The Nature Conservancy

Nature Now

TNC ACTIVITIES TO IMPLEMENT THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

2025 REVIEW

FEBRUARY 2026

Synergies Driving Global Progress

Three years after the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) set the mission to halt and reverse nature loss by 2030, the most meaningful gains are becoming more apparent where biodiversity, climate, and land efforts reinforce one another. At UNFCCC COP30 in Belém, Parties advanced practical infrastructure for delivery: a political signal to scale adaptation finance and, crucially, approval of 59 global indicators for the Global Goal on Adaptation. Together, these decisions give countries a common language to measure resilience, connect national plans to funding, and support nature-based adaptation that benefits communities and ecosystems.

Ocean governance offers a parallel breakthrough. With the High Seas Treaty (BBNJ) crossing the ratification threshold in September 2025 and entering into force in January 2026, there is new momentum for governments to establish marine protected areas in international waters and require environmental impact assessments for high seas activities—unlocking a new pathway to deliver on the 30x30 target and strengthen equity for developing countries through capacity and benefit sharing.

MOMENTUM IN BIODIVERSITY FINANCE

Finance trends also show encouraging momentum, even if the pace must accelerate. The Biodiversity Finance Trends Dashboard, produced by the United Kingdom's Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), with support from The Nature Conservancy (TNC), reports rising flows from developed to developing countries: in 2023, biodiversity-specific finance reached US$16.8B (from US$7.6B in 2019) and biodiversity-related finance reached US$29.8B (from US$13B in 2019), putting the world on track for the GBF's US$20B annual interim target by 2025. The 2025 update also strengthens visibility into multilateral channels and private flows, helping decisionmakers align climate and nature finance and identify synergies a cross instruments.

Complementing this, the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF) is operational and scaling: 12 contributors have pledged US$386M, and seven projects have already moved from review to funding across biodiversity hotspots—illustrating how faster, inclusive portfolio design can turn commitments into action. China's Kunming Biodiversity Fund endorsed 22 full-size projects across 34 countries, prioritizing whole-of-society approaches, governance capacity, and policy alignment that accelerate GBF delivery.

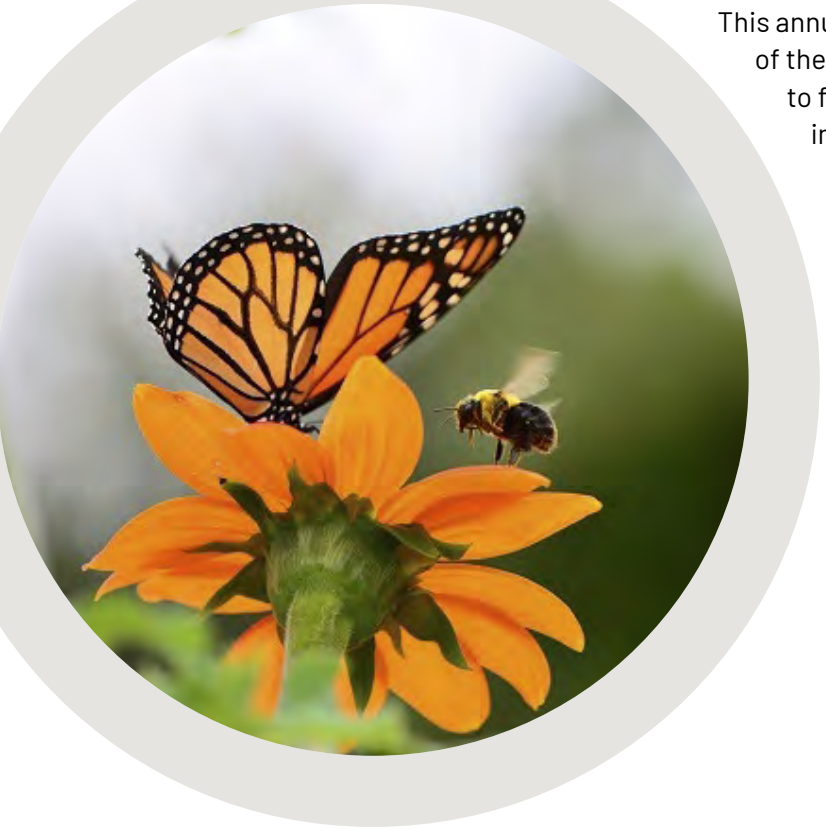
ALIGNING MARKETS, COMMUNITIES, AND NATURE FOR IMPACT

On the ground, regional partnerships and sectoral alignment are bringing biodiversity into economic decisions. In the Amazon, TNC and Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) Invest initiated a partnership to promote regenerative agriculture and resilient supply chains, mobilize private investment for reforestation concessions and sociobioeconomy models, and integrate biodiversity into financial mechanisms, such as the Amazonia Finance Network and the Catalytic Capital for Agricultural Transition Fund. At the same time, transformative funding models are delivering durable conservation at scale: Enduring Earth's Project Finance for Permanence (PFP) secures permanent protection, inclusive governance, and long-term funding across entire protected area systems—demonstrating how aligned public budgets, private capital, and community stewardship can produce lasting outcomes for people, climate, and biodiversity.

