



Mainstreaming biodiversity and innovative governance for biodiversity in Latin America and the Caribbean: challenges and opportunities for development planning and sustainable agriculture

Executive summary of the virtual dialogues
June 29, July 4 and 7, 2023

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List of abbreviations

CBD	Biological Diversity Convention
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
COP - CBD	Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity
UN - FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Agency
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
ILPES	Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning
IPBES	Intergovernmental Scientific-Policy Platform on Biological Diversity and Ecosystem Services
KMGBF	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
IPLC	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
MSMES	Micro, small and medium enterprises
SBSTTA	CBD Subsidiary Body for Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice
EU	European Union

1. Background

The commitments made by the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP-15) to take effective and urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030, have set an ambitious agenda to be achieved, primarily through the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) and its 23 targets. Achieve this will

require nothing less than transformative change across global systems. The challenge for countries in all regions of the world is how to integrate transformative change into the global governance framework for biodiversity, seize opportunities and encourage governments and society at large to take concrete action.

A set of “integrative tools” could guide this work, acting as transformative levers that raise ambition, enable new change agents to get involved, and ensure that action for biodiversity also delivers fair and sustainable outcomes for society.

Sustainable development planning and food systems transformation have a key role to play in developing the transformative changes committed to in the KMGBF that will move us away from the multiple, simultaneous environmental, climatic, social and economic crises. Both sectors can benefit from comprehensive tools with multidimensional benefits, such as cross-sectoral integration of biodiversity and governance for transformative change in favour of biodiversity.

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), in collaboration with the project “Support for the European Union’s Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework”, an EU support project implemented by Expertise France and funded by the European Union, convened three informal multi-stakeholder dialogues for the Latin American and Caribbean region on challenges and opportunities for development planning and sustainable agriculture. The dialogues were held virtually on June 29, July 4 and 9, 2023, with the aim of creating an informal, optimal and neutral space for in-depth conversation and reflection between multiple stakeholders on the challenges and opportunities for development planning and sustainable agriculture in the implementation of the KMGBF in Latin America and the Caribbean, in a Chatham House Rules format.

This executive summary reports only on the results of the conversations during the virtual dialogues and does not imply that any agreement or consensus has been reached on any of the topics identified.

2. Objectives of the dialogues

The organization of three regional virtual dialogues by groups of participants to address the integration and innovative governance of biodiversity in sustainable development planning in Latin America and the Caribbean and to analyse the challenges and opportunities for sustainable development planning and agriculture, had The general purpose is to provide a space for neutral dialogue between different sectors to discuss the most relevant targets of the KMGBF to promote the coherent and systemic changes needed to move towards sustainable development in the region, with emphasis on development planning and agriculture, and to identify possible governance mechanisms for the implementation of the framework in the countries of the region.

2.1 Specific objectives

- Involve new actors in the debate and reflection, and open a space for informal and neutral dialogue on the necessary transformative changes and just transitions to reunite the three dimensions of sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- Reflect and debate on how the transformation of the agricultural sector can be supported by the KMGBF, taking into account the strengths and weaknesses of the region and the key factors for promoting coherent and systemic changes.

- Enhance the catalytic role of development planning from the governance framework, policies and monitoring for the implementation of instruments and/or actions that promote the transformative changes proposed by the KMGBF.
- Identify and discuss key challenges, needs, good practices and opportunities for a broad and early multi-stakeholder implementation of the KMGBF, including the integration of biodiversity and innovative governance as tools for the sustainable management of terrestrial and marine resources.
- Collect and generate key data and information for the development of future tools on the integration of biodiversity into development policies and innovative governance, promoting a regional vision on key issues and processes for the implementation of the KMGBF under a “whole of government” and a “whole of society” approach.

3. Results of the dialogues

3.1 The most relevant KMGBF targets for accelerating the transition of the agriculture sector towards sustainability

Participants were asked to answer the following question: *Which are the three most relevant KMGBF targets to accelerate the transition of the agriculture sector towards sustainability?*

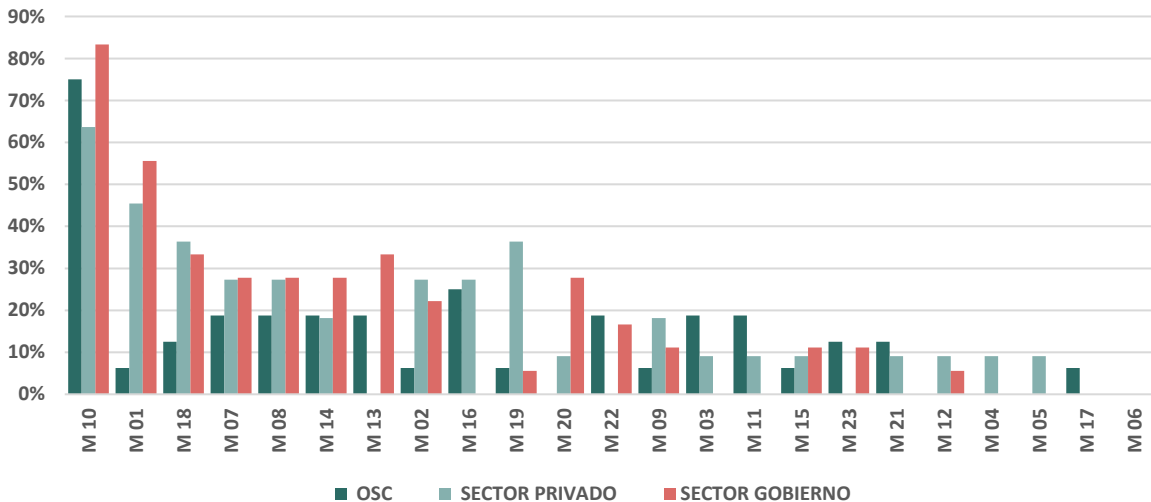
Participants in each of the three dialogues (83% of the government sector, 75% of organized civil society (SCO) and 64% of the private sector) highlighted the target 10 of the KMGBF, as having the greatest potential to support policies and actions that promote the transition towards sustainability in the agricultural sector, in each of the three dialogues (see figure 1). This highlights the common recognition by stakeholders of the importance of achieving sustainable practices in the agricultural sector for the conservation of biodiversity.

