

COVER NOTE:

The Secretariat has produced this document, under the guidance of the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group for the Preparation of the Global Report on Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, within a very short time frame, taking into consideration that its main source of information, the seventh national reports, has only been available for three months.

As per the timeline adopted in decision 16/32 of the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Global Report on Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework will be formally edited and translated after the twenty-eighth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA-28) and the seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI-7). As this document has not been edited and due to the tight timeline, it is likely that there are redundancies, omissions and inconsistencies which will be corrected through the editing process. A courtesy translation of the report has been produced using AI (DeepL), this translation is not official and may have errors as it was created without human validation.

The next steps for the document are as follows:

- 2-29 June 2026: Peer review period of the first draft
- By 18 July 2026 (prior to SBSTTA-28): a revised global report (second draft) will be made available taking into account the peer review comments and scientifically edited. An information document will be made available summarizing the peer review and the changes made to the report.
- During SBSTTA-28/SBI-7: the recommendations related to the global review will be considered
- Post-SBSTTA-28/SBI-7: the document will be formally edited, formatted and translated ahead of publication at the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP-17)
- Global report launch: the global report will be launched before the global review agenda item commences at COP-17 noting that the global report is a key source of information for the global review.

Please note that all figures and graphs in the draft report are placeholders only, and graphic elements will be remade by professional designers with a view to supporting communication of data and information in the report. All colour schemes will be completely revised to ensure a consistent look in the laid-out version of the final report.

The potential case studies mentioned in boxes throughout the report are indicative only, and draft text them will be submitted to relevant Parties or other actors for review before final selection and use in the report. Thus, the case studies will be co-developed with the relevant Party or other actor and are not subject to peer review. Each case study will provide credit to the Party or other actor that contributed to the drafting. The tentative selection has been made based on the need for geographic and thematic balance and diversity across the report.

The Global Report on Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming- Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

First Draft

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14 Forewords

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4

Draft for review

1 List of abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full term
ABS	Access and Benefit-Sharing
AHSTAG	Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Expert Group for the Preparation of the Global Report on Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
ASGM	Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining
AHTEG	Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators
BIOFIN	Biodiversity Finance Initiative
BWM Convention	International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments
CBD ("The Convention")	Convention on Biological Diversity
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
Convention on Wetlands	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention)
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EPR	Extended producer responsibility
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GBIF	Global Biodiversity Information Facility
GBO	Global Biodiversity Outlook
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross domestic product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFC	Global Framework on Chemicals
GIS	Geographic Information System
Global report	Global Report on Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
Framework	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
FERM	Framework for Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IOC-UNESCO	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
IPBES	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
LMO	Living modified organism
MAB	Man and the Biosphere Programme
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement

NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
ODA	Overseas development assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OECM	Other Effective area-based Conservation Measure
PINE	Positive Instruments for the Environment database
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
REDD+	Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation in developing countries
SBI	Subsidiary Body on Implementation
SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEEA-EA	System of Environmental Economic Accounting Ecosystem Accounting
TNFD	Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
WDPCA	World Database on Protected and Conserved Areas

1

2

1 Summary of the conclusions and key messages of the 2 global report

3 Since the adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework by the
4 Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in 2022, the Framework has been
5 translated into action by Parties as well as other actors, such as indigenous peoples
6 and local communities, women, youth, the private sector, civil society, national,
7 regional and international organizations and others. Overall, there has been a collective
8 increase in efforts to halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity; however, this report
9 concludes that the world is not yet on track to collectively meet the global ambitions
10 that the Parties to the Convention set when they adopted the Framework.

11 In summary, while the national targets set by Parties represent a tangible illustration of
12 their commitment to implement the Framework, collectively the national targets do not
13 match the scope and ambition of the global targets as enshrined in the Framework. The
14 Framework is being implemented at the national level, but not at the scale necessary to
15 bring about the transformative changes needed for its achievement. All of the types of
16 means of implementation, finance, capacity building, technical and scientific
17 cooperation, and technology transfer, have increased since the adoption of the
18 Framework. However, they have not increased at pace with the requirements to to meet
19 the Targets. Substantial barriers related to effective environmental governance and
20 policy coherence remain, including mixed progress on the consistent implementation of
21 whole-of-society and whole-of-government approaches. While significant efforts have
22 been made to improve data, monitoring, and knowledge systems to support decision-
23 making, there remain persistent data gaps. Addressing these barriers and gaps is
24 possible, but they must be urgently addressed, or the targets, mission, goals and vision
25 of the Framework will not be achieved.

26 This global report provides an assessment of collective progress towards the
27 implementation of the Framework at the halfway point between the adoption of the
28 Framework and 2030. The report highlights successes, gaps, challenges and
29 opportunities and presents action-oriented, non-prescriptive approaches for
30 addressing those gaps. The report aims to provide a basis for supporting the Conference
31 of the Parties in identifying ways to improve collective progress in the implementation of
32 the Framework and to achieve the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity. The overarching
33 messages are summarised below and presented in the concluding section of the report
34 in more detail (Part III of the report).

35 Note that this report presents collective progress in implementation of the Framework;
36 it does not single out countries or regions, nor does it provide any comparisons of
37 individual Parties or actors. Additionally, this report does not make recommendations,

1 but provides an evidence base, including non-prescriptive approaches for moving
2 forward, to support decision-making under the Convention.

3 **Overarching message. The Framework has generated unprecedented global**
4 **engagement and commitment. However, the world is not yet on track to achieve the**
5 **2030 targets or mission or the 2050 goals or vision.**

6 *There are major barriers to reaching most of the Targets of the Framework which will need to be addressed as a*
7 *matter of urgency (see the summary scorecard of progress towards each target in Figure 1). These barriers to*
8 *implementation translate into insufficient progress towards the 2050 goals. There is limited information on the extent*
9 *to which other elements of the Framework, including section C, have been addressed, but it is clear that gaps remain*
10 *in these areas as well. While it is too early to assess progress towards the goals, there is a complex web of how the*
11 *targets contribute to the goals and unless progress is made across the targets of the Framework, progress towards*
12 *the goals will be limited (*

13 Figure 2).

14 Addressing the gaps in and barriers to collective progress will require addressing their
15 underlying reasons, including those related to limited ambition, implementation, means
16 of implementation, environmental governance and policy coherence, whole-of-society
17 engagement, and data and knowledge (the specific progress and challenges in these
18 areas are provided in table 1). Strong planning, monitoring, reporting and review
19 mechanisms are the foundation for identifying where implementation is lagging and
20 making informed decisions to accelerate progress.

21 **A. Addressing gaps in collective progress**

22 ***Key message A.1: Although most Parties have set national targets, setting out their***
23 ***commitment to the Framework, these collectively fall short of the ambition set out***
24 ***in the Framework. Stronger political will and commitment are urgently needed to***
25 ***raise the collective whole-of-society and whole-of-government commitment to***
26 ***achieving the Framework, particularly to address gaps related to specific targets,***
27 ***cross-cutting issues and biomes.***

28 Gaps between the collective actions described national targets and the ambition of the
29 global Framework is particularly evident for Targets 14, 16, 19 and 22. Across all Targets,
30 marine, coastal and inland water ecosystems are under-represented compared with
31 terrestrial ecosystems. Further aspects related to biodiversity conservation and
32 sustainable use are addressed more than those relating to the drivers of biodiversity
33 loss, and socioeconomic issues such as participation, equitable governance,
34 mainstreaming, and means of implementation.

35 *Possible opportunities for moving forward:*

- 36 • While undertaking full revisions of national biodiversity strategies and action
37 plans is time and resource intensive, Parties could identify opportunities to
38 strengthen their commitments towards the Framework and the ambition of their
39 action plans and national targets.

- 1 • Successful examples of initiatives, coalitions and partnerships aimed at
2 advocacy and increasing the political will and ambition for the implementation of
3 the Framework at national level could be further scaled-up and replicated.
- 4 • Building communications and advocacy efforts for specific topics, enhancing
5 strategic partnerships for specific targets, building awareness within other
6 processes through improved cooperation and synergies.

7
8 **Key message A.2: There have been many successes and lessons learned in**
9 **implementation, but progress is inadequate and uneven across the Framework.**
10 **Accelerated, strategic and prioritized action, tailored to national circumstances is**
11 **urgently needed, particularly on issues related to addressing the underlying drivers**
12 **of biodiversity loss and transforming the systems that impact nature.**

13 Parties have reported mixed results in terms of the progress towards their national
14 targets and consequently towards the targets of the Framework. While many Parties
15 have reported positive trends for some biodiversity issues, the overall trends are more
16 negative than positive. There is a need for greater emphasis on identifying and scaling
17 up successful approaches, sharing lessons learned, and prioritizing actions with the
18 greatest potential to accelerate progress. Significant knowledge and experience already
19 exist and could be better leveraged to support implementation of the Framework.

20 *Possible opportunities for moving forward:*

- 21 • Implementation could be enhanced by improving peer-to-peer learning and
22 exchanges, including exchanges with different rights holders and stakeholders.
23 Regional and sub-regional peer-to-peer learning and exchange, for example
24 through regional and sub-regional technical and scientific cooperation centres,
25 could provide additional benefits, as countries often face similar contexts and
26 challenges. Such an approach would also foster the development of sustainable
27 and functional networks of expertise, collaboration, and peer learning.
- 28 • Identifying and prioritizing actions with the greatest potential to accelerate
29 progress, including by assessing the financial requirements, capacity-building
30 and development needs and other resource requirements, could improve the
31 effectiveness and delivery of implementation efforts.
- 32 • Investing in the development of biodiversity finance plans, capacity building
33 plans and monitoring plans for national biodiversity strategies and action plans
34 and national targets could foster efficient implementation.

35
36 **Key message A.3: The provisioning of all types of means of implementation has**
37 **increased, including resource mobilization, capacity-building and development,**
38 **access to and transfer of technology, scientific and technical cooperation.**

1 **However, the availability of means of implementation has not increased at pace**
2 **with the needs. A significant scaling-up in means of implementation is needed.**

3 Across the different types of means of implementation, finance, capacity building,
4 technical and scientific cooperation, and technology transfer, there are challenges of
5 scale, timeliness and availability as well as of structural alignment. Finance for
6 biodiversity is increasing across domestic and international domains but remains
7 insufficient relative to needs, a gap especially noted by the least developed countries
8 and small island developing States. Financing from the private sector has shown a slight
9 decrease over time, but it is not clear if this is due to time lags in the data. However, in
10 general, private finance in support of biodiversity objectives is particularly
11 underdeveloped. Indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, and
12 subnational governments often do not have the resources to effectively contribute to
13 the implementation of the Framework. Further, means of implementation do not always
14 reach the right actors at the right time. Gaps in human resources combined with limited
15 institutional and technical capacity, in particular for improving national monitoring
16 systems, were highlighted by many Parties as a barrier to implementation. Without
17 strong data, countries cannot effectively prioritize the use of limited resources or track
18 progress toward implementation. The reform of harmful incentives, including subsidies,
19 harmful for biodiversity, may help to increase the resources available for
20 implementation in some places. However, the identification and reform of harmful
21 incentives remain largely at the assessment and mapping stage. Addressing the
22 different challenges related to the means of implementation for the Framework in an
23 integrated manner could create synergies in implementation.

24 *Possible opportunities for moving forward:*

- 25 • Investing in building enabling environments for financial instruments and
26 regulatory frameworks, such as green bonds, blue bonds, biodiversity credits,
27 payments for ecosystem services, taxonomies and disclosure frameworks, could
28 provide an opportunity to support the mobilization of financial resources for
29 biodiversity.
- 30 • Leveraging a whole-of-society approach to implementation by improving how
31 different actors, including indigenous peoples and local communities, access
32 finance. The disaggregation of data on financial flows to account for these
33 groups would make such flows visible, traceable and improvable over time.
- 34 • Increased efforts to identify and then eliminate, phase out or reform incentives,
35 including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, and to scale up positive incentives
36 for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in a proportionate, just,
37 fair, effective and equitable way, are needed .
- 38 • Prioritizing areas where capacity-building and development, technology transfer
39 and scientific and technical cooperation could have the greatest benefit. This

1 includes enhancing capacity around resource mobilization and monitoring. Such
2 efforts would allow for the identification of options for upscaling capacity-
3 building and development, technology transfer and scientific and technical
4 cooperation, including through improved regional and sub-regional
5 mechanisms. The technical and scientific cooperation centers could play a
6 particularly important role in this respect.

- 7 • Building on existing work under the Convention, including on resource
8 mobilization, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific
9 cooperation, could provide strategic entry points for ensuring that the means of
10 implementation required for implementing the Framework are available.

11
12 **Key message A.4: Improving environmental governance, the mainstreaming of**
13 **biodiversity, and policy coherence across Governments, multilateral**
14 **environmental agreements and sectors is needed to achieve the Framework. A**
15 **strong enabling environment and policy coherence could create co-benefits in**
16 **terms of policies and financing for integrated implementation, avoiding trade-offs,**
17 **maximizing synergies, and accelerating progress.**

18 Strong governance, policy coherence, and holistic planning are essential to reduce
19 trade-offs, promote synergies, and ensure biodiversity is integrated into decision-
20 making. Across Parties, legislative frameworks, coordination mechanisms and
21 collaboration across sectors and levels of government as well as policy coherence were
22 highlighted as major barriers to implementation. There is an opportunity to build an
23 economic case for biodiversity and mainstream biodiversity in development and
24 economic plans and provide improved guidance on opportunities for planning across
25 sectors.

26 *Possible opportunities for moving forward:*

- 27 • Strengthening implementation through better legislative frameworks, stronger
28 coordination mechanisms and improved collaboration across sectors and levels
29 of government is imperative for ensuring effective planning and implementation.
- 30 • Improving integrated planning, monitoring and implementation across processes
31 including the Rio conventions and other multilateral environmental agreements,
32 through improved mainstreaming could improve efficiency, reduce duplication
33 and potentially contradictory action and improve domestic resource allocation.
- 34 • Investing in spatial planning, as elaborated in Target 1 of the Framework, and
35 assessing the value of biodiversity and its multiple values, as elaborated in Target
36 14 of the Framework, could provide a foundation for building policy coherence
37 and mainstreaming.

1 **Key message A.5: Governments cannot implement the Framework alone. While the**
2 **Framework has helped mobilize support from actors other than national**
3 **governments, it is essential to continue to strengthen a whole-of-society approach**
4 **and build on the recognition, coordination, and integration of efforts by indigenous**
5 **peoples and local communities, civil society, the private sector, women, youth, and**
6 **other stakeholders for effective implementation and monitoring.**

7 The Framework is based on a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach,
8 recognizing that Parties cannot implement the Framework alone. The achievement of
9 the vision, goals and targets of the Framework depends on coordinated action and
10 collaboration across all sectors of society. While some Parties, in their national
11 biodiversity strategies and action plans, national targets and national reports, mention
12 the role of different actors, and while more than 100 actors have made commitments or
13 are taking action in support of the Framework, these efforts need to be further
14 strengthened, expanded and scaled up. For example, only one third of the national
15 targets include any information on the role of actors other than national Governments.
16 Most national reports do not capture the progress made by other actors and the overall
17 number of commitments submitted through the portal for commitments from actors
18 other than national Governments is limited. The current ability to identify the
19 commitments and to identify specific actions which have been taken and their impact
20 is very limited. This impedes coherent delivery and hinders Parties and other actors,
21 including indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, the private
22 sector, academia, civil society organizations and other stakeholders, from working
23 together to support the achievement of the Framework.

24 *Possible opportunities for moving forward:*

- 25 • Greater involvement of all national actors in developing, implementing, and
26 monitoring national biodiversity strategies and action plans can lead to more
27 coherent and effective action, helping close current gaps in progress. Indigenous
28 peoples and local communities should be recognized not only as participants in
29 consultation processes, but also as partners in implementation, monitoring and
30 reporting, including through their collective actions, traditional knowledge and
31 governance systems.
- 32 • A coordinated effort to not only engage and support actors, but also to track their
33 commitments and progress towards them would provide multiple benefits. It
34 would allow for these efforts to be better considered in future national reports
35 and reviews of implementation, improved transparency and allow for innovative
36 approaches and actions to be identified. This could build upon the experiences
37 under the previous Action Agenda of the Convention and the commitments in
38 the current portal for actors other than national Governments.

39

1 **Key message A.6: Improving national biodiversity monitoring and knowledge**
2 **management systems, including traditional knowledge, would support effective**
3 **implementation of the Framework. Support is also needed to further operationalize**
4 **the monitoring framework and support Parties in applying it. This will require**
5 **increased investment in monitoring, data, knowledge and knowledge management**
6 **systems.**

7 Most Parties have indicated progress towards Target 21 which is related to having the
8 best data, information and knowledge available for decision making. However, many
9 Parties continue to face challenges on these issues. Many Parties have quantitative data
10 for monitoring Targets 1, 2, 3, 4 and 10, but there are significant data gaps across the rest
11 of the targets. Many countries have described improving national monitoring capacity
12 and the mobilization of information from government agencies, scientific institutions,
13 indigenous peoples and local communities, and international organizations. However,
14 major challenges remain related to the development of national monitoring and
15 knowledge management systems, the inclusion of community-based information and
16 traditional knowledge, data fragmentation and data governance.

17 *Possible opportunities for moving forward:*

- 18 • Investing in data, monitoring, and knowledge systems will be fundamental to
19 ensure effective national implementation, reporting and decision making at
20 national, sub-national and global levels. In particular, many Parties report a
21 need for consistent and comprehensive information on ecosystems.
- 22 • Regional and sub-regional collaboration, for example through the technical and
23 scientific cooperation centers, could provide an opportunity for leveraging
24 expertise across regions and building capacity around data, monitoring and
25 information exchange.
- 26 • Building national capacity around science and strengthening national science-
27 policy interfaces is necessary to identify actions which are tailored to national
28 contexts and priorities and to evaluate the impacts of those actions.

30 **B. Improving planning, monitoring, review and reporting mechanisms**

31 **Key message B.1: The planning, monitoring, reporting and review mechanisms,**
32 **including the monitoring framework of the Framework, established by the**
33 **Conference of the Parties in its decisions 15/6, 15/5, 16/31 and 16/32 are working**
34 **as intended. However, refinements are needed to strengthen consistency,**
35 **completeness and usability.**

36 The planning, monitoring, reporting and review mechanisms adopted under the
37 Framework are functioning largely as intended, providing a strong foundation for
38 transparency, accountability and collective assessment while allowing flexibility for

1 national circumstances. The standardized reporting architecture has improved the
2 ability to assess collective progress globally, but there are some gaps in the information
3 collected and in the guidance related to reporting, particularly for the use of indicators.
4 The portal for commitments for actors other than national Governments has been
5 available and accessed for the first time; however, there are gaps in the ability to
6 capture progress towards those commitments. The aggregate impact of the actions of
7 actors other than national Governments is largely unknown.

8 *Possible opportunities for moving forward:*

- 9 • A review of the experiences in developing the seventh national reports and in
10 conducting the first global review could help inform the finalization of the
11 template for the eighth national reports, the procedures for the second global
12 review by the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth meeting, and the
13 development of tools and guidance supporting the next round of reporting,
14 noting that there is a need for consistency between the seventh and eighth
15 national reports and the first and second global review, as well as a need to
16 reduce any additional reporting burden.
- 17 • There could be an opportunity to strengthen the reporting from actors other than
18 national Governments to include reporting on progress and to better analyse the
19 information on the actions and impacts of these actors.
- 20 • For the first time, in their seventh national reporting exercise, Parties were
21 requested to report on indicators based on an agreed monitoring framework.
22 Further methodological work and guidance is needed to improve the use of
23 indicators in the eighth national reports. In particular, there are methodological
24 gaps in how traditional knowledge and community-based information can be
25 used, and some indicators in the monitoring framework do not currently have
26 operational methodologies.

27

28 **Key message B.2: Integrating information on collective progress in implementation**
29 **based on Party-reported information and scientific information, traditional**
30 **knowledge and other knowledge systems, can result in better informed policy- and**
31 **decision-making. This is particularly relevant in the context of developing and**
32 **determining what actions are required in the post-2030 period.**

33 There is a need to identify clearer modalities for addressing the interlinkages between
34 the global review, scientific assessments, including the work of the Intergovernmental
35 Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), and relevant
36 literature. This is particularly important to ensure that the global review by the
37 Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth meeting, which represents a final review of
38 the implementation of the Framework and will occur following the release of the second

1 global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services of IPBES, can effectively
2 inform the work of the Convention in the post-2030 period.

3 *Possible opportunities for moving forward:*

- 4
- 5 • Strengthening the science-policy-interface at the global level to translate
6 science, including IPBES assessments, into tailored information which can be
7 used in the implementation of the Framework and in reviewing collective
8 implementation to improve the planning, monitoring, review and reporting
9 mechanisms.
 - 10 • Improving the coordination of biodiversity research and investing in biodiversity
11 research which is aimed at filling the knowledge gaps which are highlighted in
12 the national reports, and summarized throughout the global report to strengthen
13 planning, monitoring, review and reporting.

Draft for review

Target	1	2	3	4	Overall	Summary description of progress
Target 1						Good progress has been made, but national targets often don't cover the full scope of the target, in particular in relation to participatory processes and integration in planning.
Target 2						National levels of ambition collectively remain below those necessary to meet the target across biomes.
Target 3						Parties continue to make progress in expanding and managing protected areas, but current ambition and implementation remain insufficient to fully achieve the target.
Target 4						National targets are generally well aligned with target 4, particularly the elements relating to species conservation objectives, but progress remains insufficient to achieve the target.
Target 5						Progress is being made in the sustainable use and trade of wild species, but overall progress across the target remains insufficient.
Target 6						Parties are taking action on invasive alien species, but progress remains insufficient and difficult to assess.
Target 7						Progress in addressing pollution is uneven and remains insufficient to achieve the target.
Target 8						Actions to strengthen climate resilience and adaptation are progressing, but implementation remains insufficient to achieve the target.
Target 9						Progress towards the sustainable use of wild species remains limited and uneven.
Target 10						National targets generally cover the scope of Target 10, and some improvements are evident in the trends in the headline indicators and in a quarter of all indicators.
Target 11						National targets provide good coverage across the scope of Target 11, though most Parties report that progress towards national targets is at an insufficient rate.
Target 12						Gaps remain between the scope of national targets and the full scope of Target 12. Most Parties report progress in incorporating biodiversity and ecosystem services into urban planning.
Target 13						Progress is being made in establishing access and benefit-sharing frameworks, with evidence of a generally positive direction of travel.
Target 14						Integration of values of biodiversity into policies, planning and decision-making is progressing, but implementation generally remains at an early stage and is difficult to assess.
Target 15						Most Parties have a significant shortfall in scope of the national targets in relation to the ambitions set out in Target 15.
Target 16						The scope and ambition of national targets set by most Parties falls well below the global commitment for Target 16.
Target 17						Good progress is being made in establishing and implementing biosafety measures though elements of target 17 remain unaddressed.
Target 18						Progress is being made in scaling up positive incentives and reforming harmful incentives, but progress remains insufficient and the 2025 milestone is unlikely to have been achieved.
Target 19						Biodiversity finance is increasing, but progress remains insufficient and the 2025 finance milestone was likely not achieved.
Target 20						Progress on capacity-building and technical cooperation is being made, but ambition and coverage remain limited.
Target 21						Access to biodiversity information and knowledge is improving, although important gaps remain.
Target 22						Most Parties have addressed the elements of Target 22 unevenly in their national targets and data to assess progress remain limited.
Target 23						Progress towards gender-responsive biodiversity governance is advancing, but implementation remains at an early stage.

Column 1: coverage of scope: percentage of Parties covering at least half of the target elements to some extent

Column 2: self-assessment of progress: percentage of targets reported as "on-track" or "achieved" by Parties

Column 3: average assessment of progress based on giving an equal weight to the following: Headline indicators: assessed nearness of the global aggregate to the global targets; percentage of Parties with a positive trend for all quantitative indicators, percentage of Parties with a high score (4/5) for binary indicators

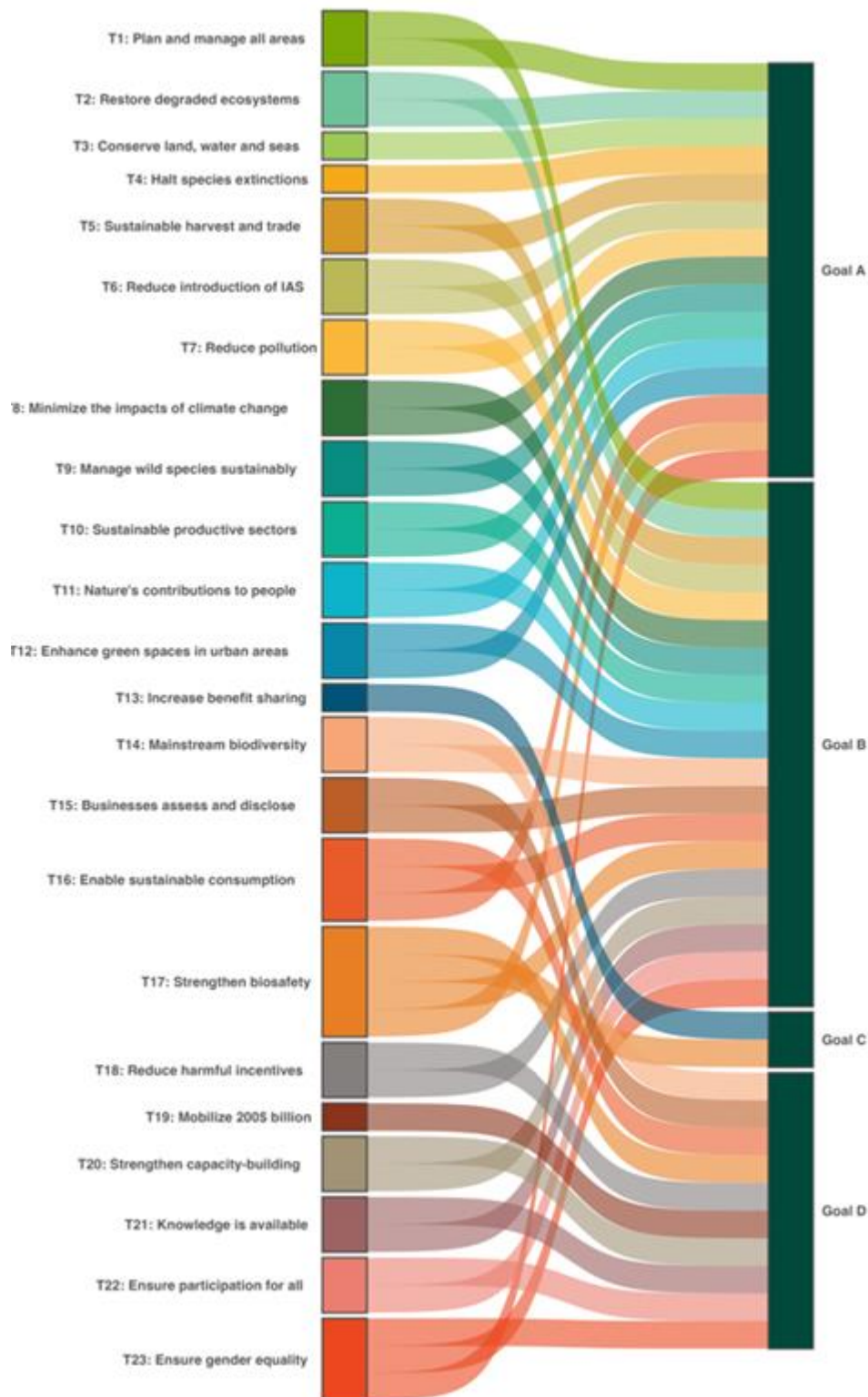
Column 4: percentage of Parties reporting some quantitative data on headline, component, complementary or national indicators

Overall: Overall progress assessment based on columns 1-3

The three colours reflect where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved across targets (green is assigned to values falling within the top third of the total range, yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). The overall assessment is based on a formula which gives a 50% weighting to the self-assessment of progress towards the scope covered by the national target and a 50% weighting to the average assessment of progress, then split into four categories (0-25% red, 25-50% orange, 50-75% yellow, 75-100% green).

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Figure 1 (0-SCORECARD): Scorecard of collective progress towards each target of the Framework. Note that this is a reproduction of a more detailed scorecard which is included in section III of this report. As with all figures in this draft, it will be improved in the final version of the global report.



1
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Note this figure combines a similar figure for each goal which is shown in Section II.C of this report on the progress towards the goals. It is based on how Parties have linked their national targets to the targets and goals of the Framework. A link is drawn between a target and a goal if at least one in three of all Parties' national targets from any UN group.

Figure 2 (0-TARGETS): National targets which have the highest number of linkages with each goal of the Framework associated a target to the goal.

8 Table 1: Progress and challenges in implementation. Note: This text is proposed to be a laid-out figure in the final report.

PROGRESS	CHALLENGE
AMBITION	
<p>Efforts by Parties are a tangible illustration of their commitment to the implementation of the Framework</p> <p>160+ Parties have submitted national targets in response to the global targets; 120+ national reports submitted; 80+ national biodiversity strategies and action plans submitted; 180+ commitments from non-state actors.</p> <p>Commitments cover all goals and targets of the Framework.</p> <p>The national collective ambitions for achieving global Targets 4, 8 and 10, followed by Targets 2, 3, 5 and 9 are mostly closely aligned with those set out in the Framework.</p>	<p>National targets collectively do not match the full ambition or scope of the global Framework.</p> <p>Collective ambition is particularly low for Targets 14, 16, 19 and 22. The elements of the targets were unevenly addressed: those related to biodiversity conservation and sustainability were addressed more than those on direct and indirect drivers, socioeconomic issues, participation, equitable governance, land and resource rights, mainstreaming, means of implementation, ecological connectivity or integrity.</p> <p>Greater focus on terrestrial systems than marine, coastal and inland water ecosystems.</p>
IMPLEMENTATION	
<p>Action is taking place across all targets.</p> <p>National targets related to global Targets 1, 2, 3, 8, 13, 20, 21 and 22 are most commonly self-assessed as being on track.</p> <p>While none of the global targets had a completely positive picture based on the indicators, progress or stable trends could be seen in some cases, particularly for Targets 5, 6, 16, 20 and 21.</p> <p>Implementation support initiatives are increasing, and the national reports include many successful implementation examples that could be scaled up.</p> <p>Many networks and partnerships are supporting on-the-ground action.</p>	<p>Progress in implementation has been uneven across the targets and across Parties.</p> <p>Parties were most negative in their self-assessment of progress towards their national targets associated with Targets 6, 12, 15, 16, 18 and 19 of the Framework.</p> <p>On average more than half of Parties have reported that progress is being made towards their national targets but not at a rate that will allow them to be reached by 2030.</p> <p>Overall, global trends in the indicators across the Framework are showing more negative trends than positive.</p> <p>Across the targets, there were gaps in implementation for inland waters and coastal and marine environments.</p> <p>Results are not yet clearly visible due to data gaps and the time lags between biodiversity action and improvement.</p>
MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION	

Parties reported mobilising a cumulative 17.7 billion USD from international public sources, 135.9 billion USD from domestic sources and 32.8 billion USD from private finance sources for a cumulative total of 186.4 billion USD over 4 years (2020-2023). Public domestic and international finance have seen increasing trends. More than half of Parties have national targets addressing the scaling up of positive incentives to some extent. Parties that reported on binary indicator 20.b noted progress in establishing measures to address capacity-building and development needs. Knowledge-sharing and cooperation are increasing through increasing South-South and triangular partnerships, with several Parties report national- or regional-level examples of cooperation. Technology development and transfer have expanded with Parties reporting on the use of remote sensing technologies, geographic information system tools, drones and citizen science platforms.

Biodiversity finance remains far below what is needed, with the majority of Parties identifying lack of financial resources as a barrier to effective implementation. Total official development assistance from all reporting Parties is well short of the USD 20 billion annual target set for 2025. Private finance remains particularly underdeveloped and only a few Parties have used indicator D3 to report on this issue. The lack of information including the absence of disaggregated data makes it difficult to assess means of implementation for indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, and subnational governments. Most Parties have not addressed subsidies nor provided quantitative information related to Target 18 of the Framework. Most Parties have not addressed the elements on capacity building and development set out in Target 20 of the Framework in their national targets. Many Parties noted limited technical and institutional capacity, and difficulties in accessing, deploying and leveraging technology

ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE AND POLICY COHERENCE

Some Parties have provided examples of how the Rio conventions and other multilateral environmental agreements have been reflected in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans. Numerous multilateral environmental agreements and other initiatives are contributing to the implementation of the Framework. Some Parties have provided examples of how integrated planning across sectors can be achieved (including biodiversity, climate, food, water, health, land-use and development). There has been progress in engaging subnational and local authorities. For example, 43 per cent of Parties indicated that they engaged subnational governments, cities and other local authorities in their national biodiversity strategy and action plan. 72 per cent of Parties, in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, identified ministries other than the ministry of environment as being involved in the development and implementation of their national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

In general, biodiversity planning remains disconnected from broader policy agendas. Most Parties have not addressed the element of Target 14 related to the integration of biodiversity and its multiple values within and across all levels of government in their national targets. Overall, integration across climate, food, water, health, land-use and development remain limited. Many Parties noted the need to strengthen their enabling environment for effective action. Parties noted gaps in legislation and enforcement of legislation as a challenge.

<p>Ministries of agriculture, fisheries and finance were most often identified.</p>		
WHOLE-OF-SOCIETY		
<p>Many Parties have made efforts to improve the engagement of all actors through their national biodiversity strategy and action plan processes, with wider participation across Government and society. There are many specific initiatives reported by Parties which demonstrate the contributions and participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, civil society and other stakeholders.</p> <p>There are an increasing number of businesses engaged and disclosing information as called for in Target 15 of the Framework.</p> <p>The most commitments from actors other than national Government based on both the national reports and the commitment portal relate to Targets 2, 3 and 14 of the Framework and several commitments contribute to multiple targets.</p>		<p>There are major gaps related to many of the targets of the Framework and the elements of the Framework related to whole-of-society approaches, including those in Targets 22 and 23 of the Framework, the traditional knowledge aspect of Target 21, and the governance aspect of Target 3.</p> <p>Less than a third of Parties have included information on the involvement of actors other than national governments in their national targets which makes it difficult to assess how actors are engaged in planning or implementation.</p> <p>In the national reports, information on the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, civil society, the private sector and other actors varies significantly from target to target and across countries.</p> <p>It is not clear to what extent information is flowing between different actors and national Governments.</p>
DATA AND INFORMATION GAPS PERSIST		
<p>Many Parties have elaborated specific efforts they have made to improve national monitoring systems. Others have committed to collecting the data needed to report on headline indicators in their eighth national reports. The monitoring framework for the Framework has provided both the blueprint and the impetus for supporting the development of national monitoring plans.</p> <p>All headline indicators were used, with indicator 3.1 on protected area coverage having the highest use (78 per cent of reporting parties). The headline indicator with the lowest use was headline indicator 22.1 (7 per cent of reporting Parties). 90 per cent of reporting Parties reported on at least one headline indicator.</p> <p>There is relatively high use of national indicators for national targets related to Targets 3, 4, 10 and 19 of the Framework. However, most of the reporting on Target 19 is related to official development assistance.</p>		<p>Monitoring systems remain under-resourced; there has been inconsistent use of headline and component, complementary and national indicators and there are challenges in terms of technical capacity and fragmented national data systems.</p> <p>National targets related to Targets 7, 9, 13, 15, 18 and 22 of the Framework have the biggest gaps in the use of quantitative data. There is limited disaggregated data, including by gender, age or by ecosystem type.</p> <p>Inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems have large data gaps, for example for national targets related to Targets 1, 2 and 12 of the Framework largely focus on terrestrial ecosystems.</p> <p>Across the Framework there are gaps in science and knowledge management.</p>

Some Parties have highlighted the contributions from traditional knowledge and citizen science as well as from national research institutes and international organizations.

Draft for review

1 Part I: Introduction

2 I.A Introduction to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework 3 and the Global Report

4 The Framework

5 In December 2022, the 196 Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted
6 the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework¹(CBD, 2022a). The Framework
7 represents a comprehensive multilateral strategy for achieving the objectives of the
8 Convention, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable
9 Development Goals (SDGs) (United Nations, 2015). When the Framework was adopted, the
10 Conference of the Parties decided that it should be used as a strategic plan for the
11 implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, its bodies and its Secretariat over the
12 period 2022–2030.

13 The Framework is in part a response to the *Global Assessment Report of Biodiversity and*
14 *Ecosystem Services* issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on
15 Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES, 2019), the fifth edition of the *Global*
16 *Biodiversity Outlook* (CBD, 2020), and many other scientific documents that provide ample
17 evidence that, despite ongoing efforts, biodiversity is deteriorating worldwide at rates
18 unprecedented in human history.

19 The Framework is a follow up to the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, with its Aichi
20 Biodiversity Targets, and it sets out an ambitious pathway to reach a global vision of living in
21 harmony with nature by 2050 (“the 2050 Vision”) (CBD, 2010a). It provides an
22 overarching approach for urgent and transformative action to halt and reverse biodiversity
23 loss. Its success requires the commitment of and actions by all levels of government and
24 all actors of society.

25 The Framework includes the Vision and four outcome-oriented goals for 2050, a mission
26 (“the 2030 Mission”), and 23 targets for 2030 establishing the actions needed to meet the
27 goals (CBD, 2022a, sec. F,G,H). The goals and targets are underpinned by 18 cross-cutting
28 considerations (CBD, 2022a, sec. C) that, among other considerations, strongly articulate
29 the need for inclusive and participatory action, including the recognition of indigenous
30 peoples and local communities, women and youth, as well as rights and knowledge
31 holders. It includes a foundation consisting of implementation and support mechanisms

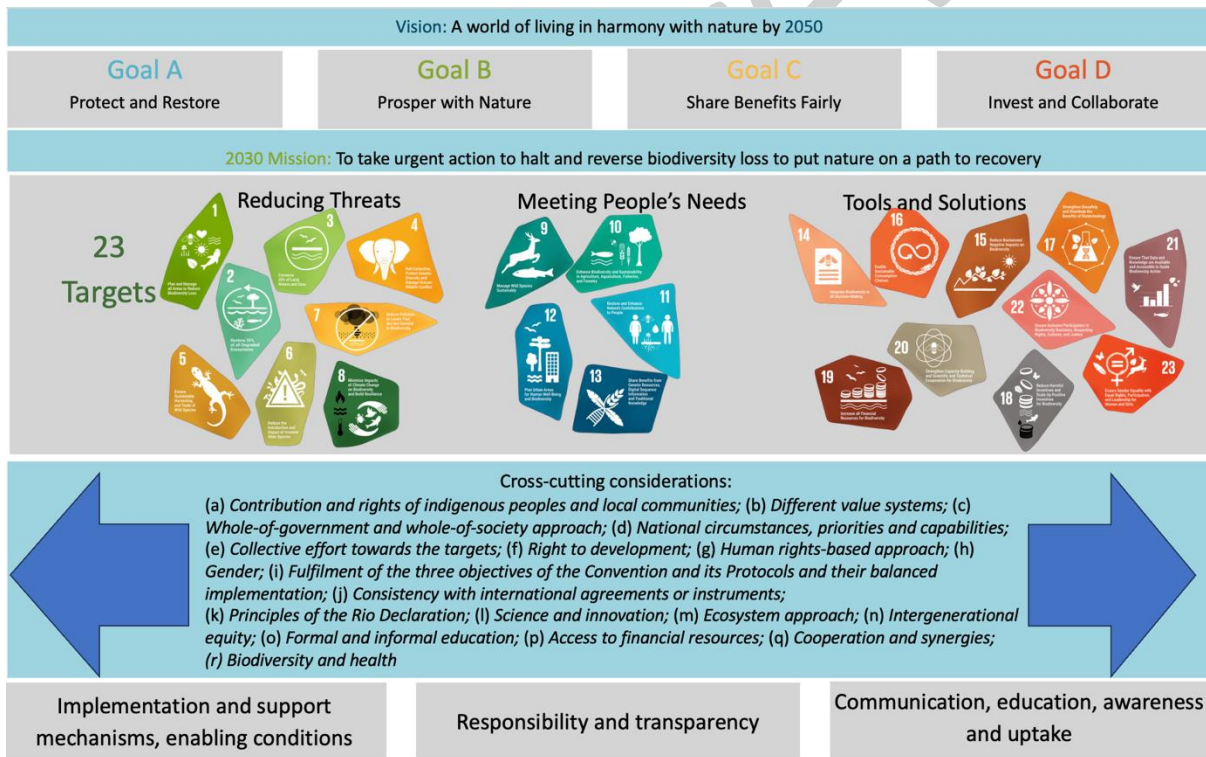
¹ For the remainder of this report, the Convention on Biological Diversity is referred to as “the Convention”, and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is referred to as “the Framework”.

