

CGIAR MULTIFUNCTIONAL LANDSCAPES

Supporting countries to implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

CGIAR's contributions

Executive summary

CGIAR supports implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF) through research, innovation, partnerships, policy engagement, and long-term stewardship of biodiversity for food, land, and water systems.

This paper consolidates CGIAR commitments relevant to selected KM-GBF targets, highlights associated targets and indicators, identifies key performance indicators already tracked through CGIAR actions, and explains how these commitments can support countries to implement and monitor National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). It also outlines the enabling finance, partnerships, capacity, and investments required to translate commitments into measurable outcomes.

CGIAR's actions relate directly to 12 of KM-GBF's 23 targets (see Table 1). They span spatial planning, ecosystem restoration, genetic resource conservation, invasive species management, pollution reduction, sustainable

production, access and benefit-sharing, mainstreaming biodiversity into policy, finance mobilization, capacity development, inclusive governance, and gender equality. CGIAR's strength lies in connecting global science with country-level action through applied research (i.e. research to action), innovation platforms, genebanks, policy support, multi-stakeholder engagement, and measurable delivery systems aligned with its 2030 Research and Innovation Strategy.

For countries, these commitments can help translate global targets into practical action. CGIAR can contribute evidence, indicator tracking, capacity strengthening, technology transfer, landscape-level planning, and the co-design of policy and finance solutions that can strengthen NBSAP delivery. Realizing this potential will require closer alignment with national priorities and sustained investment in implementation.

1. Introduction and strategic context

The KM-GBF sets four global goals for 2050 and 23 action-oriented targets for 2030. Its monitoring framework and implementation mechanisms support countries in translating these ambitions into national commitments and actions through their NBSAPs. CGIAR's biodiversity-related work across crops, livestock, fisheries, forests, landscapes, genetic resources, and governance provides a strong operational platform to contribute to these national efforts.

CGIAR's 2030 Research and Innovation Strategy emphasizes transformation of food, land, and water systems through science and innovation that deliver environmental sustainability, improved livelihoods, and social inclusion. Within this strategic framework, biodiversity is both a direct outcome and a cross-cutting enabler. CGIAR's work on restoration, agrobiodiversity, sustainable production, capacity development, and policy engagement is therefore highly relevant to selected KM-GBF targets and to the resource, evidence, and institutional needs of implementing countries.

2. CGIAR contributions to selected KM-GBF targets

This paper prioritizes KM-GBF targets where CGIAR has relevant commitments, established activities, and potential to measure results. There are 12 primary targets as outlined in Table 1, but CGIAR's work is also relevant to Target 8 on climate change and ocean acidification; Target 11 on benefit of all people and nature; and Goal C on monetary and non-monetary benefits.

Together, these areas show how CGIAR's work can contribute to biodiversity-positive outcomes across sectors.

Table 1. Summary of CGIAR commitments and KM-GBF alignment

KM-GBF target	CGIAR commitment and action area	Associated targets	Illustrative CGIAR KPIs and tracked results	Relevance for countries and NBSAPs	Resource mobilization implications
Target 1 on spatial planning; Target 2 on ecosystem restoration	Integrated land and aquatic spatial planning, restoration of degraded landscapes and inland water systems, and deployment of agroecological and nature-positive solution bundles	Targets 4, 10, 14, 19	Countries applying participatory planning; hectares restored; inland water systems protected or restored; landscape benchmarks established	Supports national spatial planning, restoration pathways, landscape monitoring, and alignment of biodiversity, livelihoods, and water security objectives	Requires long-term landscape finance, blended restoration investment, and support for local planning, data systems, and implementation partnerships
Target 4 on species and genetic diversity	Biodiversity monitoring in agroecological and restored landscapes, crop diversity tracking, community seed banks, and long-term conservation through CGIAR genebanks	Targets 8, 10, 11	Genetic resources secured; agrobiodiversity conserved; accessions available for distribution; germplasm requests served; seed and clonal material safety duplication	Strengthens national systems for species and genetic diversity conservation, seed system resilience, and ex situ and in situ monitoring	Requires sustained investment in genebanks, digital monitoring systems, community conservation networks, and technical capacity
Target 6 on invasive alien species; Target 7 on pollution and agrochemical reduction	Participatory rangeland management, invasive species monitoring and rehabilitation, nutrient efficiency, and reduced dependence on hazardous agrochemicals	Targets 1, 2, 10	Hectares under improved rangeland management; invasive species management frameworks; nutrient-use efficiency metrics; reduced pesticide intensity	Supports countries to address biodiversity threats in production landscapes while safeguarding livelihoods and ecosystem services	Requires finance for local restoration, monitoring systems, extension services, and adoption of low-input technologies
Target 10 on sustainable agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry	Sustainable and biodiversity-friendly production systems, multifunctionality assessment, agroecological planning tools, and agrobiodiversity-informed decision support	Targets 1, 2, 4, 7	Hectares under sustainable management; landscapes using biodiversity-friendly planning tools; soil organic carbon and agrobiodiversity metrics; youth employment outcomes	Provides practical pathways for integrating biodiversity into agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry within NBSAP implementation	Requires financing for scaling innovations, farmer adoption, digital tools, and evidence generation for policy uptake