Private sector action is maturing, anchored in credible, sector-specific pathways. The Nature Positive Initiative convenes leading coalitions to protect the integrity of nature positive as a measurable 2030 goal, while frameworks from the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and the World Economic Forum provide roadmaps for agrifood, energy, forest products, and the built environment—helping companies assess, commit, transform, and disclose in line with GBF targets and guidance from the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures. Equally vital, rights-based governance advances are strengthening delivery: the reference to Indigenous and Traditional Territories (ITTs) in Target 3 and the new IUCN guidelines on recognizing Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs), including overlaps with protected areas and OECMs, should provide practical pathways to affirm tenure, respect knowledge systems, and embed inclusive stewardship into national conservation efforts.

Across these examples, one conclusion stands out: when climate policy embeds nature, when sovereign and private finance align with community leadership, and when sectoral roadmaps harmonize with national GBF targets, impact multiplies. That's the power of synergy—and the defining strength of 2025. Even in a year that presented undeniable challenges to environmental governance globally, there has been opportunity and progress.

This annual update showcases brief examples of just some of the ways TNC is working with partners around the world to find opportunities to bridge gaps and accelerate implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework. It also offers insights into opportunities for 2026 and beyond.



© DAVID JULIAN/TNC PHOTO CONTEST 2019

"When climate policy embeds nature, when sovereign and private finance align with community leadership, and when sectoral roadmaps harmonize with national GBF targets, impact multiplies."

TNC's Contribution to GBF Implementation in 2025

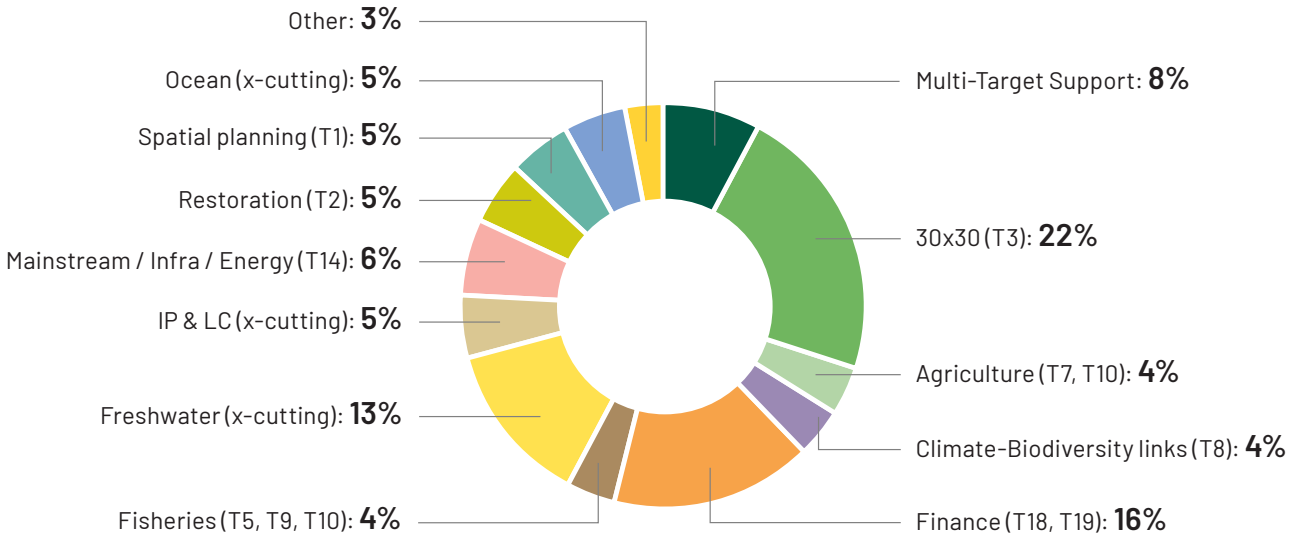
In 2025, TNC worked closely with partner governments to identify where our science, conservation strategies, and policy expertise could accelerate national implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework. TNC teams provided targeted support in 34 countries, contributing National Biodiversity Strategic Actions Plan (NBSAP) development and implementation, building GBF-aligned monitoring frameworks, and supporting cross-ministry working groups.

A policy priority focus for 2025 was helping countries align their NBSAP submissions with the next cycle of NDCs to capture climate–nature synergies. TNC supported partners in strengthening coherence across national targets, data systems, and reporting. This work is helping countries reduce duplication, improve implementation readiness, and position themselves to access emerging climate and biodiversity finance.

WHAT WE WORK ON

TNC assists countries in developing and achieving their national targets through implementation of their NBSAPs across a range of thematic projects. Core capacity support actions involve multi-thematic and comprehensive support for national strategies or actions toward implementation.