1 and enabling conditions ; responsibility and transparency; and communication, education,
2 awareness and uptake (CBD, 2022a, sec. I, J, K) (see Figure 3).

3 The text of the Framework acknowledges that its successful implementation will require
4 responsibility and transparency, supported by effective mechanisms for planning,
5 monitoring, reporting and review, forming an agreed, synchronized and cyclical system.
6 This system provides the context for this global report, and is summarized below (Figure 3)

7 The Framework further promotes complementarity and cooperation between the
8 Convention and its Protocols, other biodiversity-related conventions, other relevant
9 multilateral agreements and international institutions, whilst respecting their mandates,
10 and creates opportunities for cooperation and partnerships. Examples of such
11 complementarity are provided below in the summaries of collective progress towards each
12 of the targets (section II.B), and in the section on the contributions of relevant multilateral
13 environmental agreements, international organizations and processes (section II.E).

14



15

16 *Figure 3 (I.A-FRAMEWORK): Graphical representation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. NOTE:*
17 *this is a placeholder graphic which will be revised and remade for the final report.*

18

1 Planning, monitoring, reporting and review

2 The mechanism established by the Framework to ensure responsibility and transparency
3 has the following key components, illustrated in Figure 4.

- 4 • Planning: at the national level, consisting of revised or updated national biodiversity
5 strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), aligned to the Framework, and national
6 targets that define the contribution of each Party towards achieving the targets and
7 meeting the goals of the Framework (CBD, 2022b);
- 8 • Monitoring: use of mandatory headline and binary indicators, as well as optional
9 component, complementary and additional national or subnational indicators to
10 track progress, as set out in the monitoring framework established alongside the
11 Framework itself (see Box 1) (CBD, 2025a, 2022c);
- 12 • Reporting: preparation and submission of national reports using a template agreed
13 by the Conference of the Parties, enabling each Party to report on progress in the
14 implementation of its national targets, including submission of data for headline,
15 binary and optional indicators (CBD, 2025b, 2022b);
- 16 • Review: global reviews of collective progress in the implementation of the
17 Framework carried out at the seventeenth and nineteenth meetings of the
18 Conference of the Parties, in 2026 and 2030 respectively, culminating in
19 recommendations, as necessary, aimed at enhancing actions and efforts to achieve
20 the 2030 targets and to meet the 2050 goals. These reviews are each informed by a
21 global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Framework, with
22 national reports providing the primary sources of information (CBD, 2025b, 2022b).

23



1
2 *Figure 4 (II.A-PMRR): Visualization of the responsibility and transparency component of the Framework, incorporating the*
3 *mechanism for planning, monitoring, reporting and review (CBD, 2022b) (NOTE: this is a placeholder graphic which will be*
4 *revised and remade for the final report).*

5
6 *Box 1 (I.A-MONITORING): The monitoring framework of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework*

An important innovation of the Framework, distinguishing it from the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, was to establish from the beginning an agreed monitoring framework to measure collective progress towards the targets and goals (CBD, 2025a, 2022c). Developed by consensus alongside the Framework itself, the monitoring framework includes an agreed set of headline and binary indicators which all Parties should use, to enable consistent reporting and analysis of collective progress. The monitoring framework includes five types of indicators:

- headline indicators, a set of high-level indicators capturing the overall scope of the goals and targets of the Framework, which can be calculated using national data, or global data validated by Parties, and relevant at national, regional and global scales;
- binary indicators, a set of global-level indicators collated from binary and categorical responses to questions included in the national reporting template, thus providing a count of the number of Parties having undertaken certain activities relevant to the relevant target;
- a list of optional component indicators that, together with the headline indicators, cover components of the goals and targets of the Framework, which may apply at global, regional, national and subnational scales;
- a list of optional complementary indicators for thematic or in-depth analysis of each goal and target and may be applicable at global, regional, national and subnational scales;

- additional national or subnational indicators which Parties may use to supplement the monitoring framework.

The monitoring framework provides a standardized architecture for reporting on progress towards national targets, enabling assessment of trends, aggregation of national information, and the formation of a consistent evidence base for national reporting, contributing to a global analysis of collective progress (Affinito et al., 2024; CBD, 2025a, 2022c).

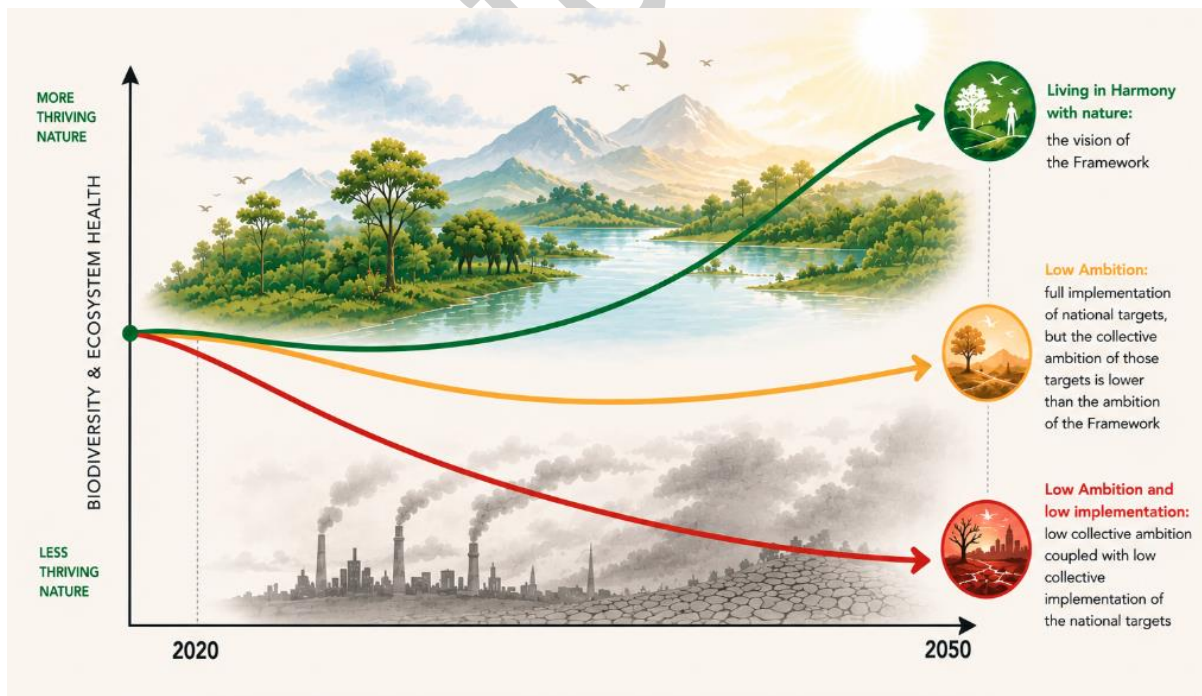
1

2 Purpose of the global report

3 This aim of this global report is to provide an overview of collective progress towards the
4 implementation of the Framework since its adoption. To achieve this, it provides analysis
5 of:

- 6 • Collective ambition: the collation of planned actions by Parties and other actors as
7 communicated through the submission of national targets and of commitments
8 from actors other than national Governments;
- 9 • Collective implementation: progress made towards implementing the Framework as
10 described in the national reports;
- 11 • Challenges, gaps and opportunities, identified in assessing collective progress in
12 the implementation of the Framework; and
- 13 • Non-prescriptive approaches: options for addressing the challenges, gaps and
14 opportunities, with a view to accelerating implementation of the Framework.

15



16

1 *Figure 5 (I.A-IMPLEMENTATION): Visualization of the how the ambition of Parties as set out in national targets, and*
2 *implementation as described in national reports, contributes to collective progress in the implementation of the*
3 *Framework. NOTE: this is a placeholder graphic which will be revised and remade for the final report.*

4

5 The report builds upon the previous experience of the Secretariat of the Convention in
6 developing the Global Biodiversity Outlook publications, and serves to complement rather
7 than duplicate the work of other bodies such as IPBES (see Box 2). It does not provide a
8 comprehensive assessment of the state of biodiversity based on scientific literature;
9 however, a concise summary is provided in section I.B. In keeping with its mandate (CBD,
10 2025b, 2025c), the report does not single out countries or regions to evaluate their relative
11 progress against the goals and targets of the Framework. It does not provide any
12 comparisons or rankings among individual Parties or actors. The global report does not
13 make recommendations, but provides an evidence base, including non-prescriptive
14 approaches, to support decision-making under the Convention.

15

16 *Box 2(I.A-GBO): History of global reports under the Convention and linkages with the assessments of the*
17 *Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)*

The Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO) was developed prior to the establishment of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). There have been five editions of the GBO (CBD, 2020, 2014a, 2010b, 2006, 2001). The GBO publications provided an assessment of progress in implementing the Convention. While national reports were used in the GBO publications, the assessment of global progress was largely reliant on the scientific literature and independent analyses. This was due challenges in aggregating information based on national reporting, due to the lack of a standardized reporting mechanism, unclear relationships between national and global targets, and the absence of a common monitoring framework. The most recent Global Biodiversity Outlook, GBO-5 (CBD, 2020), provided a final evaluation of the level of achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, as well as setting out future options for ‘bending the curve’ of biodiversity loss, and was released at the same time as the first IPBES Global Assessment (IPBES, 2019).

This global report builds on the experiences in producing the five editions of the GBO, and to avoid duplication with IPBES. IPBES conducts scientific assessments, while this report includes only a concise overview of the global status and trends in biodiversity and ecosystem services (see section I.B), which itself draws substantially on the findings of IPBES. The global report focusses its analysis on information submitted by Parties relating to implementation of the Framework, complemented by inputs from other actors and relevant information sources.

For the second global review of the Framework in 2030, the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth meeting will have available both the second global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Framework, and the Second Global Assessment of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services of IPBES. Therefore, during the final review of the Framework, the Conference of the Parties will have both

an up-to-date analysis of progress in implementation (in the second global report), and a robust scientific assessment of the status of biodiversity and ecosystem services (in the IPBES second global assessment).

1
2 The report will be one of the major sources of information for the first global review of
3 progress that will occur during the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in
4 October 2026 in Yerevan, Armenia. During the review process, the Conference of the
5 Parties will provide recommendations, as necessary, on the basis of this report as well as
6 the national reports, with a view to achieving the goals and targets of the Framework.
7 Additionally, Parties may take the outcome of the global review into account in future
8 revisions and implementation of their NBSAPs, including the provision of means of
9 implementation to developing country Parties, with a view to improving actions and efforts,
10 as appropriate. Special attention has been given to the challenges faced by developing
11 country Parties, in particular least developed countries and small island developing states.
12 It is important to emphasize that this is the first global report produced under the
13 Framework. For the first time, it puts into practice the planning, monitoring, reporting and
14 review mechanism outlined above. Thus, there is an important learning component in the
15 global report and global review, and the process for preparing them.

16

17 Global report sources and methodology

18 The national reports are the primary source of information for the global report. However,
19 there are a number of other information sources which have been used in its
20 development. The information sources for the global report were specified by the
21 Conference of the Parties in its decision setting out the detail of the global review process
22 (CBD, 2025b, para. 18). Box 3 provides a list of the information sources, and references to
23 where the original information may be found.

24

25 *Box 3 (I.A-SOURCES): Sources of information in the global report, as specified by the Conference of the Parties (CBD,*
26 *2025b, para. 18)*

At its sixteenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties agreed on a list of sources of information that should be drawn upon when preparing the global report. The below is a list of those sources, along with the location of where the relevant information can be found.

(a) As the primary source, national reports submitted in compliance with Article 26 of the Convention and in line with decision CBD/COP/15/DEC/6;	The Convention online reporting tool ²
(b) The analysis of the usage of the headline, binary, component and complementary indicators and of national indicators in national reports;	Information document under preparation for SBSTTA-28
(c) The global analysis of information in national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national targets provided pursuant to paragraph 15 of decision 15/6;	(CBD, 2026a, 2026a)
(d) The five editions of the Global Biodiversity Outlook and the two editions of the Local Biodiversity Outlook to date;	(CBD, 2020, 2014a, 2010b, 2006, 2001; Forest Peoples Programme et al., 2020, 2016)
(e) Assessments, reports and deliverables of IPBES and other relevant intergovernmentally reviewed scientific assessments and reports, including those of the IPCC and other science-policy platforms of the United Nations;	Referenced individually in this report
(f) Relevant national, regional and international scientific and technical assessments, including subregional and regional assessments;	Referenced individually in this report
(g) Reports on means of implementation, including those of the Council of the Global Environment Facility on progress in the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund and the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund;	Information document under preparation for SBI-7; referenced individually in this report
(h) Other relevant scientific and technical peer-reviewed literature;	Referenced individually in this report
(i) Reports of the regional and subregional dialogues;	(CBD, 2026b)
(j) Information on commitments by actors other than national Governments towards the Framework, including disaggregated information on contributions from indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth;	The Convention online reporting tool ²
(k) Relevant information from the secretariats of biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, international organizations and processes, including reports submitted under related conventions and on the Sustainable Development Goals;	(CBD, 2026c); responses to notification 2025-099 ³
(l) Relevant traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technology of indigenous peoples and local communities that are given access to with their free, prior and informed consent.	(CBD, 2026c); responses to notification 2025-100 ⁴

1

² <https://ort.cbd.int/>

³ <https://www.cbd.int/notifications/2025-099>

⁴ www.cbd.int/notifications/2025-100

1 There is a strong foundation of evidence for the global report. It takes account of
2 submissions of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) from 85 Parties,
3 over 3,700 national targets from 163 Parties, and national reports provided by 129 Parties
4 up to the cutoff date for analysis.⁵ Details of the status of submissions by Parties are set
5 out in section II.A below. The report also considers more than 180 commitments from
6 actors other than national governments, 28 submissions from secretariats of multilateral
7 environmental agreements, United Nations bodies, other intergovernmental organizations,
8 non-governmental organizations and research networks; and 52 submissions of case
9 studies on relevant traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technology of
10 indigenous peoples and local communities, submitted by 14 Parties and 38 Observers.

11 Details of the methodology used for the different sections of this report, and an analysis of
12 the way in which Parties used indicators in their national reports, are set out in separate
13 documents⁶. Key elements of the analysis providing the summary of collective progress set
14 out in Part II of this report are as follows:

- 15 • Analysis of the NBSAPs submitted by Parties to determine, among other things, the
16 extent to which they have adopted a whole-of-society approach and addressed the
17 cross-cutting considerations of the Framework – methodology described in (CBD,
18 2026a);
- 19 • Analysis of the national targets submitted by Parties, to determine how they
20 collectively cover the overall scope and ambition of the targets of the Framework –
21 methodology described in (CBD, 2026a);
- 22 • Analysis of the data on headline indicators submitted by Parties in their national
23 reports, aggregated to provide global estimates of collective progress where
24 sufficient data was available;
- 25 • Analysis of responses submitted by Parties in their national reports for the binary
26 indicators, using the methodology established by the ad hoc technical expert group
27 on indicators (AHTEG) to provide an overall progress score (CBD, 2024a);
- 28 • Analysis of the trend of all quantitative indicators used by Parties (headline,
29 component, complementary and national) to determine whether, on average, they
30 were moving in a direction favourable or unfavourable to the achievement of each
31 target;

⁵ NBSAPs, national targets and national reports are included in the global report analysis if they were submitted by 7 March 2026, one week after the deadline of 28 February 2026 for submitting the seventh national reports as set out in (CBD, 2022b)

⁶ Both of these documents are being prepared as information documents for the seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and will be referenced in the final report of that meeting.

- 1 • Evaluation of the average level of progress towards each target of the Framework,
2 based on self-assessment by Parties in their national reports of progress towards
3 their national targets;
- 4 • Analysis of the linkages between the targets of the Framework and the 2050 goals,
5 based on information provided by Parties in their national reports on the
6 contribution of national targets towards the goals of the Framework;
- 7 • Analysis of text components of the national reports, with the assistance of artificial
8 intelligence and validated with reference to the report texts, to provide a summary of
9 actions, successes and challenges, including those related to means of
10 implementation, relating to each target. Case studies illustrating examples of
11 success and progress in the implementation of the Framework have been
12 developed in collaboration with the relevant Party or organization;
- 13 • Analysis of the contributions of actors other than national governments to
14 implementation of the Framework, both through submissions of commitments
15 made directly through the online reporting tool of the Convention, and through
16 summarizing the contributions of such actors as described by Parties in their
17 national reports;
- 18 • Analysis of other submissions in response to requests for information on case
19 studies on relevant traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technology of
20 indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as other information on
21 activities to engage and support indigenous peoples and local communities in
22 implementing the Framework; and on the contributions of other relevant
23 multilateral environmental agreements, organizations and processes.

24 Other sources of information have been used, and relevant citations are provided in the
25 report. However, it has not been possible within the timeframe of preparing the global
26 report to conduct an extensive literature review. Where global data is used in the analysis of
27 headline indicators, it is presented separately from national data.

28

29 Limitations and methodological assumptions

30 While the number of national reports received by the deadline of February 2026 was higher
31 than for any previous reporting cycle of the Convention, a number of challenges have
32 limited both the quantity and completeness of national submissions. As described in
33 Section II.A below, lack of timely support for preparation of NBSAPs, national targets and
34 national reports delayed the process for a number of Parties.

1 Additionally, during regional and subregional dialogues on biodiversity monitoring and
2 reporting, Parties have highlighted a number of other challenges in relation to developing
3 their national targets, NBSAPs and national reports (CBD, 2026b):

- 4 • The length of time required to consult all stakeholders involved;
- 5 • The length of time required to complete bureaucratic processes;
- 6 • The reporting burden created by having to report to many different multilateral
7 agreements and other processes;
- 8 • Other delays related to specific national contexts, for example, in post-conflict
9 countries;
- 10 • The complex nature of the Framework and of the information needed to fully
11 describe the national targets or to report on their implementation;
- 12 • Human resource shortages and the burden of reporting to many multilateral
13 environment agreements;
- 14 • Gaps in the coverage of national monitoring systems or in technical capacity for
15 monitoring, including gaps related to reporting on the headline indicators.

16 As a result, while many Parties were able to submit national reports and national targets,
17 detailed textual descriptions and indicator data are weak in some of the national reports
18 and national targets. Additionally, the submission of national reports varies across regions
19 (see Table 2). This has created a number of challenges and limitations in producing this
20 report (see Figure 7), including:

- 21 • *Inconsistent reporting across regions.* The submission of national reports was not
22 consistent across regions. In particular, the submission rates were low for Eastern
23 Europe, the Caribbean and Pacific Island States;
- 24 • *Lack of context for national targets and national reports without NBSAPs.* Fewer
25 than half of Parties submitted revised NBSAPs aligned with the Framework;
- 26 • *Limited detail in some national targets and national reports.* Some of the
27 information submitted by Parties is highly detailed; however, some Parties
28 provided very limited text. Between five and ten per cent of the submitted national
29 targets do not include any detailed information (CBD, 2026a).
- 30 • *Varied use of indicators and monitoring gaps.* The data submitted in the national
31 reports varies greatly. The number of years of data also varies, with very few
32 submissions including data before 2020 or after 2024. Additionally, many Parties
33 have used different methodologies and approaches to report data. More

1 information on this is included in the study conducted by the Secretariat on the
2 use of indicators.⁷

- 3 • *Limited level of submissions and information from actors other than national*
4 *Governments:* The portal for these commitments is a new initiative and was only
5 launched in early 2026, shortly before the drafting of this report. While there has
6 been high interest, the number of submissions remains limited and there has
7 been a learning curve in launching the platform.⁸

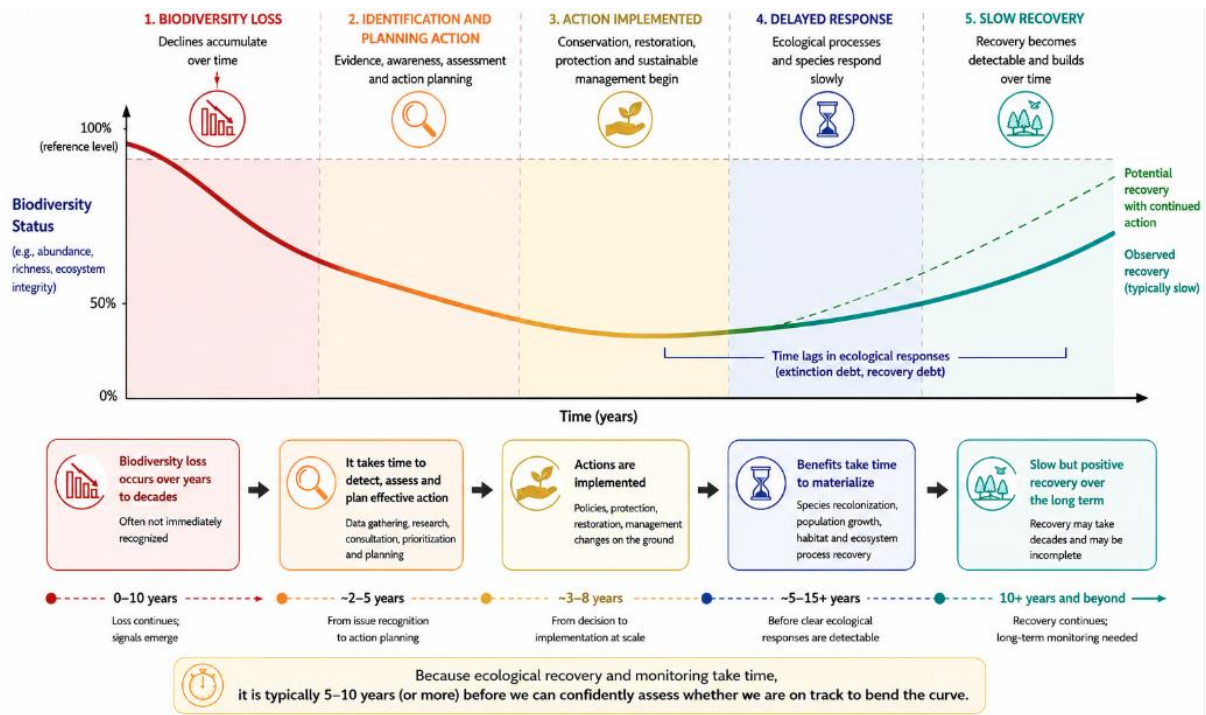
8
9 Another limitation in the report is that only four years have passed since the adoption of the
10 Framework, but the response of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services may
11 take years or decades to become evident; biodiversity loss may continue to unfold for years
12 even after a positive management intervention, due to what is described as “extinction
13 debt” or “recovery debt” (Benayas et al., 2009; Jones et al., 2018; Kuussaari et al., 2009;
14 Liao et al., 2022; Moreno-Mateos et al., 2017; Tilman et al., 1994).

15 In addition to ecological time lags, monitoring and reporting systems introduce their own
16 delays in detecting and interpreting change. Biodiversity indicators often depend on
17 irregular field monitoring, analysis of remotely sensed data, maintenance of up-to-date
18 data management systems, and the aggregation of data into variables or indicators, all of
19 which can introduce time lags between ecological change and the monitoring of that
20 change (Nicholson et al., 2021) (see Figure 6).

21

⁷ This refers to an information document being prepared for SBSTTA-28

⁸ See ‘commitments’ at <https://ort.cbd.int/>.



1

2 *Figure 6 (I.A-TIMELAG): Visualization of the biodiversity recovery time lag. NOTE: this is a placeholder graphic which will*
 3 *be revised and remade for the final report.*

4

5 Due to the impossibility of credibly detecting a change in the state and trends in
 6 biodiversity since adoption of the Framework, this report, including the goal-by-goal
 7 analysis presented in section II.C, will contribute to providing a baseline for the 2050
 8 Vision. While it is possible to assess progress towards actions that will contribute to the
 9 goals, it is too early to see changes to the biodiversity outcomes described in the goals.








10 Despite these limitations, there is a strong information basis for the global report.
 11 Throughout the report, presentation of the analysis is transparent in describing the number
 12 of Parties submitting information on each target and indicator, and the relative
 13 representation of each region to acknowledge the gaps and biases in reporting.

14



CHALLENGES IN REVISING STRATEGIES, SETTING TARGETS AND PREPARING NATIONAL REPORTS

Parties highlighted a range of challenges in revising or updating their strategies and plans and national targets and in preparing their national reports.

<p>(a)</p>  <p>The length of time required to consult all stakeholders involved</p>	<p>(b)</p>  <p>The length of time required to complete bureaucratic processes</p>	<p>(c)</p>  <p>The reporting burden created by having to report to many different multilateral agreements and other processes</p>	<p>(d)</p>  <p>Other delays related to specific national contexts, for example, in post-conflict countries</p>	<p>(e)</p>  <p>The complex nature of the Framework and of the information needed to fully describe the national targets or to report on their implementation</p>	<p>(f)</p>  <p>Human resource shortages and the burden of reporting to many multilateral environment agreements</p>	<p>(g)</p>  <p>Gaps in the coverage of national monitoring systems or in technical capacity for monitoring, including gaps related to reporting on the headline indicators</p>
--	--	--	---	--	--	---



Thus, while many Parties were able to submit national reports and national targets, the detailed descriptions, indicator data and information on stakeholder engagement which underpin the analysis in this report are not included in some national reports. Additionally, the submission of national reports and of data within those reports varies across countries. This has several implications for this report.



CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS IN PRODUCING THIS REPORT

<p>(a)</p>  <p>Inconsistent reporting across regions</p>	<p>The submission of national reports was not consistent across regions. In particular, the submission rates were low for Central and Eastern Europe, Caribbean and Pacific Island States. Although the global report is focused on global collective progress in the implementation of the Framework, it is important for the national information supporting the review to be regionally balanced.</p>
<p>(b)</p>  <p>Limited ability to contextualize national targets and national reports using the national biodiversity strategies and action plans</p>	<p>If national targets and national reports are submitted without a national biodiversity strategy and action plan, it may be difficult to understand how policy priorities were identified, the successes and challenges in terms of engaging stakeholders, the level of political will and specific actions that Parties are taking to promote synergies between the Convention and other relevant international processes. The number of NBSAPs submitted in alignment with the Framework is still at less than half of Parties.</p>
<p>(c)</p>  <p>Missing detailed elaborations in the textual descriptions in the national targets and national reports</p>	<p>Some of the information submitted from Parties is highly detailed; however, some Parties provided very limited text. As indicated in document CBD/SBI/6/INF/5, between 5 and 10 per cent of the submitted national targets do not include any detailed information. In these cases it is not possible to know if a Party has made plans or taken action that is not described in their national targets or national reports. In particular, many Parties have not included information directly related to the means of implementation available or needed.</p>
<p>(d)</p>  <p>Varied use of indicators and monitoring gaps</p>	<p>The data submitted in the national reports varied greatly with only one headline indicator having data for most Parties while most indicators had much less data (as little as 1–2 Parties submitting data for some headline indicators). The number of years of data also varied with most very few submissions including data before 2020 or after 2024. Additionally, many Parties have used different methodologies and approaches to report data. At this point, it is challenging to use the indicators to assess progress. Some indicators could serve as a baseline for the next round of global report. However, other indicators will require further methodological work and further investment in building national monitoring systems.</p>
<p>(e)</p>  <p>Low level of submission and information from actors other than national Governments</p>	<p>The portal for these commitments was only launched in early 2026, right before drafting this report. The number of submissions remains limited and there has been a learning curve in launching the platform.</p>
<p>(f)</p>  <p>Time limitations, word limits and other constraints</p>	<p>The time between the national reporting deadline and the production of the global report was only four months. Additionally, in order to keep the report useful for policy-makers and a broad audience, the report aims to provide a concise high-level overview as opposed to an in-depth analysis on each element of each target and goal. Additionally, the volume of scientific information and information sources that could be used to assess progress is enormous. Given the timeline and purpose of the global report, this report is focused on the efforts and actions of Parties to implement the Framework as opposed to a comprehensive literature review.</p>

1 *Figure 7 (I.A-LIMITATIONS): Overview of the challenges and limitations in preparing the global report. NOTE: this is a*
2 *placeholder graphic which will be revised and remade for the final report.*

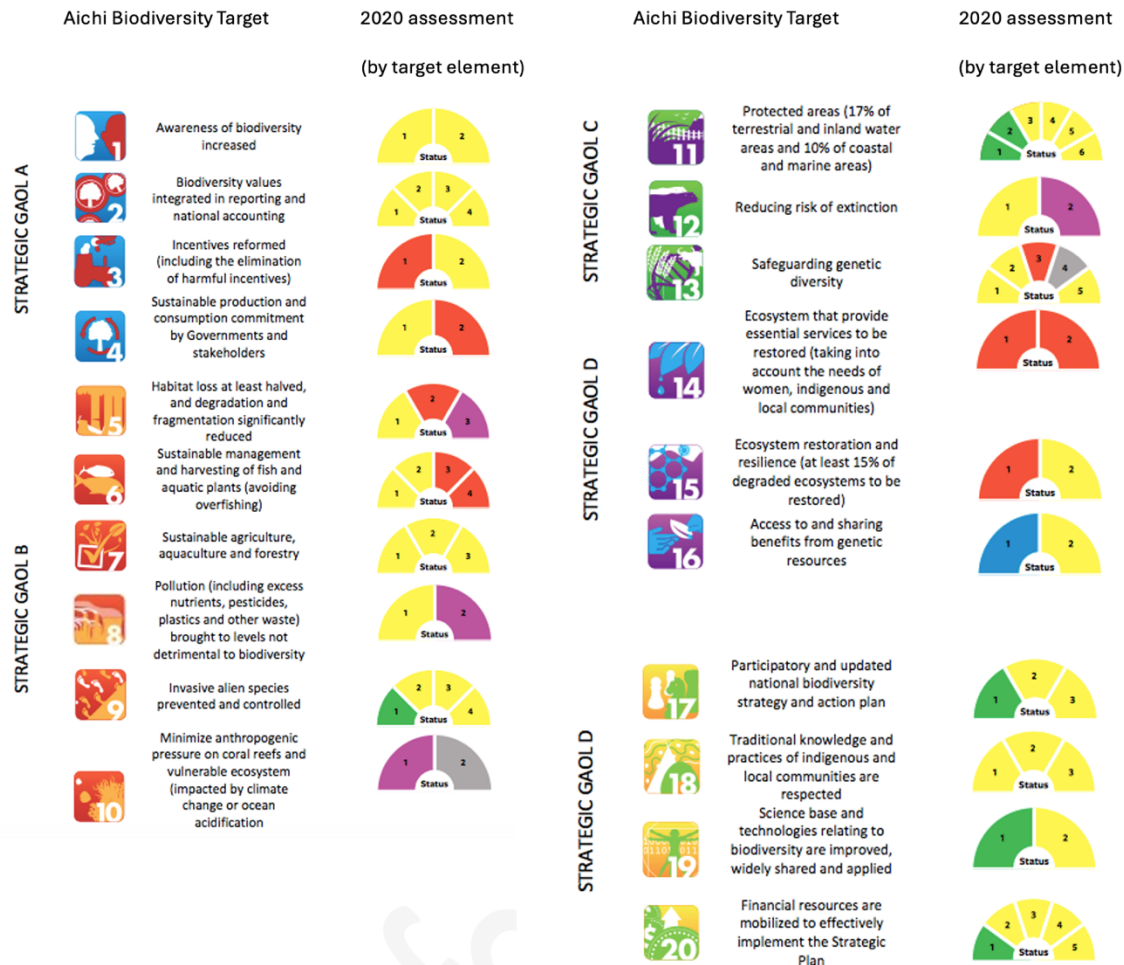
3

4 I.B Global status and trends

5 In 2019, the Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services of the
6 Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)
7 concluded that despite over three decades of conservation and environmental policies,
8 nature and its contributions to people continued to deteriorate worldwide (IPBES, 2019). As
9 recognized in the development of the Framework, the IPBES global assessment report
10 concluded that:

- 11 • An average of around 25 per cent of species in assessed animal and plant groups
12 were threatened, suggesting that around one million species already faced
13 extinction, many within decades, unless action was taken to reduce the intensity of
14 drivers of biodiversity loss. Without such action, there would be a further
15 acceleration in the global rate of species extinction, which was already at least tens
16 to hundreds of times higher than it had averaged over the past 10 million years;
- 17 • The biosphere, upon which humanity depends, was being altered to an unparalleled
18 degree across all spatial scales. Biodiversity – the diversity within species, between
19 species and of ecosystems – was declining faster than at any time in human history;
- 20 • Nature could be conserved, restored and used sustainably while other global
21 societal goals were simultaneously met through urgent and concerted efforts
22 fostering transformative change;
- 23 • The direct drivers of change in nature with the largest global impact had been
24 (starting with those with the most impact) changes in land and sea use, direct
25 exploitation of organisms, climate change, pollution and invasion of alien species.
26 Those five direct drivers had resulted from an array of underlying causes, the
27 indirect drivers of change, which were, in turn, underpinned by social values and
28 behaviour. The rate of change in the direct and indirect drivers differed among
29 regions and countries.

30 In 2020, the fifth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-5) (CBD, 2020) presented
31 a final review of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity
32 Targets, including its achievements, gaps and lessons learned. A key message of GBO-5
33 was that despite the efforts of Parties to implement the strategic plan at the global
34 level, none of the 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets agreed to by Parties to the Convention in
35 2010 had been achieved, that biodiversity continued to decline, and that the pressures
36 upon it continued to increase (see Figure 8).



1

2 *Figure 8 (I.A-GBO5): Final evaluation of achievement of and progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in the fifth*
 3 *edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (CBD, 2020). Green colours indicate where an element of the target has been*
 4 *achieved; yellow where progress had been made but insufficient to achieve the target; red where no progress had been*
 5 *made; purple where trends were moving away from the target; blue where the element had been achieved beyond the*
 6 *target; and grey where there was insufficient evidence to make an assessment. NOTE: THIS GRAPHIC HAS BEEN TAKEN*
 7 *DIRECTLY FROM THE GBO-5 PUBLICATION AND WILL BE REMADE FOR THE FINAL REPORT*

8

9 Since the publication of these reports, there is little evidence that biodiversity decline is
 10 slowing. All of the five additional thematic assessments that have been adopted by IPBES
 11 since the global assessment report in 2019 include evidence that biodiversity is continuing
 12 to decline. These assessments contribute to providing both objective evidence on the
 13 status of and trends in biodiversity, and policy-relevant tools and guidance which can
 14 support decision making, including decisions under the Convention. The importance of the
 15 IPBES assessment reports for the Convention has been well recognized by the Conference
 16 of the Parties (CBD, 2024b, 2022d, 2018, 2014b, 2012, sec. C).

1 Based on all of the IPBES assessments conducted, the overall picture is clear: biodiversity
2 decline is continuing, nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and
3 services, are being weakened, and the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss have
4 not been sufficiently addressed (see Box 4). The IPBES assessment reports do not present
5 biodiversity loss as inevitable: they provide potential solutions and further strengthen the
6 case for urgent and transformative action.

7 While there is scientific evidence that biodiversity loss has continued, there is also
8 evidence that it is not too late to change this trend (Kok et al., 2023; Leadley et al., 2022;
9 Leclère et al., 2020). The Framework was developed to identify specific actions that would
10 bend the curve in biodiversity loss. For this reason, accelerating progress towards the
11 implementation of the Framework is imperative.

12

13 *Box 4 (I.B-IPBES_ASSESSMENTS): IPBES assessment reports published since the adoption of the Framework*

The Methodological Assessment Report on the Diverse Values and Valuation of Nature of the IPBES (Values Assessment) provided evidence related to why biodiversity continues to decline despite extensive scientific evidence of the problem. The IPBES Values Assessment provided evidence related to the reasons for continued biodiversity decline despite extensive scientific evidence of the problem. The Values Assessment concluded that better data and information alone would not result in a shift towards addressing biodiversity loss, which requires a change in how societies define value, progress and development. The assessment report provides advice on how to facilitate a shift in values (IPBES, 2022a).

The Thematic Assessment Report on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species of the IPBES (Sustainable Use Assessment) demonstrated that billions of people depend directly on wild species for food, energy, materials, medicine, income and cultural practices. For example, the assessment highlighted that one in five people rely on wild species for income and food, more than 10,000 wild species are harvested for human food, and around 2.4 billion people depend on fuelwood for cooking. This assessment provided a summary of how people benefit from biodiversity and ecosystem services, the risk to human health and well-being if nature’s contributions to people decline, and options for improved management (IPBES, 2022b).

The Thematic Assessment Report on Invasive Alien Species and their Control of the IPBES (Invasive Alien Species Assessment) further confirmed that pressures on biodiversity are increasing. Invasive alien species are one of the five major direct drivers of biodiversity loss identified in the IPBES global assessment report, and have contributed to species extinctions, ecosystem degradation and major economic costs. The risk caused by invasive alien species continues to escalate due to increasing trade, transport, land-use change and climate change. The assessment provided a toolkit for reducing the risks and impacts caused by invasive alien species (IPBES, 2023).

The Thematic Assessment Report on the Underlying Causes of Biodiversity Loss and the Determinants of Transformative Change and Options for Achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity of the IPBES (Transformative Change Assessment) built on the IPBES global assessment report by elaborating the ways in which transformative change can contribute to biodiversity outcomes. The assessment report concluded that biodiversity continued to decline, and that biodiversity loss could not be addressed through marginal adjustments alone; it required transformative change in the systems that drive

biodiversity decline, including food, energy, infrastructure, finance, trade and governance systems. The assessment provided policy-relevant guidance for fostering transformative change (IPBES, 2024a).

The Thematic Assessment Report on the Interlinkages among Biodiversity, Water, Food and Health of the IPBES (Nexus Assessment) further reinforced that biodiversity loss could not be addressed in isolation from other global challenges. It showed the ways in which biodiversity, water, food, health and climate change were deeply interconnected, and the threats and challenges across these interconnected systems. The assessment presented tools and solutions for jointly addressing biodiversity, water, food, health and climate change (IPBES, 2024b).

The Methodological Assessment of the Impact and Dependence of Business on Biodiversity and Nature's Contributions to People of the IPBES (Business and Biodiversity Assessment) strengthened the economic case for urgent action from the private sector. The assessment demonstrated gaps, and the need to act in order to transform the way in which businesses assess, disclose and take action to reduce negative impacts on biodiversity. It outlined ways to increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production (IPBES, 2026).

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Draft for review

1 Part II: Collective progress in the implementation of the 2 Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

3 II.A Summary of the status of national biodiversity strategies and action 4 plans, national targets, national report submissions, and submissions 5 from actors other than national governments.

6 Overview of the submission of national biodiversity strategies and action 7 plans, national targets and national reports

8 To analyse the collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal
9 Biodiversity Framework, this part of the report takes as its primary source the submissions
10 from Parties to the Convention in the planning, monitoring and reporting process described
11 in Part I.A. Due to the short period available for analysis, the Secretariat to the Convention
12 had to enforce a strict cut-off date for submissions to be considered in the global report,
13 although subsequent submissions may be taken into account in the global review
14 process.⁹ The submissions available for analysis include NBSAPs from 89 Parties (45 per
15 cent of all Parties), 3,700 national targets from 163 Parties (82 per cent of all Parties) and
16 national reports from 129 Parties (66 per cent of all Parties).¹⁰ This provides a substantial,
17 but necessarily incomplete evidence base for the global report.