KM-GBF target	CGIAR commitment and action area	Associated targets	Illustrative CGIAR KPIs and tracked results	Relevance for countries and NBSAPs	Resource mobilization implications
Target 13 on access and benefit-sharing	Access and benefit-sharing compliance in CGIAR science and support to countries to implement legal, policy, and administrative measures under the Plant Treaty and Nagoya Protocol	Goal C; Target 14	Policies and guidelines requiring ABS compliance; scientists trained; helpdesk responses; draft national ABS measures; countries supported; transfers under multilateral ABS systems	Supports national compliance, fair benefit-sharing, legal preparedness, and stronger governance of genetic resources and digital sequence information	Requires targeted support for legal reform, policy harmonization, institutional training, and public information systems
Target 14 on biodiversity mainstream-ing	Policy engagement, institutional alignment, evidence synthesis, and integration of landscape multifunctionality into national and subnational plans	Target 10	Countries integrating biodiversity into strategies and plans; policy dialogues facilitated; institutional reforms identified; evidence products delivered	Directly supports NBSAP mainstreaming, policy coherence, cross-sector coordination, and results-based planning	Requires funding for policy engagement, stakeholder coordination, data platforms, and long-term advisory support
Target 19 on biodiversity finance; Target 20 on capacity development and technology transfer	Development of biodiversity finance mechanisms, carbon and ecosystem service incentives, capacity-building, technology transfer, and global learning networks	Goal D; Targets 14, 22, 23	Policy changes influencing finance; financing institutions integrating biodiversity indicators; countries using decision-support tools; people and institutions trained; regional networks established	Helps countries design finance plans, access public and private funding, strengthen implementation capacity, and build monitoring and MRV systems	Requires catalytic funding, donor partnerships, blended finance, innovation grants, and long-term institutional support
Targets 22 and 23 on inclusive governance and gender equality	Inclusive governance, participation of women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, and gender-responsive leadership and decision-making	Targets 19 and 20	Representation of women and marginalized groups in decision-making; inclusive governance platforms; leadership and capacity-building outputs; policy and practice changes	Strengthens equity, legitimacy, and implementation effectiveness in NBSAP processes and biodiversity governance	Requires dedicated finance for participation, social inclusion, community institutions, leadership development, and gender-responsive implementation

3. Relevance for country implementation and NBSAP tracking

CGIAR can support countries identify and deliver actions that advance their NBSAPs. Its contributions include landscape diagnostics, biodiversity-inclusive planning tools, restoration approaches, agrobiodiversity and genetic resource conservation systems, policy analysis, capacity development, and financial innovation. These can help connect national biodiversity objectives with food security, climate adaptation, land restoration, and livelihoods.

CGIAR also tracks performance measures that may complement national monitoring, verification, and reporting (MRV). Examples include hectares under restoration or sustainable management; numbers of countries applying biodiversity-inclusive planning; genetic resource accessions conserved and distributed; scientists and institutions trained; policy changes influenced; finance mechanisms developed; and participation in governance processes. Where aligned to the KM-GBF monitoring framework, such CGIAR indicators can strengthen country evidence systems, reduce reporting gaps, and improve the quality of NBSAP implementation tracking.