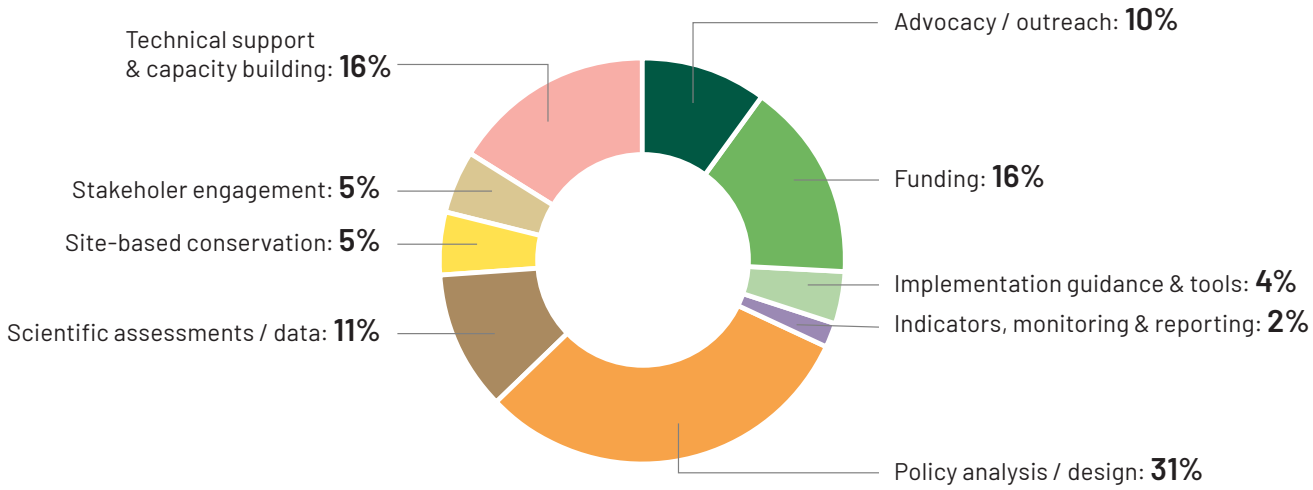
Thematic Distribution of TNC's GBF Contributions



HOW WE WORK

Across the geographies and thematic areas, TNC has contributed specific activities to support GBF implementation. Ranging from policy design and funding to site-based conservation and technical support, TNC has and will continue to work across projects and stakeholders to align our expertise to help countries meet their capacity needs and find success.

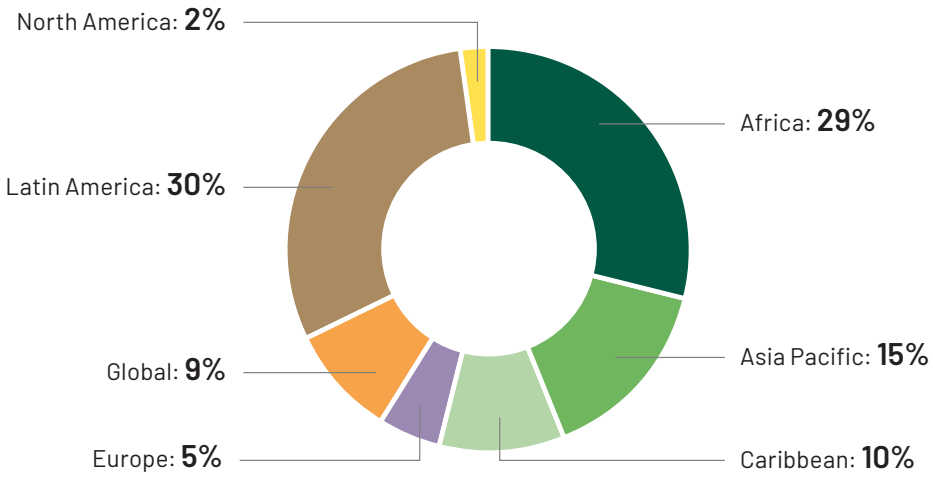
Activity Distribution of TNC's GBF Contributions



WHERE WE WORK

TNC works in 83 countries and territories: 39 by direct conservation impact and 44 through partners or policy engagements. The organization has taken a holistic approach to GBF implementation across these regions.

Geographic Distribution of TNC's GBF Contributions



Science, Policy, and the Path to GBF Implementation

TNC has been working alongside partners to help translate the GBF's vision into integrated, actionable pathways that strengthen resilience, protect biodiversity, and position countries to access emerging climate and nature finance.

The case studies that follow illustrate what this looks like in practice. They show how TNC's science, policy advisory work, and convening power are supporting governments to align biodiversity and climate priorities; build the data, maps, and models needed for effective planning; and design policies that can accelerate implementation at scale. These stories reflect the urgency of the GBF implementation and what's possible when ambition is matched with actionable pathways and partnership.

