wells as the complementary IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas – reaffirms its commitment to continue its efforts in maintaining the standards, guidelines, and metadata underpinning these indicators, and supporting Parties in the national generation of the data and indicators.

IUCN further reaffirms its commitment to working with Parties to strengthen species and ecosystem monitoring and assessment through the application of the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Protected Planet, Key Biodiversity Areas, the Red List of Ecosystems and the Global Ecosystem Typology in diverse national contexts.

Modus operandi of the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j)
Agenda item 10 (a)

IUCN welcomes the establishment of the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (SB8J) as an important institutional mechanism to support the implementation of the Convention and the KMGBF and an important step towards strengthening equity and rights-based approaches in biodiversity governance. IUCN also recognises the important role of the SB8J in supporting the implementation of the Programme of Work on Article 8(j), the Joint Programme on the Links between Biological and Cultural Diversity, and ensuring that the knowledge, innovations and practices of Indigenous Peoples and local communities inform implementation across the Convention.

In this regard, IUCN:

- ✓ Supports a modus operandi that builds on the established operational procedures and practices of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, and in particular supports retaining:
    - The nomination of a co-chair representing Indigenous Peoples and local communities, working alongside the Party-nominated co-chair, as well as participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in co-facilitating working groups and contact groups;
    - The participation of seven representatives of Indigenous Peoples and of local communities as friends of the Bureau, one from each of the seven socio-cultural regions;
    - Opportunities for Indigenous Peoples and local communities to make interventions first on all agenda items.
- ✓ Recognising the importance traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of Indigenous Peoples and local communities for biodiversity conservation, sustainable ecosystem management and climate resilience, and the need for integrated and

coherent approaches, recommends including an additional paragraph in the draft decision of the Conference of the Parties to read:

- ***Invites* the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to cooperate and exchange information on best practices with the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Caucus for Indigenous Peoples under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), relevant international organisations, and similar mechanisms under other multilateral environmental agreements.**

Implementation of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity related to Indigenous Peoples and local communities to 2030
Agenda item 10 (b)(i)

The recognition of the contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities is critical for achieving many of the targets of the KMGBF, but especially to the area-based targets – Target 1, Target 2 and Target 3. IUCN therefore welcomes the draft *Guidelines to strengthen the legal and policy framework for the recognition of the role of Indigenous and traditional territories of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in spatial planning, restoration and conservation*.

- ✓ IUCN recalls that other guidelines and tools have been developed under the Convention such as the Akwé: Kon Voluntary Guidelines, the Tkarihwaié:ri Code of Ethical Conduct, and the Mo'otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines, and recommends that Guidelines related to Tasks 1.1 and 1.2 of the Programme of Work build on, and explicitly reference this body of work.
- ✓ IUCN concurs that the participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities should be ensured throughout all phases of development, planning, implementation and monitoring of conservation and restoration measures, spatial planning, and environmental impact assessments where their territories are concerned[3].

Traditional knowledge systems, innovation and practices of Indigenous Peoples and local communities should likewise be invited to inform conservation and restoration efforts undertaken in other contexts, and beyond their territories, thus supporting the mainstreaming of their contributions to the implementation of the KMGBF.

- ✓ IUCN recommends including a paragraph in the draft decision for the Conference of the Parties explicitly inviting the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres to collaborate with Indigenous Peoples and local communities in supporting Parties in the implementation of these guidelines.

In line with its Resolution 8.136 *Recognising unequivocally and effectively supporting the crucial conservation role of territories of life and their custodians*, IUCN supports the recognition of indigenous and traditional territories where applicable and taking into account national circumstances, as a distinct system that contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the context of Target 3 of the KMGBF, complementary to and different from protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs).

Capacity-building and development, and technical and scientific cooperation
Agenda item 12 (a)

IUCN underscores that developing and strengthening capacity is paramount for the effective implementation of the KMGBF. Addressing capacity gaps is urgent if

[3] Additional guidance has been developed by the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas: Stevens, S., Hay-Edie, T., Miranda, C., Ramos, A. & Pathak Broome, N. (Eds.). Stevens, S. with contributions by Eghenter, C., Fitzsimons, J., Goradze, I., Ironside, J., Mellis, C., Nitah, S., Parling, P., Reyes, G. & Tabanao, G. (2024). *Recognising territories and areas conserved by Indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs) overlapped by protected areas*. IUCN WCPA Good Practice Guidelines No. 34. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN DOI: https://doi.org/10.2305/RSLY2962 and

Martin, A., Dawson, N., Rodriguez, I., Ajit, S., Carmona, R., Kolahi, M., Nakangu, B., & Pham, T.T., 2025. *Integrating justice into restoration practice*. Technical Note No. 23. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN WCPA Restoration Task Force. 10pp. https://iucn.org/resources/other-brief/iucn-wcpa-technical-note-no-23-integrating-justice-restoration-practice

implementation is to keep pace with the ambition of the framework.