Several commitments envisage engagement with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) focal points and other national stakeholders to map CGIAR actions to country NBSAPs. This is a significant opportunity: CGIAR can support countries move from ambition to delivery by identifying where commitments are already operational, where new policy or institutional action is needed, and where additional partnerships and resources are required to achieve measurable biodiversity outcomes.

4. CGIAR case studies linked to KM-GBF

Across the selected targets, CGIAR's performance indicators fall into six broad categories: (1) landscape and ecosystem outcomes, such as hectares restored or sustainably managed; (2) biodiversity and genetic resource outcomes, such as accessions conserved, distributed, or documented; (3) policy and institutional outcomes, such as laws, plans, and coordination mechanisms supported; (4) capacity outcomes, such as people, institutions, and networks strengthened; (5) finance outcomes, including biodiversity-aligned investment mechanisms and funding mobilized; and (6) inclusion outcomes, including participation and leadership by women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities.

These measures offer a starting point for linking CGIAR's programmatic MRV with KM-GBF's headline, component, complementary, and binary indicators. The strength of each link will depend on whether the measures use compatible definitions and methods and capture results at a scale useful for national reporting.



Case study 1

Landscape intelligence approach

Chris Kettle (Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT)

The CGIAR Multifunctional Landscapes Science Program takes a landscape intelligence approach to monitor biodiversity change, assess degradation, and identify restoration opportunities in the programme's living landscapes. This includes landscape digital twins, spatially explicit optimization and foresight models, and landscape decision support tools, coupled with targeted restoration and conservation action.

Mapping can help landscape planners identify where restoration could improve habitat connectivity and ecosystem services. The programme will explore AI-powered tools to advance complex ecosystem service relationships, such as pollination and carbon storage, while helping to classify synergies and trade-offs between conservation, agricultural production, and climate resilience, for instance. Tools such as My Farm Trees can help track tree-based restoration and its biodiversity and livelihood outcomes. Depending on local needs, these approaches can connect restoration with biodiversity-friendly farming, finance, and value chains.

By helping landscape actors plan action and track results, the approach supports countries in advancing and reporting on relevant KM-GBF targets, including Target 2 on ecosystem restoration, Target 20 on scientific and technical cooperation, and Target 21 on availability and accessibility of biodiversity-related information.

Further resources:

- Kibui, R., Kettle, C. J., Oduor, F. O. and Chiriboga, F. 2026. Growing trees, growing futures: The impact of the My Farm Trees project. The Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT. https://alliancebioversityciat.org/stories/impact-my-farm-trees-project



Case study 2

CGIAR's research on mitigating the agricultural drivers of nature loss through nature-positive agriculture

Upeksha Hettiarachchi (International Food Policy Research Institute)

This work contributes to CGIAR's commitment under Kunming-Montreal GBF Targets 1, 2, and 10, specifically the restoration of degraded landscapes and deployment of agroecological and nature-positive solution bundles. In this report, prepared to support the World Bank's "Rooted: Agriculture Rooted in Biodiversity" report, we highlight nature-positive practices organized around four core management areas: sustainable soil and water management (minimum tillage, crop rotation, efficient irrigation), integrated pest and nutrient management (biocontrol, organic fertilizers, precision nutrient use), diversified agroecosystems (agroforestry, silvopastoral systems, intercropping), and pollution and waste management (reduced agrochemical use, waste recycling).

To complement the practices, the policy and economic enabling environment needed to nurture these transitions was synthesized, including advisory services, financing, policy incentives, and stakeholder collaboration. As concrete examples, 10 case studies looked at how these practices were implemented at a national level.

Further resources:

- Kettle, C. J., De Falcis, E., Gebrezgabher, S., Davis, K., Zhang, W. et al. 2025. Mitigating the agricultural drivers of nature loss through nature-positive agriculture: A synthesis report. CGIAR Nature Positive Initiative/CGIAR and Multifunctional Landscapes Science Program. 64 p. Available at: https://cgspace.cgiar.org/items/14fd2e04-182d-45eb-9730-ccc3a69d05b6



Case study 3

CGIAR genebanks supporting resilient food systems

Isabel Lopez Noriega and Michael Halewood (Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT)

CGIAR's genebanks conserve more than 750,000 accessions of over 3,000 plant species, originally obtained from 207 countries. Seeds are held in long-term storage, with most collections safety duplicated; some crops are also maintained as living plants such as fruit trees. Vegetatively propagated crops, including potato, cassava, and banana, are conserved in vitro – a portion of them are also maintained as living plants – and increasingly in cryobanks. CGIAR Centers have also developed some of the world's largest cryobanked collections of potato and banana, strengthening long-term conservation of crops that cannot readily be stored as seed.