Secondly, both the private sector and the government prioritized spatial planning (target 1), while civil society moved towards promoting sustainable consumption and reducing food waste (target 16). Land-use change was recognized as the main driver of biodiversity loss, highlighting the need to address habitat fragmentation. Key reflections emphasized the importance of equitable participation, the application of the precautionary principle, integrity in spatial planning, the interconnection of targets and the need for a transversal approach in territorial management to move towards integrated management that takes into account the interrelationship of objectives, such as, between subsidies, pollution and spatial planning.

With regard to the third target highlighted as a priority, three different approaches emerged. Firstly, the private sector showed a tie between two targets: on the one hand, the re-evaluation of agricultural subsidies (target 18), and on the other hand, the need to increase financial resources (target 19), far exceeding (36%) the attention given by the government and society to this last target (around 5% for both). Secondly, government actors also tied in the prioritization of two targets, coinciding with the private sector in their preference for target 18. The other target selected was number 13, which refers to the equitable distribution of genetic benefits. . Finally, the social sector selected six targets: target 3 (conservation), target 7 (pollution), target 8 (climate change), target 9 (sustainable management of wild species), target 14 (integration of biodiversity) and target 22 (inclusive participation). These diverse approaches reflect the wide range of perspectives and emphases, underlining the complexity of addressing biodiversity from different sectors and the need

for differentiated and coordinated approaches to address sustainability, recognizing the interconnectedness and multidimensionality of environmental and social challenges.

Graph 1. Percentage of selection of each KM-GBF target by the total number of participants in each dialogue, considering its relevance to accelerate the transition of the agriculture sector towards sustainability in Latin America and the Caribbean



Based on the comments and perspectives provided by actors during the virtual dialogues, key messages were identified that reflect the deep and diverse understanding of civil society actors on the need for a comprehensive and coordinated approach to achieving sustainability in agriculture and biodiversity conservation in Latin America and the Caribbean (see table 1). The emphasis on the targets interconnectedness and the inclusion of equity perspectives reveal a collaborative and rights-centred vision for addressing environmental and social challenges, highlighting the urgency of addressing the interrelationship between agricultural and ecosystem systems, and the importance of measures that guarantee the transition to more sustainable practices in line with the environmental and economic challenges of the region. The need for an integrated and cross-cutting vision for the successful implementation of the targets was also highlighted, recognizing the interrelated complexities of biodiversity and sustainability in agriculture.

Table 1. Key messages regarding the most relevant KM-GBF targets to accelerate the transition of the agriculture sector towards sustainability

1	Relevance of target 10 of sustainable agriculture:	Need for profound changes at the individual and institutional level to achieve sustainability in agriculture.
2	Use territorial planning (target 1) as a transversal basis:	Take advantage of its transversal potential in all the challenges and barriers to the implementation of the KM-GBF. Actively involve indigenous peoples, women and youth for equitable decision-making.
3	Coordination and challenges in planning the development and execution of the KM-GBF:	Generate sustainable investments and develop effective monitoring tools, both for territorial planning and the economic incentives that are applied in the territory.

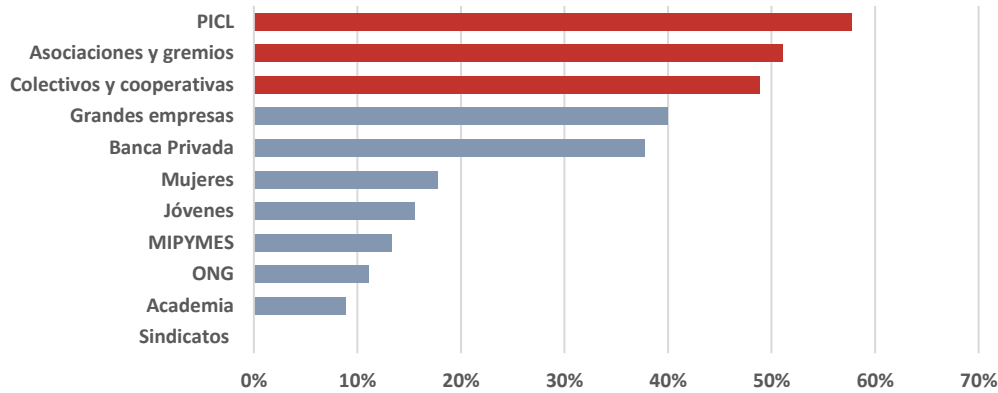
4	Interconnection of targets and systemic approach:	Work on tools to achieve the intrinsic interconnection of various targets of the framework and mechanisms to address the targets in a transversal and systemic manner to achieve sustainable agriculture.
5	Integrate biodiversity (target 14):	Identify and analyse dependencies and impacts, particularly those with positive and replicable effects that can generate synergies in favour of biodiversity.
6	Incorporation of a rights and equity approach:	Apply a rights-based approach, particularly for indigenous peoples and local communities. Take advantage of the situation to generate opportunities for small farmers and producers.
7	Addressing inequality and guaranteeing equality:	Address inequality and ensure equality in land representation and tenure in the region through the implementation of the KM-GBF.
8	Need for information and demystification of access to genetic resources (target 13):	Address inequity in access to information through better government communication to all stakeholders, including capacity building of IPLCs.
9	Comprehensive approach: integration of rural and urban world (target 12):	Generate policies to move towards a comprehensive vision that includes the sustainability of cities.
10	Need for financing and rigorous control thereof	Accompany financing with rigorous control processes and generate data on its positive impacts based on science to guarantee the correct application of resources.