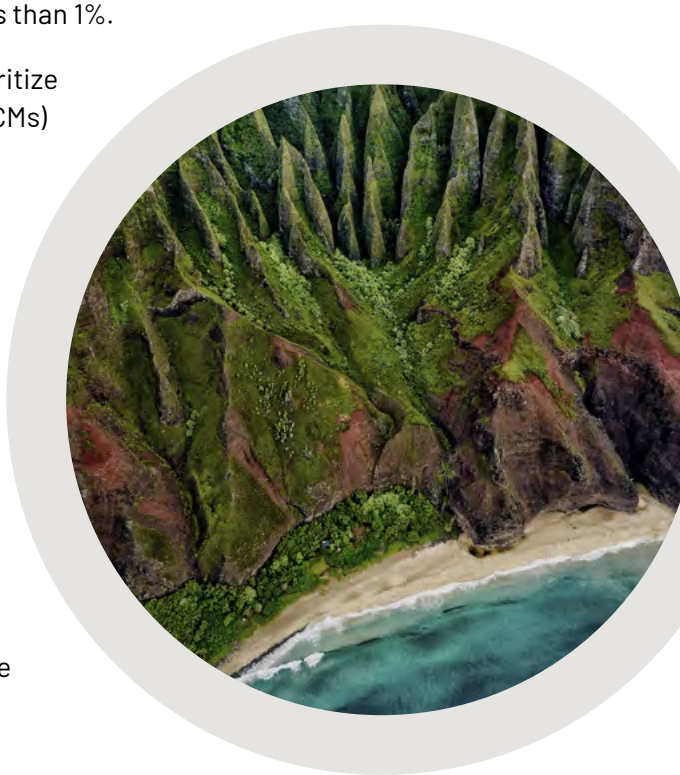
SECURING NATURE THROUGH PROTECTED AND CONSERVED AREAS

Supporting the strengthening of Protected and Conserved Areas (PCAs) is a cornerstone objective in every country in which TNC works.

Although more than 190 countries have committed to Target 3 of the GBF, implementation is lagging due to slow national adoption, uneven management effectiveness, and a $4 billion annual funding shortfall that limits developing countries' ability to expand and manage protected and conserved areas. Accelerating progress will require strengthened implementation supported by coordinated, collaborative strategies.

Several key elements of the target remain notably behind schedule, including ecological connectivity, representativeness, and management effectiveness, among others. Even in terms of coverage—an aspect that receives sustained global attention—progress has been disappointing: since 2020, the total area under PCAs across all biomes has increased by less than 1%.

This slow pace reflects, in part, a trend in many countries to prioritize work on Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) over protected areas. Because global guidance and the OECM concept—its definition and criteria— was formally adopted in 2018, most countries are still in the early stages of developing national frameworks to identify, assess, and report OECMs. While this work is important, it has the potential to delay advances to the coverage element of Target 3.



TNC is therefore working intensively to support countries in both strengthening actions that advance protected areas implementation (as the examples below illustrate), including approaches that link climate adaptation and mitigation. At the same time, TNC is supporting the development of national OECM policies, that secure these areas and can meaningfully deliver on long-term biodiversity outcomes. This work includes providing strengthened technical guidance on the OECM measure and identifying biodiversity-important sites that may qualify as OECMs.

Case Study: Eternal Mongolia

© BAYAR BALGANTSEREN

The Eternal Mongolia agreement is one of the clearest demonstrations of how the GBF can be translated into durable national action. Through this landmark Project Finance for Permanence initiative, the Government of Mongolia and TNC secured the long-term policies and financing needed to achieve the country's 30x30 commitment—which will dramatically expand protection across 14.4 million hectares of intact grasslands, forests, deserts, wetlands, and rivers, while strengthening management across 47 million hectares of existing protected areas.

By embedding sustainable financing—USD $198 million over 15 years—and integrating climate-resilient, community-managed practices across 34 million hectares, Eternal Mongolia advances core GBF targets and supports the livelihoods of the nomadic herder communities who anchor stewardship of the world's most extensive temperate grasslands.

This effort reflects TNC's broader approach: aligning national goals, community leadership, and science-based planning to turn global commitments into real, lasting outcomes for nature and people.

Case Study: Protecting Free-Flowing Rivers in Montenegro

© CIRIL JAZBEC

In 2025, The Nature Conservancy helped secure legal protection for one of Montenegro's free-flowing rivers with the designation of the Ćehotina as a Natural Monument in Bijelo Polje. This is an important addition to the country's growing network of safeguarded rivers under the United for Rivers initiative. This milestone reflects Montenegro's leadership in conserving some of Europe's last intact freshwater systems and advances national commitments to protect biodiversity-rich waterways.

Beyond supporting new designations, TNC focused on ensuring these declarations translate into real conservation outcomes. Teams worked closely with national and local authorities to strengthen management planning, build institutional capacity, and align freshwater governance with EU standards. This included supporting more effective oversight of protected areas, improving monitoring frameworks, and helping partners develop the tools needed to manage freshwater sites sustainably. Together, these efforts are helping Montenegro not only expand protection on paper, but deliver durable, high-quality stewardship of its rivers.