18 Information is available for all regions¹¹ and from countries at all levels of economic
19 development, but submission rates vary. African States, Western European and other
20 States, Latin American States and many Asian States have higher submission rates than
21 Eastern European States, the Caribbean States, and Pacific Island States. Also, countries
22 with economies in transition and small island developing States have lower rates of
23 submission than countries at other levels of development (see Table 2).

24 Each Party has submitted an average of 23 national targets, although the number ranges
25 from 1 to 104. On average, each Party has set national targets that address 22 of the 23
26 targets of the Framework, although the number ranges from 1 to 23. National targets
27 addressing all targets of the Framework have been set by 120 Parties, and 160 Parties have

⁹ NBSAPs, national targets and national reports are included in the global report analysis if they were submitted by 7 March 2026, one week after the deadline of 28 February 2026 for submitting the seventh national reports as set out in (CBD, 2022b)

¹⁰ The NBSAPs, national targets and national reports can be accessed through the online reporting tool at <https://ort.cbd.int/>.

¹¹ For the purposes of regional comparisons, this report uses the regional groups of United Nations Member States, described at <https://www.un.org/dgacm/en/content/regional-groups>.

1 set national targets addressing at least three-quarters of the targets of the Framework. For
 2 any given target of the Framework, on average 63 per cent of Parties report that at least one
 3 of their national targets is highly aligned with it, and the proportion ranges from 48 per cent
 4 to 72 per cent. More than three-quarters of Parties have addressed at least one of the
 5 cross-cutting considerations of the Framework in their national targets, and on average
 6 each Party has addressed 15 of the 18 considerations (CBD, 2022a, sec. C).

7

8 *Table 2 (II.B-SUBMISSIONS): Proportion of Parties in different regions and at different economic levels providing a*
 9 *national report, national targets and NBSAPs that have been considered in this report*

		National Report	National Target	NBSAP
	All Parties	63%	83%	45%
Regional groups of Member States	African States	72%	96%	51%
	Asia-Pacific States	60%	78%	38%
	Eastern European States	36%	68%	23%
	Latin American and Caribbean States	61%	73%	39%
	Western European and other States	73%	90%	70%
Economic level	Developed	65%	83%	63%
	Developing	67%	83%	42%
	In transition	38%	77%	15%
	Least developed countries	58%	84%	44%
	Small island developing states	38%	69%	23%

10

11 Support provided to Parties for national biodiversity strategies and action 12 plans, national target development and national reporting

13 The eighth replenishment cycle of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) provided financial
 14 support to Parties for the updating of NBSAPs, and to prepare the seventh national reports.
 15 This support was provided through an umbrella project jointly implemented by the United
 16 Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Development Programme
 17 (UNDP), in partnership with the Secretariat of the Convention. The project supported 139
 18 developing countries, small island developing states, and countries with economies in
 19 transition. Of the Parties receiving support, 109 submitted national targets aligned with the
 20 Framework through the online reporting tool of the Convention, and 82 submitted national
 21 reports by the cutoff date for this report.

1 The support provided by the GEF through UNDP and UNEP was the principal source of
2 dedicated financial support available to Parties for the preparation of their seventh national
3 reports and the updating of their NBSAPs. Thus, the accessibility of this support and the
4 timing of its disbursement had a direct bearing on the ability of some Parties to prepare
5 their national reports and update their NBSAPs. In some cases, funds were received at a
6 relatively late stage in the reporting cycle, which is likely to have constrained the time
7 available for the consultative and participatory processes that the preparation of national
8 reports is recommended to involve, including engagement with subnational authorities,
9 indigenous peoples and local communities, women and other stakeholders. In other
10 cases, funding did not reach recipient Parties in time to enable submission within the
11 agreed timeframe. These challenges provide context for the submission rates shown in
12 Table 2, and may also have had some bearing on the depth and completeness of the
13 national reports submitted.¹²

14 In addition to the financial support provided through the GEF, numerous organizations have
15 supported capacity building activities and the development of guidance related to the
16 updating of NBSAPs, implementation of the monitoring framework and preparation of
17 national reports. For example, a series of regional and sub-regional dialogues was
18 convened by the Secretariat and its partners in 2024 and 2025 to support these processes
19 (CBD, 2026b).

21 Relationship between national biodiversity strategies and action plans, 22 national targets and national reports

23 While NBSAPs, national targets and national reports represent different mechanisms and
24 sources of information, they are interrelated. The NBSAPs are national policy documents
25 tailored to domestic contexts, aligned with national policy cycles, and designed for
26 national audiences. Their timelines often differ from the 2030 horizon of the
27 Framework. They are also often aligned with broader national policy instruments. National
28 targets represent the objectives Parties have set for themselves to contribute to the
29 implementation of the Framework. National targets provide the link between the national
30 policy and national commitment to the global ambition of the Framework. National reports,
31 which are focussed on the national targets Parties have developed, provide information on
32 the successes and challenges Parties have encountered when taking action to reach their
33 targets, and to implement their NBSAPS.

¹² A more complete account of disbursement timelines and the related operational considerations is set out in document CBD/SBI/7/INF/XX

1 As the national reports are based on national targets which are in turn linked to targets of
2 the Global Biodiversity Framework, information on these is primarily reflected in section
3 II.B of this report. NBSAPs, on the other hand, are cross-cutting by their nature, and
4 consequently an analysis of their contents is provided below.

5

6 **Overview of national biodiversity strategies and action plans¹³**

7 Approximately one-third of NBSAPs have been adopted at high political levels, for example
8 by cabinet, parliament or head of state, reflecting efforts to embed biodiversity across
9 government sectors or a whole of government approach. Around half of the NBSAPs have
10 been adopted as formal policy instruments, although only a few carry legal force. Many
11 others lack sufficient information to determine their status, suggesting continued
12 challenges in ensuring strong political, institutional and legal anchoring. Although whole-
13 of-government approaches are promoted, and a substantial proportion of Parties consult
14 and involve a wide array of ministries other than the ministry responsible for the
15 environment, the actual impact on mainstreaming biodiversity into action across sectors
16 remains uncertain.

17 Many of the NBSAPs were developed through consultative processes. About half of Parties
18 report having formal coordination mechanisms, such as interministerial committees or
19 multi-stakeholder bodies. Some Parties are establishing new mechanisms to enhance
20 coordination across sectors and across levels of government. These structures vary in
21 scope, from bodies focussed solely on NBSAP development to those overseeing
22 implementation, monitoring, and reporting on the Framework. Where formal mechanisms
23 are absent, responsibility is often assigned to specific government institutions. Overall,
24 while coordination frameworks are improving, their permanence throughout the policy
25 cycle, and their effectiveness, remain uneven.

26 Three-quarters of NBSAPs indicate participation from a wide range of actors. However, the
27 depth and inclusiveness of engagement varies. While non-governmental organizations and
28 ministries are often consulted, are on committees related to the NBSAP or are involved in
29 implementation, participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, youth, and
30 the broader public are less often involved in these ways.

31 Most NBSAPs include concrete actions, policies and programmes to achieve national
32 targets, often presented as structured action plans with timelines and responsible actors.
33 However, the integration of spatial and financial details varies, with temporal aspects more

¹³ More detailed analysis of the NBSAPs is available in document CBD/SBI/7/xx/xx

1 commonly addressed than financial or geographic dimensions. Biodiversity finance is
2 recognized as a critical enabler, yet only about half of the NBSAPs include financing
3 elements, and fewer provide detailed costing, funding strategies, or financial gap analyses.
4 This indicates ongoing challenges in translating biodiversity goals into actionable, fundable
5 or funded programmes.

6 Monitoring frameworks are included in a majority of NBSAPs, often outlining reporting
7 processes, institutional responsibilities, and data systems. However, there is limited
8 information on monitoring systems or on the indicators that will be used to track
9 implementation of the national targets, and how these align to the indicators of the
10 monitoring framework (see Box 1).

11 Nearly all NBSAPs reference activities related to communication, education, and public
12 awareness, and some have referenced formal communication strategies.

13 Only a small proportion of NBSAPs explicitly reference the integration of biodiversity into
14 national development plans, and links to poverty eradication strategies are relatively
15 limited, despite recognition of the role of biodiversity in supporting livelihoods and well-
16 being. Subnational planning is more prominent, with many NBSAPs incorporating local-
17 level strategies and actions, indicating growing attention to implementation at multiple
18 governance levels.

19 While an increasing number of NBSAPs contain elements related to mainstreaming, and
20 more than half of Parties addressed subnational or municipal issues in their strategies and
21 plans, very few Parties have integrated sustainable development strategies, climate
22 policies or poverty eradication frameworks into their NBSAPs. The Cartagena Protocol on
23 Biosafety and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and
24 Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization, both protocols under the
25 Convention, are mentioned in most of the submitted NBSAPs. Most also contain
26 references to at least one multilateral environmental agreement, with most mentioning at
27 least one biodiversity-related convention and about half mentioning the United Nations
28 Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat
29 Desertification, or both (see section II.E). There were fewer mentions of marine-related
30 conventions, and only a few of chemicals-related conventions or human rights-related
31 conventions. Although the Rio conventions, other multilateral environment agreements or
32 the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols were mentioned in most NBSAPs, many simply
33 provided a reference to other processes, and did not include information or concrete
34 actions for achieving synergistic implementation.

1 In line with the whole-of-society approach of the Framework, many NBSAPs recognize the
2 role of actors other than national governments in implementation. Contributions from
3 indigenous peoples and local communities, non-governmental organizations, and the
4 private sector are often reflected in NBSAPs as playing supporting roles in implementation,
5 rather than leading ones.

*A text box on the Convention's Voluntary Peer Review Process for the revision and
Implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans will be included in this
section*

6

7 Commitments from actors other than national governments

8 In addition to the NBSAPs, national targets and national reports provided, this analysis also
9 considered the commitments made by actors other than national governments to support
10 the implementation of the Framework, and submitted through the online reporting tool of
11 the Convention. A total of 4759 commitments submitted through the online reporting tool
12 were reviewed in the preparation of this report. However, only 180 of these commitments
13 contained sufficient information to be analysed in a consistent way.

14 While commitments were received from organizations based in all regions, 74 per cent
15 were submitted by organisations based in the Western Europe and other States region.
16 Eleven per cent of commitments were submitted by organizations based in the Latin
17 America and Caribbean States region, eight per cent were from organizations based in Asia
18 and the Pacific, four per cent were from organizations based in the Eastern European
19 States, and three per cent were from organizations based in Africa. Fifty-six per cent of the
20 commitments had a focus on specific countries while 17 per cent related to multiple
21 countries and 27 per cent were global in scope. Some organizations submitted multiple
22 commitments.

23 Many of the commitments addressed multiple targets of the Framework, and some were
24 cross-cutting and relevant to all targets. While commitments related to all targets of the
25 Framework were submitted, their coverage was uneven. Targets 2, 3, 4 and 22 and Goal A of
26 the Framework were addressed by the largest number of commitments. Targets 5, 6, 9, 11,
27 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, and Goals C and D, were addressed to a much lesser extent.
28 Most commitments were related to the promotion of sustainable practices, restoration or
29 data and knowledge. Few were related to resource mobilization or financial issues,
30 addressing the drivers of biodiversity loss or participation and inclusion in biodiversity
31 management and planning decisions. The majority of commitments were from non-
32 governmental organizations, and few were provided by groups or organizations

1 representing businesses or industry, financial institutions, academia and research, youth,
2 women, or indigenous peoples and local communities.

3 Commitments also reflected different time periods and levels of detail. For example, some
4 commitments have end-dates of 2030, while others extend further into the future.

5 Similarly, some commitments contain specific goals or objectives which will be met, while
6 others are more general and open ended.

7

8 II.B Collective progress towards the implementation of the targets

9 Introducing the target progress summaries

10 This section of the report provides a detailed evaluation of collective progress by Parties
11 towards the implementation of each of the 23 targets of the Framework. Based on the
12 analysis and methodologies outlined in section I.A, each target summary is set out in a
13 common format with standard sub-sections, headings and graphic elements to assist
14 communication of the collective progress made in each case. An overview of the progress
15 of all targets, using the metrics and indicators set out in the individual target summaries, is
16 provided in section III.A, and in the concise summary of the report.

17 For each target summary, the following sections are included, with sources of information
18 as indicated:

- 19 • **The target and its elements: collective ambition from national targets:** The text
20 of the target, and the distinct elements of which it is composed (CBD, 2024c,
21 2022a); and the extent to which each element of the target is addressed by Parties in
22 their national targets (CBD, 2026a, 2026a);
- 23 • **Indicators of progress:** Evaluation of the data provided by Parties in their national
24 reports for all categories of indicators, using methodologies set out in detail in a
25 separate document.¹⁴ This consists of presenting the data for headline indicators;
26 data based on Party responses for binary indicators, using the methodology
27 recommended by the ad hoc technical expert group (AHTEG) on indicators to
28 provide an overall progress score (CBD, 2024a); and a summary of the trend of all
29 indicators relating to the target. This section also includes information on the way in
30 which Parties used the different indicators in their national reports;

¹⁴ The detailed methodology for preparation of the global report is being prepared as an information document for SBSTTA-28.

- 1 • **Self-assessment of progress:** An aggregation of the information provided by Parties
2 in their national reports on the level of progress achieved towards implementation
3 of their national targets;
- 4 • **Actions, successes and challenges:** A synthesis of information provided in
5 national reports about the types of action undertaken to support implementation of
6 the relevant target, and of the challenges encountered, including those associated
7 with means of implementation. These summaries were compiled using methods
8 assistance by artificial intelligence, described in the separate methodological
9 document. These sections also include short case studies illustrating successes
10 and progress by Parties in implementation of the relevant target, which are being
11 developed in association with the Parties and organizations involved;
- 12 • **Contributions of actors other than national governments:** This is divided into two
13 subsections, as specified in the annotated outline of the global report. The first
14 subsection relates to 180 substantive commitments submitted through the online
15 reporting tool of the Convention, and summarizes the submissions of stakeholders
16 primarily associated with the relevant target; and the second subsection provides a
17 synthesis of information from national reports on the contribution of actors other
18 than national governments towards implementation of the relevant target. The latter
19 subsections were compiled using methods assistance by artificial intelligence,
20 described in the separate methodological document.;
- 21 • **Examples of linkages with other agreements, processes and organizations:**
22 These are illustrative, non-exhaustive examples of cooperation and synergies with
23 other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, international organizations
24 and processes supporting implementation of each target, including case studies
25 that are being developed in collaboration with the relevant organization and/or
26 national focal point. Information for these summaries is derived principally but not
27 exclusively from responses to notification 2025-099 issued by the Secretariat of the
28 Convention.¹⁵ A broader summary of such linkages, synergies and cooperation is
29 provided in section II.E of the global report.

30

¹⁵ <https://www.cbd.int/notifications/2025-099>

1 Reducing threats to biodiversity

2 *Target 1: Plan and manage all areas to reduce biodiversity loss*

3

4 PROGRESS OVERVIEW:

Good progress has been made, but national targets often don't cover the full scope of the target, in particular in relation to participatory processes and integration in planning. Significant challenges of implementation remain for many Parties, and there is a big step to be made from current, reported level of progress, across all indicators, to achieve the 2030 target in terms of full coverage of biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans, minimizing loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, and integrated and participatory processes.

5

6 Target 1 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets

7 **Target text:** *Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive*
 8 *spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, to*
 9 *bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological*
 10 *integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local*
 11 *communities.*

12

13 *Table 3(II.B.1-ELEMENTS). Elements of Target 1 and how they are addressed in national targets.¹⁶ The box on the right*
 14 *indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.*

All areas are under spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land/sea use change	72
Spatial planning and/or effective management processes are participatory	39
Spatial planning and/effective management processes are integrated	39
Spatial planning and/or effective management processes are biodiversity-inclusive	48
Spatial planning/management processes bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030	50
Spatial planning/management processes respect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities	30
On average, 47 per cent of these elements have been addressed to some extent by Parties in their national targets	

15

Key					
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¹⁶ The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026a) and will be updated for the seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100
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1

2

3 More than two-thirds of Parties (70 per cent) have set at least one national target that is
 4 highly aligned to Target 1 of the Framework. The extent to which Parties address the full
 5 scope of the target varies. While most Parties have targets that address changes in the use
 6 of land and sea through spatial planning or other management processes at least to some
 7 extent, fewer than half ensure that biodiversity is included in such planning. or bring areas
 8 of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030. Even fewer Parties have targets to
 9 ensure that spatial planning and management processes are participatory, are integrated,
 10 and respect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (see Table 3).

11


12 On average, Parties have to some extent addressed just fewer than half (47 per cent) of the
 13 elements of Target 1 in their national targets, suggesting a significant shortfall in ambition
 14 and scope.

15

16 Indicators of progress

17 *Table 4 (II.B.1-SCORECARD): Scorecard of indicators for Target 1. The colour coding for indicator data use and all*
 18 *quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved*
 19 *across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range,*
 20 *yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of*
 21 *Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent, yellow to values*
 22 *between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent). Colours for the headline indicator trends are*
 23 *based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed*
 24 *progress, red when progress is insufficient; and black when progress cannot be assessed).*

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Headline indicator A.1: Red List of Ecosystems	21% of those Parties whose national reports are considered		Reported values average 0.58 and range from 0.37 to 1	
Headline indicator A.2: Extent of natural ecosystems	50% of Parties, <1% of which with time series data		63% of areas	
Headline indicator 1.1: Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans	28% of Parties, covering 15 % of land and sea		Reported values average 39% of land and sea areas covered	
Quantitative indicators combined	57 Parties used indicators, 52 headline and 14 other indicators		21% positive trends 20% negative trends	

<p>Binary indicator 1.b: Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030</p>	<p>127 Parties</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>65% of Parties scored high on progress (score 4/5)</p>	
<p>Biome notes</p>	<p>More progress made on addressing land-use change for terrestrial areas Less progress for inland waters. Even less progress for coastal and marine areas.</p>			

1

2 Based on the responses to the questions for binary indicator 1.b, many Parties report that

3 they are in the process of taking action to address Target 1. Nearly all Parties reported some

4 level of biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning, and that they used participatory processes,

5 but fewer than half reported participatory processes across all three realms (terrestrial,

6 inland water and marine areas) (see Figure 10). Among reasons provided by Parties for the

7 low uptake of headline indicator 1.1 (percentage of land and sea area covered by

8 biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans) were the lack of a clear definition of biodiversity-

9 inclusive spatial planning, limited availability of data, and undefined methodology for the

10 indicator (see Table 4). Many of the additional indicators associated with Target 1 were

11 poorly aligned with its elements, and few addressed whether spatial planning was

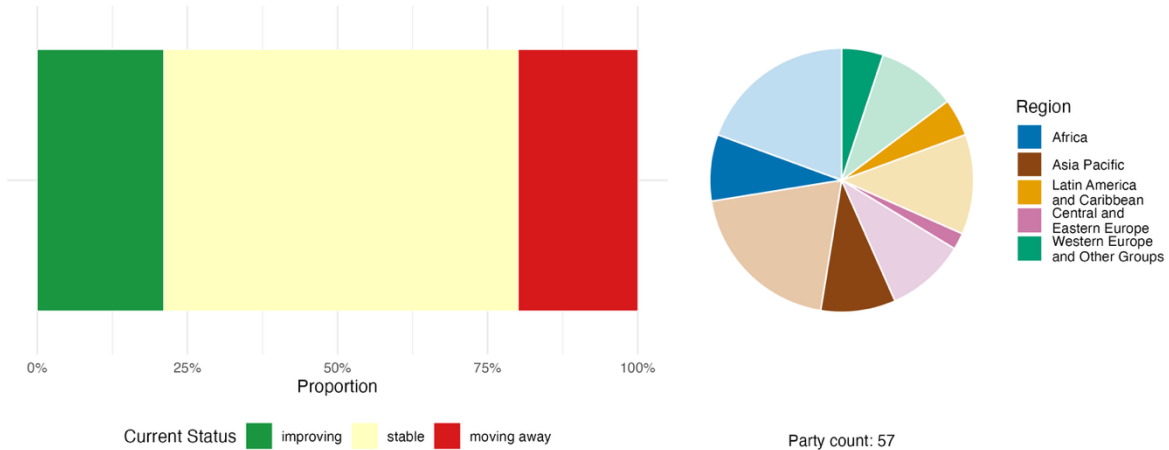
12 integrated, or whether it was bringing the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance,

13 including ecosystems of high ecological intensity, close to zero by 2030. Based on the

14 quantitative headline, national, component and complementary indicators, Parties are

15 experiencing challenges in monitoring all biomes to assess this target fully (see

Trend Summary: T01

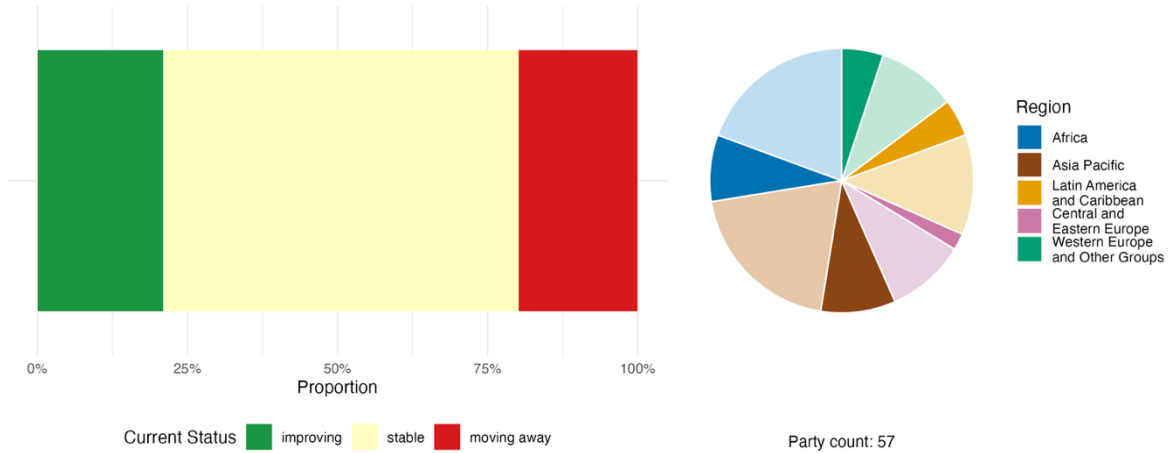


1
2 Figure 9).

3 As headline indicators A.1 and A.2 also monitor progress towards Goal A of the Framework,
4 they are discussed in section II.C of the report.

5

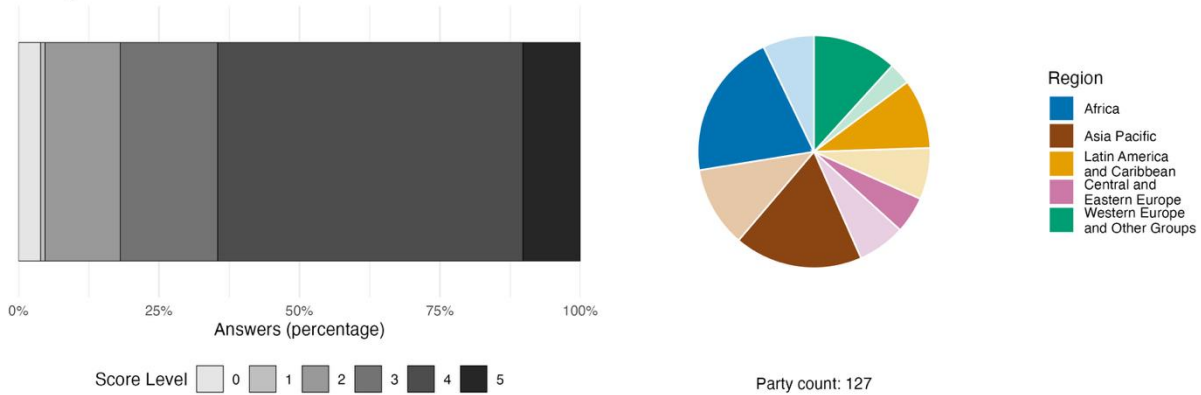
Trend Summary: T01



6
7 *Figure 9 (II.B.1-TRENDS): Percentage of all quantitative indicators aligned with Target 1 that suggest improving, stable and*
8 *negative trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data from 57 Parties for three*
9 *headline indicators from 52 Parties, and 54 national indicators from a total of 14 Parties. The pie chart shows the*
10 *distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 1, by region.*

11

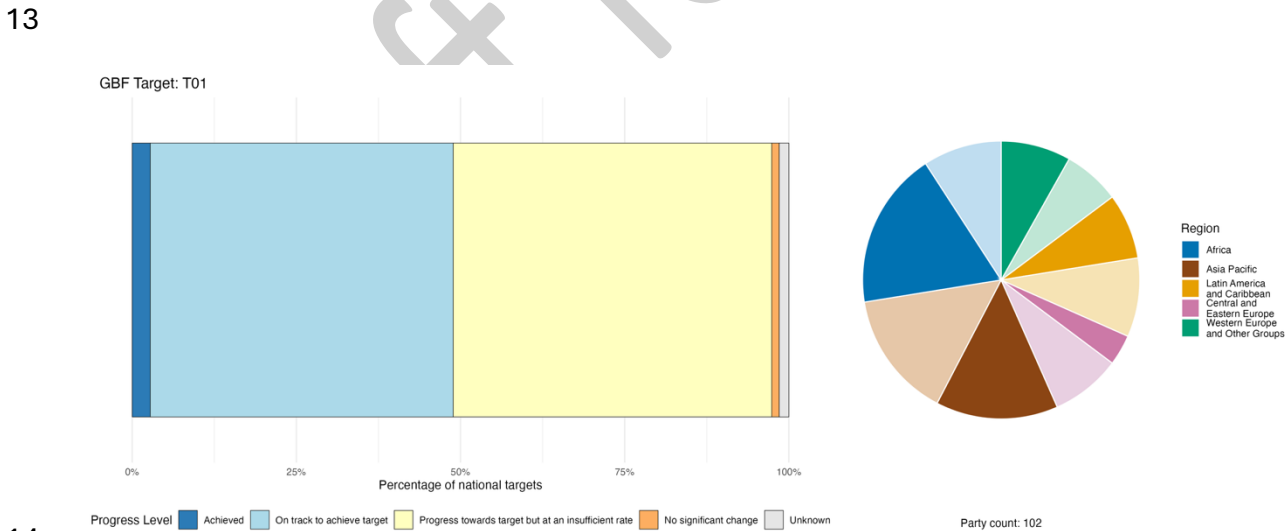
Binary indicator 1.b



1
2 *Figure 10 (IIB.1-BINARY): Binary indicator 1.b, the number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-*
3 *inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss*
4 *of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030. The bar widths show the percentage of Parties in each*
5 *score category, with higher numbers indicating a greater level of progress, based on responses to the questions included*
6 *in the indicator.¹⁷ The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties providing responses to all questions, by region.*

7
8 **Self-assessment of progress**

9 Another measure of progress is the assessment provided by Parties in their national reports
10 for each of their national targets. Based on this self-assessment, 46 per cent of national
11 targets highly aligned with Target 1 are on track for achievement, with 50 per cent showing
12 insufficient progress or no significant change (see Figure 11).



14
15 *Figure 11 (II.B.1-SELF_ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target*
16 *1. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress,*

¹⁷ The methodology for calculating the score levels for each binary indicator, as well as the questions included for each indicator, are provided in (CBD, 2024a).

- 1 regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region
- 2 reporting in time for consideration in the global report.
- 3

Draft for review

1 **Actions, successes and challenges in implementation**

2 *Summary of actions in support of Target 1*

3 The most reported mechanism for implementation of national targets associated with
4 Target 1 is the development or reform of national, sub-national or sectoral spatial planning
5 frameworks that explicitly incorporate biodiversity. Such actions range from legally binding
6 national spatial regulations to integration of biodiversity layers into existing land-use and
7 urban plans. Another set of actions focusses on identifying, mapping and protecting areas
8 of high biodiversity importance, and broader monitoring activities such as assessments for
9 the Red List of Ecosystems, remote-sensing platforms, national biodiversity portals and
10 decision-support systems based on geographic information systems (GIS). Many Parties
11 including small island developing states and coastal developing country nations report
12 dedicated processes for marine spatial planning.

13

14 *Examples of success and progress in implementation*

15 *Box 5: (II.B-SUCCESSSES): Examples of success and progress in implementation of Target 1*

The following case studies are being considered for Target 1 and will be submitted separately for review by the relevant Parties:

Ghana: *Community resource management areas and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning*

Mozambique: *Multi-stakeholder partnerships advancing mapping of Key Biodiversity Areas and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning*

16

17 *Challenges*

18 Challenges relating to capacity, human resources or institutional constraints are identified
19 by nearly three-quarters of Parties reporting on Target 1. These include insufficient
20 technical expertise, understaffed institutions and high staff turnover, all limiting
21 implementation. Data and monitoring gaps are almost as pervasive, with over 70 per cent
22 of Parties highlighting challenges such as the lack of baseline data for ecosystems, species
23 or areas of high biodiversity importance. Geospatial datasets are often fragmented across
24 ministries, making it difficult to monitor progress or to enforce spatial plans. Legal, policy
25 and governance challenges are described by around 60 per cent of Parties, and include
26 issues such as overlapping mandates between ministries and a persistent disconnect
27 between environmental legislation and sectoral planning instruments in areas such as
28 agriculture, infrastructure, mining and energy. A number of Parties, especially those

1 affected by conflict, political instability or rapid economic transition, face additional
2 challenges in enforcing existing laws, with weak penalties and limited enforcement
3 capacity, allowing harmful practices to persist even in areas under formal protection.

4

5 Contributions of actors other than national governments

6 *Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool*

7 Of 180 substantive commitments submitted directly by actors other than national
8 governments, seven are associated primarily with Target 1. Three of the commitments are
9 from non-governmental organizations, with two from academic and research institutions
10 and two from business or industry. The majority of the commitments focus on
11 mainstreaming, reflecting efforts by stakeholders to integrate biodiversity into spatial
12 planning, corporate site management, and landscape governance frameworks (see Box 6).
13 The commitments include actions in Europe, Southeast and South Asia, East Africa and
14 South America.

15

16 *Box 6 (II.B.1-NSA): Konservasi Indonesia: a national non-governmental organization advancing integrated landscape and*
17 *seascape conservation in Indonesia*

The following case study is being considered and will be submitted directly for review to the relevant stakeholder and national focal point:

Konservasi Indonesia commits to advancing integrated landscape and seascape conservation across Indonesia through science-based and partnership-driven approaches, addressing direct drivers of biodiversity loss such as land- and sea- use change. Konservasi Indonesia has established indicators that measure its impact every fiscal year in alignment with Framework targets and Indonesian national targets.

18

19 *Contributions integrated in national reports*

20 Subnational governments, including cities and local authorities, often have primary
21 responsibility for spatial planning, especially in federal and devolved systems. This gives
22 them a key role in implementation of Target 1, and the involvement of subnational
23 governments is reported in around 80 per cent of national reports, with nearly half providing
24 clear descriptions of their involvement. Intergovernmental organizations and international
25 partners are also widely reported especially with regard to operational co-financing,
26 technical co-implementation and transboundary governance. The scientific and academic
27 communities contribute spatial data to support biodiversity-inclusive planning, as well as
28 monitoring system design, co-development of tools and capacity building. The involvement

1 of indigenous peoples and local communities is reported in around two-thirds of national
2 reports, but only about one-third provide a clear description of their roles, including
3 integration of knowledge, engagement of rights holders, and co-governance of spatial
4 planning.

5

6 Examples of linkages with other agreements, processes and organizations

7 The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) defines land
8 degradation neutrality as “a state whereby the amount and quality of land resources
9 necessary to support ecosystem functions and services and to enhance food security
10 remain stable or increase within specified temporal and spatial scales and ecosystems”
11 (UNCCD, 2015). In practice, this means that any new degradation of land, if it cannot be
12 avoided, needs to be balanced or offset by restoration or sustainable land management
13 elsewhere; in other words, no net loss of productive land. The Science Policy Interface of
14 the UNCCD has developed guidelines for applying integrated land use planning and
15 integrated land management to achieve land degradation neutrality. This approach formed
16 part of the evidence base for Target 1 of the Framework when it was initially agreed, and it
17 enables Parties to address biodiversity loss and land degradation within a combined
18 planning process (UNCCD, 2025; Verburg, 2022).

19 The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has also published
20 updated guidelines on integrated land use planning, aimed at supporting countries in
21 meeting international commitments including Target 1 of the Framework, and the
22 Sustainable Development Goals. The guidelines, consider the following issues: climate
23 change, land degradation neutrality and restoration, conservation and sustainable use of
24 biodiversity, integrated management of land and water resources, urbanization, peri-urban
25 and urban agriculture, governance, tenure and the land rights of women and indigenous
26 peoples (FAO, 2025, 2024).

27 While marine spatial planning is addressed by a growing number of Parties, only 45
28 countries or territories had approved national, subnational or local plans for marine and
29 coastal areas by the end of 2023, according to the Intergovernmental Oceanographic
30 Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (IOC-
31 UNESCO, 2024). The High-Level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy, an initiative
32 involving 19 states covering around half of all global coastlines, has a target to develop
33 Sustainable Ocean Plans for 100 per cent of exclusive economic zones of participating
34 countries by 2030 (High Level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy, 2024).

35

1 *Target 2: Restore 30% of all degraded ecosystems*

2 **PROGRESS OVERVIEW**

National levels of ambition collectively remain below those necessary to meet the target across biomes. Despite high levels of reported activity, collective contributions to the quantitative restoration target, as far as they can currently be ascertained, also remain below those needed to achieve the target. The lack of consistently-applied definitions and methods for monitoring ecosystem restoration and degradation currently hamper collective analysis of progress.

3

4 **Target 2 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets**

5 **Target text:** *Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water,*
 6 *and marine and coastal ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity*
 7 *and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.*

8

9 *Table 5 (IIB.2-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 2 and how they are addressed in national targets.¹⁸ The box on the right*
 10 *indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.*

Ensure the by 2030, at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial ecosystems are under restoration	85
Ensure that by 2030, at least 30 per cent on inland water ecosystems are under restoration	72
Ensure that by 2030, at least 30 per cent of degraded marine and coastal ecosystems are under restoration	74
Restoration is effective, enhancing biodiversity	34
Restoration is effective, enhancing ecosystem functions and services	38
Restoration is effective, enhancing ecological integrity and connectivity	41
On average, 56 per cent of these elements have been addressed to some extent by Parties in their national targets	

11

Key					
% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100

12

13 Nearly three-quarters (72 per cent) of Parties have set at least one national target which is
 14 highly aligned to Target 2 of the Framework. The overwhelming majority (85 per cent) have

¹⁸ The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026a) and will be updated for the seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

1 national targets that to some extent address restoration of degraded terrestrial
 2 ecosystems, while a smaller proportion (72 per cent) have national targets relating to
 3 restoration of inland waters. Among non-landlocked countries, nearly three-quarters (74
 4 per cent) of Parties have national targets addressing restoration of degraded marine and
 5 coastal areas. Other elements of Target 2 are comparatively poorly addressed, with fewer
 6 than 40 per cent of Parties including national targets specifically linking restoration with
 7 enhancement of biodiversity, ecosystem functions or services, and fewer than half
 8 addressing enhancement of ecological integrity and connectivity (see Table 5).

9 The quantitative elements of Target 2, to ensure that at least 30 per cent of degraded
 10 ecosystems are under effective restoration by 2030, are global in scope, and the
 11 Framework does not suggest that each Party should set national targets at the same level.
 12 However, around two-thirds of Parties have set national targets with quantitative elements
 13 relating to restoration of degraded terrestrial ecosystems, and a similar proportion of non-
 14 landlocked countries have quantified their ambition with regard to restoration of degraded
 15 marine and coastal areas. Slightly fewer Parties (58 percent) have quantitative elements in
 16 national targets dealing with restoration of inland water ecosystems. In total, fewer than
 17 one-fifth of Parties have set national targets to restore at least 30 per cent of degraded
 18 ecosystems in any of the three realms (terrestrial, inland waters or marine and coastal
 19 areas).

20 On average, Parties have addressed 56 per cent of the elements of Target 2 in their national
 21 targets to some extent, suggesting a significant shortfall in ambition and scope.

22 Indicators of progress

23 *Table 6 (II.B.2-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 2. The colour coding for indicator data use and all*
 24 *quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved*
 25 *across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range,*
 26 *yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of*
 27 *Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent, yellow to values*
 28 *between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent). Colours for the headline indicator trends are*
 29 *based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed*
 30 *progress, red when progress is insufficient; and black when progress cannot be assessed).*

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Headline indicator 2.1: Area under restoration	53 Parties (41% of those Parties whose national reports are considered)		193 million hectares total	
Quantitative indicators combined	51 Parties, with 51 using headline and 25 using other indicators		48% positive trends 26% negative trends	

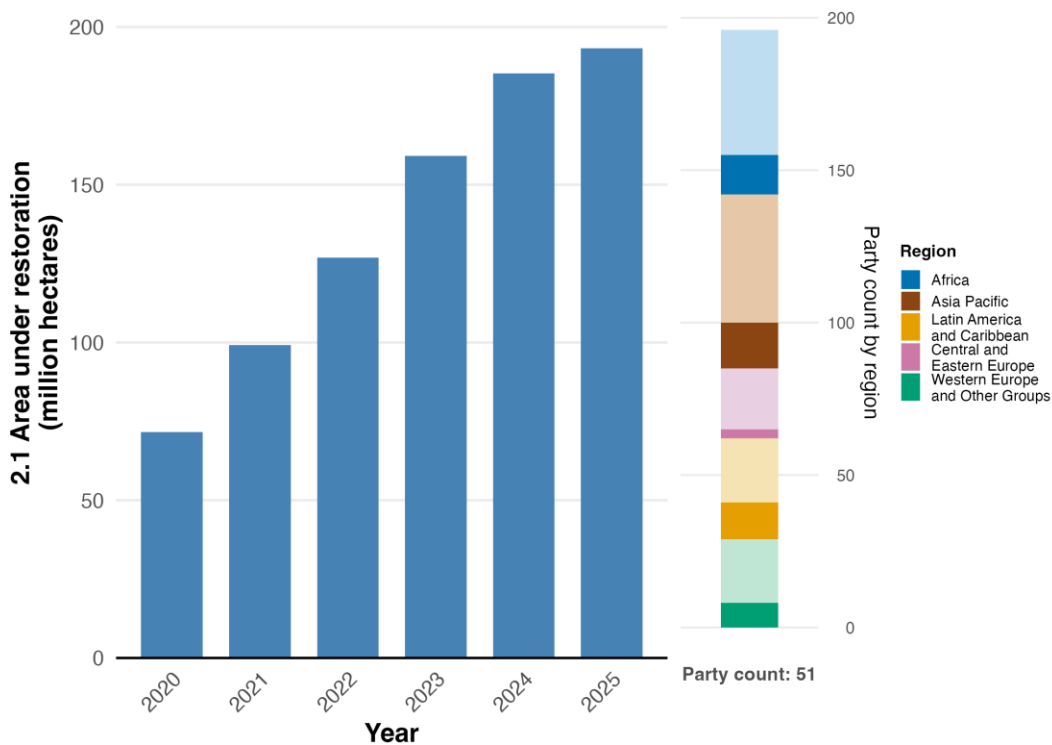
Biome notes	Higher monitoring coverage of terrestrial ecosystems; weaker coverage of inland water and marine and coastal ecosystems. Forests, mangroves, coral reefs and wetlands were among the ecosystems most frequently identified as being under restoration.
-------------	---

1
2 A total of 53 Parties reported on the headline indicator, and Parties provided trend data for
3 86 national, component and complementary indicators, representing significant efforts to
4 monitor restoration (see Table 6). Many Parties use the registry of the Framework for
5 Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring (FERM), developed by the Food and Agriculture
6 Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Task Force on Monitoring of the United
7 Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, to track global progress on ecosystem
8 restoration (see the section on synergies below).¹⁹ To date, the FERM has compiled
9 restoration data from more than 121 initiatives in 81 countries (FAO, 2025; UNEP, 2025a).