3.2 Social and private actors with the greatest potential to influence to accelerate the implementation of the KMGBF and the transition of the agriculture sector

Participants answered to the following question: *Which of the following social and private actors has the greatest opportunity to influence the acceleration of the implementation of the KMGBF and the transition of the agricultural sector?*

When the votes from the three dialogues were added together, indigenous peoples and local communities were selected as the actors with the greatest potential to influence the acceleration of transition of the agricultural sector towards sustainability, with almost 60% of the total votes, followed in second place by the associations and unions with 52% of the total votes and the groups and cooperatives in third place with 48% (see graph 2). In second place were the associations and unions and in third place were the collectives and cooperatives, which highlights the territorial relevance of small-scale production of food and other products that depend on biodiversity, such as wood, of small producers. In fourth place in the total number of actors in the three dialogues are large companies.

Graph 2. Total percentage of selection for each social and private actor by the total number of attendees at the three dialogues, considering their potential impact to accelerate the implementation of the KM-GBF and the transition of the agricultural sector towards sustainability



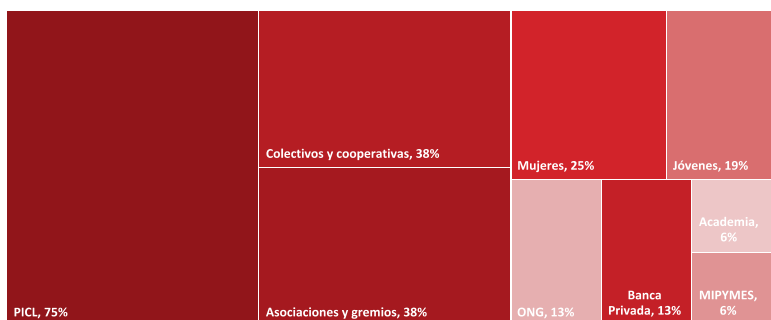
The results presented show a significant divergence in the perception of the most relevant actors for accelerating the transition towards sustainability in the agricultural sector among the different sectors participating in the dialogues. Indigenous peoples and local communities are identified as the actors with the greatest potential to influence the transition towards sustainability, with the majority of support coming from civil society and the government sector. This recognition highlights the importance of their role and knowledge in the sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity.

On the other hand, associations and unions, as well as collectives and cooperatives, are perceived as key actors by both civil society and the government sector, reflecting the value placed on organization and cooperation to promote agricultural sustainability. It is noteworthy, however, that the private sector does not consider these actors to be as important as the other two sectors.

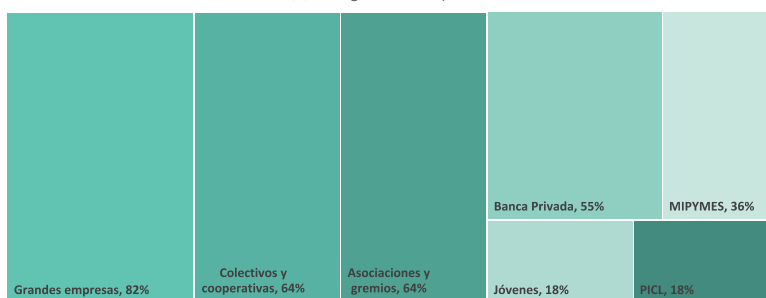
It is important to note that large companies were identified as key actors only by the private sector, underlining a different perspective on their relevance and potential influence in the transition towards agricultural sustainability. Civil society and the government sector did not assign them significant relevance, possibly indicating a more critical approach to their role and actions compared to the private sector.

Figure 1. Percentage of selection of social and private actors with the greatest opportunity for impact to accelerate the implementation of the KM-GBF and the transition of the agricultural sector in each dialogue

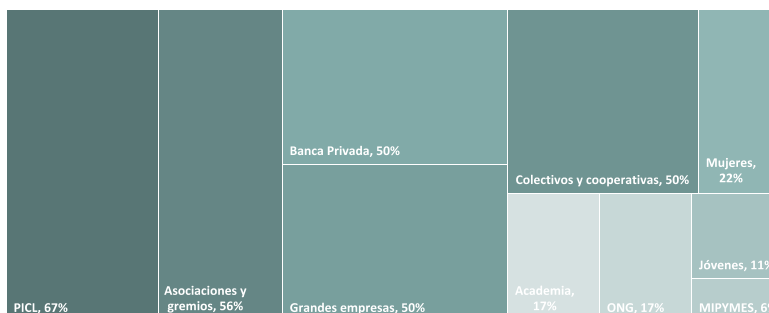
(a) Diálogo 1- Organismos de la Sociedad Civil



(b) Diálogo 2 - Sector privado



(c) Diálogo 3 - Sector gobierno



It is interesting to note that private banking was only mentioned as a relevant actor by the private sector and the government, suggesting that these sectors recognize the potential of finance and investment to drive the transition towards sustainability in the agricultural sector, with a particular focus on private banking as a catalyst for this change.

With regard to women, their relevance as actors in accelerating the transition to sustainability was identified mainly by civil society and the government sector while the private sector did not give any importance to this actor. This may reflect different perceptions of women's participation and contribution to agricultural sustainability across sectors.