Case Study: Chile's Patagonia – Conserva Puchegüín Initiative

© TAÍSA BARDY CARDELOTE/ TNC PHOTO CONTEST 2019)

In 2025, the Conserva Puchegüín Initiative marked a major conservation milestone in Chilean Patagonia with the successful acquisition of the 132,995-hectare Fundo Puchegüín, secured through a global campaign led by Puelo Patagonia in collaboration with The Nature Conservancy (TNC), the Freyja Foundation, Patagonia Inc., and the Wyss Foundation. A cornerstone of TNC's contribution was its spatial planning and scientific analysis, which helped demonstrate Puchegüín's irreplaceable role as the missing link in a 4-million-acre binational conservation corridor spanning Chile and Argentina. TNC's landscape-level assessments highlighted the property's 58,000 hectares of primary forest, its globally significant alerce stands, and key habitats for endangered species—science that underpinned fundraising, acquisition negotiations, and long-term protection strategies.

Following the purchase, the coalition established the Fundación Conserva Puchegüín to steward the area's permanent protection, informed by TNC's ongoing technical support, ecological monitoring, and planning for sustainable, community-supported management.

MORE ON PROTECTED AND CONSERVED AREAS

This collection of published articles and research papers highlights how TNC staff are actively contributing to leading conservation research, generating the evidence base that informs and strengthens our policy work worldwide.

The 30× 30 protection target: Attitudes of residents from seven countries. JA Fitzsimons, K Garrison, B Finnegan, I Luby Sustainability 17 (8), 3444, 4, 2025 https://doi.org/10.3390/su17083444

Reflections from interdisciplinary research on the social challenges of implementing 30×30: Five ways forward. J Fajardo, D Brockington, J Fitzsimons, R Pritchard, P Shyamsundar, ...Parks 31 (2), 2025 https://parksjournal.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/12.-Fajardo-et-al.pdf

Designing protected and conserved areas to support free-flowing rivers: environmental flows, connectivity and communities. T Moberg, N Shahbol, J Fitzsimons, J Woods, F Trujillo, S Salinas, ...Parks 31 (2), 2025. https://parksjournal.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/6.-Moberg-et-al.pdf

Understanding the role and challenges for Indigenous and community-governed lands in contributing to Target 3 of the Global Biodiversity Framework. Lumosi, C., Hazin, C., Fitzsimons, J., & Qin, S. Land 14 (7), 1493. (2025). https://doi.org/10.3390/land1407149

Protected and conserved areas in a changing world: key themes for a global response M Rao, JA Fitzsimons, BA Mitchell, KH Redford, T Sandwith, T Lefebvre, ...Parks 31 (2), 2025 https://parksjournal.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/13.-Rao-et-al.pdf

Common misconceptions of 'other effective area-based conservation measures' (OECMs) and implications for global conservation targets. Fitzsimons, J.A., Hazin, C. & Smith, J.L. 2025. npj biodivers 4, 8. (2025) https://doi.org/10.1038/s44185-025-00079-5

MAPPING AND MANAGING LAND AND WATER FOR A HEALTHY PLANET

GBF Target 1 on spatial planning to address land-, water-, and sea-use change is an essential precursor to meeting many of the goals of the framework. While countries acknowledge the importance of participatory, biodiversity inclusive spatial planning, many have yet to complete the land- and sea-use plans needed to curb the loss of high biodiversity and high integrity areas. Challenges of integrating, coordinating, and reconciling competing land-use interests with conservation goals is often hindered by a lack of political will, limited data, and poor inter-institutional coordination.

Against this backdrop, TNC is helping accelerate implementation by providing technical leadership and practical tools that support cross-ministerial coordination on biodiversity. As one of the few major conservation organizations that develops comprehensive guidance and implementation frameworks, TNC is widely recognized for advancing the GBF's spatial planning agenda—most notably through co-developing global guidance for Targets 1 and 3 and advocating for stronger spatial planning requirements for sectors like agriculture, infrastructure, and finance that drive biodiversity loss.

TNC's strengths in conservation planning, spatial analysis, and science based decision tools make it a key partner in helping countries meet Target 1. It also underscores the importance of TNC's policy advocacy and technical work to ensure biodiversity data is integrated into land- and sea-use decisions and to strengthen national ability to map and protect high biodiversity and high integrity areas.

Case Study: Seychelles Marine Spatial Plan

© JASON HOUSTON

In 2025, Seychelles took a major step toward realizing its national and global biodiversity commitments with the signing of its Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) into law—one of the world's most comprehensive ocean-planning efforts. Built on an innovative debt conversion for nature, or "Nature Bonds project," the MSP secures protection for 30% of the country's vast Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), safeguarding globally significant marine ecosystems while enabling sustainable use of the surrounding waters.