IUCN welcomes the progress report on the implementation of the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development and the Technical and Scientific Cooperation (TSC) Mechanism and supports the development of practical and user-friendly guidance and learning materials, including a step-by-step guide and e-learning modules on the design and implementation of capacity-building and development.

However, IUCN notes with concern that, while many Parties have indicated capacity building as a key need to implement the KMGBF, the financial, institutional and capacity constraints limiting the full operationalisation of the TSC Mechanism remain significant. Adequate and predictable resources will be essential to enable the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres and the Global Coordination Entity to provide effective support to Parties.

In light of the above, IUCN:

- ✓ Stresses that an operational and well-resourced TSC Mechanism is crucial to support Parties in planning, implementing and monitoring the Framework.
- ✓ Supports including in the COP decision a renewed request to the GEF, GCF and multilateral financial mechanisms to facilitate the mobilization of resources for the TSC Mechanism.

Four IUCN Offices[4] are hosting regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres and will work with Parties in these regions in the assessment and analysis of capacity needs and gaps at the national and subregional levels. IUCN remains committed to collaborating with other regional and sub-regional centres, and the Global Coordination Entity to leverage each other's skills and expertise while avoiding duplication.

Communication, education and public awareness (CEPA)
Agenda item 12(c)

IUCN welcomes the draft Global Plan of Action for Education on Biodiversity (GPA-EB) and strongly encourages Parties and partners to use and implement the draft GPA-EB and to further develop it as a living document. Building on its many relevant Resolutions[5], IUCN recommends Parties to:

- ✓ Allocate sufficient and sustained resources to support implementation;
- ✓ Recognise transformative education as a strategic enabling condition for implementation of the KMGBF, empowering people of all ages to develop the knowledge, values, skills, agency and opportunities required to participate in biodiversity conservation, restoration, sustainable use and nature-positive decision-making.
- ✓ Include formal, non-formal and informal education, recognising the importance of Indigenous Peoples' knowledge, traditional knowledge and community learning.
- ✓ Promote cross-sectoral cooperation so biodiversity education is integrated across diverse sectors, including education, agriculture, community development, finance and spatial planning;
- ✓ Strengthen links between biodiversity education, careers and livelihoods, ensuring people across all sectors have the knowledge and skills to make nature-positive decisions.

IUCN stands ready, through its Commission on Education and Communication, #NatureForAll initiative, Nature-based Education Task Force, Members and Secretariat, and in collaboration with relevant international and national partners, to support its operationalisation and implementation.

Cooperation with other conventions and international organizations
Agenda item 13

[4] IUCN Centre for Mediterranean Cooperation, IUCN Regional Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Regional Office for West Asia, and the IUCN Asia Regional Office

[5] IUCN Resolution 8.093 *Recognising the importance of Indigenous languages, traditional knowledge and cultural heritage in biodiversity conservation*, IUCN Resolution 8.127 *Strengthening human-nature connectedness to advance transformative change for nature*, IUCN Resolution 8.096 *Mainstreaming mentorship for young ecological stewards to enhance conservation efforts*, IUCN Resolution 8.125 *Advancing citizen science to support and democratise conservation*, IUCN Resolution 8.089 *Developing knowledge of biodiversity issues among the media and general journalists*

In the context of increasingly complex and interconnected environmental challenges, coherence and synergies across international environmental processes cannot be assumed and require deliberate efforts to identify complementarities, reduce fragmentation and ensure that actions and resources are mutually reinforcing[6]. In this light, IUCN:

- ✓ Welcomes efforts by the Parties, Secretariats and governing bodies of the Rio Conventions, the biodiversity-related Conventions (BRCs) and other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) to enhance cooperation and policy coherence to support the implementation of the Conventions.
- ✓ Notes that many of the options to enhance synergies and policy coherence across the BRCs, the Rio Conventions, and other MEAs at the global and at the national level identified over the past two decades[7] remain relevant, and invites Parties to implement them[8] and to continue to engage in the Bern Process to enhance synergies among biodiversity related conventions.
- ✓ Invites Parties to make use of the back-to-back COPs of the Rio Conventions this year to strengthen synergies that contribute to achieving the climate, biodiversity, and land degradation targets, and to adopt mutually supportive decisions.
- ✓ Supports strengthening cooperation between the CBD and the BBNJ Agreement, including through information and knowledge exchange and coordinated implementation, recognising the potential synergies between the two instruments for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction.
- ✓ Encourages Parties during the revision of their NBSAPs to align actions with various commitments under relevant MEAs in particular their nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans, and land degradation neutrality targets where relevant so that a single national effort can serve all three Conventions.
- ✓ Underscores that synergies must not become a pretext for consolidating or reducing funding streams, especially given the significant financing gaps across climate, biodiversity, and land agendas. Financing for synergies must be additional, coordinated, and fully aligned with existing commitments. Integrated delivery should reduce fragmentation and transaction costs; not replace the dedicated investment each agenda requires.
- ✓ Supports requesting the Joint Liaison Group of the three Rio Conventions' secretariats to advise Parties on where reporting requirements, frameworks and timelines across the three Conventions overlap and can be better aligned, while respecting the respective mandates of each process.
- ✓ Highlights that its Standards and associated knowledge, data, and tools—particularly the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, the Red List of Ecosystems, the IUCN Global Ecosystem Typology, the IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions, and the Global Standard for the Identification of Key Biodiversity Areas— all support coherent planning and monitoring of progress in the implementation of this and other biodiversity-related conventions as well as the SDGs.
- ✓ Highlights initiatives like the Enhancing Nature-based Solutions for an Accelerated Climate Transformation (ENACT) Partnership in enhancing cooperation and synergies to support the concurrent achievement of the Rio Conventions through raising awareness of the role of Nature-based Solutions as a common implementation approach.