Finally, academies and unions were not considered relevant actors in any of the three dialogues. This lack of recognition may indicate the need to strengthen the link and collaboration between these actors and key stakeholders to promote agricultural sustainability.

3.3 Government actors with the greatest opportunity to influence to accelerate the implementation of the KMGBF and the transition of the agricultural sector

Participants were asked to answer the following question: *Which of the following social and private actors has the greatest opportunity to influence to accelerate the implementation of the KM-GBF and the transition of the agricultural sector?*

When making the total sum of the votes in the three dialogues and the analysis of the composition of the selection for each sector (civil society, private sector and government sector) in the three dialogues, the ministries of agriculture, environment and planning were the three government agencies with the highest votes, with 89, 69 and 42 percent of the votes respectively (see figure 3).

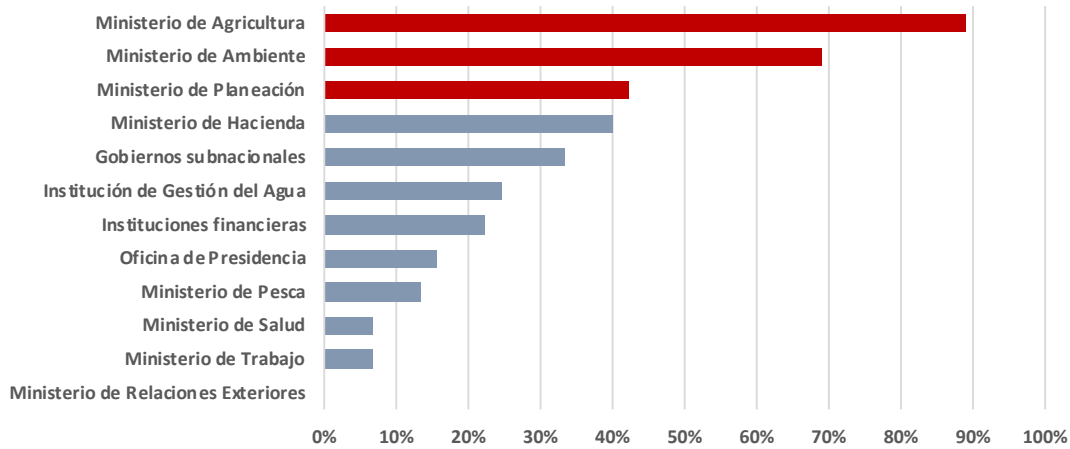
The three sectors agreed in identifying the ministries of agriculture and environment as key government actors in promoting the implementation of the KM-GBF and the transition to sustainability in the agricultural sector. However, there is a significant difference in the choice of the third most important actor. While civil society opted for ministries of finance and water management institutions, the private sector and the government sector considered planning ministries to play an essential role in this process.

The selection of the ministries of agriculture as primary actors by all sectors highlights the importance of addressing agricultural sustainability from the perspective of policies and regulations specific to the sector. In a complementary way, the selection of environment ministries emphasizes the need to address sustainability from a broader environmental perspective. The unanimous identification of agriculture and environment ministries as key actors points to the need to promote active and coordinated cooperation between these ministries. Ensuring an integrated strategy that harmonizes agricultural and environmental policies is therefore key to achieving an effective transition towards sustainability.

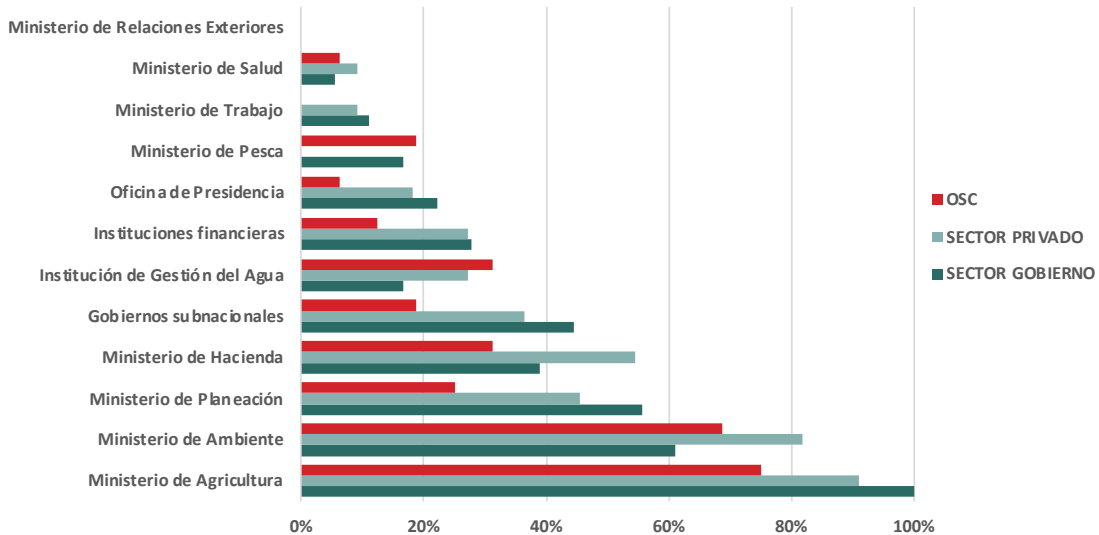
It is important to highlight the different perspectives on the third most relevant actor. Civil society highlighted the importance of finance ministries and water management institutions, pointing to the need to integrate economic and water resource management aspects in the transition to sustainability. On the other hand, the private and government sectors placed emphasis ministries of finance and planning, pointing to the need to pay special attention to financial and strategic planning aspects in this transition.