Developed using more than 100 GIS-mapped data layers, the plan divides the EEZ into zones that balance biodiversity conservation, climate resilience, and economic opportunity. This evidence-based approach supports fisheries management, strengthens coastal protection, and enhances the long-term well-being of local communities whose livelihoods depend on healthy marine ecosystems. By aligning science, finance, and inclusive governance, Seychelles' MSP demonstrates how small island states can lead in implementing the Global Biodiversity Framework—advancing 30x30 while building a resilient blue economy for the future.

"[TNC's approach is] to align national goals, community leadership, and science-based planning to turn global commitments into real, lasting outcomes for nature and people."

Case Study: Advancing Zambia's Spatial Planning Conservation Goals

© ROSHNI LODHIA)

Zambia's efforts in its second NBSAP has been to improve protection of its terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems in line with National GBF Targets 1 and 3 on spatial planning and land and freshwater protection. To support this, TNC partnered with the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources and other government departments to produce advanced spatial science outputs to guide the identification of Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs). Together, they created a spatial database aligned with IUCN guidance, mapping existing protected and conserved areas, identifying high-value habitats and species, and highlighting sites with strong OECM potential.

Through inclusive analyses across Zambia's diverse ecosystems, examining intactness, threats, and management needs, TNC and national partners developed a complete, ministerially endorsed OECM portfolio. The collaboration generated practical tools and detailed site assessments to inform a national OECM management framework. This work directly supports the NBSAP revision, expected for CBD submission in mid-2026.

RESOURCES

Geospatial Conservation Atlas - TNC's global platform provides interactive decision-support tools for land-use planning, enabling governments and communities to visualize biodiversity priorities and climate resilience zones.

MORE ON MAPPING AND SPATIAL PLANNING

This collection of published articles and research papers highlights how TNC staff are actively contributing to leading conservation research, generating the evidence base that informs and strengthens our policy work worldwide.

Oakleaf, J., Kennedy, C., Wolff, N.H. et al. Mapping global land conversion pressure to support conservation planning. Sci Data 11, 830 (2024). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41597-024-03639-9

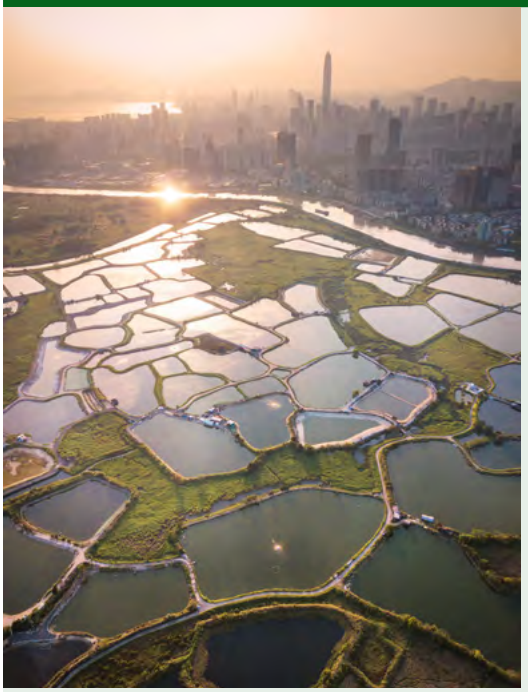
Theobald, D.M., Oakleaf, J.R., Moncrieff, G. et al. Global extent and change in human modification of terrestrial ecosystems from 1990 to 2022. Sci Data 12, 606 (2025). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41597-025-04892-2

INTEGRATING BIODIVERSITY INTO ALL SECTORS

Countries are increasingly recognizing that meeting GBF targets requires systemic change in the sectors that shape land use, infrastructure, and economic growth. In 2025, TNC worked with governments and partners to embed biodiversity considerations into the decisions that guide energy development, urban expansion, transport corridors, and agricultural investment. This work goes beyond safeguards—it helps countries redesign sectoral pathways so that nature becomes part of how economic priorities are planned, financed, and delivered.

Through platforms like the Biodiversity Mainstreaming Champions Group (BMCG) and the Community of Practice on Nature and Infrastructure (CoPNI), TNC and partners are equipping ministries, planners, and development finance institutions with practical tools for cross-sector policy alignment, early-stage risk assessment, and nature-positive investment design. The examples in this section demonstrate how these efforts are taking hold—from urban NbS (Nature-based Solutions) planning in Hong Kong to integrated energy analysis in Gabon and smarter infrastructure governance across the Amazon.