Conservation is paired with characterization, documentation, and health testing so that material can be used safely by researchers, breeders, farmers, and genebanks worldwide. By the end of 2024, 87% of accessions were available for immediate distribution. Over the preceding 15 years, CGIAR genebanks distributed close to 1.5 million samples to recipients in almost 170 countries. These collections support countries in conserving and using crop diversity, contributing to the KM-GBF's Target 4 on protecting genetic diversity as well as resilient food systems through Target 10 on enhancing biodiversity in agriculture.

Further resources:

- CGIAR. 2026. CGIAR genebanks. https://genebanks.cgiar.org/



Case study 4

Invasive species in rangelands

Fiona Flintan (International Livestock Research Institute)

At the 17th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in August 2026, the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) launched a global call for action to address invasive alien plant species in rangelands. These species reduce biodiversity and livestock forage, increase wildfire risk and, in some cases, can diminish livestock grazing capacity by half. Their impact is especially devastating because of their contribution to long-term environmental degradation through fast dispersal and being able to create novel ecosystems.

ILRI calls for coordinated prevention and management that combines pastoralists' knowledge with research, stronger legal frameworks, and international cooperation. Participatory rangeland management offers a way to put these approaches into practice. By addressing invasive plants, countries can advance both land restoration and biodiversity conservation, strengthening links between the Rio Conventions. This initiative directly contributes to Target 6 on reducing the introduction and impacts of invasive alien species.

Further resources:

- ILRI. 2026. Invasive alien plant species: A call to action. Video. Nairobi, Kenya: ILRI. https://www.ilri.org/knowledge/publications/invasive-alien-plant-species-call-action
- Flintan, F., Sircely, J., Nganga, I., Eba, B. and Olesikilal, B. 2025. Scaling, improving and supporting participatory rangeland management. Outcome Pathway Brief. CGIAR Research Initiative on Livestock and Climate. International Livestock Research Institute https://cgspace.cgiar.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/ffe285ee-b75e-4a7c-b233-a50b0ba5178c/content
- IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD). 2024. Participatory rangeland management: Guidelines for practitioners. Nairobi: ICPALD and ILRI. https://hdl.handle.net/10568/145167



Case study 5

Livestock revenues and finance for biodiversity conservation in Kenya

Lennart Hientz (International Livestock Research Institute)

In Kenya's Laikipia County, Ol Pejeta Conservancy combines wildlife conservation with cattle production to support biodiversity and finance landscape management. Revenues from livestock and tourism help fund habitat restoration, endangered species protection, and community programmes. Rotational grazing and mobile cattle enclosures redistribute nutrients and promote grass recovery, providing forage for livestock, and wild herbivores. The conservancy protects threatened species, including black rhinos and Grevy's zebras.

The ILRI-led Sustainable Investments for Large-Scale Rangeland Restoration (STELARR) project supported an investment case seeking approximately USD 1.7 million in grants or concessional financing. Proposed investments include water infrastructure for livestock and wildlife, cattle production facilities, and rangeland monitoring. These investments aim to improve habitat management and livestock revenues that support conservation. This illustrates how CGIAR can help develop investment opportunities that connect biodiversity conservation with productive landscapes and local livelihoods, with relevance to Targets 2, 10, and 19.

Further resources:

- Kimani, K., Flintan, F. and Hientz, L. 2026. Investment case from Kenya. Ol Pejeta Conservancy Case Study—Kenya. Nairobi, Kenya: ILRI. Available at: https://cgspace.cgiar.org/items/bc3c84f5-374d-46e2-b219-6d521e3f8212



Case study 6

Financing nature-positive landscape transformation in Río Blanco, Colombia

Janelle M. Sylvester and Carlos Andres Borda (Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT)

In the Río Blanco basin of Cumbal, Nariño, water pollution from production activities, pressure on riparian areas and water sources, and unsustainable farming practices undermine ecosystem health and local livelihoods. Building on a 2026 landscape analysis, CGIAR is developing an investment portfolio that links priority actions with feasible financing mechanisms. It will cover payments for ecosystem services, transitions to more sustainable production, circular economy approaches, and nature-positive solutions based on agrobiodiversity.