The choice of the third relevant actor indicates the need to consider economic and financial aspects in the implementation of the KMGBF. Strategies need to be developed that fully integrate finance and planning ministries to ensure a holistic and sustainable approach. Although not directly mentioned in the selection of government actors, the participation of private actors is relevant, especially in the financial sector, so both ministries, planning and finance, can be entry points for working with private banks and other financial institutions to provide their strategies with agricultural sustainability objectives.

Graph 3. Total percentage of selection for each government agency by the total number of attendees at the three dialogues, considering their potential impact to accelerate the implementation of the KM-GBF and the transition of the agriculture sector towards sustainability



Graph 4. Total percentage of selection for government agency by the total number of attendees at the three dialogues, considering their potential impact to accelerate the implementation of the KM-GBF and the transition of the agriculture sector towards sustainability



In conclusion, these results highlight the importance of effective coordination and cooperation between different government actors, not just those ministries traditionally associated with agricultural and environmental issues. It is essential that the implementation of the KMGBF is based on a comprehensive vision that includes both economic and financial aspects as well as environmental and agricultural management. The convergence of these perspectives can lead to more effective policies and accelerate the transition to a more sustainable agricultural sector in the region.

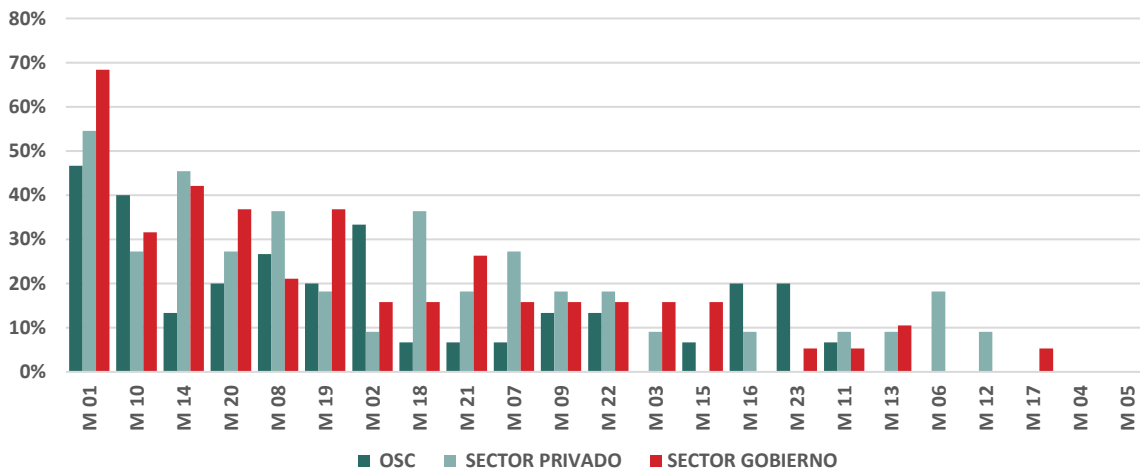
3.4 Most relevant KM-GBF targets to support sustainable planning processes and public policies to promote the transition of the agriculture sector towards sustainability

Participants were asked to answer the following question: *What are the three most relevant KM-GBF targets to support sustainable planning processes and public policies to drive the transition of the agriculture sector towards sustainability?*

The targets 1, 10 and 14 were identified as the most relevant to support sustainable planning processes and public policies to promote the transition of the agriculture sector towards sustainability.

Participants in the dialogues prioritized the key targets so that the planning processes and public policies promote the sustainability of agriculture in the region, in synergy with the implementation of the MMB-KM. Firstly, the target 1, which focuses on integrated participatory spatial planning with a focus on reducing land/sea use change and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, received the highest priority in all three sectors. : government (68%), private sector (54%) and civil society (47%). This target is considered essential to support sustainable territorial planning and public policies in the transition to sustainable agriculture. The importance of participatory governance in territorial planning and the need for ethical dialogue with the private sector and a long-term approach to territorial needs were also highlighted as key factors.

Graph 5. Total percentage of selection of each KM-GBF target by the total number of attendees in each of the three dialogues, considering its potential to support sustainable planning processes and public policies to promote the transition of the agricultural sector towards sustainability



The second priority, shared by the private and government sectors, was the target 14, which focuses on the integration of biodiversity into policies and regulations, considered as an enabling condition, and which unifies the understanding of the relevance of biodiversity for sustaining life and regional development. For their part, 40% of participants from the social sector prioritized Target 10, which relates to sustainable agriculture, noting that agriculture and climate change are the main drivers of biodiversity loss.

For the third target, priorities differed between sectors. The social sector highlighted the target 2 on ecosystem restoration as it helps to address one of the main damages caused by unsustainable

agriculture. For its part, the government sector opted for the targets 19 and 20, which focus on resource mobilization and capacity development and technology transfer, respectively, emphasizing the need to address the resource scarcity and the efficient use of resources themselves.

The table lists the messages emphasized in the three dialogues.

Key messages regarding the KM-GBF targets with greatest potential to support sustainable planning processes and public policies to promote the transition of the agriculture sector towards sustainability		
1	Importance of participatory governance in planning	Develop tools for territorial planning with participatory governance at the local level to generate long-term sustainable public policies.
2	Comprehensive approach and multi-sector collaboration	Develop policies and tools for the integration of actors and sectors, with instruments for integrating biodiversity in planning sectors.
2	Capacity building	Strengthen capacities to share knowledge and experiences among all actors and thus promote the collective construction of public policies in a holistic development approach.
3	Resource Mobilization	Mobilize resources more directly and execute the implementation with effective monitoring actions to evaluate the adequate application of resources.
4	Establish a strategy for the implementation of long-term targets	Establish effective and lasting state policies instead of temporary government policies.
5	New economic indicators	Reform economic indicators, including GDP, generating new economic and social indicators that adequately reflect environmental impacts, thus promoting informed and responsible decision-making.
6	Incentives and transformative market change	Review existing subsidies and explore more sustainable incentive mechanisms, including market certifications.