Engagement with subnational governments, cities and other local authorities
Agenda item 14 (b)

Consistent with the draft global report on collective progress, IUCN notes that despite their critical role in spatial planning, restoration, protected and conserved areas, urban biodiversity and mainstreaming, subnational governments and local authorities remain underrepresented in national targets, monitoring systems and reporting.

[6] IUCN Common messages to the 2026 Rio Conventions' Conferences of the Parties (COPs)

[7] In its submission of views on enhanced policy coherence across the Rio Conventions (notification 2025-005), IUCN identified several COP decisions on this matter and highlighted a selection of options for enhancing policy coherence.

[8] IUCN recalls, for example, decision XIII/24 which contains options and a roadmap to 2020 for enhancing synergies among the BRCs.

IUCN encourages Parties to adopt the draft COP decision, suggesting the following:

- ✓ Retain and operationalise paragraph 8 on integrating contributions of subnational governments, cities and other local authorities into national planning, monitoring, reporting and review processes, including through improved interoperability between national and subnational biodiversity information systems, so that territorial data can contribute to future global reviews of collective progress.
- ✓ The guidance requested in paragraph 12(a) includes practical modalities for this integration.
- ✓ Retain paragraph 12(b) on compiling information on biodiversity finance reaching subnational governments and local authorities, including access barriers. Without this, there is no mechanism to track whether resources for subnational implementation are actually reaching that level, which is seemingly a precondition for the capacity-building called for elsewhere in the decision.
- ✓ Retain paragraph 12(c), requesting the Executive Secretary to review of the role of subnational governments and local authorities, including case studies on LDCs, SIDS, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, to sustain the evidence base for future decisions.
- ✓ Explicitly recognise complementary platforms that make territorial action visible and support peer learning — including RegionsWithNature and CitiesWithNature, alongside the Advisory Committees and the Global Partnership on Subnational and Local Governments for Biodiversity.
- ✓ Support institutionalization over periodic engagement: encourage Parties to move toward structured, multi-level governance arrangements (per decision 15/12 and the Plan of Action 2023–2030) rather than one-off consultation, so that subnational data and experience systematically inform national implementation.

Gender Plan of Action
Agenda item 15

IUCN notes with appreciation the synthesis of information related to the progress in the implementation of the Gender Plan of Action (GPA), the analysis of gender considerations in NBSAPs and national targets presented in CBD/SBI/6/5 and supports the decision to encourage the further implementation of the Gender Plan of Action.

IUCN notes however that while the GPA does not have specific indicators to measure progress, 21 of the 30 indicative actions contained in the Plan have a proposed timeline of 2024 or 2026. The information currently available on the progress of implementation of the GPA would be significantly strengthened by drawing on more recent data from submitted NBSAPs, national reports and community-generated data and diverse knowledge systems. The latter are central to understanding lived experiences of implementation of the GPA and Target 23 and should be recognized as complementary and credible sources of evidence.

IUCN invites parties to:

- ✓ To continue advancing the implementation of the Gender Plan of Action in collaboration with Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women, youth and other relevant stakeholders, as well as with the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres.
- ✓ Encourages Parties to implement the Gender Plan of Action, integrate it into their revised and updated NBSAPs and within national biodiversity financing strategies
- ✓ Invites relevant international financial institutions to support gender-responsive biodiversity actions and reduce barriers to accessing funding to women's organizations, women-led initiatives, including those led by women from Indigenous Peoples and local communities, in accordance with their respective mandates.

Building on its longstanding expertise, IUCN is committed to supporting the implementation of the Gender Plan of Action 2023-2030 through a range of global and local initiatives including promoting human rights, women's access to land and natural resources, addressing gender-based violence in environmental sectors, strengthening Indigenous women's leadership in CBD processes, and enhancing women's access to knowledge, tools, and capacity-building opportunities.