Portfolio development will include assessing landscape risks, investment readiness, and financing potential, alongside strengthening local actors' capacity to develop proposals and access public, private, and blended finance. By developing investment opportunities and proposal-development skills, this work supports KM-GBF Targets 19 and 20, with potential contributions to ecosystem restoration under Target 2 and sustainable production under Target 10.



Case study 7

CGIAR support to strategy design in Ethiopia and Peru

Jonathan Mockshell and Yovita Ivanova (Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT)

CGIAR research supported the development of Ethiopia's National Agroecology Strategy and a Regional BioTrade Strategy in Ucayali, Peru, countries where deforestation and land degradation remain major challenges. Stakeholder workshops brought together national, subnational, and local policy actors to identify priorities and investment opportunities. Across the two countries, the work aims to reach a combined total of 25 million farmers and support agroecological solutions across 500,000 hectares.

Ethiopia's National Agroecology Strategy has been finalized. Next steps include publication, dissemination, and co-design of an accompanying National Agroecology Implementation Plan. Together, these efforts support Target 14 by helping integrate biodiversity into national policy, planning, and implementation.

Further resources:

- Ministry of Agriculture of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia; Bioversity International and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT); Center for International Forestry Research and World Agroforestry (CIFOR-ICRAF). 2025. National Agroecology Strategy for Food System Transformation in Ethiopia (2026 to 2040). Addis Ababa (Ethiopia): Ministry of Agriculture of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia/Bioversity International and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)/Center for International Forestry Research and World Agroforestry (CIFOR-ICRAF). 151 p. ISBN: 978-9966-108-97-5. Available at: https://cgspace.cgiar.org/items/3eda61a3-c936-43c1-b0ac-ca09f1ae8c99



Case study 8

Transboundary multistakeholder platforms for strengthened cooperation over shared resources

Ryan Nehring (International Food Policy Research Institute) and Jonathan Lautze (International Water Management Institute)

CGIAR research on transboundary multistakeholder platforms examines how inclusive governance arrangements can strengthen cooperation over natural resources shared across international borders. Using transboundary river basins as a focus, the initiative explores how these platforms are designed, how they connect stakeholders across sectors, how they work alongside formal river basin institutions and how to share lessons across regions to improve design and implementation. In response to demand for stronger governance of the Incomati Basin, shared by Eswatini, Mozambique, and South Africa, CGIAR convened a workshop in Maputo. Basin stakeholders and practitioners from other African river basins exchanged experiences to inform the design of a basin-wide platform.

This work supports especially the KM-GBF's Target 20 with an emphasis on strengthening institutional capacity and cooperation by developing approaches to participation, knowledge exchange, and cross-border coordination.



Case study 9

Supporting gender-responsive implementation of the KM-GBF

Marlène Elias (Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT)

CGIAR works with national and global partners to translate the KM-GBF's gender equality commitments into biodiversity action, particularly under Targets 22 and 23 and the CBD Gender Plan of Action. Gender-responsive implementation is critical across the KM-GBF, but persistent gaps in capacity, gender and biodiversity data, financing, and women's participation and leadership can limit countries' ability to turn global commitments into equitable and effective biodiversity action.

Funded by Global Affairs Canada, a project implemented by the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership, UNDP, UNEP, and the Alliance, with CBD Secretariat support, helped seven countries (Antigua and Barbuda, Comoros, Costa Rica, Eswatini, Tajikistan, Thailand and Togo) develop nationally owned approaches to gender-responsive biodiversity planning during 2025–2026. Activities strengthened institutional capacity, identified gender–biodiversity priorities and supported women's participation and leadership, including women from Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

Importantly, the work connects country implementation with global learning. Experiences from the seven countries have been synthesized into a Gender and Biodiversity Resource Collection, centered on the Practical Guide: Co-Creating National Gender-Responsive Biodiversity Action. Due to launch at COP, the guide offers an adaptable five-step process, with tools and templates to help countries integrate gender equality into biodiversity planning, implementation, monitoring, and learning.