3.5 Most appropriate governance mechanism for effective implementation of the KM-GBF from the perspective of ILPES development planning

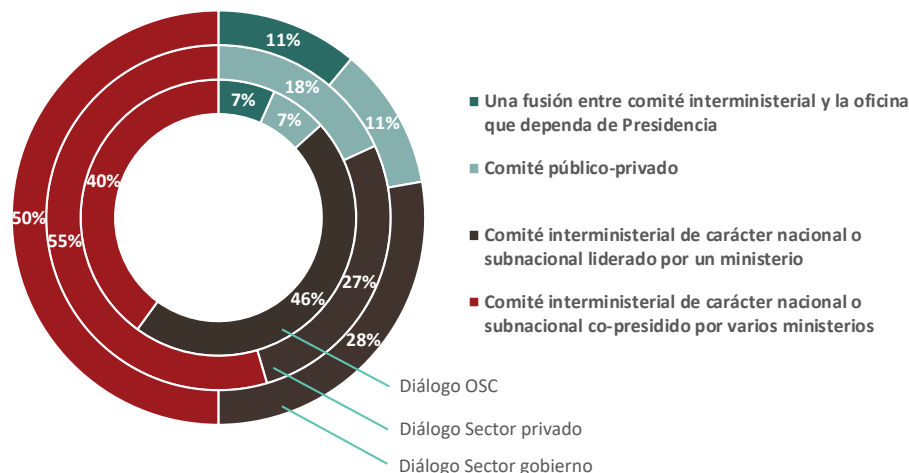
The aim of the dialogues was to hear the participants' views on the governance mechanisms that they consider most appropriate for the effective implementation of the KMGBF. In view of the perspective presented by the ILPES -and the challenges associated with it - on the components of sustainable planning (multisectoral, multiactor, multiscalar and intertemporal), the question was posed: *From the perspective of the development planning mentioned by the ILPES in the plenary (multi-sector / multi-actor / multi-scalar / intertemporal), which governance mechanism do you consider the most appropriate for an effective implementation of the KM-GBF?*

Figure 6 shows the percentage results of the answers to this question in the three dialogues. Several important conclusions can be drawn from it.

They highlight two dominant, and potentially complementary, governance mechanisms for effective implementation of the KNGBF. The first is the creation of inter-ministerial committees at the national or subnational level, promoting the participation of the public, private and civil society sectors can be co -chaired by several ministries or led by a single ministry. Much of the discussion focused on the pros and cons of both options, but the inter-ministerial committee was approved by more than 85% of the votes. For example, the capacity of each government to organize the work and implement the necessary actions was mentioned, and in particular that if the process is co -chaired, sectors other than the environment that have a major impact on change can be involved and

articulated more effectively such as the ministries of planning and finance. However, it was stressed that the difficulty of reaching an agreement also paralyzes action. Participants highlighted the experience of a committee chaired by the Ministry of the Environment, where officials from other ministries are generally second level.

Graph 6. Total percentage of selection of governance mechanism that you consider the most appropriate for effective implementation of the KMGBF by the total number of attendees in each of the three dialogues



Secondly, the figure of a merger of inter-ministerial committees with public-private committees was highlighted, facilitating the convergence of policies and regulations between agendas related to biodiversity. Both options can be linked to the organizations in charge of Agenda 2023 in the same countries of the region.

Participants also raised the need to develop specific mechanisms and tools to promote effective communication in sectoral strategies and plans. These need to be aligned with the National Biodiversity Strategies and their Action Plans (NBSAPs), and set comparable priority objectives among the countries of the region. The importance of capitalizing on the process of aligning and updating the NBSAPs to explore, more efficient formats for national commitments, was highlighted facilitating an agile and timely implementation of agreed actions by the wide range of actors involved.

3.6 Comparison of the relevance of the KM-GBF targets for development planning vis-a-vis the transition of the agricultural sector

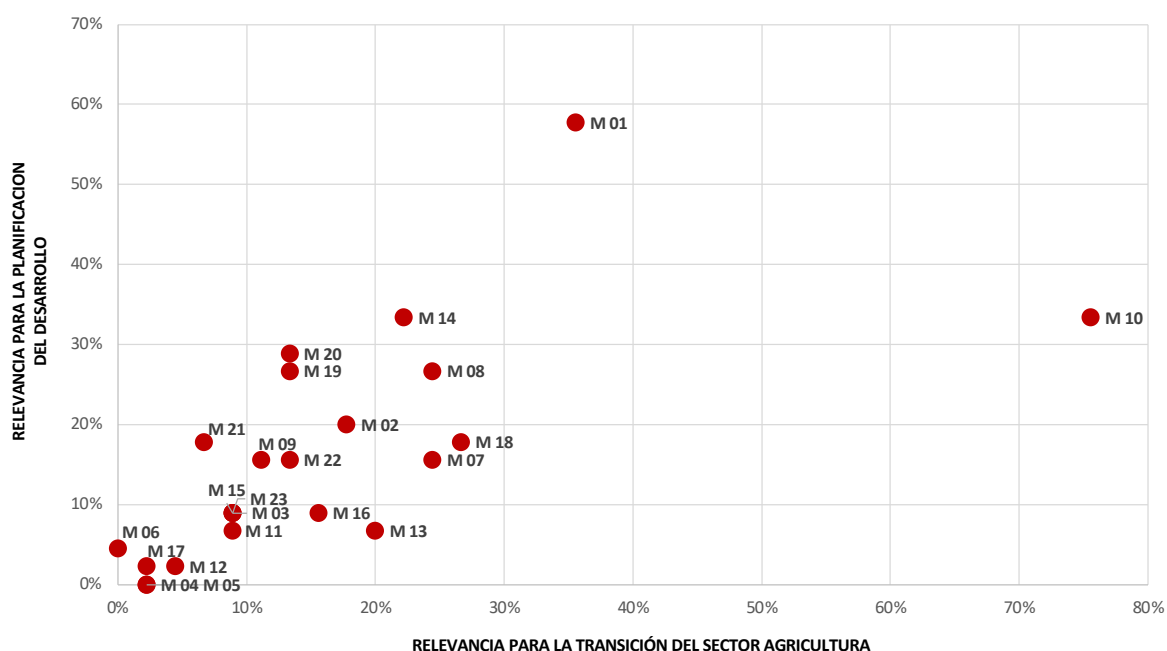
As part of the analysis of the results of the three dialogues, the answers to the first questions of the first and second sessions of each dialogue were compared. This was done by creating a distribution of all the targets, contrasting the relevance of each target for development planning and for transition in the agricultural sector (see figure 7).