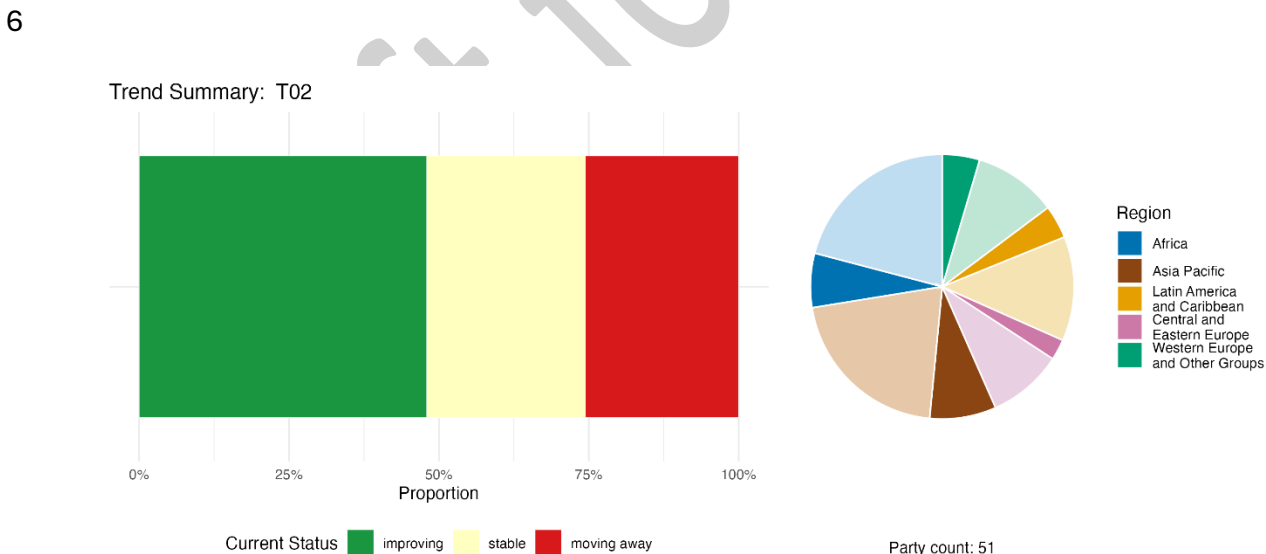
10 Since the adoption of the Framework, Parties have reported that a cumulative total of
11 approximately 193 million hectares had been placed under restoration by 2025 (see Figure
12 12). The headline indicator does not include degradation. Because degradation can take
13 many forms and be measured in different ways, there are varying estimates of the amount
14 of degraded habitat globally, and Parties have used different definitions in reporting on the
15 indicator. The United National Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) estimated
16 that over 1.22 billion hectares of land were degraded in 2019, with more than 100 million
17 hectares of healthy and productive land degraded every year (UNCCD, 2022).

18 It should be noted that the data submitted may not include ecosystems already under
19 restoration before 2020 that continue to be under restoration, and not all countries
20 submitted data. However, it is clear that the area of land currently reported as being under
21 restoration is not commensurate with the global target of restoring 30 per cent of all
22 degraded ecosystems. There are specific gaps in monitoring of restoration efforts in inland
23 water, marine and coastal ecosystems. Thus, while restoration action is collectively
24 increasing, as reported in the headline and other indicators (see Figure 13), it does not
25 seem to be at a level commensurate with Target 2.

¹⁹ <https://ferm.fao.org/>



1
2 Figure 12 (II.B.2-HEADLINE): Headline indicator 2.1 (Area under restoration). Indicator values show the cumulative area
3 under restoration across all Party submissions. The right bar chart shows the distribution of Parties providing data for the
4 graph, by region. The total area presented here is likely an undercount of all areas under restoration due to data collection
5 limitations, and should be considered a minimum estimate. The trends include data from 51 Parties.

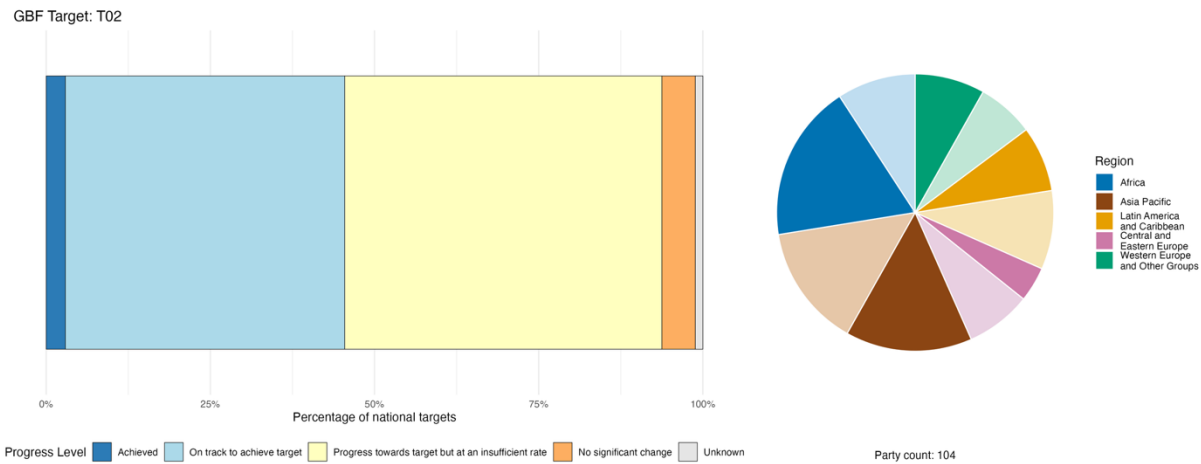


7
8 Figure 13 (II.B.2-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 2 that suggest improving, stable and negative
9 trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for headline indicator 2.1 from 51 Parties,
10 in addition to 1 component, 2 complementary and 82 national indicators from a total of 25 Parties. The pie chart shows
11 the distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 2, by region.

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8

Self-assessment of progress

Another measure of progress is the assessment provided by Parties in their national reports for each of their national targets. Based on this self-assessment, 43 per cent of national targets highly aligned with Target 2 are on track for achievement, with 53 per cent showing insufficient progress or no significant change (see Figure 14). This assessment is relatively positive compared with other targets of the Framework.



9

10 *Figure 14 (II.B.2-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target*
11 *2. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress,*
12 *regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region*
13 *reporting in time for consideration in the global report.*

14

Actions, successes and challenges in implementation

Summary of actions in support of Target 2

Nearly all Parties report some form of action involving restoration of ecosystems. Typically, this involves restoration across multiple ecosystem types, for example forests, wetlands, coastal and marine, rangeland and freshwater systems. Many national reports also describe research, monitoring and data collection in relation to Target 2, reflecting widespread investment in assessment of degradation, mapping of restoration and development of associated monitoring systems. Restoration is often carried out at a pilot scale with aspirations to meet national-scale targets, but quantified outcomes as a proportion of total degraded area remain largely uncalculated, with some notable exceptions.

25
26

1 *Examples of success and progress in implementation*

2 *Box 7 (II.B-SUCCESSSES): Examples of success and progress in implementation of Target 2*

The following case studies are being developed for Target 2 of the global report and will be submitted separately for review by the relevant Parties:

Germany: Peatland Rewetting and Paludiculture for Ecological Restoration & Climate Action

Brazil: Inclusive Ecosystem Restoration Under National Native Vegetation Recovery Plan (PLANAVEG)

3

4 *Challenges*

5 Many Parties report that the funding available for ecosystem restoration is a fraction of the
6 resources required to meet national targets. This shortfall is compounded by a mismatch
7 between short-term, project-based financial cycles and the long-term timescales involved
8 in ecological recovery. Another significant constraint is the absence of nationally agreed
9 definitions of “degraded” and “effectively restored”, preventing the establishment of
10 baselines and impeding measurement of progress. Some reporting systems prioritize
11 outputs, for example the number of trees planted, rather than verified ecological outcomes
12 or recovery, which risks overclaiming success while ecological integrity continues to
13 decline. Responsibility for restoration is often fragmented across agencies, ministries and
14 sectors. This can lead to contradictory policies and conflicting land-use decisions.
15 Restoration gains are often undermined by pressures that continue to degrade ecosystems.
16 These pressures include the effects of poverty and conflicts.

17

18 *Contributions of actors other than national governments*

19 *Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool*

20 Of 180 substantive commitments submitted directly by actors other than national
21 governments, 13 are associated primarily with Target 2. Twelve of these commitments are
22 from non-governmental organizations, and one from an academic and research institution.
23 The commitments address restoration at multiple scales from local to global, and involve a
24 wide range of ecosystem types from urban wetlands to forests, savannas, grasslands,
25 rivers, mangroves and coastal marshes, among others. They include restoration
26 programmes in Europe, Africa, Asia, Oceania and South America (see Box 8).

27

28 *Box 8 (II.B.2-NSA): A global non-governmental organization supporting restoration across nine African countries*

The following case study is being considered and will be submitted directly for review to the relevant stakeholder and national focal points:

The Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative of the WWF commits to restoring 13.5 million hectares of degraded and deforested landscapes by 2030 across nine African countries — Kenya, Madagascar, Uganda, Democratic Republic of the Congo, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Cameroon. The initiative combines ecosystem restoration with governance reform, finance mobilization, digital monitoring systems, and community-centred value chains to sustain long-term impact.

1

2 *Contributions integrated in national reports*

3 The role of actors other than national governments most commonly mentioned in national
4 reports with regard to Target 2 is in financing and co-financing of ecosystem restoration
5 projects. International partners such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Green
6 Climate Fund, World Bank and, to a lesser extent, private sector actors are most frequently
7 mentioned as sources of external financing for restoration programmes. Several Parties
8 report international co-finance as the enabling condition for restoration delivery at scale.
9 With regard to direct delivery and implementation of restoration programmes,
10 contributions are acknowledged in many national reports from non-governmental
11 organizations, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities,
12 community groups, and sectoral actors such as community fisheries and forest user
13 groups. Private sector actors are to a lesser extent reported as implementers of activities
14 such as planting, habitat restoration and removal of invasive alien species. The scientific
15 community and academia, along with international partners and non-governmental
16 organizations, are widely reported as contributing technical assistance, provision of
17 knowledge and standards for restoration.

18

19 *Examples of linkages with other agreements, processes and organizations*

20 The United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration is a collaboration across multiple
21 United Nations organizations and multilateral environmental agreements, with leadership
22 from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the FAO, and involvement of
23 all three of the Rio conventions (Convention on Biological Diversity, United Nations
24 Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and United Nations Convention to
25 Combat Desertification (UNCCD)). The initiative focusses on enhancing and supporting
26 existing commitments and implementation of the Rio conventions and the Sustainable
27 Development Goals by building a global movement, generating political support and

1 developing capacity. The Task Force on Monitoring of the UN Decade on Ecosystem
2 Restoration, led by FAO, has developed the Framework for Ecosystem Restoration
3 Monitoring (FERM) for transparent monitoring and reporting on restoration progress
4 throughout the UN Decade. To support the systematic and consistent monitoring of
5 restoration areas, the progress of all World Restoration Flagships and UN Decade partners
6 is being reported to the FERM. The FERM streamlines monitoring and reporting for the UN
7 Decade and Target 2 of the Framework. It aims to identify alignment between existing
8 reporting frameworks on restoration for the Rio conventions and MEAs, as well as the
9 Global Forest Resource Assessments of FAO, to reduce the reporting burden for countries
10 (FAO, 2025, n.d.; UNEP, 2025a; UNEP, FAO, n.d., n.d.b).

11 UNCCD is the custodian agency for SDG indicator 15.3.1 (proportion of land that is
12 degraded over total land area), which is also a component indicator for Target 2. It provides
13 technical expertise to the planning, implementation and monitoring of ecosystem
14 commitments under Target 2, and helps to advance data exchange, interoperability of
15 tools, and joint capacity building efforts to strengthen countries' monitoring and reporting
16 on degradation and restoration of land and ecosystems. UNCCD also aims to engage
17 regional centres to support national monitoring of land degradation, potentially
18 strengthening synergies with the CBD by mirroring its technical and scientific cooperation
19 mechanism with its regional and sub-regional centres (Sims et al., 2021; Teich et al., 2025;
20 UNCCD, 2025).

21 The 2025 Global Wetlands Outlook, published by the Convention on Wetlands, estimated
22 that at least 123 million hectares of wetland needs to be restored by 2030, to achieve the
23 30 per cent restoration commitment in Target 2 of the Framework. This figure is based on
24 the area of wetlands transformed to agriculture and other uses since 1970, and is likely to
25 be an underestimate as it excludes the efforts needed to restore degraded wetlands with a
26 deteriorated ecological character. As of 2025, 45 per cent of Contracting Parties to the
27 Convention on Wetlands had established national wetland restoration targets, with 21 per
28 cent of Parties reporting partial establishment of national restoration targets, and 16 per
29 cent at the planning stage. Restoration efforts are a major focus of the activities of the
30 Convention on Wetlands, also including synergies with other MEAs such as the UNFCCC in
31 restoration of mangroves (see Box 9) (Convention on Wetlands, 2025a, 2025b).

32

33 *Box 9 (II.B.2-MEA: Mangrove Breakthrough: synergies in targets on biodiversity, wetlands and climate change*

The following case study will be developed and submitted directly for review to the relevant stakeholders:

Mangrove Breakthrough: aligning targets on biodiversity, wetlands and climate change

1

2 *Target 3: Protect 30% of land, water and seas*

3 PROGRESS OVERVIEW:

Parties continue to make progress in expanding and managing protected areas, but current ambition and implementation remain insufficient to fully achieve the target. Following on from Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, Parties continue to make progress in the designation and effective management of protected areas. They are at an early stage in implementation and monitoring of other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs). Parties face significant challenges in implementation, particularly related to lack of capacity. As currently assessed, both the target ambition and pace of implementation are insufficient to fully meet the target.

4

5 *Target 3 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets*

6 **Target text:** *Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water*
7 *areas, and of marine and coastal areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity*
8 *and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through*
9 *ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas*
10 *and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional*
11 *territories, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while*
12 *ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with*
13 *conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local*
14 *communities, including over their traditional territories.*

15

16 *Table 7 (II.B.3-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 3 and how they are addressed in national targets.²⁰ The box on the right*
17 *indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.*

At least 30 per cent of terrestrial areas are included in systems of protected areas and OECMs	78
At least 30 per cent of inland water areas are included in protected areas and OECMs	64
At least 30 per cent of marine and coastal areas are included in systems of protected areas and OECMs	75
Areas of particular importance for biodiversity, ecosystem functions and services are included in systems of protected areas and OECMs	43

²⁰ The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026a) and will be updated for the seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

Protected areas and OECMs are effectively managed	57
Protected areas and OECMs are ecologically representative	40
Protected areas and OECMs are well connected	46
Protected areas and OECMs are equitably governed	37
Protected areas and OECMs are integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean	32
Any sustainable use in protected areas and OECMs is fully consistent with conservation outcomes	26
Protected areas and OECMs recognize and respect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories	33
On average, 48 per cent of these elements have been addressed to some extent by Parties in their national targets	

1

Key					
% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100

2

3 Nearly three-quarters (73 per cent) of Parties have at least one national target which is
4 highly aligned to Target 3. However, the different elements of Target 3 are addressed very
5 unevenly by Parties in their national targets. More than three-quarters (78 per cent) of
6 Parties have national targets to some extent addressing protected areas and other effective
7 area-based conservation measures (OECMs) in terrestrial areas, while fewer than two-
8 thirds (64 per cent) have equivalent national targets relating to inland water areas. Among
9 non-landlocked Parties, three-quarters (75 per cent) have national targets to some extent
10 addressing protected areas and OECMs of marine and coastal areas (see Table 7)

11 A smaller proportion of Parties have national targets addressing the elements of Target 3
12 relating to whether areas of particular importance to biodiversity, ecosystem functions and
13 services are included in protected areas or OECMs, and whether such areas are effectively
14 managed, ecologically representative and well connected. Even fewer Parties have
15 national targets addressing whether protected areas and OECMs are equitably governed,
16 whether they are integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the oceans, and
17 whether they recognize and respect the rights of indigenous peoples and local
18 communities, including over their traditional territories. The element addressed by fewest
19 Parties (26 per cent) relates to whether sustainable use in protected areas is fully
20 consistent with conservation outcomes, but this may be because some Parties do not
21 permit sustainable use within their protected areas.

1 The quantitative elements of Target 3, to ensure that at least 30 per cent of terrestrial,
 2 inland water and marine and coastal areas are effectively conserved and managed by
 3 2030, are global in scope, and the Framework does not suggest that each Party should set
 4 national targets at the same level. However, the vast majority of Parties have set
 5 quantitative national targets for establishing protected areas and OECMs in terrestrial and
 6 inland water areas (87 per cent and 86 per cent respectively), and an even higher
 7 proportion of non-landlocked Parties (89 per cent) have set quantitative national targets for
 8 conserving marine and coastal areas. Of those Parties with quantitative national targets,
 9 just over two-thirds have committed to conserve at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and
 10 inland water areas by 2030, while a slightly fewer than two-thirds (62 per cent) of non-
 11 landlocked Parties have set targets to conserve at least 30 per cent of marine and coastal
 12 areas. The remaining Parties have either set quantitative national targets below 30 per cent,
 13 have set national targets for selected ecosystem types, or have expressed their national
 14 targets in terms of hectares rather than percentages.

15 Analysis of national targets suggests that for terrestrial and inland water areas combined,
 16 present commitments from Parties would bring the total conserved area to approximately
 17 23 per cent by 2030, representing a major increase in extent, but still significantly short of
 18 the 30 per cent target (Immerzeel et al., forthcoming).

19 On average, Parties have to some extent addressed fewer than half (48 per cent) of the
 20 elements of Target 3 in their national targets, suggesting a significant shortfall in ambition
 21 and scope.

22

23 Indicators of progress

24 *Table 8 (II.B.3-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 3. The colour coding for indicator data use and all*
 25 *quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved*
 26 *across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range,*
 27 *yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of*
 28 *Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent, yellow to values*
 29 *between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent). Colours for the headline indicator trends are*
 30 *based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed*
 31 *progress, red when progress is insufficient; and black when progress cannot be assessed).*

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Headline indicator 3.1: Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs)	78% of Parties whose national reports are considered, covering 54% of land and 39% of sea		Increasing coverage since 2020 but still far from the 30% target	

All quantitative indicators combined	85 Parties, 66% of Parties whose national reports are considered		25 % positive trends 5% negative trends
Biome notes	All information for this target has been shown separately for terrestrial and marine and coastal areas. There was not sufficient data for disaggregating by inland water protected areas. Marine and coastal areas showed a higher increase in protected areas than terrestrial areas.		

1

2 Of the 196 Parties to the Convention, only 100 submitted data on headline indicator 3.1
3 (Coverage of protected areas and OECMs), in national reports received in time to be
4 considered in the global report. As a result, without supplementing national submissions
5 with globally available datasets, it is not possible to develop a complete picture of global
6 coverage of protected and conserved area. Additionally, there is a significant
7 methodological difference between the figures in this report and the summary of marine
8 protected areas in the World Database on Protected and Conserved Areas (WDPCA)²¹,
9 notably that the marine protected areas in this report are shown as a percentage of the
10 exclusive economic zones (EEZs) of Parties, and not as a percentage of total marine area.
11 By limiting the data to show protection of the exclusive economic zones of Parties, the
12 percentage of areas protected is much higher.

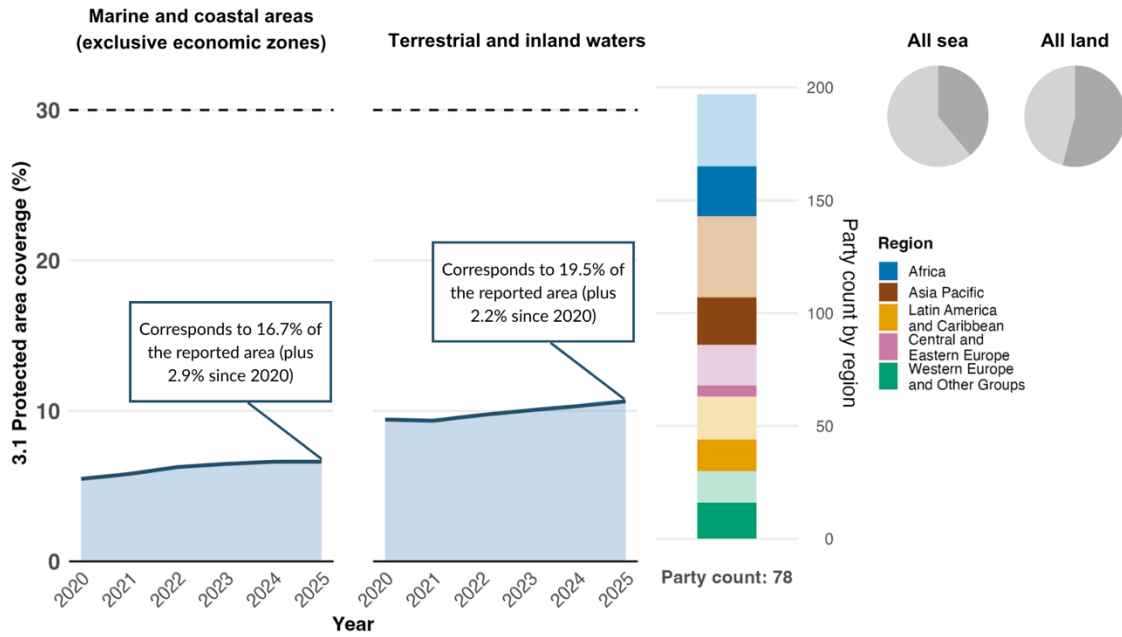
13 Many Parties mentioned challenges related to including OECMs among reasons for not
14 reporting on the headline indicator. Additional technical challenges included accounting
15 for overlapping protected areas, changes in calculation methodologies over time, and
16 difficulties in recognizing protection on private lands.

17 Among those Parties submitting data on the headline indicator, there have been
18 measurable gains in area coverage, with protected and conserved terrestrial areas
19 increasing by over two per cent, and marine areas by nearly three per cent between 2020
20 and 2025. If the 2020 WDPCA is used as a baseline, this would increase the protected and
21 conserved area coverage from around 17 per cent of terrestrial areas and 18 per cent of
22 coastal and marine EEZs to more than 20 per cent for each realm. While this is a significant
23 increase, it falls short of the global target.

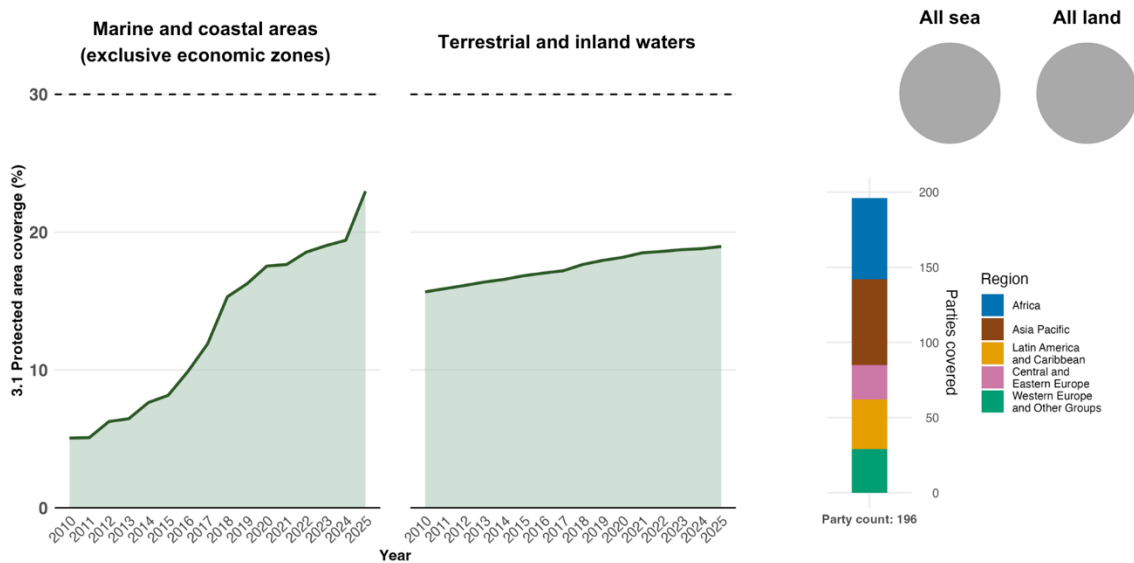
24 As noted above, Target 3 includes many elements beyond the extent of protected and
25 conserved areas, and many of these elements have been captured in the additional
26 indicators submitted by Parties. These include indicators on management effectiveness
27 and efforts to expand protected areas; however, important elements such as the
28 protection of areas important to ecosystem functions and services, sustainable use within
29 protected areas, and the recognition and respect of the rights of indigenous peoples and

²¹ <https://www.protectedplanet.net/news-and-stories/introducing-the-wdPCA>

1 local communities, including over their traditional territories were not covered by any
 2 indicators.



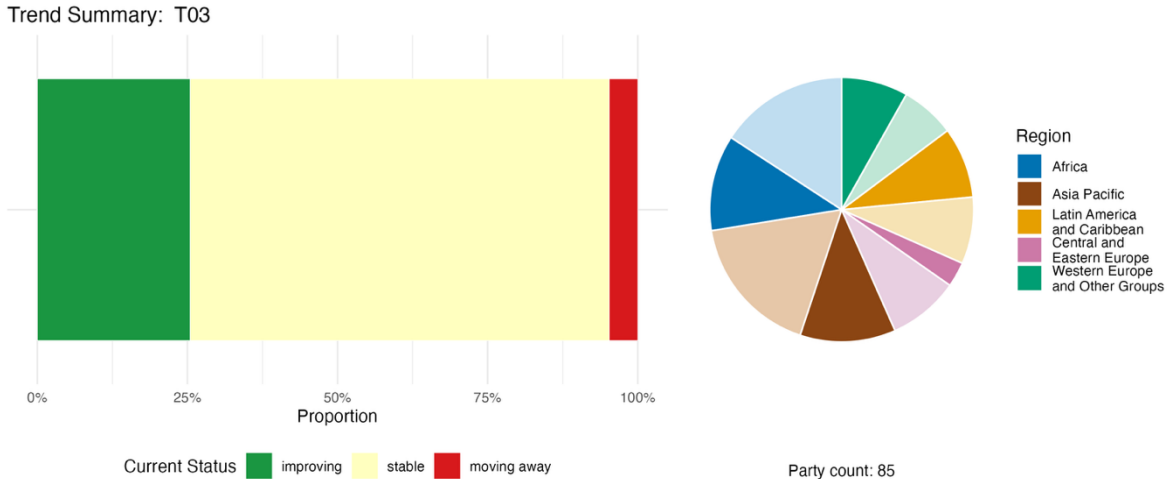
3
 4 *Figure 15 (II.B.3-HEADLINE): Headline indicator 3.1, coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based*
 5 *conservation measures split by marine and coastal areas within exclusive economic zones (left) and*
 6 *terrestrial and inland water areas (right). The right bar chart shows the distribution of Parties providing data for the graph, by region. The pies*
 7 *show the representativeness of the data submitted as a proportion of all Parties to the Convention’s marine (left) or*
 8 *terrestrial (right) areas.*



9
 10 *Figure 16 (II.B.3-HEADLINE-CUSTODIAN): Headline indicator 3.1, coverage of protected areas and other effective*
 11 *area-based conservation measures split by marine and coastal areas within exclusive economic zones (left) and*
 12 *terrestrial and inland water areas (right) based on data submitted to the WDPCA. Indicator values show the overall*

1 proportion of each area type under conservation. Values represent 100 per cent of all Parties to the Convention's land
 2 and sea area (see pie and bar chart on the right).

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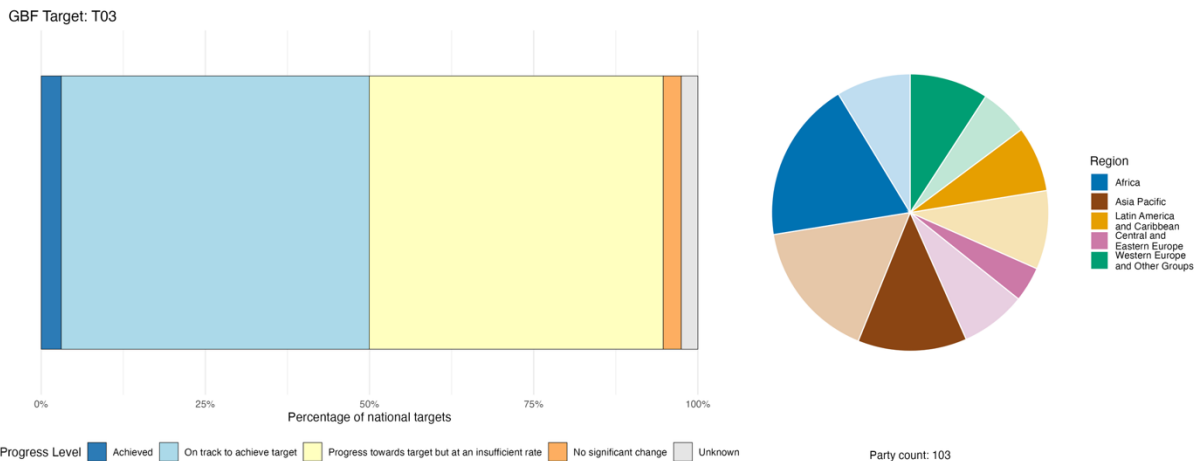
5
 6 *Figure 17 (II.B.3-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 3 that suggest improving, stable and negative*
 7 *trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for one headline indicator*
 8 *from 79 Parties, one component, two complementary and 92 national indicators from a total of 27 Parties. The pie chart*
 9 *shows the distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 3, by region.*

10

11 Self-assessment of progress

12 Another measure of progress is the assessment provided by Parties in their national reports
 13 for each of their national targets. Based on this self-assessment, 47 per cent of national
 14 targets highly aligned with Target 3 are on track for achievement, with another 57 per cent
 15 showing insufficient progress or no significant change (see Figure 18).

16



17

1 *Figure 18 (II.B.3-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target*
2 *3. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress,*
3 *regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region*
4 *reporting in time for consideration in the global report.*

5

6 **Actions, successes and challenges in implementation**

7 *Summary of actions in support of Target 3*

8 Nearly all Parties report actions to designate new protected areas, to expand existing
9 networks, or to identify other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs). At
10 least 40 Parties report active processes relating to OECMs, ranging from development of a
11 framework to recognize them, to formal designations and reporting to a global database
12 (Protected Planet, n.d.). Many Parties report the use of various tools, some developed
13 globally and some at national level, to assess the effectiveness of protected area
14 management. Community-based conservation and co-management of protected areas are
15 commonly reported, especially among developing countries and small island developing
16 states. Many Parties report species and ecosystem monitoring activities to support
17 management of existing protected areas and to identify potential new areas for protection.
18 Although economic and financial actions are the least reported category in relation to
19 Target 3, examples include dedicated endowment funds, debt-for-nature swaps, payment
20 for ecosystem services, payment of citizens to act as ecological rangers, and sharing of
21 revenues from park fees and tourism.

22

23 *Examples of success and progress in implementation*

24 *Box 10 (II.B.3-SUCCESSSES): Examples of success and progress in implementation of Target 3*

The following case studies are being considered for Target 3 of the global report and will be submitted separately for review by the relevant Parties:

Seychelles: Unified legal framework and ridge-to-reef governance exceeding 30x30 targets as a small island developing state model

United Arab Emirates: Governance improvement through the management effectiveness tracking tool and systematic Key Biodiversity Area conservation delivery

25

26 *Challenges*

27 Capacity and financial constraints are the most widely reported challenges relating to
28 Target 3. Parties report that biodiversity conservation is not prioritized in central
29 government budgets, leading to a gap between current allocations and actual needs.
30 Parties, particularly least developed countries and small island developing states report

1 heavy reliance on international partners and donor funding. This creates the risk of a
2 "funding cliff" where conservation efforts stall when project-based grants expire.

3 Parties report capacity gaps which range from acute staffing shortages to structural
4 challenges in governance. A significant challenge mentioned by Parties is the disconnect
5 between formally declaring a protected or conserved area and managing it. A few Parties
6 state that while they may meet the 30 per cent area target on paper, they lack the
7 operational oversight, management plans, or personnel to make protection or conservation
8 meaningful. There is a near-universal shortage of qualified personnel, including rangers,
9 eco-guards, and specialists in ecology or taxonomy. High turnover of specialized staff
10 further weakens institutional memory and continuity. A major barrier to reaching the 30 per
11 cent component of Target 3 is the lack of national legal frameworks to recognize OECMs.
12 This prevents many effectively conserved community or private territories from being
13 formally counted toward national totals. Parties also mention lack of technical
14 infrastructure and baselines needed to assess ecosystem health or management
15 effectiveness. Gaps are particularly acute in marine and deep-water ecosystems, where
16 monitoring is technically demanding and expensive.

17

18 Contributions of actors other than national governments

19 *Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool*

20 Of 180 substantive commitments submitted directly by actors other than national
21 governments, 17 are associated primarily with Target 3. Sixteen of them are from non-
22 governmental organizations, and one from a bilateral development agency. The
23 commitments have a strong focus on protected area management, ecosystem restoration
24 and area-based conservation. Several of the commitments involve support for community-
25 based approaches to conservation and the development of OECMs (see Box 11). The
26 commitments cover Europe, Africa, South America, Asia and Oceania.

27 *Box 11 (II.B.3-NSA): A national non-governmental organization advancing voluntary OECMs and community conserved*
28 *areas in China*

The following case study is being considered and will be submitted directly for review to the relevant stakeholder and national focal point:

China OECMs Partnership: advancing voluntary OECMs and local community conserved areas in China for 30x30

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Contributions integrated in national reports

Actors other than national governments are most commonly reported as being involved in implementation of Target 3 in the role of co-management and governance of protected and conserved areas. The actors typically involved in this role are indigenous peoples and local communities, subnational governments, and non-governmental organizations. Parties also report the involvement of non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, and international partners in roles such as direct execution of conservation programmes, site management and restoration activities. Scientific and academic institutions are reported as providing important monitoring and knowledge needs for implementation of Target 3, with associated roles also reported for indigenous peoples and local communities through traditional knowledge and community-based monitoring, and for non-governmental organizations including through citizen science projects.

Examples of linkages with other agreements, processes and organizations

The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) launched the Global Partnership on Ecological Connectivity at the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in February 2024. Responding to a CMS resolution on ecological connectivity, the partnership recognizes that achieving the connectivity element of Target 3 (with relevance also to Targets 1, 2 and 12) requires cooperation and collaboration across multiple stakeholders, sectors and national boundaries. The partnership includes three other MEAs (CBD, UNCCD and the Convention on Wetlands), as well as the World Bank, the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre, ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability, Birdlife International and others. The aim of the partnership is to maintain, restore and enhance ecological connectivity across the globe by improving connectivity data and knowledge, strengthening legislation and policy, and mobilising action and support. It strengthens collective and coherent action to maintain and enhance existing connected nature, and to restore fragmented ecosystems across landscapes, river systems and seascapes. Among the tools promoted by the Global Partnership on Ecological Connectivity are modules of a global Atlas on Animal Migration providing up to date migration maps to support spatial planning and area-based conservation measures (CMS, 2025, 2024, n.d.).

The list of Wetlands of International Importance, commonly known as Ramsar Sites, under the Convention on Wetlands, constitutes the largest network of officially recognized important ecological sites in the world, and is therefore an important mechanism for implementing and monitoring Target 3. The Ramsar Sites Information Service provides the

1 area covered by the sites, and other information including ecological character,
2 governance models and management planning, threats and links with other protected area
3 schemes. National reports to the Convention on Wetlands show that by the fifteenth
4 meeting of its Conference of the Parties in 2025, 221 new Wetlands of International
5 Importance had been added to the list since 2015, bringing the total number of sites to
6 2,535, covering nearly 258 million hectares. This represents a 16 per cent increase in
7 number, and a 24 per cent increase in area, over the previous decade. It is estimated that
8 three quarters of sites have effective, implemented management plans, a significant
9 increase from earlier assessments; however, fewer than one third of Contracting Parties
10 have assessed management effectiveness of all their Wetlands of International
11 Importance. The 2025 Global Wetland Outlook estimated that approximately 428 million
12 hectares of wetland need to be effectively managed within protected areas of other
13 effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) to achieve Target 3 of the Framework
14 (Convention on Wetlands, 2025a, 2025c, 2025b, n.d.)

15 *Target 4: Halt species extinction, protect genetic diversity, and manage human-wildlife*
16 *conflict*

17 PROGRESS OVERVIEW

National targets are generally well aligned with target 4, particularly the elements relating to species conservation objectives, but progress remains insufficient to achieve the target. A majority of Parties acknowledge insufficient progress has been made so far to achieve these national targets. The headline indicator A.3 (Red List Index) is widely reported, using data from both national and globally-disaggregated Red List assessments, and in all cases continues to decline, representing an ongoing increase in the risk of species extinctions. Technical, financial and capacity-related challenges are important barriers to implementation.

18






19 **Target 4 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets**

20 **Target text:** *Ensure urgent management actions to halt human induced extinction of known*
21 *threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened*
22 *species, to significantly reduce extinction risk, as well as to maintain and restore the genetic*
23 *diversity within and between populations of native, wild and domesticated species to maintain their*
24 *adaptive potential, including through in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management*
25 *practices, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict*
26 *for coexistence.*

1 Table 9 (II.B.4-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 4 and how they are addressed in national targets.²² The box on the right
 2 indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.

Ensure urgent management actions including through in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices	81
Halt human-induced extinction of known threatened species	66
Enable the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species, to significantly reduce extinction risk	91
Maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild species to maintain their adaptive potential	72
Maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of domesticated species to maintain their adaptive potential	55
Effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflicts for coexistence	55
On average 70 per cent of these elements have been addressed to some extent by Parties in their national targets	

3

Key					
% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100

4

5 Most of the elements of Target 4 are addressed to some extent by a significant majority of
 6 Parties in their national targets (see Table 9). For example, more than 90 per cent of Parties
 7 address reduction of extinction risk by enabling recovery and conservation of species, in
 8 particular threatened species, and over 80 per cent address urgent management actions,
 9 including through in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices.
 10 More than two-thirds of Parties have set national targets aiming to halt human-induced
 11 extinction of known threatened species, and to maintain and restore the genetic diversity
 12 within and between populations of native, wild species. A smaller proportion of Parties (55
 13 per cent each) address the elements of Target 4 on maintaining and restoring genetic
 14 diversity within and between populations of domesticated species, and on effectively
 15 managing human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflicts.

16 On average, Parties have to some extent addressed more than two-thirds (70 per cent) of
 17 the elements of Target 4 in their national targets, a relatively high level of ambition and
 18 scope compared with other targets – but with significant gaps with regard to domesticated
 19 species and human-wildlife conflict.