Case Study: Integrating Nature Into Urban Planning in Hong Kong



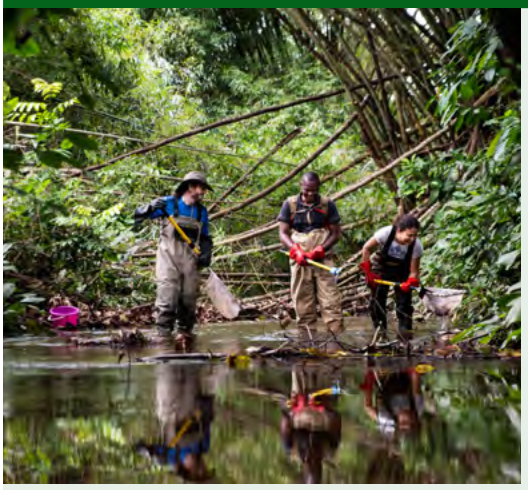
© KA WAI TANG /TNC PHOTO CONTEST 2018)

In 2025, TNC and Civic Exchange contributed to advancing nature-based urban planning in Hong Kong through the development of science-informed recommendations for restoring coastal and wetland ecosystems—especially endangered oyster reefs—as critical natural infrastructure. The guidance was published in a landmark report, Nature-based Solutions in the Northern Metropolis, and helped bring greater visibility to Nature-based Solutions (NbS) in the government's review of Hong Kong's Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP).

The report featured recommendations on how wetland restoration, reforestation, and urban greening can enhance urban resilience and biodiversity in one of the world's most densely populated regions. It also highlighted opportunities for cross-border ecological planning with Shenzhen and explored financing models for scaling up nature-positive development.

TNC's contributions, alongside those of many partners, helped support broader discussions around embedding NbS into the updated BSAP—a step forward for recognizing the role of ecosystems in climate resilience and urban sustainability in Hong Kong.

Case Study: Energy Planning in Gabon



© ROSHNI LODHIA)

In Gabon, TNC is helping the government ensure that the country's expanding energy sector supports, rather than compromises, its ambitious conservation and climate goals. TNC provides technical analysis that integrates environmental and biodiversity considerations into national energy planning. Instead of developing projects itself, TNC assesses the potential impacts of new infrastructure—particularly solar and hydropower—on intact forests, freshwater ecosystems, and carbon-rich landscapes, guiding decision-makers toward lower-conflict options that maintain ecological integrity and accelerate green energy development.

This science-based planning support strengthens Gabon's ability to align energy investments with its 30x30x30-commitment to conserve 30% of terrestrial, freshwater, and marine ecosystems by 2030, a pledge reaffirmed through Gabon Infini, the emerging Gabon PFP initiative. By identifying sustainable pathways before projects break ground, TNC is helping Gabon chart an energy future that advances development while safeguarding the natural systems essential to the country's long-term climate resilience and economic stability.

Case Study: Where Development Meets Conservation: Smarter Planning for the Amazon

© GILBERTO ALONSO RODRÍGUEZ DÍAZ/ TNC PHOTO CONTEST 2019)

TNC works with government institutions, research partners, and civil society to strengthen the integration of environmental, social, and territorial considerations into national infrastructure planning, particularly in transport and energy sectors affecting the Amazon.

In Peru, TNC collaborates with partners like Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo and the Wildlife Conservation Society to bring science and long-term research into national decision-making. Together, TNC uses tools such as landscape-level analysis and the "mitigation hierarchy"—a framework that helps planners avoid, reduce, and manage environmental impacts before construction even begins. By providing this kind of early-stage technical support, TNC helps identify where infrastructure can be built with the least harm to forests, rivers, wildlife, and communities.

Case Study: Innovative Finance for the Amazon, Cerrado, and Chaco (IFACC)

© SCOTT WARREN

In 2025, the IFACC initiative made major strides in scaling deforestation- and conversion-free agriculture across South America's most vulnerable biomes. By early 2025, IFACC had disbursed nearly US$500 million, reaching the halfway point toward its US$1 billion goal, a significant milestone achieved despite rising production costs, interest rates, and climate-driven weather challenges.

TNC, together with the Tropical Forest Alliance and UNEP, continued to play a central role in steering the initiative. TNC provides scientific analysis, environmental and social risk assessment, and technical support to design and scale innovative finance mechanisms that help producers transition to regenerative, high-yield systems without further clearing native vegetation. Partners work collectively to expand credit offerings, connect financial institutions with producers, and mobilize catalytic capital.

Most 2025 financing supported regenerative soy and cattle production in the Cerrado, with additional investments in restoration and native vegetation protection. Heading into 2026, partners expect momentum to accelerate further.

RESOURCES

Biodiversity Mainstreaming Champions Group (BMCG) – Co-created by Mexico and Colombia at CBD COP16, the Biodiversity Mainstreaming Champions Group works together to mainstream biodiversity. This means systematically considering nature in policies, planning, and decision-making across all sectors—including agriculture, finance, fisheries, energy, mining, infrastructure, health, and more. It now brings together 20 governments, multiple line ministries, and several organizations, and is recognized as a key collaborative partner by the CBD Secretariat. Over the past year, the group has engaged hundreds of people through knowledge exchanges and public events.