The results show that, both for the transition to sustainability in the agricultural sector and for development planning in Latin America and the Caribbean, some targets clearly stand out as the most relevant, while others are perceived to be less important.

For the transition to sustainability in the agricultural sector, the target 10 (agriculture) is identified as the most relevant, reflecting the importance of this sector and its fundamental role in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. In addition, the targets 1 (territorial planning), 18 (incentives and subsidies), 8 (climate change), 7 (pollution) and 14 (biodiversity integration) are also considered highly relevant, suggesting the need for comprehensive policies that address both agricultural and environmental aspects.

On the other hand, in the context of development planning, the target 1 (spatial planning) stands out as the most relevant, indicating the importance for the transition of regional development of land and sea spatial planning that takes biodiversity into account. The targets 14 (biodiversity integration), 20 (capabilities and technology transfer), 19 (resource mobilization) and 8 (climate change) are also considered highly relevant, underlining the importance of a cross-cutting approach to biodiversity in planning and development processes.

Graph 7. Percentage distribution of the selection of KM-GBF targets considering their potential for development planning vis-à-vis their potential for the transition of the agricultural sector



On the other hand, some targets, such as 4 (stop extinction), 5 (illegal use of wildlife) and 17 (biotechnology), are perceived as less relevant in both contexts. This may indicate an opportunity to raise awareness of the importance of these targets and address the possible perception that they are less related to the transition towards sustainability of the agricultural sector or development planning in the region.

In summary, these results highlight the need to focus on specific targets, such as the target 10 and the target 1, while paying attention to the interrelationships between different targets in order to achieve effective biodiversity management in Latin America and the Caribbean. In addition, it is essential to promote greater awareness and understanding of the less prominent targets to ensure comprehensive biodiversity management in the region and to promote comprehensive compliance with the KMGBF.

4. Conclusions and recommendations

Detonating political will through a whole-of-society approach

Although the KMGBF is innovative in considering the *whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach transversally in its objectives and targets*, it does not define the operationalization mechanisms (what, when and for whom), which depends on the responsibility of each country and its ambition and commitment to implement the framework. This is even more evident in the case of IP&LC, women and young people. An important recommendation was that the implementation of the framework should start with a clear definition of the roles and responsibilities of the different actors in their specific national or subnational context, and then work towards the integration of different processes, such as the SDGs, while specifying how all of these can be aligned with the objectives of national and international policies and action plans (i. e. sustainable food, production and consumption, for the climate, among others), which would help turn to make the integration process a favourable condition for its appropriation by the different sectors and its adaptation in their languages, as well as for the involvement of the actors responsible for the indirect drivers and the adaptation of a genuine approach that encompasses the whole of society.

Developing government capacities with an interdisciplinary multisectoral approach to accelerate the implementation of the KMGBF

Capacities has been creating in the agriculture sector, but they have not been able to reach the main actors or to be implemented on the scale needed to bring about institutional and sectoral changes. There is a lack of communication with the environmental sectors, which, together with the ministries of finance and planning, were identified as the most relevant for accelerating the implementation of the KMGBF – hence the need to establish official channels (preferably supported by standards) and multisectoral and interdisciplinary communication, coordination, evaluation and monitoring tools (e.g., through statistics and indicators, including new economic and social indicators).

In order to be successful, the actors recommended the continuous development of sectoral capacities and the alignment of the plans with the long-term vision of the KMGBF, involving the ministries of planning and finance and promoting its operation through administrative channels to coordinate and integrate the policies of each sector. It was also recommended to integrate nature as a central axis of development and to build the appropriate narratives, so that biodiversity is no longer perceived as an obstacle to development, but as an opportunity. To this end, they highlighted the need to generate information on the multidimensional benefits of implementing good practices related to biodiversity and ecosystems, such as job creation or the development of sustainable infrastructure.

On the other hand, they recommended addressing the lack of financial resources, which limits activities to the short term and focuses mainly on direct factors, without addressing their underlying

causes. It was recognized that capacity development needs to be designed ad hoc, so the creation of grassroots knowledge platforms will be key for the region. Furthermore, these need to be built together with relevant actors and seek to overcome current barriers (e.g. time and difficulty in creating and implementing development planning tools that take biodiversity and ecosystems into account) and make them attractive to decision-makers at all levels – i.e. all sectors and organizations need their own capacity development - including subnational and local governments as key actors to facilitate integration and dialogue.