²² The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026a) and will be updated for the seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

1

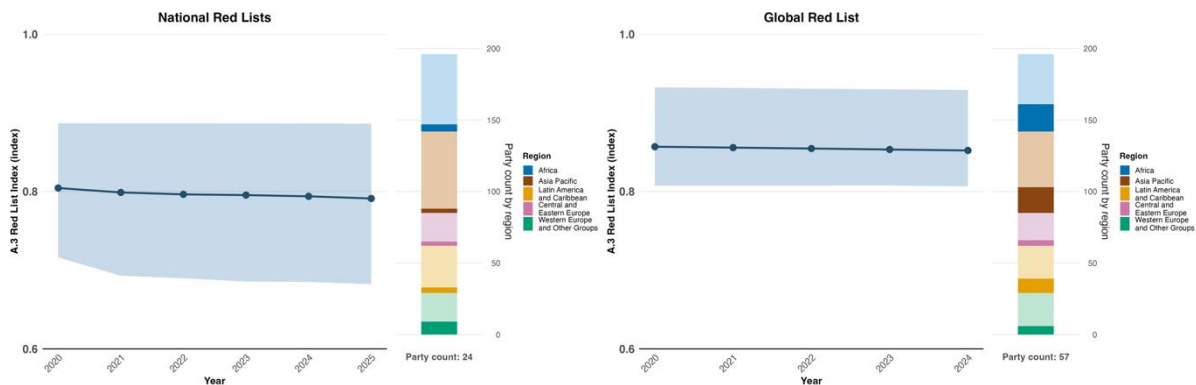
2 Indicators of progress

3 *Table 10 (II.B.4-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 4. The colour coding for indicator data use and all*
 4 *quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved*
 5 *across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range,*
 6 *yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of*
 7 *Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent, yellow to values*
 8 *between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent). Colours for the headline indicator trends are*
 9 *based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed*
 10 *progress, red when progress is insufficient; and black when progress cannot be assessed).*

	Indicator use	Indicator results
A.3 Red List Index (RLI)	70% of Parties	Global RLI : 0.85 (0.65-0.99) National RLI: 0.8 (0.45-0.97) Both trends in decline
A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500	13% of Parties	Overall average: 0.58 (0.17-0.93)
All quantitative indicators combined	88 Parties, 68%	6 % positive trends 4% negative trends
Taxonomic notes	Red Lists include subsets of taxonomic groups, often focusing on plants, mammals, fish and other vertebrates. Very few species have population level data available.	

11

12 Since 2020, both Party-submitted national and global Red List Index values show a
 13 decline (



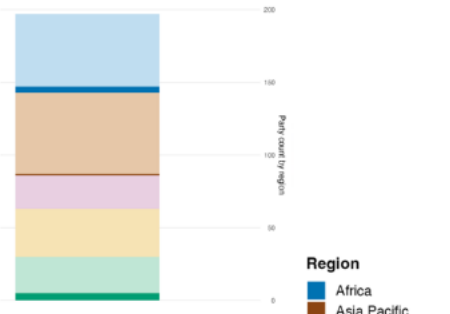
14

15 Figure 19), indicating an increasing extinction risk to species due to human impacts. This
 16 finding is reflected in the overall global Red List Index provided by the International Union
 17 for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) (Figure 20).

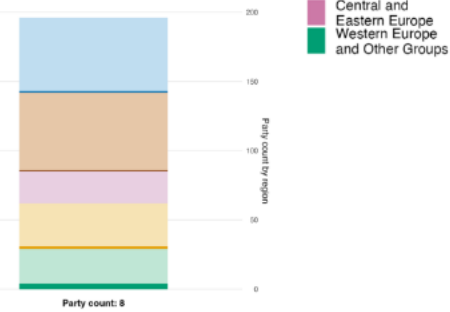
1 Many Parties noted the need to rely on IUCN data due to lacking national data on species
 2 or incomplete taxonomic coverage. Moreover, Parties commented on the time and
 3 resource costs of carrying out national assessments on a repeat basis.

4 Additionally, while many Parties indicate the desire to monitor genetic diversity and its
 5 importance within the national context, they note that the data needs for the headline
 6 indicator A.4 are too challenging for them to be able to report in their seventh national
 7 reports, and the results presented here only represent a small number of Parties and
 8 taxonomic groups (

National submissions



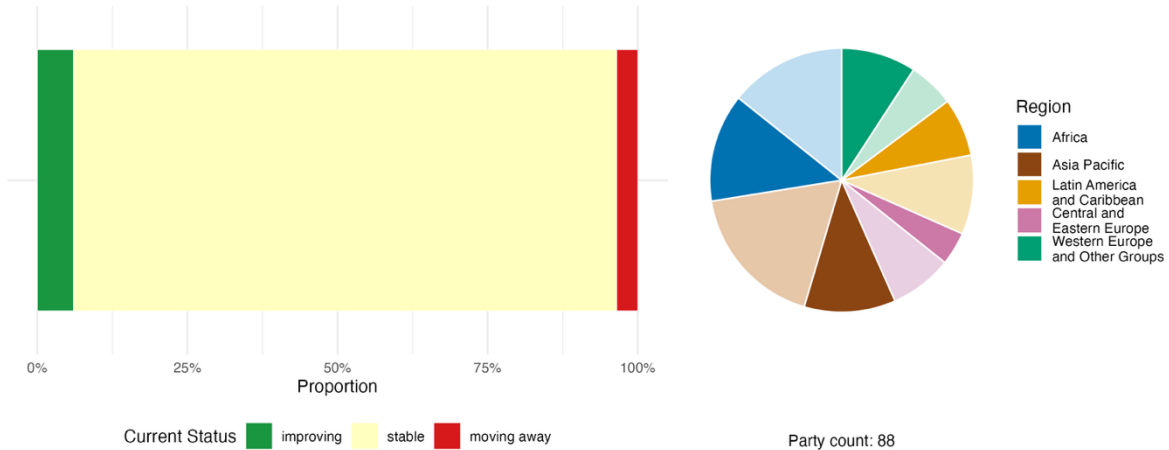
Coalition for Conservation Genetics data



9 Figure 21). The few Parties who were able to report, or for whom data is available from the
 10 Coalition for Conservation Genetics, show that on average species assessed currently do
 11 not have large enough populations to maintain their genetic diversity.

13 Parties also submitted a range of additional indicators that were well aligned with the
 14 elements of target 4, and across these indicators there are few with a positive trend,
 15 showing that more effort is needed to make collective progress towards the target (

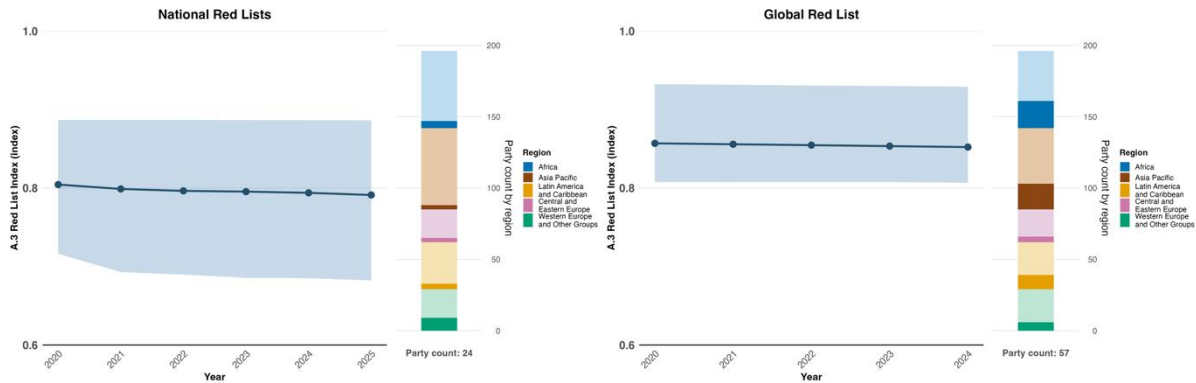
Trend Summary: T04



1
2 Figure 22). Overall trends for target 4 are particularly concerning, as progress is not yet
3 visible despite the relatively large amount of monitoring data submitted.

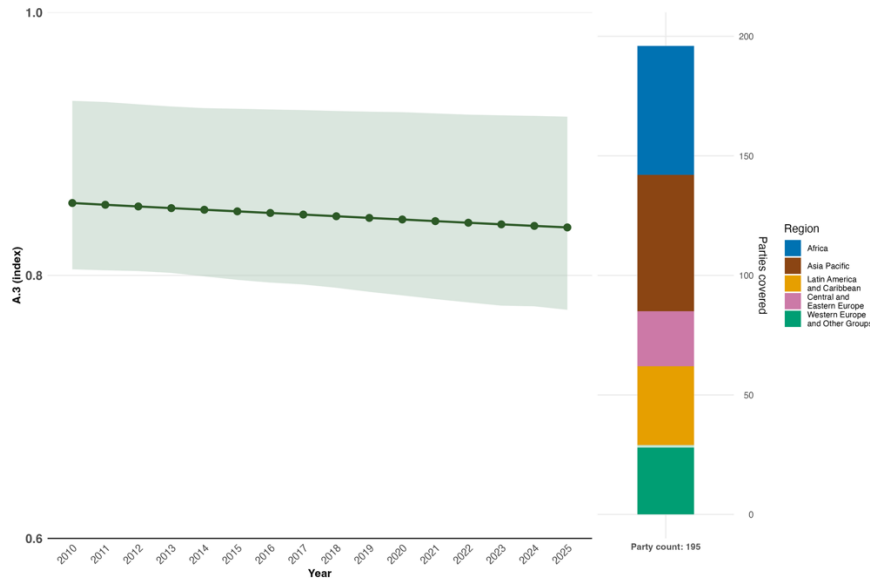
4 As headline indicators A.3 and A.4 also monitor progress towards Goal A of the Framework,
5 they are further discussed in section II.C of the report.

6



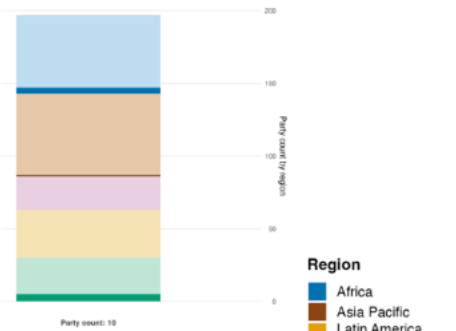
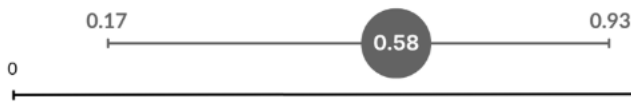
7
8 *Figure 19 (II.B.4-HEADLINE.1) Headline indicator A.3, the Red List Index (RLI). Indicator values show the*
9 *average (mean) and interquartile range across Party submissions for each year. Left: values for Parties*
10 *who submitted data for national RLIs reflecting species' national extinction risk using their own national red list*
11 *assessments. Right: values for Parties who submitted data for national disaggregations of the global RLI, reflecting each*
12 *country's contribution to species' global extinction risk. The right pie charts show the distribution of Parties providing data*
13 *for the graph, by region.*

14
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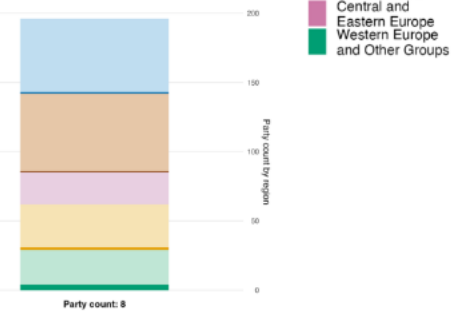


1
2 *Figure 20 (II.B.4-HEADLINE-CUSTODIAN): Headline indicator A.3, the Red List Index (RLI) based on data from the*
3 *International Union for the Conservation of Nature. Indicator values show the average (mean) and interquartile range*
4 *across for Parties each year. The right bar chart shows the distribution of Parties submitting data for the graph, by region.*

National submissions



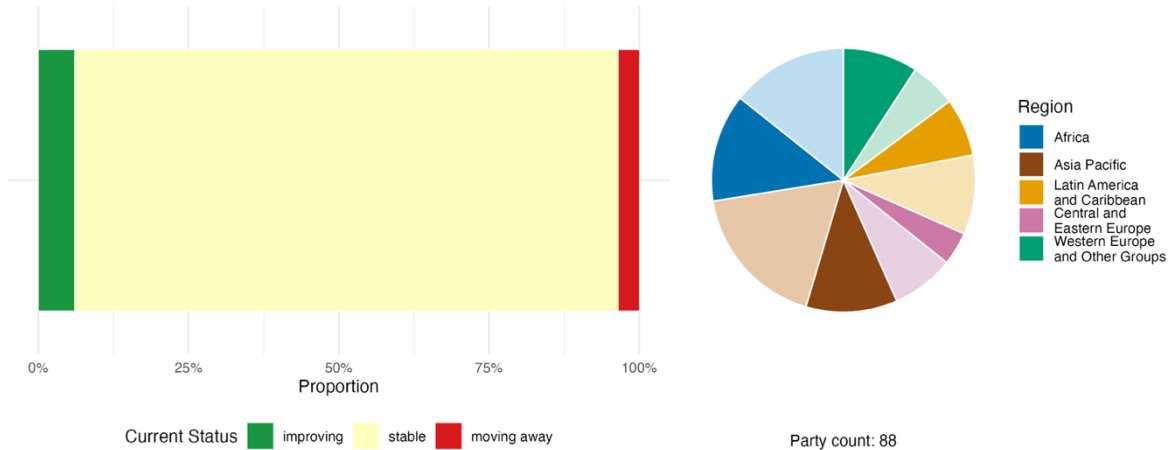
Coalition for Conservation Genetics data



6
7 *Figure 21 (II.B.4-HEADLINE.2): Headline indicator A.4, the proportion of populations within species with an effective*
8 *population size greater than 500. Top: overall average and range of indicator values across Party*
9 *submissions. Bottom: overall average and range of indicator values across Parties involved in the pilot study for the*
10 *development of the indicator (Mastretta-Yanes et al., 2024). Only two Parties are included in both averages. In both*
11 *cases only a single overall value is shown aggregating all the values submitted/available as only one Party provided*
12 *a repeat assessment of the indicator value for a different year. The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties for whom*
13 *data is available for the graph, by region.*

14

Trend Summary: T04



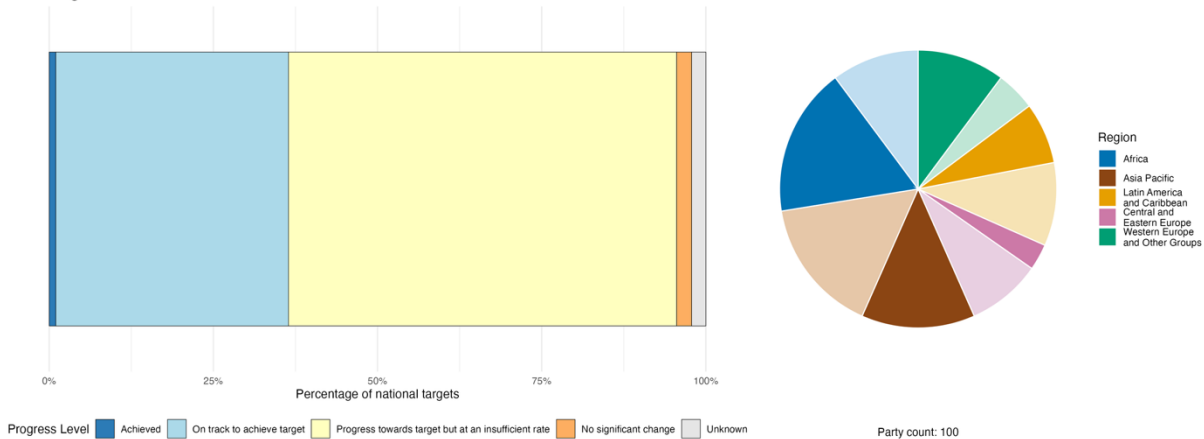
1
2 *Figure 22 (II.B.4-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 4 that suggest improving, stable and negative*
3 *trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for two headline indicators*
4 *from 84 Parties, four component, one complementary and 76 national indicators from a total of 25 Parties. The pie chart*
5 *shows the distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 4, by region.*

6

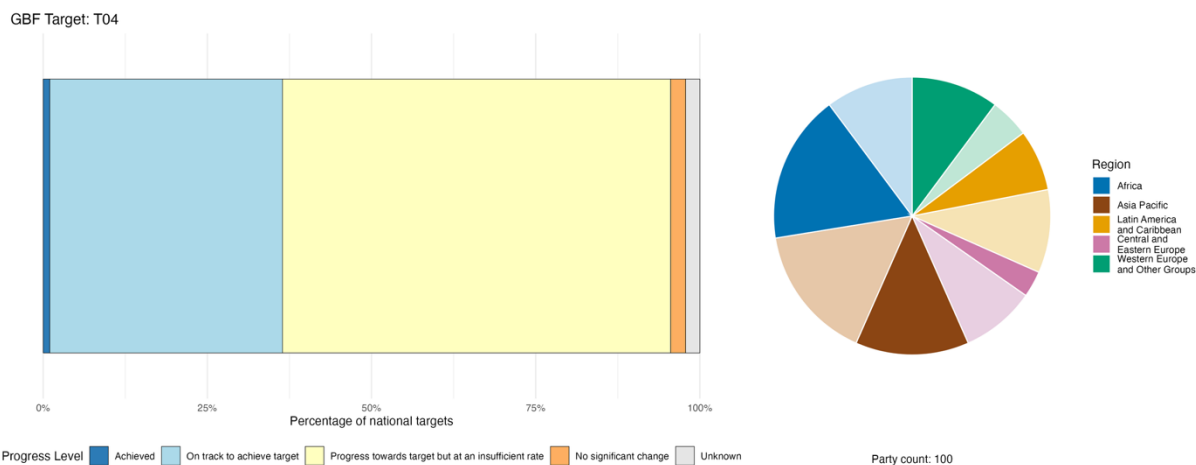
7 Self-assessment of progress

8 Another measure of progress is the assessment provided by Parties in their national reports
9 for each of their national targets. Based on this self-assessment, 35 per cent of national
10 targets highly aligned with Target 4 are on track for achievement, with 59 per cent showing
11 insufficient progress or no significant change (see

GBF Target: T04



12
13 Figure 23).



1
2 *Figure 23 (II.B.4-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target*
3 *4. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress,*
4 *regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region*
5 *reporting in time for consideration in the global report.*

6

7 Actions, successes and challenges in implementation

8 Summary of actions in support of Target 4

9 The most widely reported type of action in support of Target 4 is the establishment or
10 implementation of recovery programmes and action plans focussed on flagship or
11 threatened species. Direct conservation actions include species reintroductions, habitat
12 restoration including rewilding, and anti-poaching patrols. Many Parties report research
13 and monitoring activities including Red List assessments and monitoring of species
14 populations using technologies such as camera trapping, acoustic monitoring and
15 environmental DNA (eDNA). Legal instruments addressing this target include dedicated
16 species protection legislation, the introduction or revision of broader wildlife conservation
17 laws, hunting regulations and national legislation linked to the Convention on International
18 Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Most Parties also report
19 actions to maintain genetic diversity, for example through gene banks, seed banks,
20 botanical gardens, captive breeding programmes and in vitro conservation. Several Parties
21 report economic instruments to address human-wildlife conflict including insurance
22 schemes to compensate for damage to crops and livestock, and financial support for
23 infrastructure such as fencing and deterrents to manage wildlife movement.

24

1 *Examples of success and progress in implementation*

2 *Box 12 (II.B.4-SUCCESSSES): Examples of success and progress in implementation of Target 4*

The following case studies are being considered for Target 4 of the global report and will be submitted separately for review by the relevant Parties:

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: Endangered species conservation centred on community stewardship

China: Human-wildlife conflict insurance governance model

3

4 *Challenges*

5 Many Parties flag insufficient financial resources for species protection as a key challenge.
6 Budget allocations in many countries remain largely project-based, creating a barrier to
7 long-term species monitoring, continuity, and the scaling up of conservation efforts.
8 Conservation of genetic diversity and human-wildlife conflict management are identified
9 as particularly resource-intensive sectors that often lack dedicated long-term financing
10 mechanisms. Human-wildlife conflict remains a dominant and persistent challenge even
11 where management tools are deployed. Insufficient monitoring systems, baseline data and
12 indicator frameworks are consistently raised as challenges to implementation. Lack of
13 coordination between national agencies and sectors, and high turnover of technical
14 personnel are mentioned in national reports among institutional barriers to
15 implementation of national targets aligned to Target 4.

16

17 *Contributions of actors other than national governments*

18 *Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool*

19 Of 180 substantive commitments submitted directly by actors other than national
20 governments, 12 are associated primarily with Target 4. They have been submitted by ten
21 non-governmental organizations, one academic and research institution, and an
22 international agricultural research centre. The commitments are mainly associated with
23 data and knowledge, linking species recovery efforts and conservation of genetic diversity
24 with scientific knowledge, monitoring and data generation. The commitments include
25 activities ranging from bioacoustics monitoring for biodiversity in agroecological
26 landscapes to conservation of crop genetic diversity through genebanks, data collection
27 through citizen science networks, anti-poaching patrols, actions to prevent species
28 mortality from transport infrastructure, and reintroduction of captive-bred animals (see Box
29 13).

1

2 *Box 13 (II.B.4-NSA): Berlin Zoological Garden supporting global species conservation*

The following case study is being considered and will be submitted directly for review to the relevant stakeholder and national focal point:

Zoologischer Garten Berlin AG implements internationally coordinated conservation breeding and species reintroduction programmes and provides expertise in population planning, husbandry, veterinary care and conservation biology. This commitment demonstrates how combining ex-situ population management with in-situ field conservation can enable global species to recover and help establish or strengthen self-sustain wild populations.

3

4 *Contributions integrated in national reports*

5 Scientific institutions and intergovernmental organizations are commonly reported by
6 Parties in roles such as provision of knowledge, technical co-implementation and financing
7 for actions related to Target 4. Specifically, they help to generate threat assessments for
8 species and ecosystems, operate ex situ collections, deliver applied field research and
9 provide methodologies to support conservation and sustainable use. Non-governmental
10 organizations often act as lead implementers of species recovery programmes, and
11 especially in some developing countries, fill institutional gaps that national agencies
12 cannot cover alone. Indigenous peoples and local communities are reported in a number
13 of roles including the involvement of customary institutions to regulate resource access,
14 community rangers conducting patrols, and community seed banks conserving
15 agrobiodiversity.

16

17 **Examples of linkages with other agreements, processes and organizations**

18 The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
19 (CITES) has an important role in implementing Target 4 as well as Targets 5 and 9 through its
20 mechanisms to regulate international trade in species at risk of extinction. Including
21 species in the CITES categories of Appendix I (no commercial trade) and Appendix II
22 (controlled trade) can form part of broader strategies to conserve and sustainably use
23 species, based on the particular threats that may be increasing their extinction risk.
24 Equally, the 'downlisting' of species from one CITES category to another can be indications
25 of successful conservation measures. For example, at the CITES COP20 meeting in 2025,
26 the following changes were made (CITES, 2026, 2025)):

- 1 • The Guadelupe fur seal (*Arctocephalus townsendi*) was moved from CITES
2 Appendix I to Appendix II. This species had been considered extinct due to the
3 pressure of historical overexploitation, but it has seen long-term population
4 recovery supported by a combination of national protection in Mexico and
5 international cooperation, illustrating how sustained protection and management
6 can reverse decline;
- 7 • Parlatores podocarp (*Podocarpus parlatore*), a tree species native to parts of Bolivia
8 and Argentina, was moved from Appendix I to Appendix II, but with zero export quota
9 for wild specimens for commercial purposes. The conservation outlook for this
10 species has improved, but it has not fully recovered, and the zero quota reflects a
11 precautionary approach, acting in the best interest of conservation of the species;
- 12 • The Saiga antelope (*Saiga tatarica*) remains in Appendix II, but trade of wild
13 specimens from the Kazakhstan population has reopened under strictly limited
14 conditions. This follows dramatic population recovery in Kazakhstan and reduced
15 extinction risk, due to successful national level conservation efforts (see Box 14);
- 16 • The Bontebok (*Damaliscus pygargus pygargus*) was removed from CITES restrictions
17 altogether, having previously been in Appendix II. This was due to long-term recovery
18 of the antelope species following successful conservation management in South
19 Africa. Full exit from the CITES appendices represents a clear example of improved
20 conservation status and reduced extinction risk.

21

22 *Box 14 (II.B.4-MEA): Coordination across MEAs supporting recovery of the Saiga antelope in Kazakhstan*

The following case study is being considered and will be submitted directly for review to the relevant national focal point and MEA secretariats:

Kazakhstan: CMS and CITES supporting recovery of the Saiga antelope in Kazakhstan

23

24 *Target 5: Ensure sustainable, safe and legal harvesting and trade of wild species*

25 PROGRESS OVERVIEW

Progress is being made in the sustainable use and trade of wild species, but overall progress across the target remains insufficient. The target shows a good level of progress on sustainable harvesting of fish, and implementing legal and policy frameworks for regulating trade in wild species. However, collective progress across all target elements has not been determined, and many Parties have reported that there has been insufficient progress. Substantial knowledge, data and technical gaps hinder progress, and there remain legal, financial, administrative and capacity constraints on implementation.

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Target 5 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets

Target text: *Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spillover, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.*

Table 11 (II.B.5-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 5 and how they are addressed in national targets.²³ The box on the right indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.

Ensure that the use and harvesting of wild species is sustainable	86
Ensure that the trade in wild species is sustainable	71
Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is safe	50
Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species prevents pathogen spillover	32
Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is legal	68
Apply the ecosystem approach in addressing sustainable, safe and legal use, harvesting and trade of wild species	61
Respect and protect customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities	53
On average, 60 per cent of these elements have been addressed to some extent by Parties in their national targets	

10

Key					
% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100

11

12 Most elements of Target 5 are well addressed by Parties in their national targets. The great
13 majority of Parties (86 per cent) have national targets that to some extent address the
14 sustainability of use and harvesting of wild species. More than two-thirds of Parties also
15 address the sustainability of trade in wild species (71 per cent) and the legality of use,
16 harvesting and trade in wild species (68 per cent). Fewer than two-thirds (61 per cent) have
17 national targets applying the ecosystem approach, and just over half (53 per cent) address
18 the element of Target 5 on respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by

²³ The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026a) and will be updated for the seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

1 indigenous peoples and local communities. However, only half of Parties address the
 2 safety of the use, harvesting and trade in wild species, and fewer than one-third of Parties
 3 (32 per cent) have national targets to prevent pathogen spillover from the use, harvesting
 4 and trade of wild species.

5 On average, Parties have to some extent addressed 60 per cent of the elements of Target 5
 6 in their national targets, a relatively high level of coverage compared with other targets, but
 7 with significant gaps including the prevention of pathogen spillover.

8

9 **Indicators of progress**

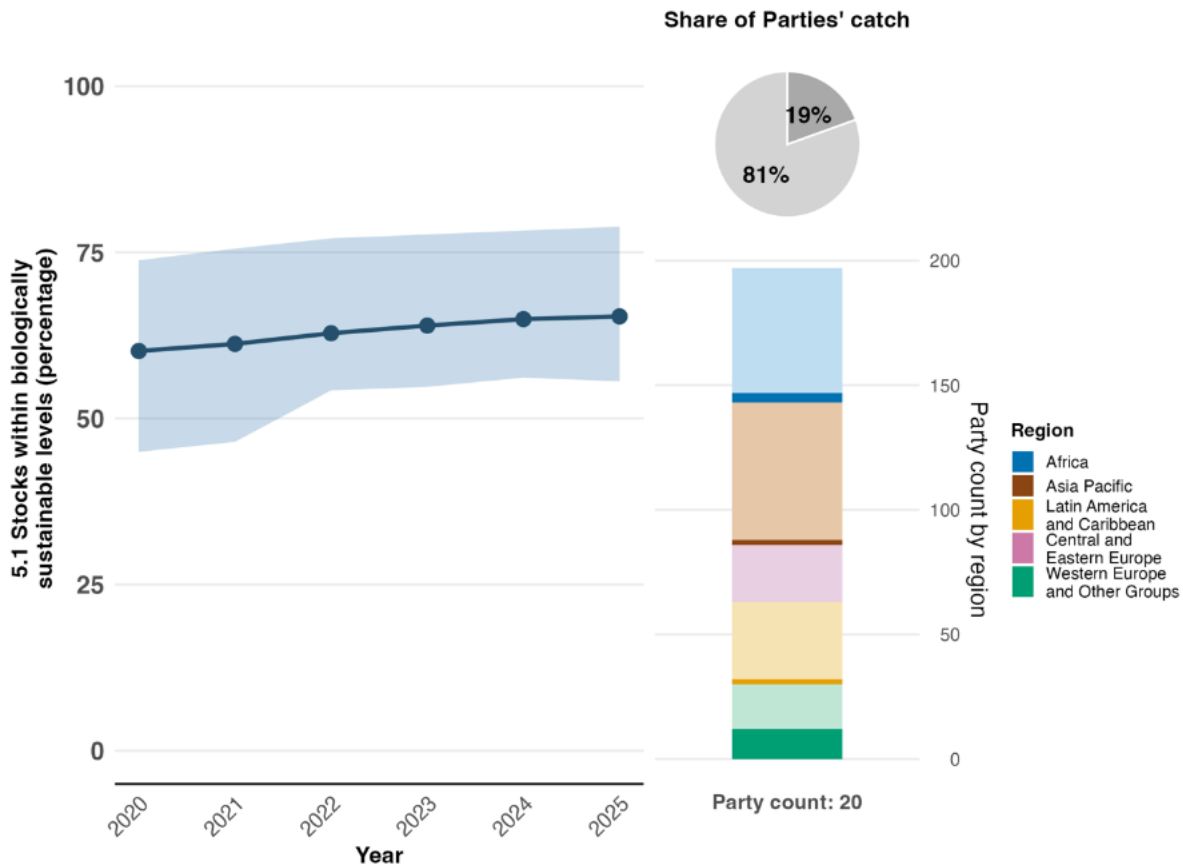
10 *Table 12 (II.B.5-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 5. The colour coding for indicator data use and all*
 11 *quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved*
 12 *across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range,*
 13 *yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of*
 14 *Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent, yellow to values*
 15 *between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent). Colours for the headline indicator trends are*
 16 *based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed*
 17 *progress, red when progress is insufficient; and black when progress cannot be assessed).*

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Headline indicator 5.1 :Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	27% of Parties		Overall average: 60% (14-100%) Trend increasing over time	
Binary indicator 5.b: Number of countries with legal instruments or other policy frameworks for regulating trade in wild species	127 Parties	NA	98% of Parties scored high on progress (score 4/5)	
All quantitative indicators combined	43 Parties, 33%		33 % positive trends 17% negative trends	
Notes	Indicator values largely focus on fish stocks of national interest			

18

19 Several Parties noted the difficulty of reporting on headline indicator 5.1 (proportion of fish
 20 stocks within biologically sustainable levels) due to a lack of reliable monitoring on
 21 fisheries, and a reliance on regional fisheries bodies or international organizations for stock

1 sustainability assessments. Despite this, over a quarter (27 per cent) of Parties reported
 2 data for the indicator, showing collectively an improving trend in sustainable fish stocks
 3 between 2020 and 2025

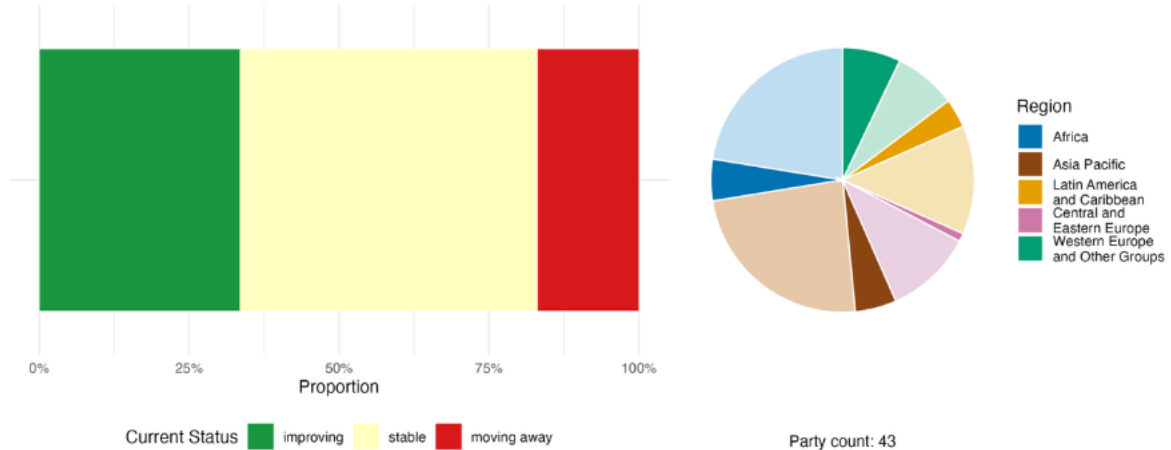


4 Figure 24), although data from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
 5 (FAO) (FAO, 2026) shows that the proportion of assessed fish stocks within biologically
 6 sustainable levels declined substantially in previous decades, from 90 per cent in 1974
 7 year to 64.5 per cent in 2021, even though the rate of decline seems to have slowed in
 8 recent years.
 9

10 Additionally, the majority of Parties report through the binary indicator for Target 5 that legal
 11 instruments and policy frameworks to regulate trade in wild species are fully in place
 12 (Figure 25). While freshwater and marine species are less well represented in these
 13 policies, almost all address terrestrial species and international trade. These results
 14 indicate strong progress in setting up the enabling environment to regulate trade in wild
 15 species.

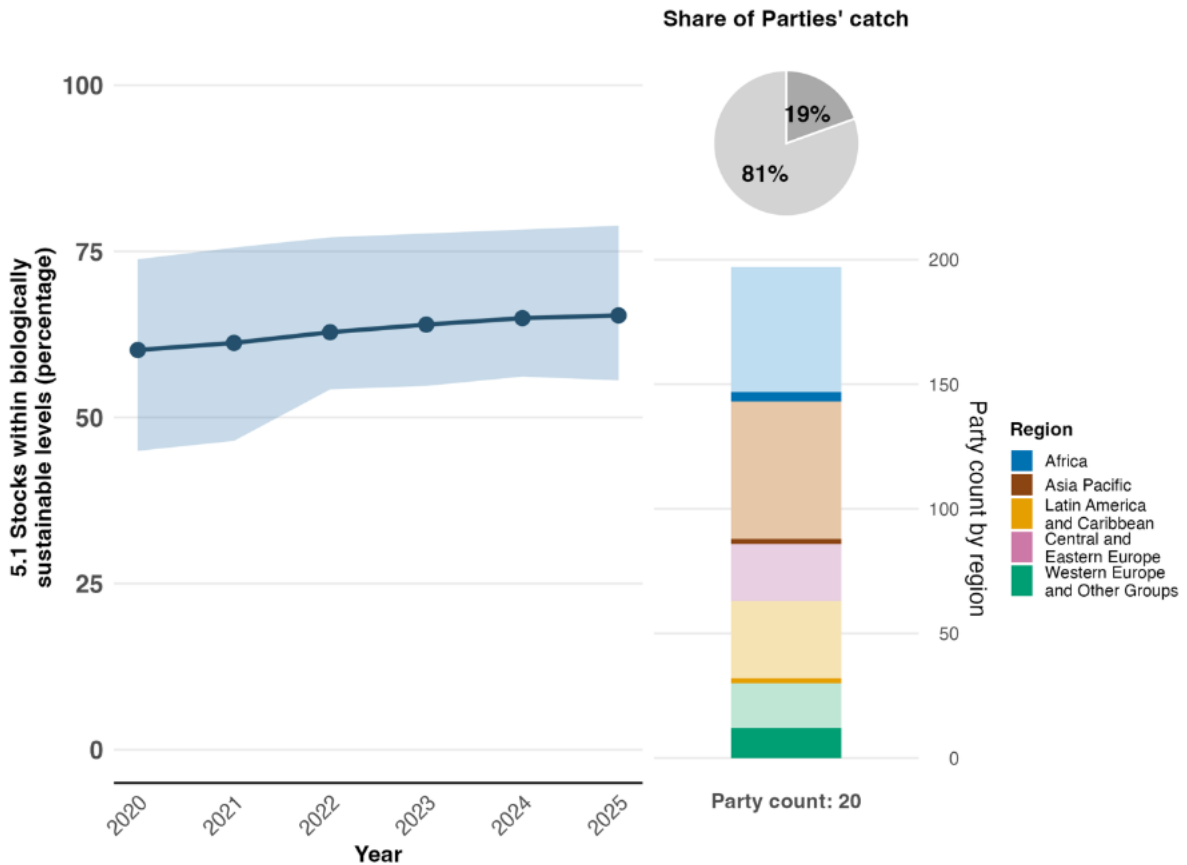
16 When all indicators submitted for Target 5 are considered together, 33 per cent show
 17 positive trends compared with 17 per cent that show negative trends (

Trend Summary: T05



1
2 Figure 26).

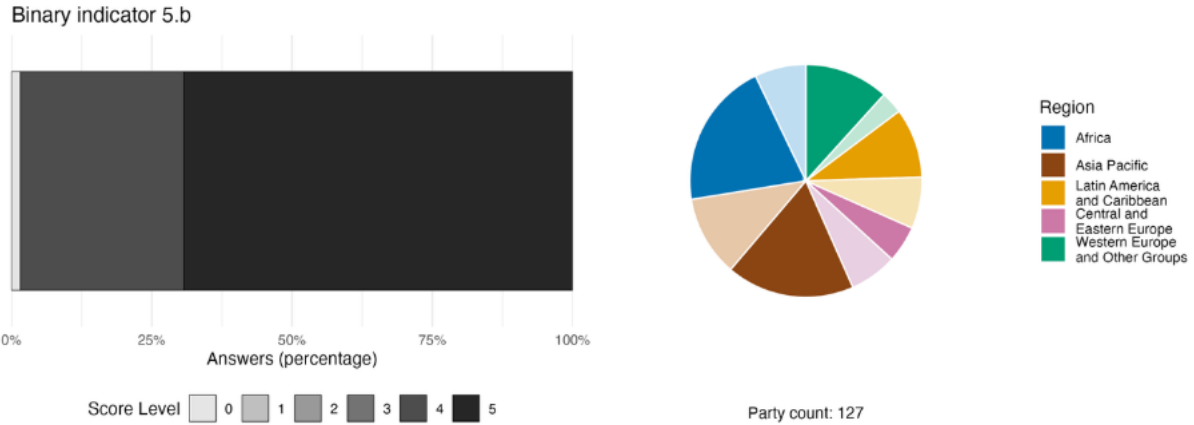
3 While these results show some signs of progress on Target 5, none of the national
4 indicators submitted by Parties track zoonosis risk, nor the protection of customary and
5 sustainable use, indicating a potential gap in the monitoring of progress towards some
6 elements of the target.



7
8 Figure 24 (II.B.5-HEADLINE): Headline indicator 5.1, proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable

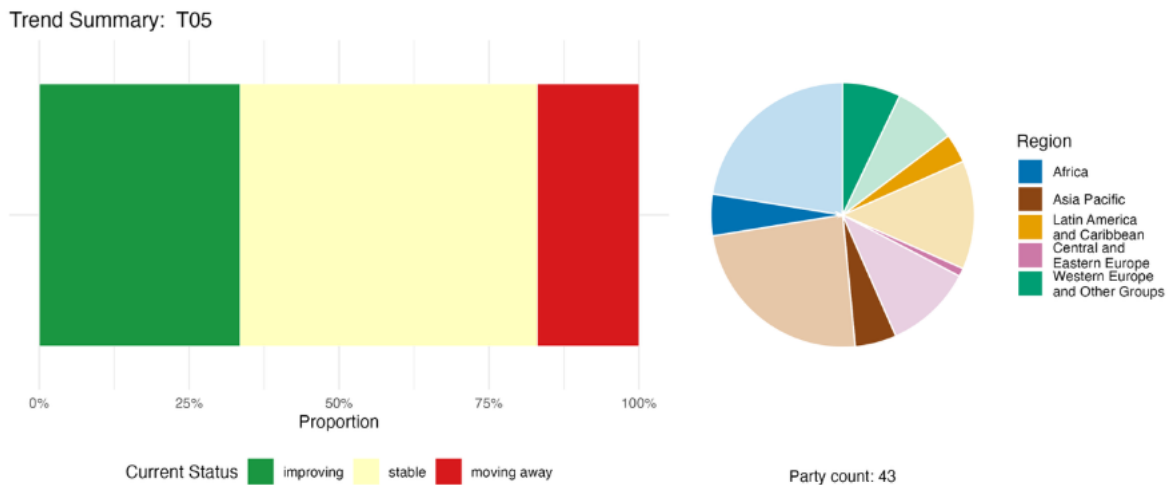
1 levels. Indicator values show the overall average and interquartile range across Party submissions. The right bar chart
 2 shows the distribution of Parties submitting data for the graph, by region. The pie chart shows proportion of global fish
 3 catch accounted for by those Parties who submitted data.