Further resources:

- Elias, M., Morgan, M., Despot-Belmonte, K., Collantes-Lebale, V. A., Arreguin Prado, A. et al. 2024. Placing Gender Equality at the heart of the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. 12 p. Available at: https://alliancebioversityciat.org/publications-data/placing-gender-equality-heart-implementation-kunming-montreal-global-biodiversity
- United Nations Environment Programme, Bioversity International, United Nations Development Programme. 2026. Practical Guide: Co-Creating National Gender-Responsive Biodiversity Action. Nairobi. (and accompanying Gender and Biodiversity Resource Collection).



Case study **10**

Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)-led inclusive dialogue in Zimbabwe's multifunctional landscapes

Dennis Choruma and Karen Nortje (International Water Management Institute)

CGIAR's work on multifunctional landscapes in Zimbabwe examines how inclusive dialogue can address the barriers that exclude specific groups from landscape governance. In Mbire, in the Lower Zambezi Basin, and Murehwa, in the Nyadire sub-catchment, the team convened farmers, traditional leaders, government officials, and civil society for an inclusive round table dialogue. Participants identified groups excluded from decisions about landscape use, management, and benefits, including women, youth, older people, people with disabilities, and Indigenous communities such as the Doma.

Together, they proposed ways to widen participation, including youth-led programmes and stronger Indigenous representation on governance platforms. Paired with participatory geographic information systems and community timelines, this work is generating governance recommendations that reflect different viewpoints and experiences, and is informing recommendations for the project's Vision-to-Action stakeholder process. By identifying barriers and developing locally-grounded responses, the work supports the inclusion goals at the heart of the KM-GBF, notably Targets 22 and 23.

Further resources:

- Choruma, D. J., Mupangwa, W. and Gebrezgabher, S. 2025. Participatory mapping of ecosystem services and degradation hotspots in the Nyadire Sub-Catchment, Zimbabwe: implications for multifunctional landscape design. Colombo, Sri Lanka: International Water Management Institute (IWMI). CGIAR Multifunctional Landscapes Program. 35p. Available at: https://cgspace.cgiar.org/items/2afd6683-4dc8-48df-818f-7bc9789d95ed
- Choruma, D. J., Sibanda, T., Chimonyo, V. G. P. and Falconnier, G. N. 2023. Local Indicator Selection Process (LISP) - Zimbabwe workshops report. CGIAR. Available at: https://cgspace.cgiar.org/items/72d30beb-9354-4eb7-8060-6725320f454f
- Sibanda, T., Choruma, D. J. and Chimonyo, V. G. P. 2025. Zimbabwe landscape vision to action report. CIMMYT & CGIAR. Available at: https://hdl.handle.net/10883/36698

5. Investment and partnership priorities

Delivering the selected KM-GBF targets requires predictable and sustained financing for research and innovation, restoration and conservation action, country policy support, capacity development, monitoring systems, inclusive governance, and finance structuring. KM-GBF Goal D and Target 19 provide the framework for mobilizing the public and private resources needed for this work.

CGIAR can support biodiversity finance by generating evidence and tools to guide investment; by co-designing incentives, blended finance models, and biodiversity-positive value chain mechanisms; by strengthening the policy and institutional conditions needed to absorb and deploy finance effectively; and by building local and national capacity to monitor results and demonstrate impact. This includes support for restoration finance, payments for ecosystem services, biodiversity and agrobiodiversity crediting approaches, carbon-linked incentives where appropriate, and finance plans aligned with NBSAP priorities.

Scaling CGIAR's contribution will require a combination of institutional funding, grants, country investment, philanthropic support, and partnerships with the private sector. Additional resources would enable CGIAR to expand relevant research and country support while sustaining the monitoring and stewardship functions on which long-term results depend.

6. Next steps

CGIAR's commitments provide a basis for supporting countries as they implement and monitor their NBSAPs. Its research, partnerships, policy support, and stewardship of genetic resources can help connect national biodiversity priorities with action across food, land, and water systems. The next step is to align these commitments with country needs, agree on how results will be measured, and secure the resources needed for sustained delivery.

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