Buidling and consolidating synergies with the development planning sector

Participants recognized the need to create and consolidate synergies with the development planning sector and its regional sectors, actors and processes, including the SDGs, in order to identify their experiences and include them in the actions of the framework as a whole. In general, there was a consensus on the need for greater cooperation, coordination and agreement on what needs to be done to generate public national policies with long-term continuity, which is why working with the planning ministries was recognized as a priority action, given that these ministries establish thematic guidelines that transcend the current government term and are through which resources at the national and international cooperation levels are directed and prioritized. When developing programmes and actions, it was recommended to take into account sectoral vested interests (economic pressures from the private sector), the development of participatory governance mechanisms at national and subnational levels, as well as accountability/ transparency frameworks and mechanisms to communicate and share knowledge and experiences among all actors (social, private and governmental) and to promote the collective construction of public policies.

Establishing effective governance mechanisms for the implementation of the KMGBF in LAC

Two potentially complementary options were identified to create appropriate governance conditions for the effective implementation of the KM-GBF: (1) establish inter-ministerial committees of a national or subnational nature (either led by a single ministry or co-chaired on a rotating basis by several ministries) formed by law and with the participation of civil society and the private sector as members of said committees and (2) a merger of inter-ministerial committees with public-private committees or subcommittees, which could serve as a space to highlight, communicate and build common and shared policies and instruments between public and private agendas related to biodiversity (for example, through the development and incorporation of standards or metrics to incorporate the national or subnational targets established in the NBSAPs or the developed standards recently developed by the financial sector, such as the TFND). It is worth highlighting the possibility of linking both figures to the offices that depend on the countries' presidencies in charge of the implementation, evaluation and monitoring of the 2023 Agenda and the SDGs, or to the corresponding figure in each case.

The following recommendations emerged from the discussions. The participation of the business sector and the support of civil society in addition to the work of governments, are key to ensure the transition of both sectors analysed. Greater awareness of the biodiversity crisis is needed to more effectively involve the whole of government and society, taking into account the broad and active participation of IPLCs, women and youth. To achieve this, it is necessary to develop ad hoc mechanisms and instruments to introduce more communicative factors into sectoral strategies and plans -which should be aligned with the NBSAPs - that define the most important objectives and are comparable between the countries of the region. It is also important to take advantage of the process of aligning and/or updating the NBSAPs to explore a format for national commitments that is less

burdensome to prepare for both sectors targeted by the dialogues, which would allow the implementation of their actions to begin more quickly.

Developing stable transversality mechanisms or initiatives to support the transition of the agriculture sector vis-a-vis development planning

One of the main conclusions to be drawn from the contrast between the relevance of each target for the development planning and the transition of the agricultural sector is the need to propose stable and transversal mechanisms or initiatives that will allow progress to be made towards the achievement of the targets 1 and 10 - given their direct and specific relevance to both issues - and at the same time integrate the elements of other key targets to promote the transformation of both sectors, such as the targets 14 (integration of biodiversity), 20 (capabilities and technology transfer), 8 (climate change) and 18 (economic incentives), which have also reached important levels of relevance for development planning and the transition of the agricultural sector.

Secondly, it is possible to identify the need for this transversality to also address the gap identified between the targets with higher levels of relevance and those that resulted in very low levels but which are paradoxically unavoidable for both sectors of planning and agriculture. By way of example: (1) target 22 on the participation of IP&LC, women and youth; (2) target 11 on ecosystem services, or (3) target 4 on stopping extinctions and preserving genetic diversity, among others.

Potential synergies with the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Participants emphasized the need to consolidate synergies with the development planning sector and its various regional actors, including the SDGs. They stressed the importance of cooperation, coordination and consensus in the generation of long-term national public policies. Planning ministries have emerged as key actors in this task, establishing thematic guidelines that transcend government terms and direct the allocation of resources at the national and international levels. This is a sector that has not been much involved to date in biodiversity issues, but could be a catalyst for change and, as we have seen in the discussions, support transitions towards sustainability, if a comprehensive view is taken.

The importance of defining roles and responsibilities

The adoption of the KMGBF has highlighted a critical gap: the lack of specific operational definitions of the sectors and actors involved, leaving each country responsible for implementing and aligning the framework with its national and international objectives. This is a key issue for regional implementation that requires attention.

One of the recommendations that emerged from the dialogues is that the implementation of the framework should be based on a clear definition of the roles and responsibilities of the different actors at the national or subnational level. From this basis, other relevant processes, such as the SDGs can be integrated, but with precise guidance on how they will be aligned with the targets of the framework. Flexibility to adapt to local realities and effective collaboration between different levels of government, sectors and actors are essential to achieve the objectives of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. This includes key issues such as sustainable food, production and consumption, and approaches to climate change.

Under this approach, the definition of roles for each KMGBF target - organized by national and subnational governments, discussed and agreed upon by the different groups of stakeholders, e.g., throughout the entire value chain or food system - would enable biodiversity integration processes

and create favourable conditions for its adoption by different sectors. It would also allow for adaptation to specific languages and the involvement of actors responsible for the indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, thus providing an authentic and holistic approach that involves the whole of society, including usually marginalized groups such as IPCL, women and youth.

Urgent need to engage new actors

Participants stressed that to be successful, it is essential to continuously develop sectoral capacities and align plans with the long-term vision of the KMGBF. This alignment must actively involve planning and finance ministries and support their work through administrative channels that facilitate the coordination and integration of policies in each sector. Introducing nature as a central pillar of development and adjusting narratives to present biodiversity as an opportunity, rather than an obstacle, are crucial steps in diving this transformation. All the more so as the lack of financial resources was identified as a major constraint, limiting activities to the short term and focusing mainly on direct factors without addressing their underlying causes. Participants recognized the need for targeted capacity building and the creation of knowledge platforms as key to overcoming obstacles.