4



5

6 *Figure 25 (IIB.5-BINARY): Binary indicator 5.b, the number of countries with legal instruments or other policy frameworks*
 7 *for regulating trade in wild species. The bar widths show the percentage of Parties in each score category, with higher*
 8 *numbers indicating a greater level of progress, based on responses to the questions included in the indicator.²⁴ The pie*
 9 *chart shows the distribution of Parties providing responses to all questions, by region.*



10

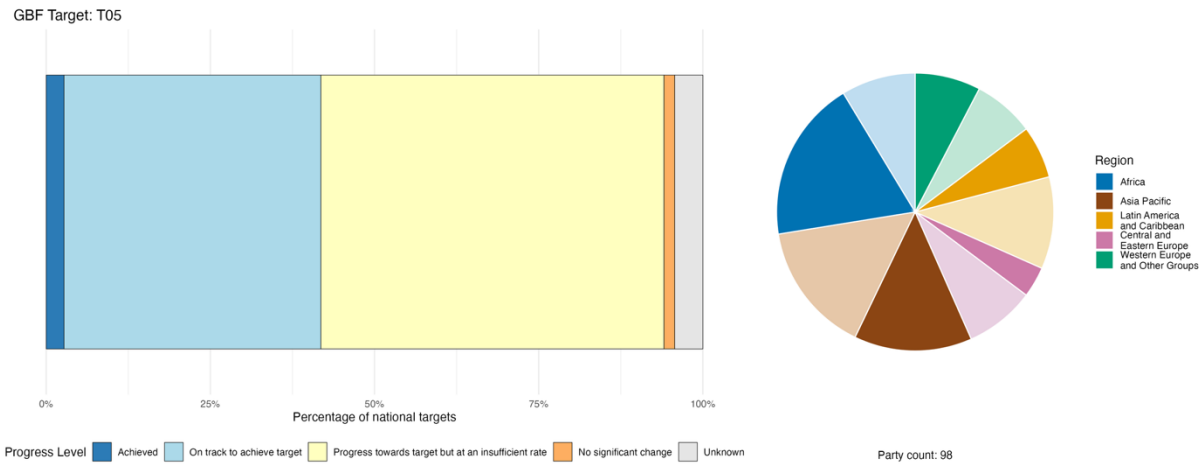
11 *Figure 26 (II.B.5-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 5 that suggest improving, stable and negative*
 12 *trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for one headline indicator from 30 Parties,*
 13 *one complementary and 63 national indicators from a total of 19 Parties. The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties*
 14 *submitting indicators for Target 5, by region.*

15

²⁴ The methodology for calculating the score levels for each binary indicator, as well as the questions included for each indicator, are provided in (CBD, 2024a).

1 Self-assessment of progress

2 Based on self-assessment by Parties in national reports, 42 per cent of national targets
3 which are highly aligned to Target 5 are reported as achieved or on track for
4 achievement, with a larger number (54 per cent) showing no significant change or
5 insufficient progress (see Figure 10).



6
7 *Figure 27 (II.B.5-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target*
8 *5. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress,*
9 *regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region*
10 *reporting in time for consideration in the global report.*

11
12 **Actions, successes and challenges**

13 *Summary of actions in support of Target 5*

14 The predominant type of action related to Target 5 in national reports is implementation of
15 international trade controls established by CITES, combined with domestic legal
16 frameworks for hunting, fishing and harvesting of wild species. These actions are
17 supplemented by enforcement operations and, in many cases, community engagement.
18 Specific actions relating to sustainable fisheries management include seasonal closures,
19 quotas, gear restrictions, and controls on illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.
20 Research and monitoring activities include species stock assessments, population
21 monitoring programmes including use of eDNA, and ‘non-detriment findings’ for CITES-
22 listed species, built on scientific assessment of whether proposed trade in the species
23 would threaten its survival. Many Parties report public awareness campaigns and
24 measures such as eco-labelling and voluntary certification to support sustainable
25 harvesting of wild species. A minority of Parties report actions to address pathogen
26 spillover, including through One Health approaches.

27

1 *Examples of success and progress in implementation*

2 *Box 15 (II.B.5-SUCCESSSES): Examples of success and progress in implementation of Target 5*

The following case studies are being considered for Target 5 and will be submitted separately for review by the relevant Parties:

Zimbabwe: Biodiversity-based enterprise linking wild species harvesting to regulated value chains

Pakistan: Diversified regulation system and community benefit-sharing for wild species governance

3

4 *Challenges*

5 Many Parties report that they cannot reliably judge whether use of wild species is
6 sustainable because the science is incomplete. Stock assessments may be missing or
7 outdated, biological reference points and harvest control rules have not been established,
8 and catch data are often recorded only in broad species groups that hide trends in
9 individual species. Climate variability is making historical baselines less reliable, adding
10 further uncertainty. Alongside these knowledge gaps, illegal and unregulated harvesting
11 remains widespread. Enforcement systems struggle to keep pace: monitoring and
12 surveillance capacity is limited, facilities for confiscated specimens are overstretched,
13 regulatory loopholes allow illegal goods to enter legal markets, and cross-border
14 cooperation remains uneven. Financial, technical and human resources are described as
15 insufficient, with funding that is short-term and project-based rather than sustained,
16 shortages of specialised staff, and weak laboratory and digital infrastructure. Legal
17 frameworks are frequently incomplete or fragmented, and overlapping mandates among
18 fisheries, forestry, wildlife, customs and environment agencies create delays and
19 inconsistent enforcement.

20

21 *Contributions of actors other than national governments*

22 *Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool*

23 Of 180 substantive commitments submitted directly by actors other than national
24 governments, only two are primarily associated with Target 5. One is from the Danish 92
25 Group, a civil society network focussing on sustainable resource extraction through
26 transformation of supply chain networks, and the other from WWF Japan, whose
27 commitment focusses on advancing sustainability in the fisheries sector.

28

1 *Contributions integrated in national reports*

2 Actors other than national governments are reported in various co-management and
3 governance roles related to implementation of Target 5, in particular indigenous peoples
4 and local communities, sectoral actors and subnational governments. For example, a
5 number of Parties report that indigenous peoples and local communities hold formal
6 governance authority over the use of wild species, managing harvest quotas, conducting
7 community patrols and operating customary governance systems. Sectoral actors such as
8 fisher associations, hunter organizations and community resource boards commonly
9 participate in co-management bodies with defined responsibilities relating to sustainable
10 use. Subnational governments, especially in federal or devolved systems, often function as
11 primary regulatory implementers of actions relevant to Target 5. With regard to monitoring
12 and data collection, scientific institutions conduct or support stock assessments, non-
13 detriment findings and genetic studies that directly underpin the setting of quotas and
14 authorization of trade. Sectoral actors contribute harvesting and catch statistics that feed
15 into adaptive management, while non-governmental organizations and citizen science
16 platforms contribute monitoring data that provides biodiversity baselines.

17

18 **Examples of linkages with other agreements, processes and organizations**

19 *Box 16 (II.B.5-MEA): Coordinated action across MEAs to address illegal logging in Madagascar*

The following case study is being considered and will be submitted directly for review to the relevant national focal point and MEA secretariats:

Madagascar: Using CITES and the World Heritage Convention to address illegal logging in Madagascar

20

21

22 *Target 6: Reduce the introduction of invasive alien species by 50% and minimize their*
23 *impact*

24 **PROGRESS OVERVIEW**

Parties are taking action on invasive alien species, but progress remains insufficient and difficult to assess. Overall, national targets do not explicitly capture the full scope of the target and only a minority of Parties have quantitative elements that match the global ambition of Target 6, noting the challenges associated with monitoring of invasive alien species. Although Parties have reported significant actions taken to deliver on the target it is not yet possible to discern the long-term effects of these efforts on establishment or impacts of invasive alien species. Most

Parties acknowledge that they are not on track to achieve national targets associated with Target 6.

1

2 **Target 6 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets**






3 **Target text:** *Eliminate, minimize, reduce and/or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on*
 4 *biodiversity and ecosystem services by identifying and managing pathways of the introduction of*
 5 *alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species,*
 6 *reducing the rates of introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien*
 7 *species by at least 50 per cent by 2030, and eradicating or controlling invasive alien species,*
 8 *especially in priority sites, such as islands.*

9

10 *Table 13 (II.B.6-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 6 and how they are addressed in national targets.*²⁵ *The box on the right*
 11 *indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.*

Eliminate, minimize, reduce and/or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity	60
Eliminate, minimize, reduce and/or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on ecosystem services	56
Identify pathways of the introduction of invasive alien species	40
Manage pathways of the introduction of invasive alien species	41
Prevent the introduction and establishment of priority invasive species	48
Reduce the rates of introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species by at least 50 per cent by 2030	63
Eradicate or control invasive alien species, especially in priority sites, such as islands	70
On average 54 per cent of these elements have been addressed to some extent by Parties in their national targets	

12

Key					
% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100

13

14 The majority of Parties have national targets that to some extent address the elements of
 15 Target 6 on: the eradication or control of invasive alien species, especially in priority sites
 16 such as islands (70 per cent of Parties); reducing the rates of introduction and

²⁵ The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026a) and will be updated for the seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

1 establishment of known or potential invasive alien species (63 per cent of Parties); the
 2 impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity (60 per cent of Parties) and ecosystem
 3 services (56 per cent of Parties). Fewer than half of Parties have set national targets on
 4 prevention of the introduction of priority invasive alien species (48 per cent) and on
 5 identifying and managing pathways of the introduction of invasive alien species (40 and 41
 6 per cent respectively).

7 Fewer than one-third of Parties (30 per cent) have national targets that quantify the targeted
 8 reduction in the rate of introduction and establishment of invasive alien species. Of those
 9 with a quantitative component to their national targets, more than three-quarters (78 per
 10 cent) aim for a 50 per cent reduction in the rate of introduction and establishment of
 11 invasive alien species, in keeping with the global reduction rate included in Target 6.

12 Overall national targets submitted do not explicitly capture the full scope of Target 6, and
 13 many Parties have not included quantitative elements that match the ambition of the
 14 global target.

15

16 Indicators of progress

17 *Table 14 (II.B.6-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 6. The colour coding for indicator data use and all*
 18 *quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved*
 19 *across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range,*
 20 *yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of*
 21 *Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent, yellow to values*
 22 *between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent). Colours for the headline indicator trends are*
 23 *based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed*
 24 *progress, red when progress is insufficient; and black when progress cannot be assessed).*

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Headline indicator 6.1: Rate of invasive alien species establishment	21% of Parties		Overall half of Parties have a rate 2.5 species per year or more Trend stable over time	
Binary indicator 6.b: Number of countries adopting relevant regulations, processes and measures to reduce the impact of invasive alien species	127 Parties	NA	77% of Parties scored high on progress (score 4/5)	
All quantitative indicators combined	35 Parties, 27%		25 % positive trends 13% negative trends	

Notes	<p>Low monitoring capacity for invasive alien species means detection rates are low.</p> <p>Parties are largely establishing baseline measures of establishment.</p>
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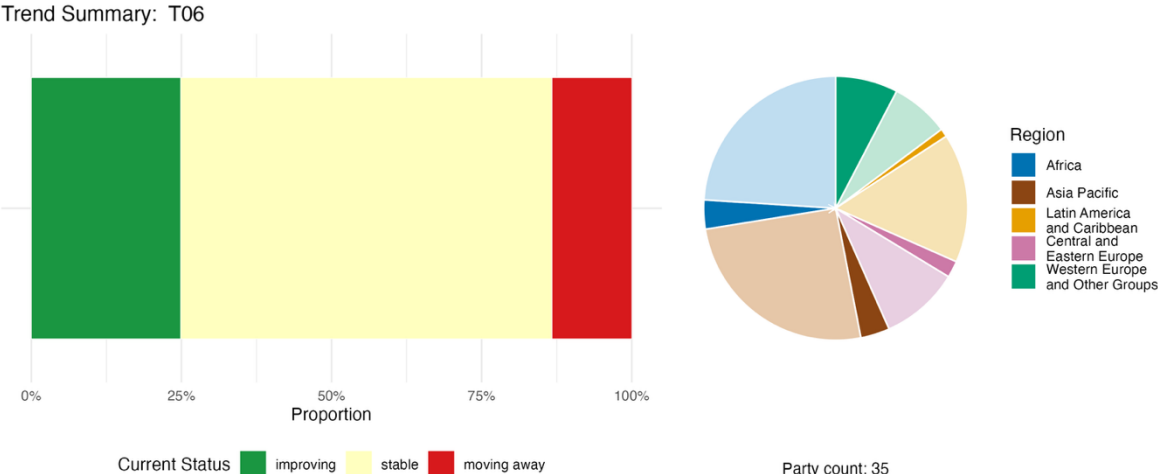
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14

Many Parties report capacity and technical challenges in the monitoring of invasive alien species, stating that many species go unnoticed for years before impacts become apparent. Therefore, detecting the 50 per cent reduction in introduction of invasive alien species called for in the target is challenging. Data reported for headline indicator 6.1 (rate of invasive alien species establishment), submitted by 21 per cent of Parties, shows a wide range in rates and no overall trend in the period 2020 to 2025 (Figure 28). Nevertheless, most Parties reported in the binary indicator for Target 6 significant progress in implementing measures to manage invasive alien species. These measures have largely focused on reducing the introduction and impact of invasive alien species, while reported progress on eradication and control is largely partial. These differences are reflected in the kinds of national indicators submitted by Parties, which mostly focus on reducing the rates of introduction and establishment. One-quarter of these indicators show positive trends, while one-fifth show negative trends (



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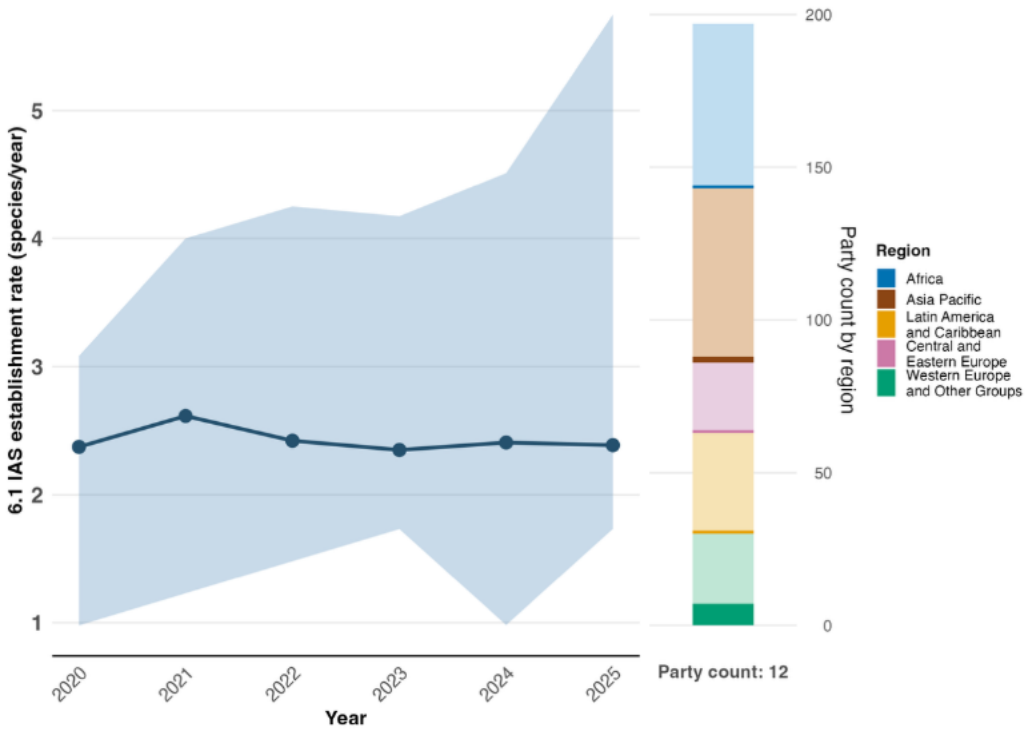
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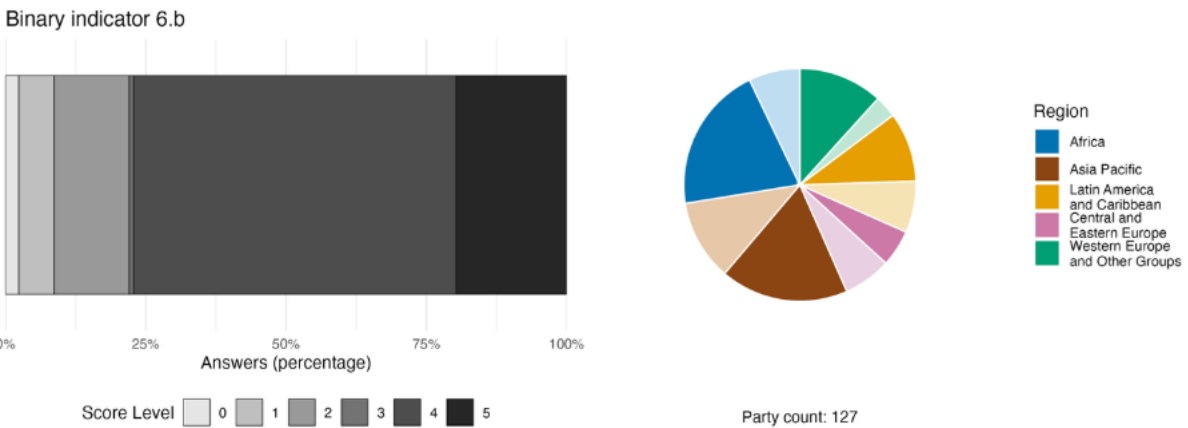
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19

Figure 30). Although Parties have reported significant actions to deliver on target 6, it is not yet possible to discern the long-term effects of these efforts for biodiversity and ecosystem services, on the basis of data reported.

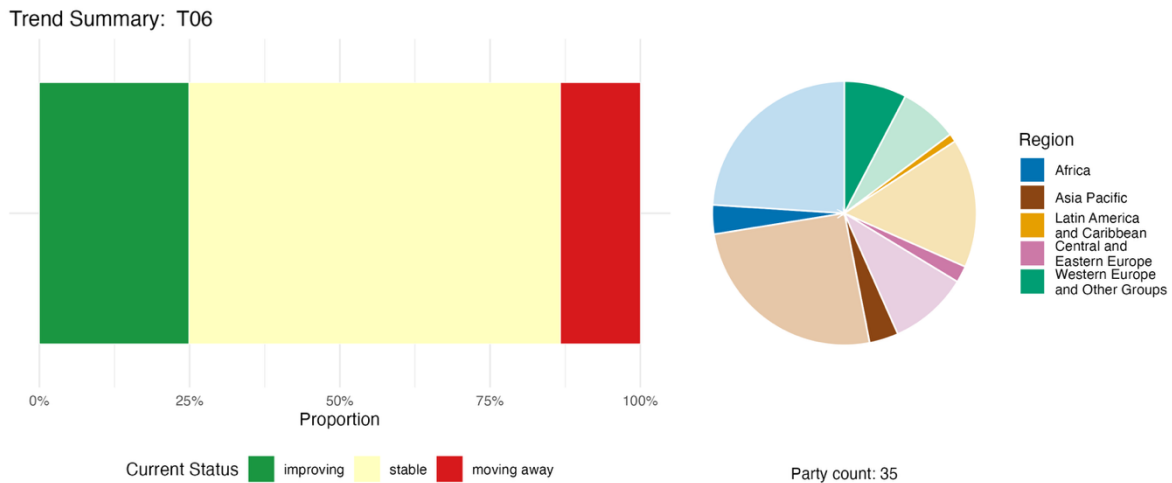


1
 2 *Figure 28 (II.B.6-HEADLINE): Headline indicator 6.1, rate of invasive alien species establishment. Indicator values show*
 3 *the median and interquartile range across Party submissions each year. The right bar chart shows the distribution of*
 4 *Parties providing data, by region.*



6
 7 *Figure 29 (IIB.6-BINARY): Binary indicator 6.b, the number of countries adopting relevant regulation, processes and*
 8 *measures and allocating resources to reduce the impact of invasive alien species. The bar widths show the percentage of*
 9 *Parties in each score category, with higher numbers indicating a greater level of progress, based on responses to the*

1 questions included in the indicator.²⁶ The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties providing responses to all questions,
2 by region.



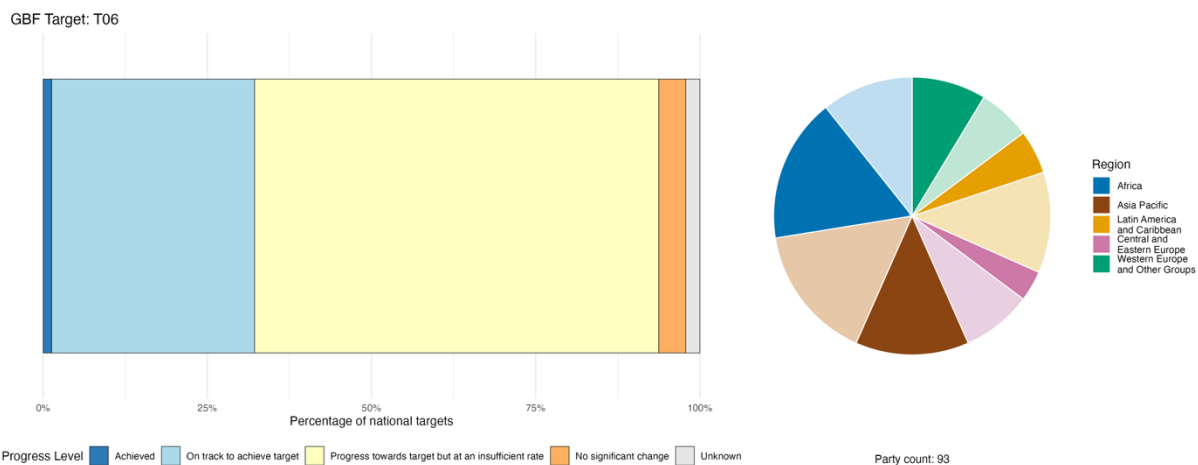
3
4 *Figure 30 (II.B.6-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 6 that suggest improving, stable and negative*
5 *trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for one headline indicator from 21 Parties*
6 *and 63 national indicators from a total of 17 Parties. The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties submitting indicators*
7 *for Target 6, by region.*

8

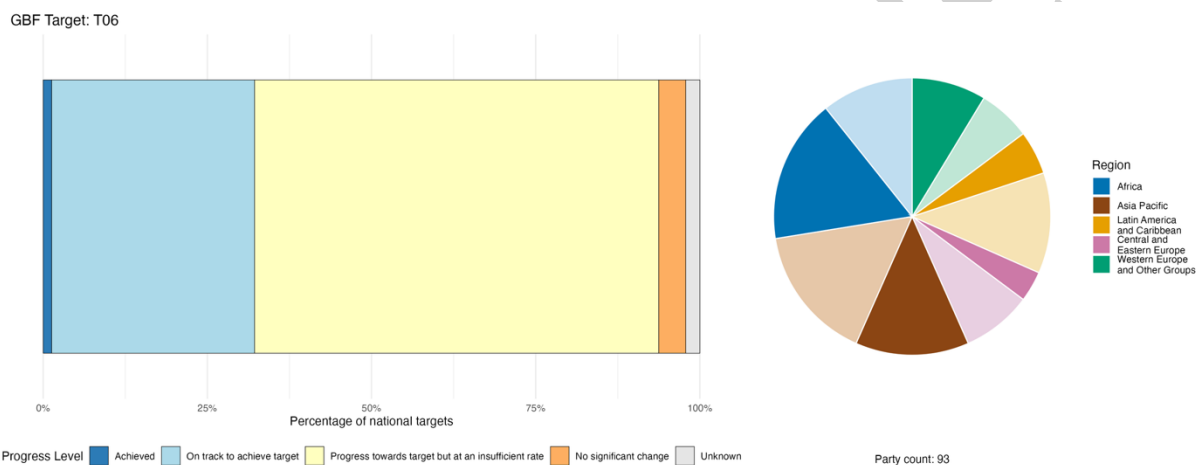
9 Self-assessment of progress

10 Based on self-assessment by Parties in national reports, fewer than one-third (31 per cent)
11 of targets submitted as highly aligned to Target 6 are on track for achievement, with 66 per
12 cent showing no significant change or insufficient progress, and a very few (1 per cent
13 accounting for two national targets) reported as being already
14 achieved (see

²⁶ The methodology for calculating the score levels for each binary indicator, as well as the questions included for each indicator, are provided in (CBD, 2024a).



1
2 Figure 31).



3
4 *Figure 31 (II.B.6-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target*
5 *6. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress,*
6 *regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region*
7 *reporting in time for consideration in the global report.*

8
9 **Actions, successes and challenges**

10 *Summary of actions in support of Target 6*

11 Reported actions in support of Target 6 include campaigns to eradicate invasive alien
12 species, for example using mechanical removal or biological control. Many Parties report
13 on measures to intercept invasive alien species at borders, as well as island biosecurity
14 programmes and species-specific management plans. Common legal and regulatory
15 actions include national legislation covering invasive alien species, restrictions on
16 particular invasive alien species of concern. Actions related to research, monitoring and
17 data collection are widely reported, including national surveys and inventories of invasive
18 alien species, establishment of monitoring systems and databases, citizen science

1 monitoring and analysis of pathways by which invasive alien species are transported. Many
2 Parties report on public awareness campaigns drawing attention to the risks posed by
3 invasive alien species, and engaging people in helping to eradicate them or prevent their
4 spread.

5 *Examples of success and progress in implementation*

6 *Box 17 (III.B.6-SUCCESES): Examples of success and progress in implementation of Target 6*

The following case studies are being considered for Target 6, and will be submitted separately for review by the relevant Parties:

South Africa: Blended finance for invasive species control in urban water catchments

Netherlands: Cross-border collaboration and eDNA technology for muskrat and coypu invasion control

7

8 *Challenges*

9 Several Parties point to the absence of legislation specific to invasive alien species as a
10 challenge to implementation of Target 6. Financial constraints are also cited, with a lack of
11 sustained funding preventing the long-term efforts required to control or eradicate invasive
12 species populations. Lack of baseline data and monitoring systems for invasive alien
13 species can hamper the impact assessments needed to provide a defensible rationale for
14 national regulation and management. Additionally, without a baseline, it is impossible to
15 calculate introduction or establishment rates or verify progress toward the 50 per cent
16 reduction target. Functional early detection and rapid response systems are frequently
17 absent or underdeveloped. The recurrence and reinvasion of invasive alien species from
18 neighbouring countries or other areas can undermine eradication efforts, which are often
19 short-term and localized. Some Parties report that despite control measures,
20 establishment rates of invasive alien species are continuing to increase.

21

22 **Contributions of actors other than national governments**

23 *Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool*

24 Of 180 substantive commitments submitted by actors other than national governments,
25 only five are primarily associated with Target 6. Four of the commitments are from non-
26 governmental organizations, and one is from an academic and research institution. Four
27 out of the five commitments related to data and knowledge, highlighting the importance of
28 monitoring, early warning systems and knowledge sharing in the management of invasive

1 alien species. Four of the commitments are focussed in European countries, while one
2 addresses invasive species management in African rangelands (see Box 18).

3

4 *Box 18 (II.B.6-NSA): Addressing invasive alien species as part of participatory rangeland management in Africa*

The following case study will be considered and submitted directly for review to the relevant stakeholder and national focal points:

CGIAR System Organization commits to designing and implementing Participatory Rangeland Management processes across Tanzania, Kenya, Senegal, and Ethiopia, including tools and methodologies for invasive species management and rehabilitation, while supporting inclusive governance structures and engagement with local communities and governments. This commitment illustrates how addressing invasive alien species can be integrated into broader and participatory landscape management.

5

6 *Contributions integrated in national reports*

7 The scientific community and academia are reported by Parties as playing key roles in
8 knowledge production to support implementation of Target 6, for example through
9 inventories, checklists and risk assessments of invasive alien species, alongside
10 monitoring and surveillance, development of tools and platforms, direct interventions such
11 as biological control and physical removal, policy advice and capacity building.

12 Intergovernmental organizations and international partners function both as co-financiers
13 through mechanisms such as the GEF, and providers of technical assistance such as
14 through FAO, CABI, IUCN and bilateral programmes. Subnational governments and local
15 authorities are often responsible for delivering control programmes for invasive alien
16 species, as well as enforcement of relevant legislation or by-laws. Indigenous peoples and
17 local communities are reported by some Parties as contributing frontline biosecurity
18 surveillance, mechanical removal of invasive alien species, and integration of traditional
19 knowledge, among other roles.

20

21 *Examples of linkages with other agreements, organizations and processes*

22 The dominant pathway for invasive aquatic species transfer is shipping, with the shipping-
23 related vectors (ballast water and biofouling) accounting for the majority of such transfers
24 (Zhang et al., 2026). At the same time, the shipping pathway is by far the most
25 comprehensively managed, for example through the International Convention for the
26 Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (BWM Convention). This is

1 a legally binding treaty negotiated through the International Maritime Organization (IMO), in
2 force since 2017, and includes currently 97 Parties representing more than 93 per cent of
3 shipping around the world. The BWM Convention aims to prevent the transfer of invasive
4 aquatic species by ensuring that ships' ballast water and sediments can only be
5 discharged if they have been managed in accordance with its provisions. The IMO has also
6 agreed the 2023 Guidelines for the Control and Management of Ships' Biofouling to
7 Minimize the Transfer of Invasive Aquatic Species (2023 Biofouling Guidelines). These
8 provide a globally consistent approach to the management of biofouling, the accumulation
9 of various aquatic organisms on the hulls of ships. As with all guidelines they are not
10 mandatory, but IMO's Member States have decided to develop a legally binding framework
11 for the control and management of ships' biofouling, with work due to begin in 2026 (IMO,
12 2025, 2023a, 2023b).

13 Pathways are also addressed by the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC).
14 While the focus of the IPPC is on plant pest risks, benefits from its measures also address
15 invasive alien species and therefore contribute to Target 6. For example, the IPPC's
16 Commission on Phytosanitary Measures published a recommendation in 2024 on
17 minimizing the pest risk associated with transport in sea containers (IPPC Secretariat,
18 2024).

19 Actions to support implementation of Target 6 are also coordinated through the Inter-
20 Agency Liaison Group on Invasive Alien Species, convened by the Convention and involving
21 CABI, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and
22 Flora (CITES), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the
23 Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF), International Civil Aviation Organization
24 (ICAO), International Maritime Organization (IMO), International Plant Protection
25 Convention (IPPC), International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), World
26 Organisation for Animal Health, World Customs Organization, and World Trade
27 Organization (CBD, n.d.).

28

29 *Target 7: Reduce pollution to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity*

30 PROGRESS OVERVIEW

Progress in addressing pollution is uneven and remains insufficient to achieve the target. Target 7 embraces diverse sources of pollution, which Parties have addressed differentially in setting national targets. Reported trends for national indicators are divergent, with more than a fifth of submitted indicators showing negative trends, low reporting on the headline indicators and a lack of monitoring systems for better assessing risks or progress towards the target. Most (60 per cent)

of Parties acknowledge that they are not currently on track to meet national targets associated with Target 7.

1

2 **Target 7 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets**

3 **Target text:** Reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources by 2030, to
 4 levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering
 5 cumulative effects, including: (a) by reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment by at least
 6 half, including through more efficient nutrient cycling and use; (b) by reducing the overall risk from
 7 pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals by at least half, including through integrated pest
 8 management, based on science, taking into account food security and livelihoods; and (c) by
 9 preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution.

10

11 *Table 15 (II.B.7-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 7 and how they are addressed in national targets. The box on the right*
 12 *indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.*

Reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity, considering cumulative effects	72
Reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects	60
Reduce excess nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, including through more efficient nutrient cycling and use	56
Reduce the overall risk from pesticides by at least half including through integrated pest management, based on science, taking into account food security and livelihoods	56
Reduce the overall risk from highly hazardous chemicals by at least half	43
Prevent, reduce and work towards eliminating plastic pollution	44
On average, 55 per cent of these elements have been addressed to some extent by Parties in their national targets	

13

Key	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100
% of Parties					

14

15 The elements of Target 7 addressed by most Parties in their national targets are those
 16 relating to reduction of pollution risks to levels not harmful to biodiversity (72 per cent of
 17 Parties) and ecosystem functions and services (60 per cent of Parties) (see Table 15). A
 18 smaller proportion (56 per cent of Parties) include national targets on reducing excess
 19 nutrients lost to the environment, and on reducing the overall risk from pesticides. The
 20 elements addressed by fewest Parties in national targets are those on reducing the overall
 21 risk from highly hazardous chemicals, and to prevent, reduce and work towards eliminating
 22 plastic pollution.

1 Target 7 includes quantitative components on halving excess nutrients lost to the
 2 environment, and the overall risks from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals. About
 3 one-fifth of Parties include quantitative components in their national targets relating to
 4 reduction of nutrient loss and risks from pesticides, and fewer (13 per cent) have set
 5 national targets for quantified reduction in risk from highly hazardous chemicals.

6

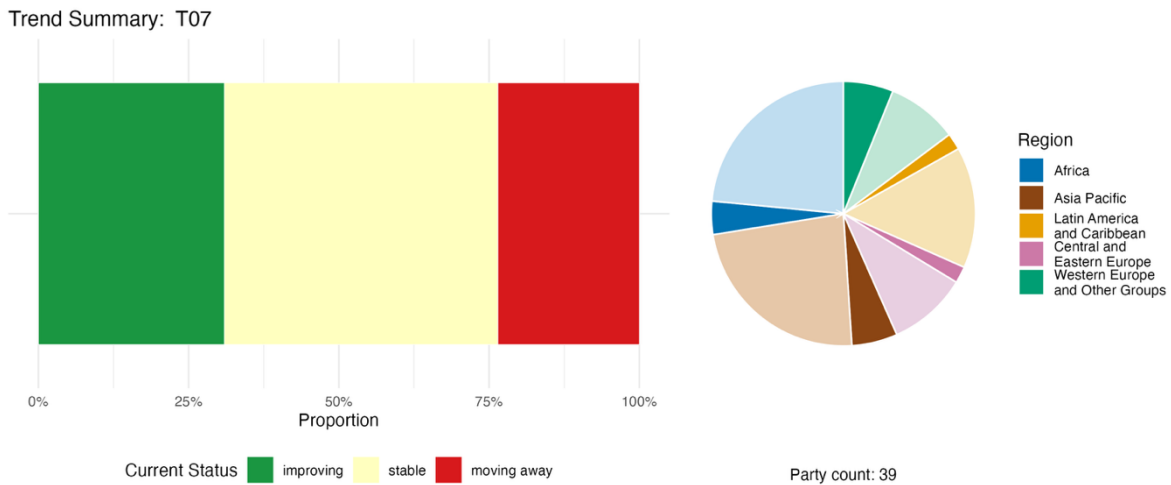
7 **Indicators of progress**

8 *Table 16 (II.B.7-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 7. The colour coding for indicator data use and all*
 9 *quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved*
 10 *across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range,*
 11 *yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of*
 12 *Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent, yellow to values*
 13 *between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent). Colours for the headline indicator trends are*
 14 *based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed*
 15 *progress, red when progress is insufficient; and black when progress cannot be assessed).*

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Headline indicator 7.1: Index of coastal eutrophication	10%, <1% with time series data		Only 2 Parties submitted indicator data as described in the metadata	
Headline indicator 7.2: Pesticide environment concentration and/or aggregated total applied toxicity	14%		Only 5 Parties submitted indicator data as described in the metadata but using different units	
All quantitative indicators combined	39 Parties, 30%		31% positive trends 24% negative trends	
Notes	Use of the headline indicators is limited but partial submissions include intermediate data required to compile the indicators. Submitted data mostly includes proxy values for the indicators.			

16
 17 Parties faced challenges in compiling both headline indicators for target 7. These included
 18 both methodological and data availability issues linked to the modelling required for
 19 headline indicator 7.1 (index of coastal eutrophication) and the incomplete methodology of
 20 headline indicator 7.2 (pesticide environment concentration and/or aggregated total
 21 applied toxicity). Many Parties also noted limited data availability due to incomplete
 22 monitoring systems. However, five Parties did provide estimates for headline indicator 7.2,

1 with at least one Party reaching a 50 per cent decrease in aggregated total applied toxicity,
 2 nationally reaching the objective of halving the overall risk from pesticides and highly
 3 hazardous chemicals. Many additional national indicators associated with water quality,
 4 plastic pollution and pesticide use were submitted by Parties, showing trends moving both
 5 towards and away from the target (Figure 32). Overall, it is apparent that many Parties have
 6 targets addressing several elements of Target 7 and monitoring efforts are underway to
 7 assess national progress; however, the data currently used lacks the comparability
 8 necessary to compile aggregate indicators.

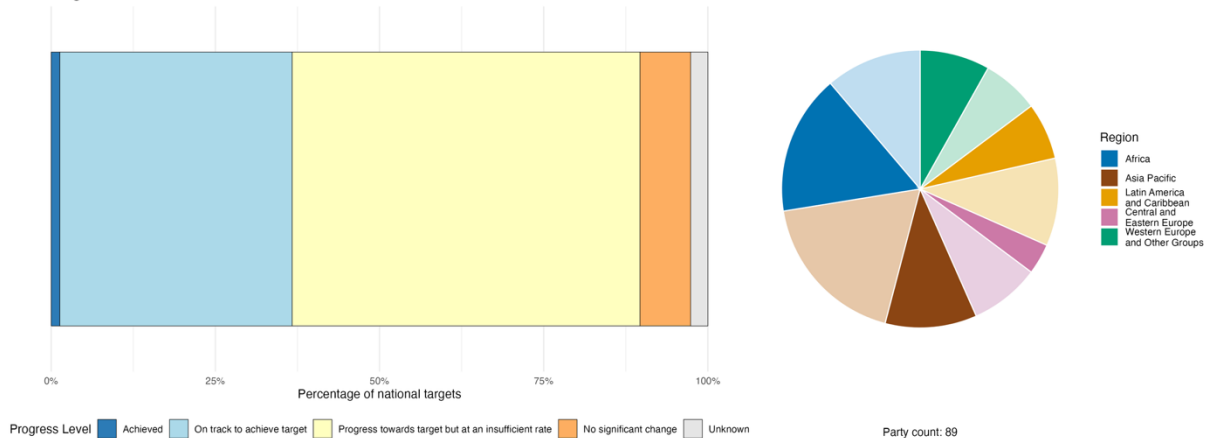


9
 10 *Figure 32 (II.B.7-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 7 that suggest improving, stable and negative*
 11 *trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for two headline indicators*
 12 *from 24 Parties, two component, three complementary and 97 national indicators from a total of 22 Parties. The pie chart*
 13 *shows the distribution of Parties providing responses to all questions, by region*

14
 15 **Self-assessment of progress**

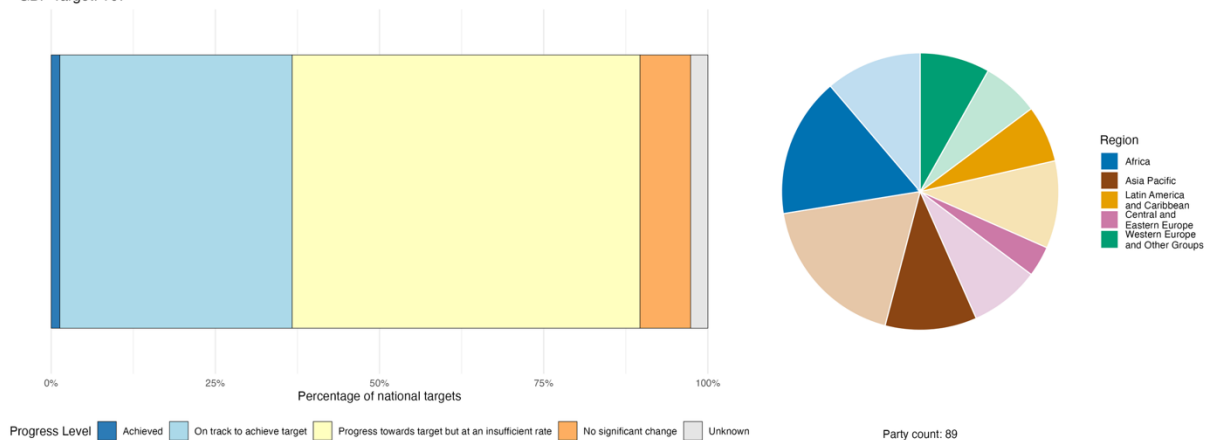
16 Based on self-assessment by Parties in national reports, about a third (35 per cent) of
 17 national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target 7 are on track for achievement, while
 18 60 per cent show no significant change or insufficient progress,
 19 (see

GBF Target: T07



1
2 Figure 33).