Closing the Gap: Where Acceleration is Urgently Needed

As we take stock of the past year of implementing the GBF, one message is unmistakable: we can deliver meaningful progress when nature, climate, and development agendas move in concert. The momentum generated in 2025, especially at the global policy level, has shown what is possible when countries, institutions, and communities work toward shared outcomes. Yet this momentum is fragile. To keep the GBF's mission to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030 within reach, the same spirit of coordination must now be applied to closing the persistent gaps that threaten to slow delivery. This requires sharper national planning, more ambitious and better-directed finance, reforms that redirect incentives toward nature-positive pathways, and a steadfast commitment to rights-based, locally led implementation.

ACCELERATING IMPLEMENTATION PLANNING AND REPORTING

First, planning and reporting must accelerate. While many Parties have submitted targets, full NBSAP updates remain behind schedule. Countries should prioritize completing mainstreamed NBSAPs, supported by the GBF monitoring framework and the new adaptation indicator architecture. As noted by the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership, aligning NBSAPs and NDCs streamlines processes, reduces duplication, and speeds implementation by leveraging shared data, stakeholder engagement, and institutions. Integrated planning also unlocks coordinated technical and financial support, especially for nature-based solutions like ecosystem restoration that deliver climate and biodiversity benefits. By linking these agendas, countries can strengthen governance, use resources more efficiently, and improve their ability to meet global commitments.

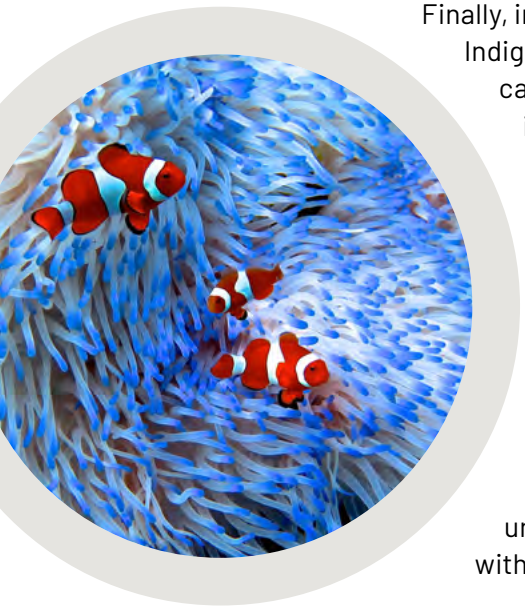
SCALING FINANCE WHERE IT DELIVERS CO-BENEFITS

Finance must also grow faster and flow where it delivers the highest co-benefits. The Biodiversity Finance Trends Dashboard shows progress, but the overall biodiversity finance gap remains large and uneven—requiring sustained public budgets, scaled multilateral channels, and deeper private investment that integrates nature risks and opportunities. Innovative instruments, like sovereign debt conversions and Nature Bonds, are proving they can unlock durable funding and align policy with community stewardship, but adoption must broaden with strong practice standards and transparent reporting.

REALIGNING INCENTIVES TO ENABLE NATURE-POSITIVE PATHWAYS

Realigning agricultural subsidies is one of the most powerful ways to finance a nature-positive future. Every year, governments channel more than US$630 billion into agricultural subsidies intended to support farmers, stabilize food production, and ensure rural prosperity. Yet, in practice, many incentives still drive soil degradation, deforestation, climate vulnerability, and inequality. The paradox is clear: one of the most powerful levers shaping global land use is working against the resilience and regeneration we urgently need.

DELIVERING THROUGH RIGHTS-BASED IMPLEMENTATION



Finally, implementation must remain rights-based and locally led. Recognizing Indigenous and community governance models, securing tenure, and investing in capacity are not just equity imperatives—they are performance multipliers that improve the durability of conservation, accelerate 30x30, and strengthen climate resilience. The tools exist; what's needed now is consistent adoption in policy, finance, and practice.

Looking ahead to UNCCD COP17, UNCBD COP17, and UNFCCC COP31 aligning once again in 2026, the call to action is clear: collaboration will determine success. The priority now is to double down on what's working—integrated climate-nature planning, scaled public-private finance, sectoral pathways, and inclusive stewardship—while closing the planning, finance, and incentive gaps with the same cross-sector discipline that has defined 2025's progress. The decade of delivery is already underway—what matters now is ensuring that every commitment is matched with action that brings the GBF vision to life.

The Nature Conservancy

Kunming–Montreal GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

FOR MORE INFORMATION

The Nature Conservancy
4245 Fairfax Drive
Suite 100
Arlington, VA 22203

nature.org

Linda Krueger
Biodiversity & Infrastructure Policy
lkrueger@tnc.org

Suzanne Ozment
Biodiversity & Infrastructure Policy
suzanne.ozment@tnc.org

Dakota Koenig
Biodiversity & Infrastructure Policy
Dakota.koenig@tnc.org

Carolina Hazin
Area-Based Conservation Measures Policy
carolina.hazin@tnc.org

Flavia Rocha-Loures
Freshwater Policy
flavia.loures@tnc.org

Carrie Nash
Communications
carrie.nash@tnc.org