GBF Target: T07



3
4 *Figure 33 (II.B.7-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target*
5 *7. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress,*
6 *regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region*
7 *reporting in time for consideration in the global report.*

8
9 **Actions, successes and challenges**

10 *Summary of actions in support of Target 7*

11 Actions addressing plastic pollution are most universally reported by Parties in relation to
12 Target 7, with the vast majority reporting bans or restrictions on single-use plastic for items
13 such as bags, straws, cutlery and polystyrene. A large number of Parties report bans on
14 highly hazardous pesticides, and integrated pest management as a means of reducing risks
15 posed by pesticide use. A significant additional group of Parties, concentrated in Europe
16 and Asia, report regulatory and technical measures to reduce nutrient losses from
17 fertilisers and slurry. A smaller group of countries report measures to eliminate pollution
18 from mercury and persistent organic pollutants (POPs), highlighting actions taken in the

1 context of the Minamata and Stockholm conventions (see below). A growing number of
2 Parties report investment in recycling infrastructure and circular economy frameworks as a
3 structural response to plastic and waste pollution.

4

5 *Examples of success and progress in implementation*

6 *Box 19 (II.B.7-SUCCESES): Examples of success and progress in implementation of Target 7*

The following case studies are being considered for Target 7 of the global report and will be submitted separately for review by the relevant Parties:

Australia: National circular economy framework with quantified cross-sector pollution reduction

Iraq: Bespoke indicator on applied toxicity per agricultural area, and Nineveh decoupling model for pollution reduction

7

8 *Challenges*

9 Parties have flagged the tension between phasing out hazardous products and protecting
10 food security and farmers' livelihoods. Even where legal frameworks to reduce pollution
11 exist, enforcement action is often weak and implementation capacity may be
12 insufficient. Several Parties identify insufficient domestic financing as a key barrier to
13 implementation. A number of Parties, especially among developing countries, point to
14 inadequate wastewater treatment infrastructure as a persistent challenge. Many Parties
15 acknowledge insufficient monitoring capacity as a barrier to assessing progress towards
16 Target 7, with data lacking on pollution from all sources, as well as sales and applications
17 of pesticides and synthetic fertilizers.

18

19 **Contributions of actors other than national governments**

20 *Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool*

21 Of 180 substantive commitments submitted by actors other than national governments,
22 only five are primarily associated with Target 7. Three of these have been submitted by a
23 single private corporation, one by a non-governmental organization and one by a research
24 institution. The three business commitments are global in scope, the commitment by a
25 non-governmental organization is focussed on Denmark, and the commitment from the
26 research institution (CGIAR) covers Africa, South America and Asia.

The following case study is being considered and will be submitted directly for review to the relevant stakeholder and national focal point:

The French-based water, water and energy corporation Veolia SA has submitted three complementary commitments with global scope: elimination of phytosanitary product use on their most significant operational sites, improvement in water treatment efficiency, and treatment of hazardous waste. These commitments illustrate how biodiversity considerations can be integrated into corporate operations at scale, contributing directly to reducing negative impacts on biodiversity.

2

3 *Contributions integrated in national reports*

4 Subnational governments and local authorities are reported by Parties in several
5 implementation roles for Target 7, for example delivering waste management
6 infrastructure, enforcing local ordinances and administering agri-environment schemes
7 directed at reducing pollution. Business and finance actors are also mentioned
8 prominently in roles such as operating waste collection and recycling enterprises,
9 participating in extended producer responsibility frameworks, and funding pollution-
10 reduction infrastructure through corporate social responsibility and co-financing
11 arrangements. The contributions of sectoral actors, particularly farmers, towards
12 implementation of Target 7 include implementing integrated pest management, operating
13 reduced-input practices, and participating in agri-environment schemes. With regard to
14 monitoring and knowledge, the scientific community and academia generate data on
15 pesticide residue, water quality and microplastics, as well as tools, indicators and
16 evidence to support efforts to reduce pollution and waste.

17

18 *Examples of linkages with other agreements, organizations and processes*

19 The **Global Framework on Chemicals (GFC)**, established in 2023 at the fifth International
20 Conference on Chemicals Management, sets out five strategic objectives and 28 targets
21 addressing the lifecycle of chemicals, including products and waste, with the overall vision
22 of a planet free of harm from chemicals and waste. To track progress and impacts, the GFC
23 includes a measurability structure with indicators, including a high-level indicator on the
24 “global environmental burden attributable to chemicals and waste.” UNEP and the GFC
25 Secretariat are supporting the development of a detailed set of indicators for 2026,
26 ensuring that impacts on biodiversity, ecosystem functioning, and other ecosystem
27 services from chemical and waste pollution are considered. These indicators are central to

1 measuring progress toward Target 7 of the Framework, and informing the GFC’s vision
2 (UNEP, 2025a, 2025b, 2024, n.d.a)

3 A specific area of connection between the Minamata Convention and the Framework is
4 artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM), predominantly conducted with the use of
5 mercury, which is widespread in developing countries in South America, sub-Saharan
6 Africa and Asia and has direct major impacts on human health and ecosystems. To date, 37
7 Parties to the Minamata Convention have submitted national action plans on ASGM,
8 centred around formalization or regulation of the sector and other mandatory elements.
9 Implementation of these plans is expected to lead to substantial mercury reductions, and
10 thus contribute to Target 7 of the Framework. The United Nations Environment Programme
11 (UNEP), with support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) is working with the
12 Minamata Convention and other partners on a programme called planetGOLD aimed at
13 eliminating mercury from the gold supply chain, and making small-scale gold mining safer,
14 cleaner and more profitable (Dossou Etui et al., 2024; Minamata Convention, 2025a,
15 2025a, 2025b, 2024; UNEP, 2025a, n.d.b)

16 Additionally, the **International Whaling Commission** works with both the Stockholm and
17 Minamata Conventions to address contamination of cetaceans, and based on national
18 reports by parties to the **Convention on Wetlands**, pollution is the most reported threat to
19 Wetlands of International Importance (IWC, 2025; Convention on Wetlands, 2025c). The
20 **Plastic Waste Partnership** under the Basel Convention implements pilot projects that
21 enhance capacity-building, waste management, and policy frameworks to help countries
22 prevent plastic waste accumulation and minimize pollution at its source (BRS Secretariat,
23 2025).

24

25 *Box 21(II.B.7-MEA): National synergies across MEAs in reducing pollution threats: the case of Jordan*

*The following case study is being considered and will be submitted directly for review
to the relevant national focal point and MEA secretariats:*

*Jordan: National synergies across MEAs in reducing pollution threats: the case of
Jordan*

26

27 *Target 8: Minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and build resilience*

28 PROGRESS OVERVIEW

**Actions to strengthen climate resilience and adaptation are progressing, but
implementation remains insufficient to achieve the target.** There is generally a
good alignment between national targets and Target 8, across all elements apart from

efforts to minimize impacts of ocean acidification. There are no quantitative elements in Target 8 to provide a metric for assessment. Half the indicators submitted by Parties show positive trends, suggesting that actions implemented are generally moving towards the national targets aligned to Target 8. However, Parties acknowledge, in their self-assessments, that progress is not being made at a sufficient rate to meet half of these targets. A dominant approach to address elements of Target 8 is ecosystem restoration, which is also reported in Target 2.

1
2 **Target 8 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets**
3 **Target text:** *Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and*
4 *increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including*
5 *through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative*
6 *and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.*

7
8 *Table 17 (II.B.8-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 8 and how they are addressed in national targets.²⁷ The box on the right*
9 *indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.*

Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction actions	83
Minimize the impact of ocean acidification on biodiversity, and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction actions	32
Apply nature-based solutions	64
Apply ecosystem-based approaches	61
Minimize negative impacts of climate action on biodiversity	63
Foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity	64
On average 62 per cent of these elements have been addressed to some extent by Parties in their national targets	

10

Key					
% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100

11

12 The great majority of Parties (83 per cent) have set national targets that at least to some
13 extent address the target element which aims to minimize the impact of climate change on

²⁷ The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026a) and will be updated for the seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

1 biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk
 2 reduction actions. A large majority of Parties also address the target elements dealing with
 3 applying nature-based solutions (64 per cent), applying ecosystem-based approaches (61
 4 per cent), minimizing the negative impacts of climate action on biodiversity (63 per cent)
 5 and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity (64 per cent). Fewer than a
 6 third of Parties (32 per cent) have set national targets addressing the impacts of ocean
 7 acidification on biodiversity.

8 Therefore, apart from the element on ocean acidification, many Parties have addressed the
 9 broad scope of target 8. There are no quantitative elements within the target.

10

11 **Indicators of progress**

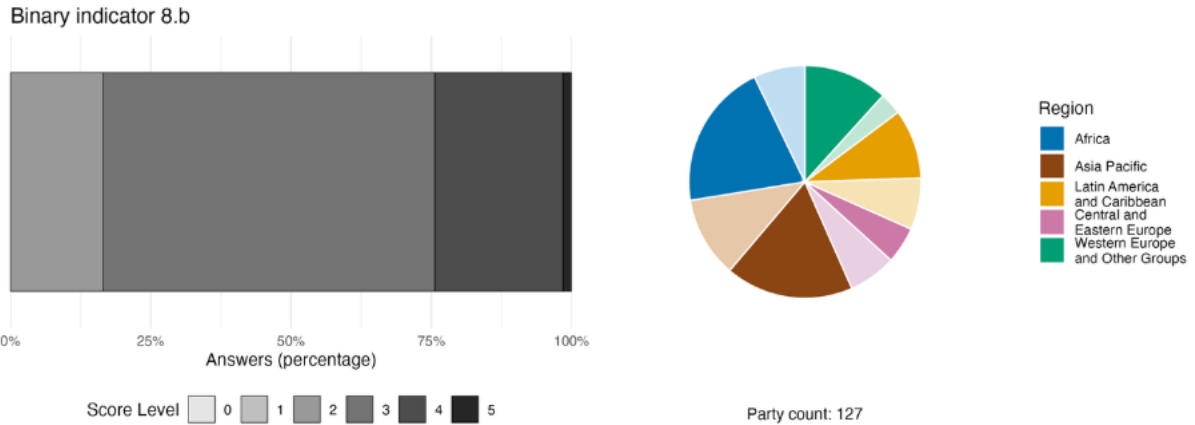
12 *Table 18 (II.B.8-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 8. The colour coding for indicator data use and all*
 13 *quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved*
 14 *across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range,*
 15 *yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of*
 16 *Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent, yellow to values*
 17 *between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent). Colours for the headline indicator trends are*
 18 *based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed*
 19 *progress, red when progress is insufficient; and black when progress cannot be assessed).*

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Binary indicator 8.b: Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity	127 Parties	NA	24% of Parties scored high on progress (score 4/5)	
All quantitative indicators combined	32 Parties, 18%		42% positive trends 16% negative trends	

20

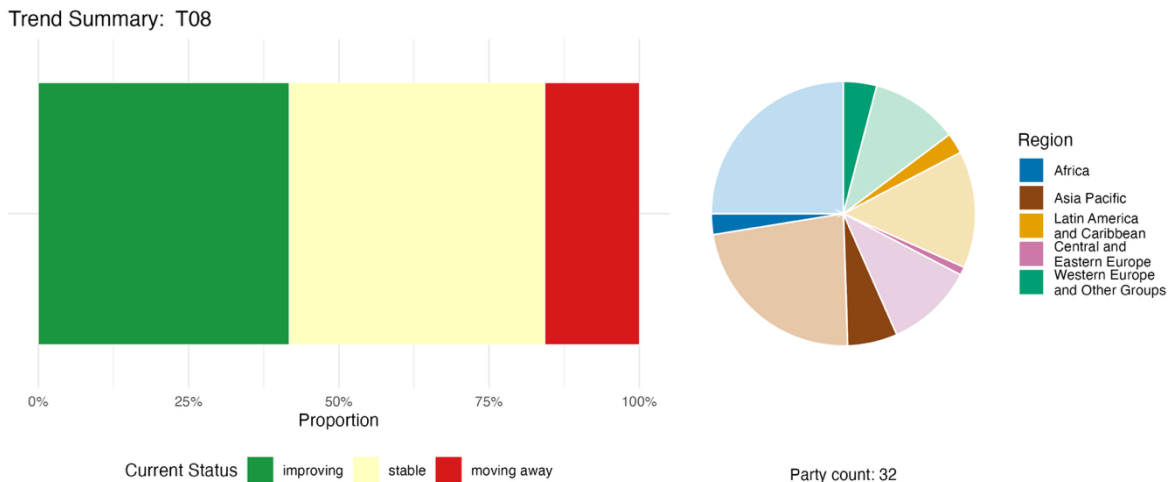
21 Parties mostly reported being at an intermediate level of implementation of measures
 22 related to the impacts of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity. All Parties
 23 reported some progress on such measures, but only two per cent reported full
 24 implementation. In fact, almost all Parties report that NBSAPs include actions on
 25 minimizing the impacts of climate change, and that their policies and action
 26 plans contain nature-based solutions. However, Parties also reported that the
 27 implementation of measures on minimizing the impacts of ocean acidification is not seeing
 28 as much progress. Similarly, national indicators submitted largely tracked climate change

1 impacts rather than ocean acidification. Therefore, while Parties are making progress on
 2 policies and actions related to climate change, efforts are still required to fully address all
 3 aspects of Target 8.



4
 5 *Figure 34 (IIB.8-BINARY): Binary indicator 8.b, the number of countries with agreed policies to minimize the impact of*
 6 *climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and that minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate*
 7 *action on biodiversity. The bar widths show the percentage of Parties in each score category, with higher numbers*
 8 *indicating a greater level of progress, based on responses to the questions included in the indicator.²⁸ The pie chart*
 9 *shows the distribution of Parties providing responses to all questions, by region.*

10



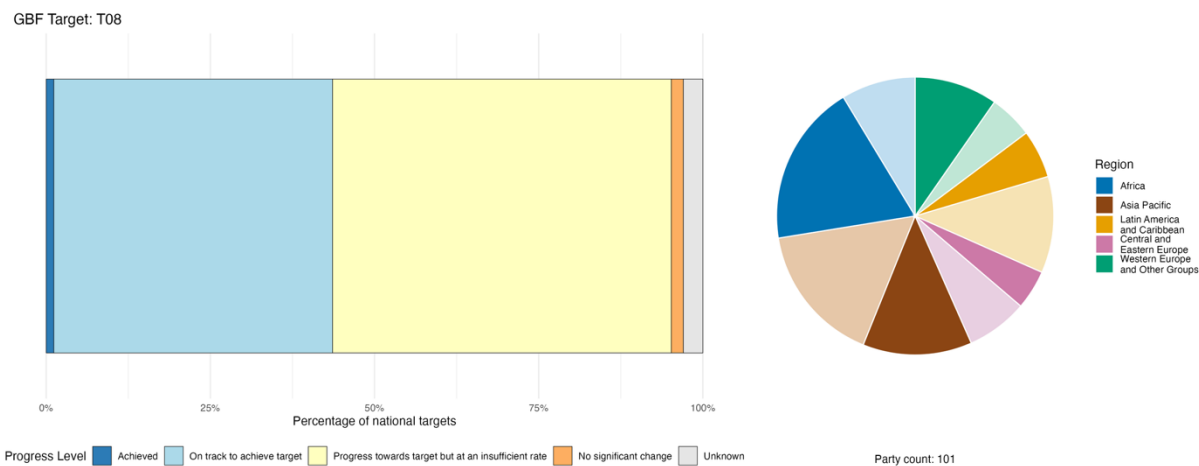
11
 12 *Figure 35 (II.B.8-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 8 that suggest improving, stable and negative*
 13 *trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data*
 14 *for two component, four complementary and 74 national indicators from a total of 32 Parties. The pie chart*
 15 *shows the distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 8, by region.*

16

²⁸ The methodology for calculating the score levels for each binary indicator, as well as the questions included for each indicator, are provided in (CBD, 2024a).

1 Self-assessment of progress

2 Based on self-assessment by Parties in national reports, 42 per cent of national targets
3 submitted as highly aligned with Target 8 are on track for achievement, with a larger
4 number (53 per cent) showing no significant change or insufficient progress, and just two
5 national targets (1 per cent) reported as already achieved (see Figure 16).



6
7 *Figure 36 (II.B.8-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target*
8 *8. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress,*
9 *regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region*
10 *reporting in time for consideration in the global report.*

11

12 Actions, successes and challenges

13 Summary of actions in support of Target 8

14 The dominant approach to implementing Target 8 is ecosystem restoration as a measure
15 for climate adaptation and mitigation. Mangrove restoration is reported by the largest
16 number of Parties in Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America, and among small island
17 developing states. Peatland rewetting is concentrated in Europe and Central Asia, while
18 coral reef restoration is reported by a smaller group of coastal states. Associated research
19 and monitoring actions include climate vulnerability assessments, species and habitat
20 monitoring, greenhouse gas inventories, early warning systems, ocean acidification
21 monitoring, and remote sensing platforms. Many Parties, especially among developing
22 countries and small island developing states, report on embedding of biodiversity into
23 climate planning instruments, specifically nationally determined contributions and
24 national adaptation plans, and into disaster risk reduction frameworks. Around 40 Parties
25 report the use of economic and financial instruments to support implementation of Target
26 8, including payments for ecosystem services, carbon markets, climate funds and finance
27 from reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing
28 countries (REDD-plus) programmes.

1

2 *Examples of success and progress in implementation*

3 *Box 22 (II.B.8-SUCCESSSES): Examples of success and progress in implementation of Target 8*

The following case studies are being considered, and will be sent directly for review to the relevant Parties:

Brazil: Integrated Fire Management (IFM) – Ecosystem-based Approach to Build Climate Resilience

Switzerland: Multi-level Governance Framework for Climate-adaptive Ecological Infrastructure

4

5 *Challenges*

6 Many developing country Parties point to the lack of international finance available for
7 effective support of climate change adaptation and biodiversity resilience. Several Parties
8 note the continuing failure to integrate biodiversity, climate and disaster reduction plans at
9 the national level. Institutional fragmentation means that planning for climate and
10 biodiversity often proceeds without formal coordination, and monitoring systems are
11 poorly integrated across institutions. Nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based
12 approaches often remain fragmented and are not implemented at sufficient scale to
13 provide national-level resilience. Tensions between climate mitigation goals and
14 biodiversity conservation are also mentioned among challenges confronted by Parties.
15 Even where these approaches are formally recognized, a shortage of trained specialists
16 limits their effective deployment. Several Parties note the lack of data on ocean
17 acidification and its impacts.

18

19 *Contributions from actors other than national governments*

20 *Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool*

21 Of 180 substantive commitments submitted by actors other than national governments,
22 only five are associated primarily with Target 8. Four of these are from non-governmental
23 organizations, and one is from a transnational corporation. The commitments range from
24 being global in scope to regionally-focussed across the Western Balkans, and a national
25 initiative from Argentina. Thematic activities include support for nature-based solutions,
26 increasing ecosystem resilience, developing climate-resistant protected area management
27 frameworks and ocean-based climate action (see Box 23).

28

The following case study is being considered and will be submitted directly for review to the relevant stakeholder

The Ocean and Climate Platform's Ocean Breakthroughs commitment sets science-based 2030 targets across five ocean sectors - marine conservation, ocean renewable energy, shipping, aquatic foods, and coastal tourism. Regarding resource mobilization and finance, it aims to secure USD 72 billion to contribute to achieving the integrity of ocean ecosystems. The commitment illustrates how coordinated multi-stakeholder platform can connect climate resilience, biodiversity conservation, and sectoral transformation through roadmaps, monitoring systems, and financial mobilization.

2
3 *Contributions integrated in national reports*

4 National reports highlight the role of international partners such as the United Nations
5 Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Global
6 Environment Facility (GEF) and Green Climate Fund (GCF) as well as bilateral development
7 agencies, in implementing measures relevant to Target 8, including ecosystem restoration,
8 nature-based solutions and climate adaptation projects. Non-governmental organizations
9 function as primary field implementers in many countries for activities such as
10 afforestation, ecosystem restoration and other measures associated with Target 8. Sectoral
11 actors, including farmer groups, fishing communities and forest owners are often
12 responsible for direct delivery of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based
13 approaches for climate mitigation and adaptation. Subnational and local governments
14 often deliver national programmes within their jurisdictions, and in federal systems may
15 have a primary role in co-finance and governance of activities required to implement Target
16 8.

17
18 *Examples of linkages with other agreements, organizations and processes*

19 The World Heritage Convention (WHC) is supporting Target 8 through the Resilient Reefs
20 Initiative, a global programme that helps World Heritage-listed coral reef sites and their
21 communities to confront the escalating impacts of climate change, overfishing, pollution,
22 and coastal development. It brings together reef managers, local communities, scientists,
23 non-governmental organizations, and financial institutions to co-develop strategies that
24 strengthen both ecological and social resilience. The initiative is being implemented in four
25 pilot sites of Outstanding Universal Value: the Great Barrier Reef and Ningaloo Coast
26 (Australia), the Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System (Belize), and the Lagoons of New
27 Caledonia (France). At each site, Resilient Reefs supports the development of integrated

1 resilience strategies, incorporating climate risk assessments into reef management and
2 long-term planning (UNESCO, 2025a, n.d.a).

3
4 There is a consistent increase in the proportion of Contracting Parties to the Convention on
5 Wetlands that have established policies or guidelines for enhancing the role of wetlands in
6 climate change mitigation and adaptation, but limited progress has been made in
7 including wetland actions in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the
8 UNFCCC, and other strategies and plans for climate change mitigation and adaptation.
9 (Convention on Wetlands 2025c).

10
11 By limiting the release of persistent organic pollutants (POPs), the Stockholm Convention
12 helps reduce the long-term stress on ecosystems, contributing to greater resilience in the
13 face of climate change. Similarly, by delivering technical assistance, the Secretariat of the
14 Rotterdam Convention, in collaboration with various partners, helps countries to
15 undertake concerted actions towards pesticide risk reduction, including through safer
16 alternatives and techniques for managing pests that may be intensified by climate change
17 related conditions. These efforts align closely with Target 8's objective of increasing
18 ecosystem resilience while addressing chemical pollutants that exacerbate climate-
19 related impacts on biodiversity (BRS Secretariat 2025).

20 The International Atomic Energy Authority (IAEA), through its Ocean Acidification
21 International Coordination Centre in Monaco, promotes international collaboration and
22 capacity building to support countries in minimizing and addressing ocean acidification.
23 With UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC-UNESCO) and in
24 coordination with the CBD, IAEA is establishing a task force on ocean acidification and
25 biodiversity, specifically focussing on how best to support Member States in evaluating the
26 impact of ocean acidification and other stressors on marine biodiversity, taking into
27 account traditional knowledge and working with indigenous peoples and local
28 communities to co-design the science needed for locally-relevant solutions (IAEA, 2025).

29

30 Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing

31 *Target 9: Manage wild species sustainably to benefit people*

32 PROGRESS OVERVIEW

Progress towards the sustainable use of wild species remains limited and uneven. Many Parties have addressed the broad scope of target 9 in their national targets, although elements specifically relating to indigenous peoples and local communities IPLCs and people in vulnerable situations are less well covered. There are no quantitative elements within target 9. It is difficult to ascertain collective

trends in headline indicators for the target, due to gaps and variability in data and methodological issues. Reported progress in policy implementation through the binary indicator, and self-assessed progress for national targets, were relatively low. Analysis of all submitted indicators showed more negative trends compared to positive ones. Reported challenges in implementation include finance, perverse subsidies, weak enforcement and poorly developed monitoring systems.

1
2 **Target 9 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets**
3 **Target text:** *Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing*
4 *social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations*
5 *and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based*
6 *activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging*
7 *customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.*

8
9 *Table 19 (II.B.9-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 9 and how they are addressed in national targets.²⁹ The box on the right*
10 *indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.*

Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social benefits for people	67
Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing economic benefits for people	65
Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing environmental benefits for people	80
Sustainable management and use of wild species provides benefits for people in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity	38
Ensure benefits to people through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity	65
Protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities	47
On average, 61 per cent of these elements have been addressed to some extent by Parties in their national targets	

11

Key					
% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100

12

²⁹ The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026a) and will be updated for the seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

1 A large majority of Parties have submitted national targets that address elements of Target
 2 9 related to environmental (80 per cent of Parties), social (67 per cent of Parties) and
 3 economic (65 per cent of Parties) benefits from sustainable management and use of
 4 biodiversity. A large majority of Parties (65 per cent) have also set national targets ensuring
 5 benefits to people through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services
 6 that enhance biodiversity. Fewer than half of Parties (47 per cent) have national targets to
 7 protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local
 8 communities, and fewer still (38 per cent) address the element in Target 9 relating to
 9 benefits for people in vulnerable situations and those most dependant on biodiversity.

10 Many Parties have addressed the broad scope of target 8, though elements specifically
 11 relating to indigenous peoples and local communities and people in vulnerable situations
 12 are less well covered in national targets. There are no quantitative elements within the
 13 target.

14

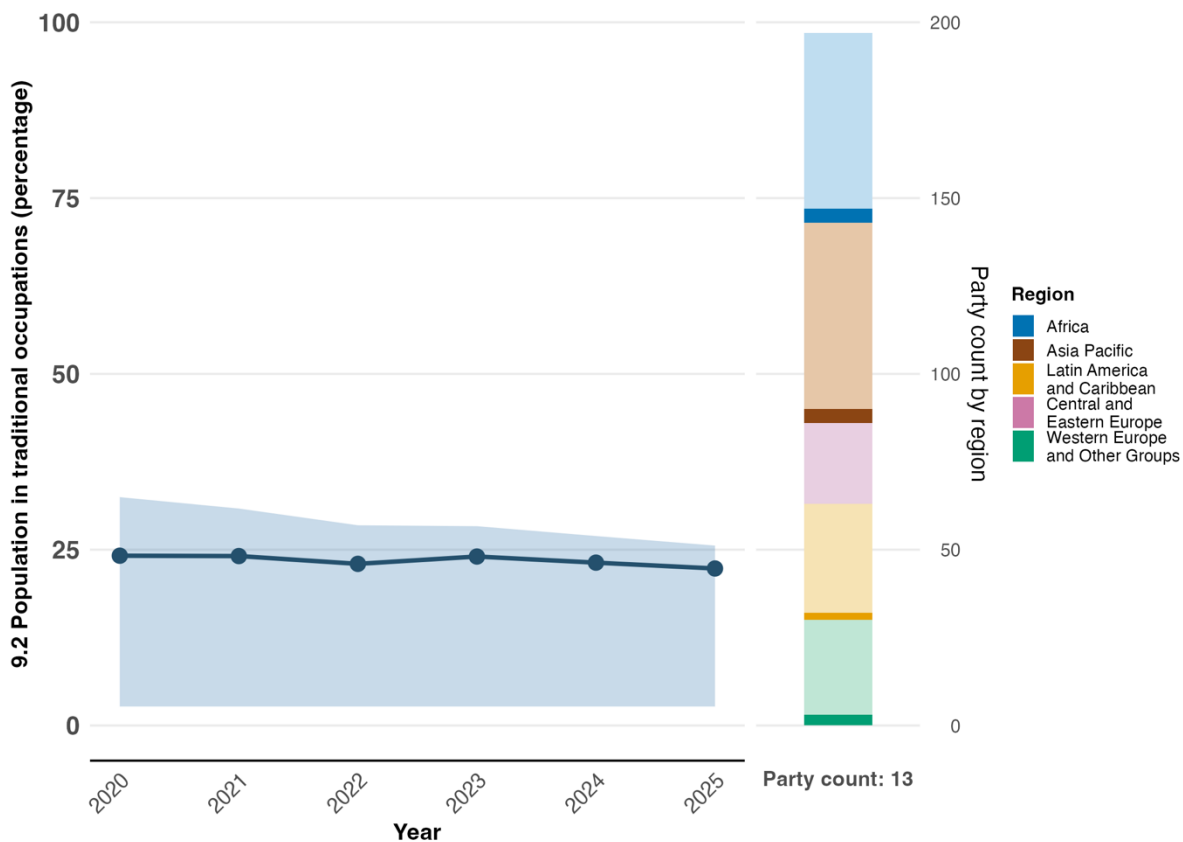
15 **Indicators of progress**

16 *Table 20 (II.B.9-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 9. The colour coding for indicator data use and all*
 17 *quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved*
 18 *across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range,*
 19 *yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of*
 20 *Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent, yellow to values*
 21 *between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent). Colours for the headline indicator trends are*
 22 *based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed*
 23 *progress, red when progress is insufficient; and black when progress cannot be assessed).*

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Headline indicator 9.1: Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species	10% of Parties		Benefits reported include too many different types to meaningfully aggregate	
Headline indicator 9.2: Percentage of the population in traditional occupations	19% of Parties 13% reported “not relevant”		Overall average: 27% (0-80%) Trend declining over time	
Binary indicator 9.b: Number or countries with policies to manage the use of wild species sustainably, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by	127 Parties	NA	44% of Parties scored high on progress (score 4/5)	

indigenous peoples and local communities				
All quantitative indicators combined	32 Parties, 25%		28% positive trends 22% negative trends	

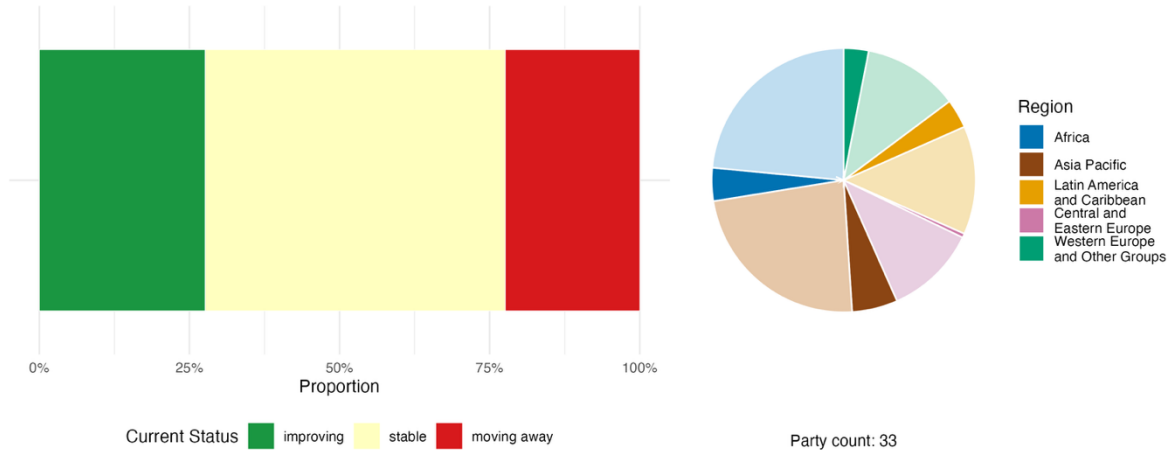
1
2 Reporting on headline indicator 9.1 was limited and lacked standardization, largely due to
3 the incomplete methodological guidance available to Parties. The 10 per cent of Parties
4 who submitted information for the indicator included many different types of benefits (for
5 example income, employment, food, export value and others). While these are not directly
6 comparable and could not be aggregated into a single trend, individual trend analysis
7 showed more declines than increases in benefits. About half of Parties reported that they
8 do not currently monitor benefits derived from sustainable use, pointing to both
9 methodological and data challenges. With regard to headline indicator 9.2 (percentage of
10 the population in traditional occupations), several Parties noted challenges in identifying
11 traditional occupations, pointing out that these are highly location-specific. Over one in ten
12 Parties stated that this indicator was not relevant to national circumstances. The
13 percentage of people in traditional occupations was highly variable among the 19 per cent
14 of Parties who submitted data, with little change over the reporting period 2020 – 2025 (



1
2 Figure 37).

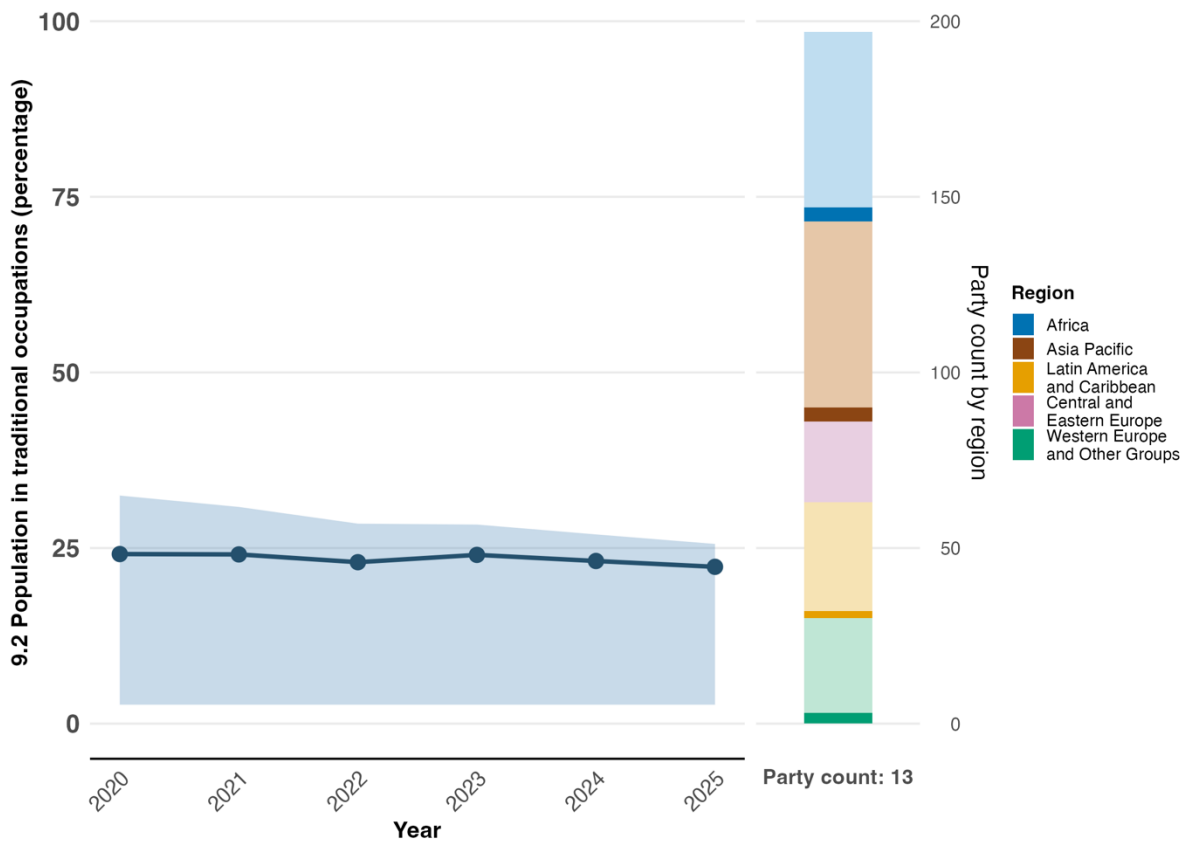
3 On policy implementation, binary indicator 9b, many Parties report having taken significant
4 steps towards implementing policies on the sustainable use of wild species, with almost
5 half stating that legal instruments or administrative measures are fully in place (Figure 38).
6 Additionally, about three quarters of Parties report having measures at least partially in
7 place to protect and encourage the customary sustainable use of biodiversity by
8 indigenous people and local communities. Indeed, of those national indicators aligned
9 with elements of the target, most were associated with customary sustainable use.
10 Therefore, while more effort is required on monitoring methods, Parties are reporting
11 progress in improving the enabling environment to support the sustainable use of wild
12 species (

Trend Summary: T09



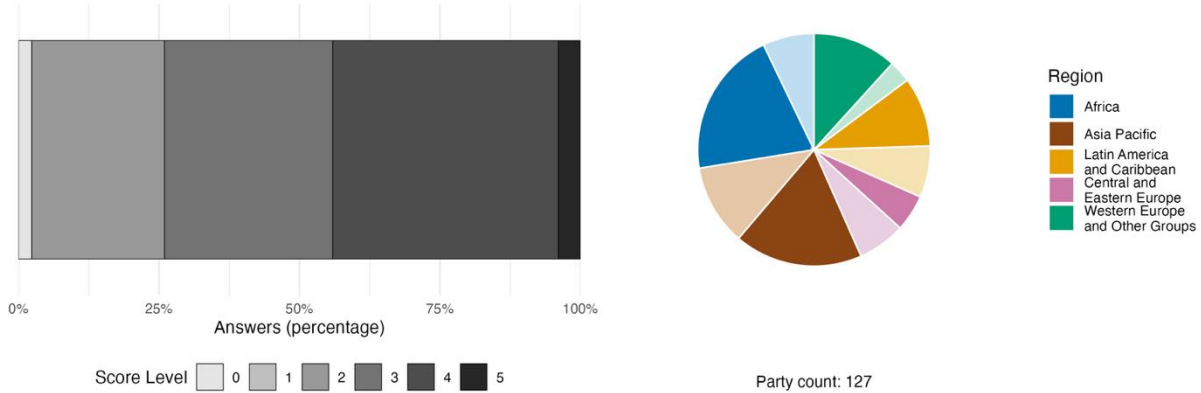
1
2 Figure 39).

3



4
5 Figure 37 (II.B.9-HEADLINE): Headline indicator 9.2, percentage of the population in traditional occupations. Indicator
6 values show the overall average and interquartile range across Party submissions each year. The right bar chart shows
7 the distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 2, by region.

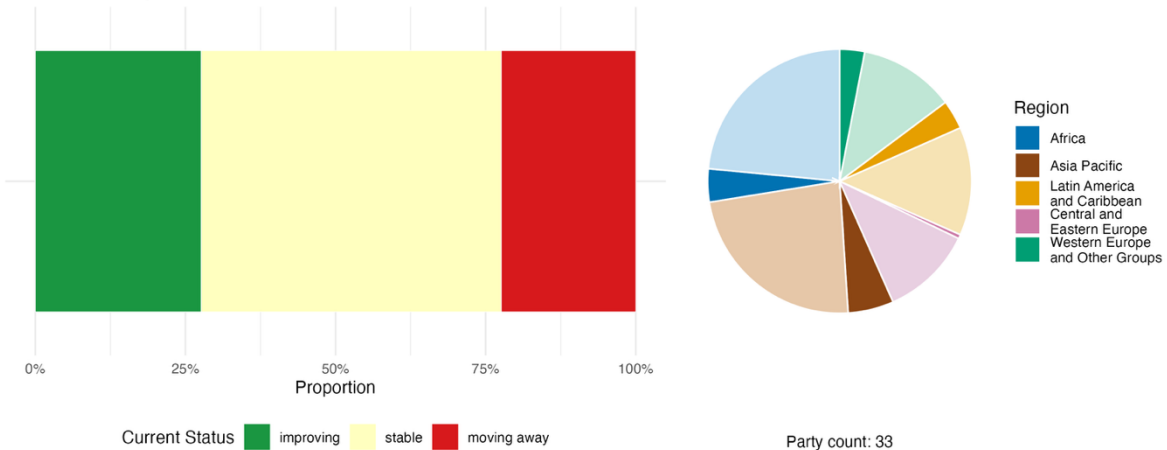
Binary indicator 9.b



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8

Figure 38 (II.B.9-BINARY): Binary indicator 9.b, the number of countries with policies to manage the use of wild species sustainably, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities. The bar widths show the percentage of Parties in each score category, with higher numbers indicating a greater level of progress, based on responses to the questions included in the indicator.³⁰ The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties providing responses to all questions, by region.

Trend Summary: T09



9
10
11
12
13

Figure 39 (II.B.9-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 9 that suggest improving, stable and negative trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for two headline indicators from 23 Parties, one component and one complementary and 36 national indicators from a total of 16 Parties. The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 9, by region.

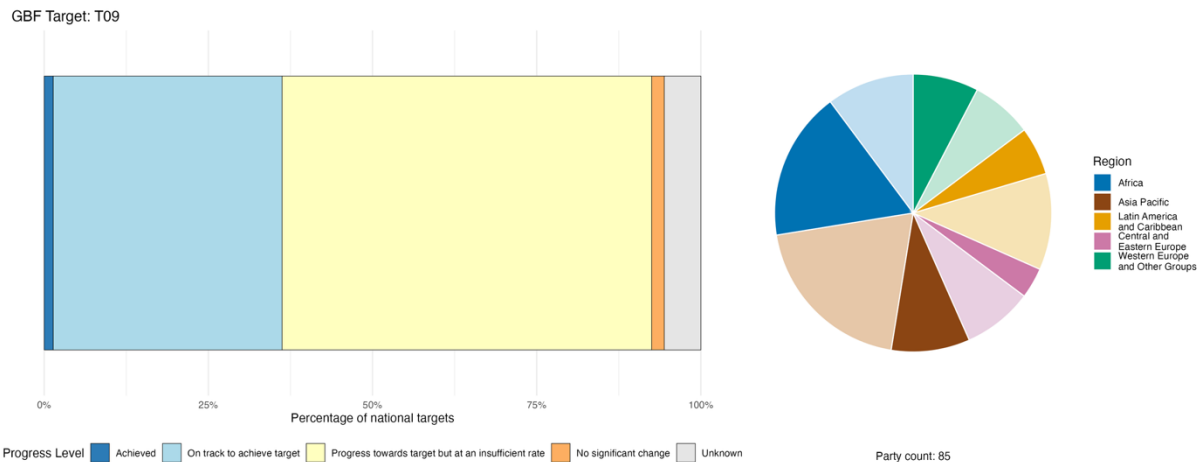
14

15 Self-assessment of progress

16 Based on self-assessment by Parties in national reports, only 35 per cent
17 of national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target 9 are on track for achievement,
18 with a much higher number (58 per cent) showing no significant change or insufficient

³⁰ The methodology for calculating the score levels for each binary indicator, as well as the questions included for each indicator, are provided in (CBD, 2024a).

1 progress, and only a very few (1 per cent accounted for by just
2 two national targets) reported as already achieved.



3
4 *Figure 40 (II.B.9-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target*
5 *9. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress,*
6 *regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region*
7 *reporting in time for consideration in the global report.*

8 Actions, successes and challenges

9 Summary of actions in support of Target 9

10 The type of action most universally reported in support of Target 9 is legal regulation. This
11 includes regulation of quota systems, closed seasons and licensing for extraction or
12 harvesting of wild species, as well as implementation of trade controls on relevant species
13 through CITES, and species protection legislation. Many Parties report various models of
14 community-based natural resource management as their primary vehicle for sustainable
15 use of wild species. These models help to deliver social and rights-related outcomes along
16 with conservation benefits. Action to promote sustainable fisheries management is also
17 reported by many Parties as a contribution towards Target 9. A number of Parties also
18 report positive incentives for sustainable management of wild species, for example through
19 sharing of revenues from trophy hunting with communities to support local livelihoods, or
20 payment to farmers to maintain wildlife corridors.

21

22 Examples of success and progress in implementation

23 Box 24 (II.B.9-SUCCESSSES)

The following case studies are being considered, and will be submitted separately for review to the relevant Parties:

Kenya: Wildlife Lease Program and Community Conservancy Model Linking Pastoralist Livelihoods to Wild Species Conservation

India: Community-led Non-timber Forest Products (NTFPs) Sustainable Utilization and Traditional Knowledge Conservation for Equitable Biodiversity Benefits

1

2 *Challenges*

3 Multiple Parties identify weak enforcement as a barrier to implementation of Target 9. Many
4 report that laws and regulations exist on paper but are poorly enforced due to limited
5 institutional capacity, insufficient personnel, and fragmented mandates across agencies.
6 Insufficient financing is also identified as a challenge, along with limited data on wild
7 species to support sustainable management programmes. Most parties lack reliable
8 baseline data on species populations, harvest levels, and ecological thresholds. Parties
9 also report absence of systematic monitoring systems to assess sustainability and
10 measure socio-economic benefits from wild species use. Limited progress in sharing of
11 benefits with indigenous peoples and local communities is also highlighted by some
12 Parties as a barrier to sustainable management and use of wild species. Additionally, a few
13 Parties report loss of traditional knowledge due to lack of intergenerational transfer, poor
14 documentation, and inadequate integration into formal governance frameworks. Perverse
15 subsidies are also highlighted in some national reports as a continuing challenge in the
16 promotion of sustainable management and use.

17

18 *Contributions from actions other than national governments*

19 *Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool*

20 Of 180 substantive commitments submitted by actors other than national governments,
21 only one is primarily associated with Target 9. This is from the Danish 92 Group, a civil
22 society network composed of a wide range of non-governmental organizations based in
23 Denmark but operating in many countries around the world. The commitment
24 encompasses contributions from multiple members of the network and includes
25 promotion of sustainable fisheries, timber and non-timber forest product harvesting in
26 Denmark, Madagascar, Uganda and Greenland, as well as documentation of customary
27 sustainable use practices of indigenous peoples across 31 countries.

28

29 *Contributions integrated in national reports*

30 Sectoral actors such as fishers, hunters, pastoralists, collectors of non-timber forest
31 products and wildlife ranchers are mentioned by many Parties as contributing to
32 implementation of Target 9. National approaches to sustainable harvesting of wild species
33 often requires the involvement of such groups in co-management, regulated harvest and

1 value-chain participation, among other roles. Indigenous peoples and local communities
2 often contribute to implementation through community resource boards, customary
3 governance systems and formal co-management agreements. The scientific community,
4 sectoral actors, non-governmental organizations and citizens all contribute to the
5 monitoring and knowledge needs for Target 9, for example through stock assessments,
6 surveys or inventories of targeted species.

7

8 Examples of linkages with other agreements, organizations and processes

9 The CITES and Livelihoods programme aims to demonstrate how well-regulated wildlife
10 trade can support the sustainable use of wild species, while enhancing the well-being of
11 indigenous peoples and local communities, thus directly contributing to Target 9. Case
12 studies across multiple regions provide examples of sustainable wildlife management
13 generating income, jobs and social investments, incentivizing conservation, reducing
14 poaching, and promoting sustainable use (see Box 25) (CITES, 2025, n.d.).

15

16 *Box 25 (II.B.9-MEA): Developing value for the sustainable trade and production of queen conch in the Eastern Caribbean*

The following case study will be considered and submitted directly for review to the relevant national focal point and MEA secretariat:

Grenada: Blue BioTrade in Grenada: developing value for the sustainable trade and production of queen conch in the Eastern Caribbean

17

18 *Target 10: Enhance biodiversity and sustainability in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and*
19 *forestry*

20 PROGRESS OVERVIEW

National targets generally cover the scope of Target 10, and some improvements are evident in the trends in the headline indicators and in a quarter of all indicators. Overall there is good coverage across the scope of Target 10 within national targets submitted by Parties. There are no specific quantitative elements included in Target 10. Collective progress towards all elements of the target has been limited. Some slight improvements are noted in coverage of forest certification and fish stocks within biological sustainable levels. Improving trends are reported, but Parties acknowledge in their self-assessments that progress is not on track for over half of national targets related to target 10. No assessment can be made on sustainable aquaculture. Challenges remain significant, including lack of incentives

and persistence of harmful subsidies, weak enforcement, capacities of local communities and increasing external pressures including climate change.

1

2 **Target 10 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets**

3 **Target text:** *Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed*
 4 *sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial*
 5 *increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification,*
 6 *agroecological and other innovative approaches, contributing to the resilience and long-term*
 7 *efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and*
 8 *restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem*
 9 *functions and services.*

10

11 *Table 21 (II.B.10-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 10 and how they are addressed in national targets.³¹ The box on the right*
 12 *indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.*

Ensure that areas under agriculture are managed sustainably	81
Ensure that areas under aquaculture are managed sustainably	52
Ensure that areas under fisheries are managed sustainably	70
Ensure that areas under forestry are managed sustainably	72
Ensure a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches	61
Ensure that sustainable management of productive sectors contributes to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems	51
Ensure that sustainable management of productive sectors contributes to food security	46
Ensure that sustainable management of productive sectors contributes to conserving and restoring biodiversity	56
Ensure that sustainable management of productive sectors contributes to maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services	51
On average, 60 per cent of these elements have been addressed to some extent by Parties in their national targets	

13

Key					
% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100

³¹ The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026a) and will be updated for the seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

1

2 A large majority of Parties have submitted national targets that address sustainable
 3 agriculture (81 per cent), forestry (72 per cent) and fisheries (70 per cent). Fewer parties (51
 4 per cent) address sustainable aquaculture. A majority of Parties (61 per cent) have also
 5 submitted targets that address a substantial increase in the application of biodiversity-
 6 friendly practices. Around half of Parties have addressed elements of the target relating to
 7 the contribution of productive sectors to conserving biodiversity (56 per cent), nature’s
 8 contribution to people (51 per cent), resilience and long-term efficiency in the productive
 9 sector (51 per cent) and food security (46 per cent). Overall there is good coverage across
 10 the scope of Target 10 within national targets submitted. There are no specific quantitative
 11 elements included in Target 10, but there is a commitment to a substantial increase in
 12 application of biodiversity-friendly practices.

13

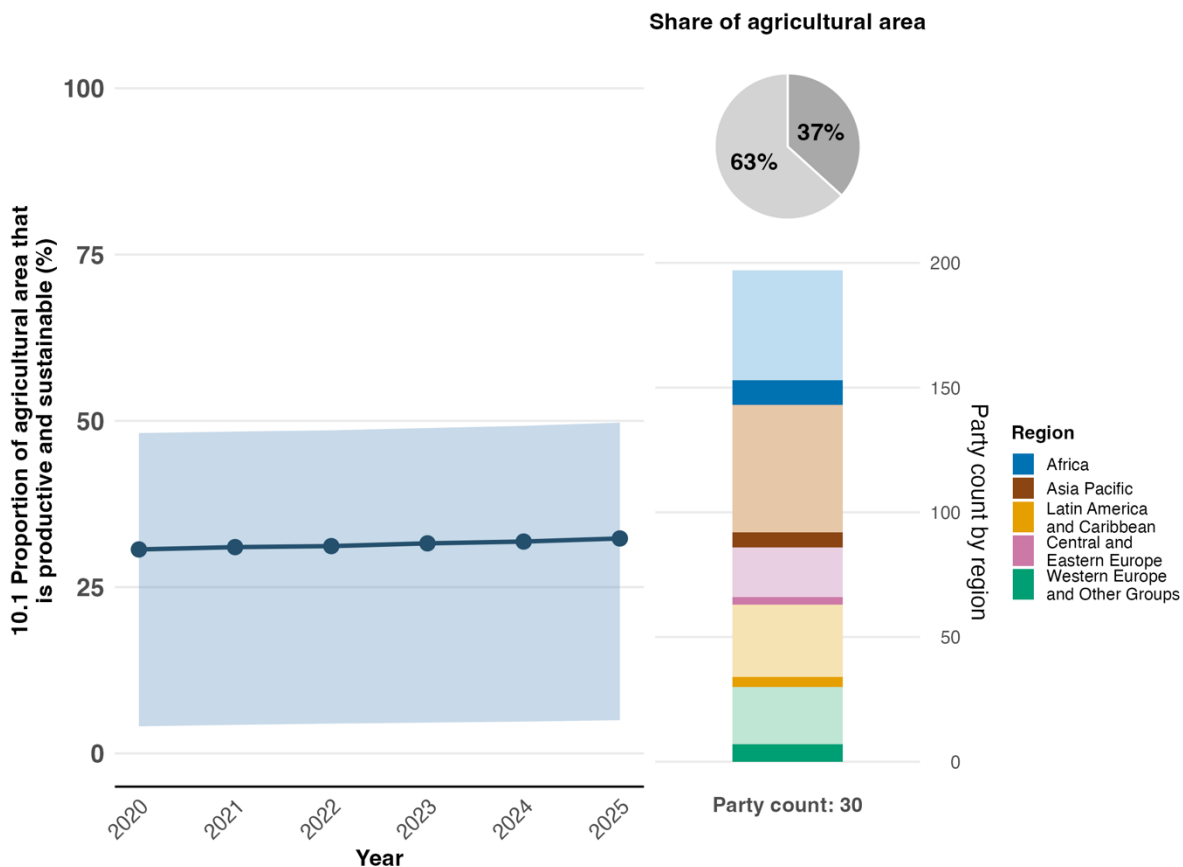
14 **Indicators of progress**

15 *Table 22 (II.B.10-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 10. The colour coding for indicator data use and all*
 16 *quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved*
 17 *across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range,*
 18 *yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of*
 19 *Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent, yellow to values*
 20 *between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent). Colours for the headline indicator trends are*
 21 *based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed*
 22 *progress, red when progress is insufficient; and black when progress cannot be assessed).*

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Headline indicator 10.1: Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	31% of Parties		Overall half of Parties have less than 13% productive and sustainable Increasing trend over time	
Headline indicator 10.2: Progress towards sustainable forest management	50% of Parties		Trends across all sub-indicators overall stable	
All quantitative indicators combined	74 Parties, 57%		24% positive trends 12% negative trends	
Notes	Submissions include indicator data on specific farm types, agricultural methods, forest types, certification programmes and management regimes. Parties used both methodologies for 10.1 and different sub-indicators for 10.2.			

1
 2 More Parties were able to report on the headline indicator related to forests than that
 3 related to agriculture. One reason pointed out by Parties is the incomplete methodological
 4 guidance for headline indicator 10.1 (proportion of agricultural area under productive and
 5 sustainable agriculture), and the reliance on the proxy approach suggested by the Food
 6 and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), which six Parties used. Another
 7 likely reason is that headline indicator 10.2 (progress towards sustainable forest
 8 management) contains five sub-indicators, and many Parties were able to report on at least
 9 one of the sub-indicators. In both cases, several Parties noted the difficulty of integrating
 10 data from different government agencies to report on the indicators, and the need to
 11 harmonize national reporting to align submissions to both the Framework and the
 12 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

13
 14 For those Parties who reported a percentage value for headline indicator 10.1, the overall
 15 average share of agricultural lands reported on that is productive and sustainable was
 16 about 29 per cent, ranging from 0 to 100 per cent



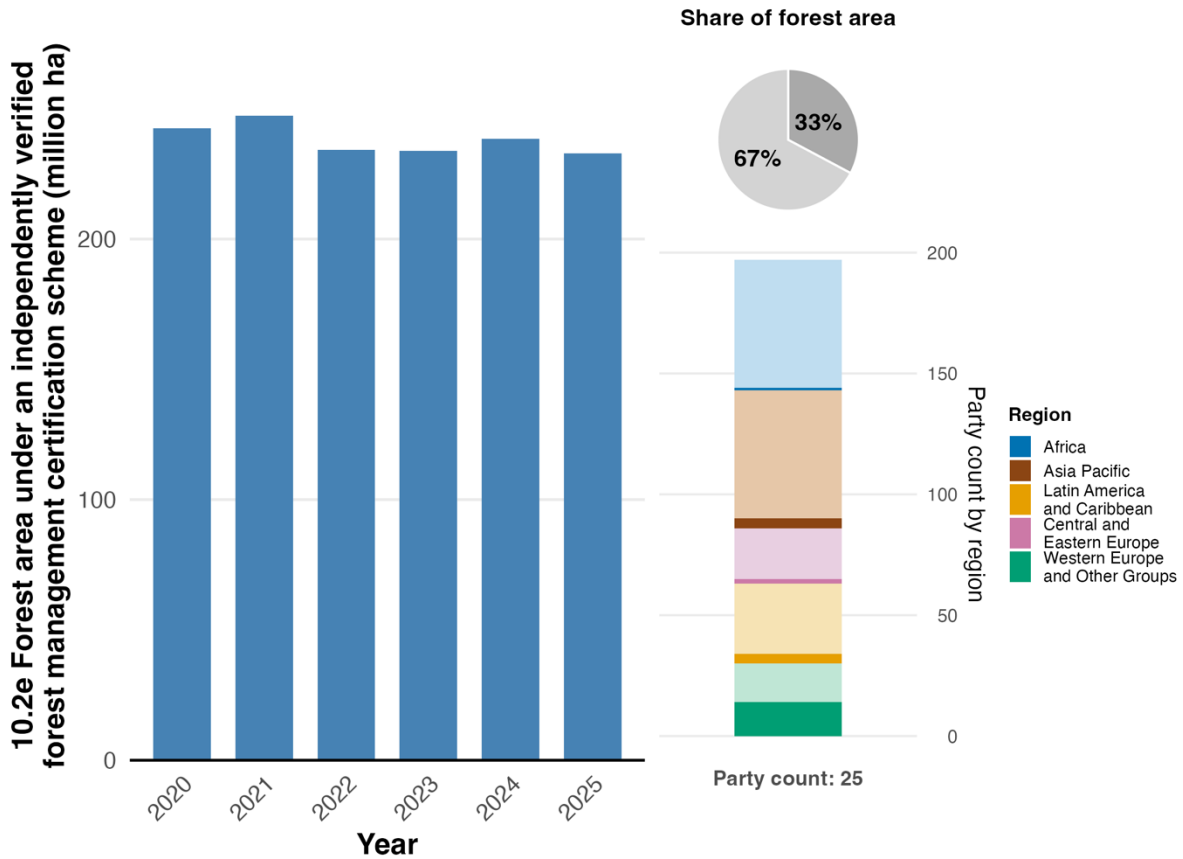
17
 18 *Figure 41*). Six Parties submitted a proxy score as suggested by FAO (which combines key

1 economic, social and environmental indicators into a value between 0 and 5), this
2 averaged 2.7, ranging between 0.1 and 4. Data from the FAO for 186 Parties using the proxy
3 methodology averaged 3.3, suggesting moderate collective progress, and displayed a
4 slowly improving trend since 2015 (FAO, 2026). Data reported by Parties also showed a
5 slow positive trend, corroborating that of the FAO.

6
7 For headline indicator 10.2, only five Parties submitted an overall figure representing a
8 percentage of forests in sustainable management. For these Parties, on average 11 per
9 cent of forests were considered sustainably managed, ranging from one per cent to 36 per
10 cent.

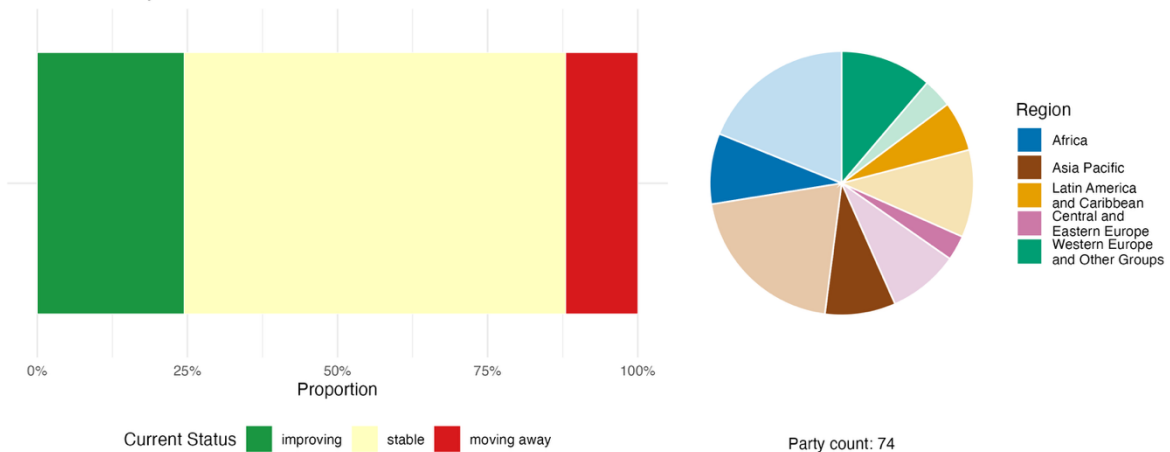
11 For Parties reporting on annual forest change, 68 per cent reported that forest area is
12 increasing. Across years and Parties, the average change in forest area was 0.1 per cent
13 and ranged from -3 to 5 per cent. FAO data for 194 Parties, suggests that forest loss has
14 slowed compared with the 1990s, yet net losses were slightly higher between 2015 and
15 2025 compared to between 2000 and 2015 as, despite progress in reducing deforestation,
16 gains in forest area from expansion were lower than before. Concurrently, both data
17 submitted by (27) Parties and the FAO (representing 187 Parties) showed an increase in
18 above-ground biomass between 2020 and 2025.

19 On sub-indicators related to forest management, Parties reporting on forest area within
20 legally established protected areas (accounting for 30 per cent of all Parties' forest area)
21 showed no increase between 2020 and 2025 with an average of 26 per cent. However, data
22 from the FAO, submitted by 165 Parties, shows that the proportion of forest within legally
23 protected areas rose over the 15-year period between 2010 and 2025. Similarly, both Party
24 and FAO data show that about half of all forest areas were under a long-term management
25 plan by 2025. Moreover, FAO data shows that the overall forest area under an
26 independently verified forest management certification scheme has been increased by
27 15.5 per cent since 2010, highlighting that the decrease also noted in Party submissions for
28 2022-2023 (

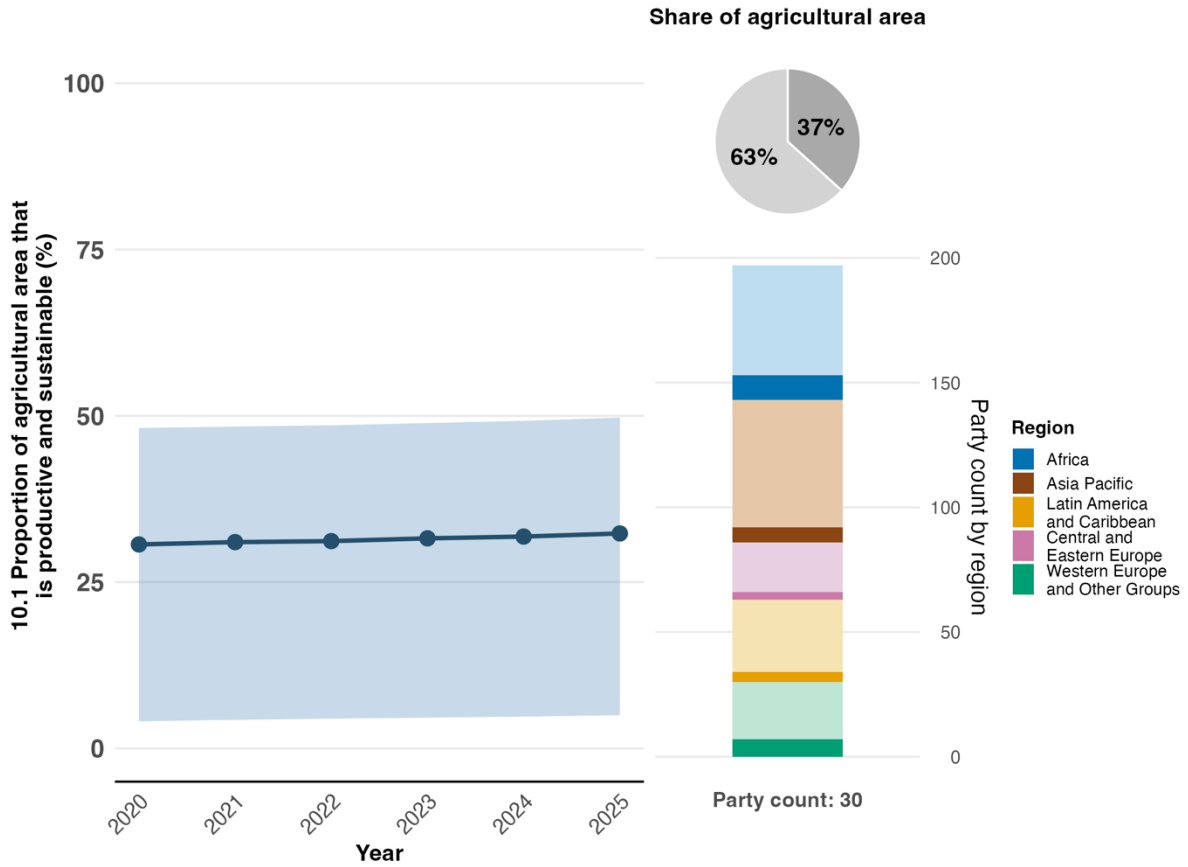


1
 2 Figure 46) was due to certificate conflict-related suspensions in Europe.
 3 Analysis of all indicators submitted by Parties, mostly relating to agriculture and forestry
 4 sectors, show more positive trends (24 per cent) than negative trends (12 per cent) (

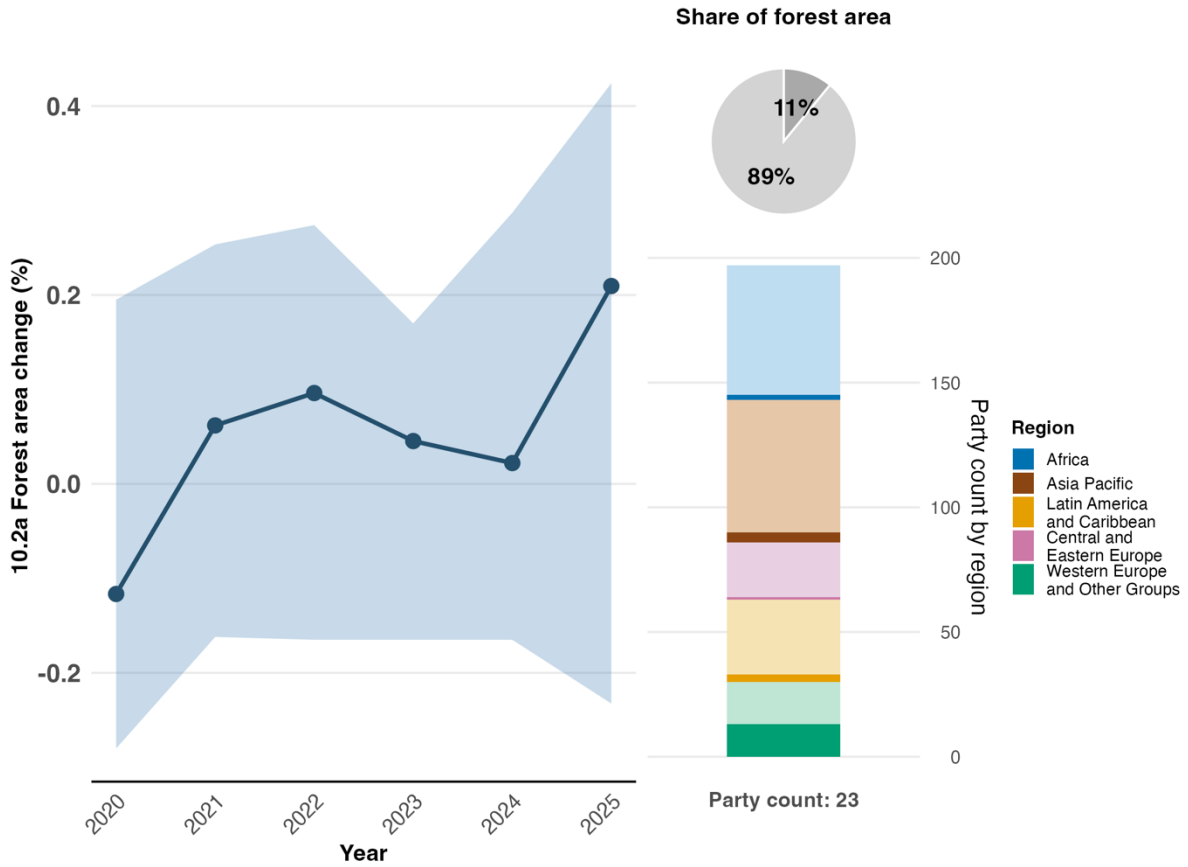
Trend Summary: T10



5
 6 Figure 47) suggesting progress towards targets at the national level. However, no
 7 quantitative information was submitted in national reports relating to sustainable
 8 aquaculture.

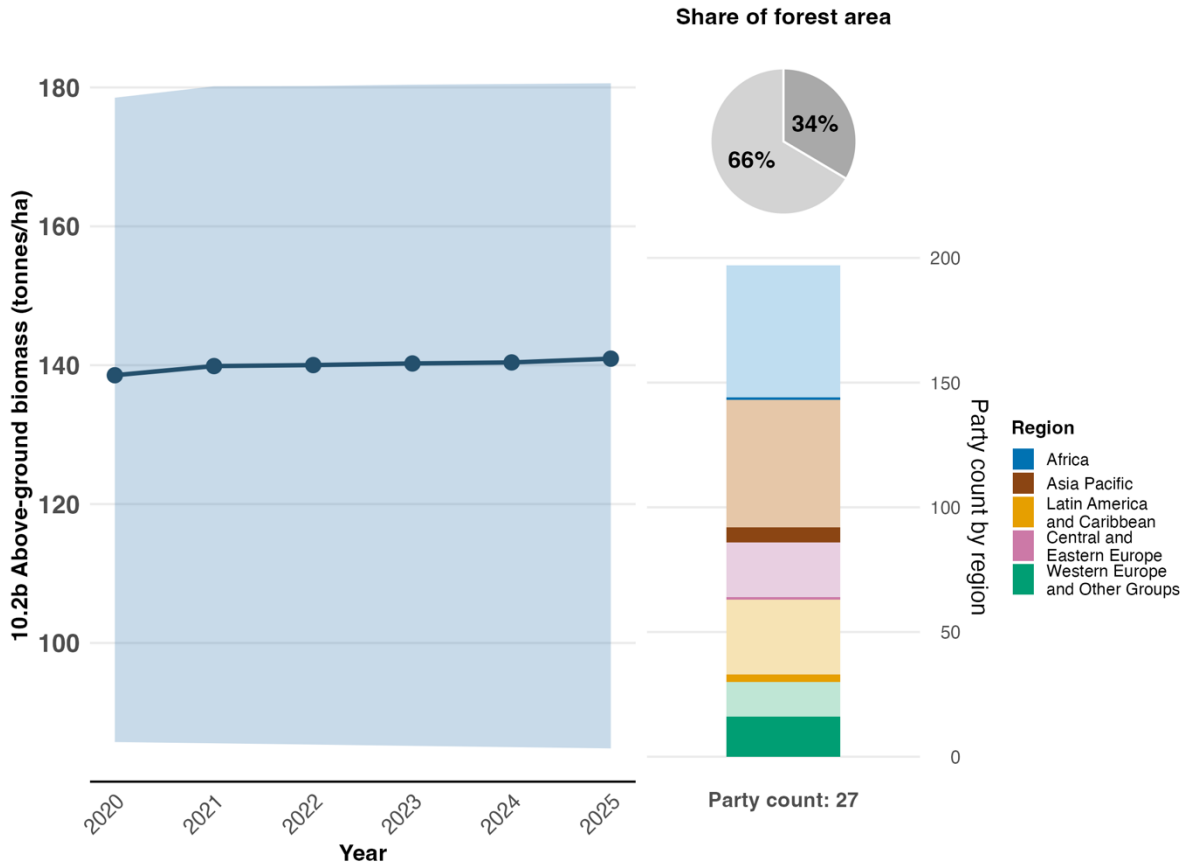


1
 2 *Figure 41 (II.B.10-HEADLINE.1): Headline indicator 10.1, proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable*
 3 *agriculture. Indicator values show the overall average and interquartile range across Party submissions each year. The*
 4 *right bar chart shows the distribution of Parties providing data, by region. The pie shows proportion of all Parties to the*
 5 *Convention's agricultural areas accounted for in the submissions.*



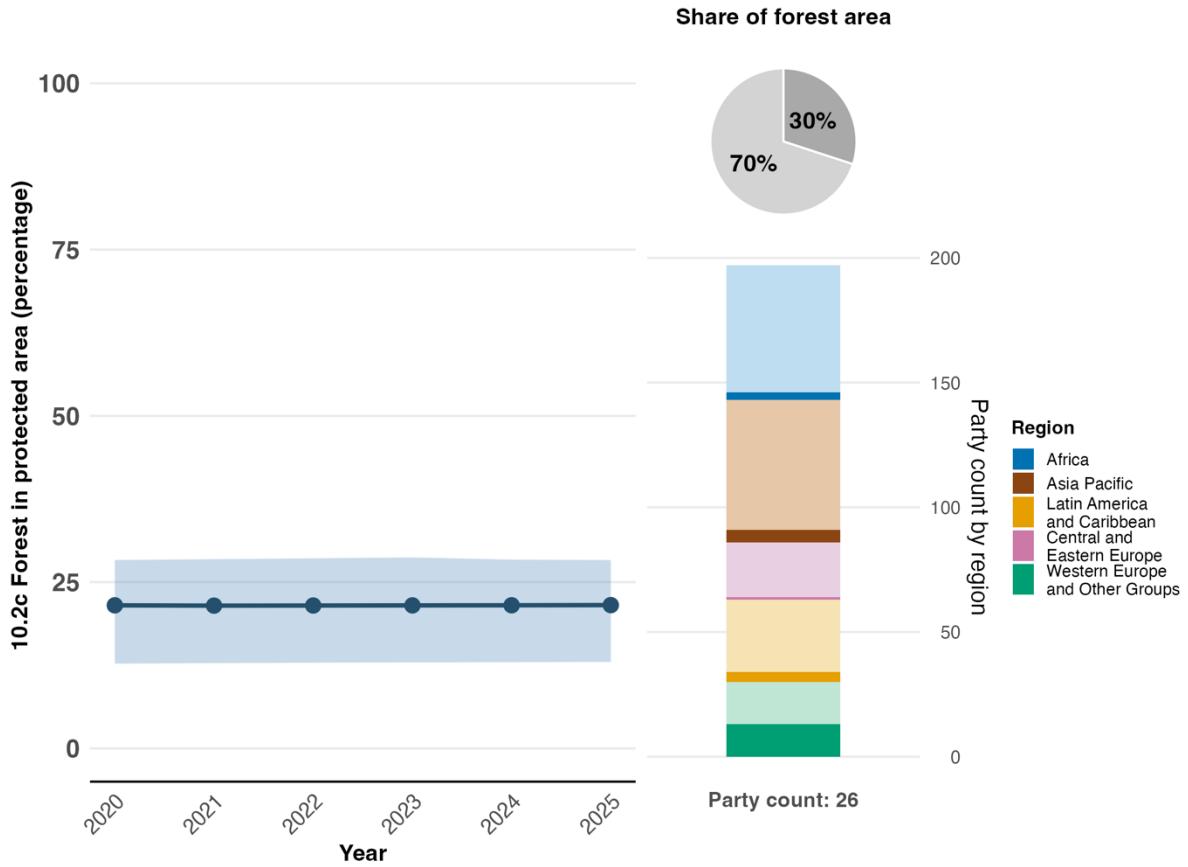
1
 2 *Figure 42 (II.B.10-HEADLINE.2a): Headline indicator 10.2, progress towards sustainable forest management, sub-*
 3 *indicator a: annual forest area rate change. Indicator values show the overall average and interquartile range across Party*
 4 *submissions each year. The right bar chart shows the distribution of Parties providing data, by region. The pie shows*
 5 *proportion of all Parties to the Convention's agricultural areas accounted for in the submissions.*

6



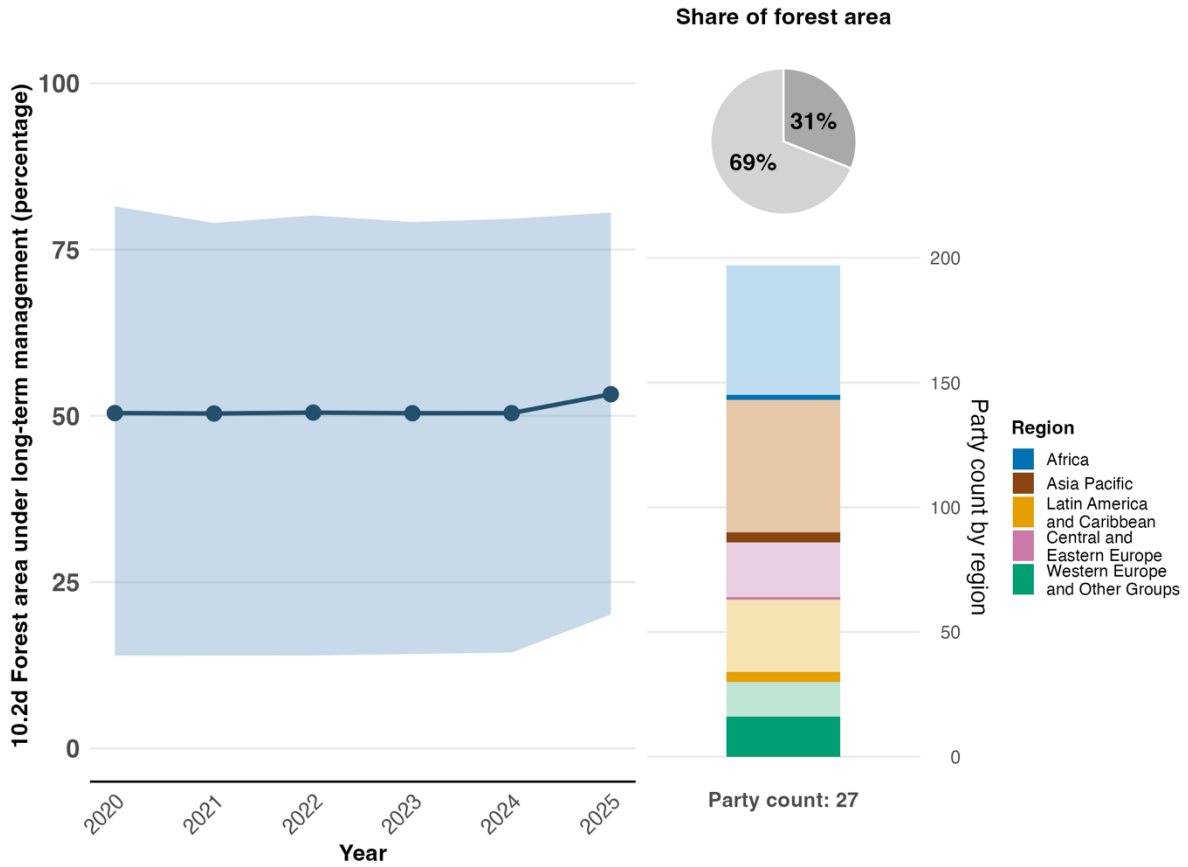
1
 2 *Figure 43 (II.B.10-HEADLINE.2b): Headline indicator 10.2, progress towards sustainable forest management, sub-*
 3 *indicator b: above-ground biomass in forest. Indicator values show the overall average and interquartile range across*
 4 *Party submissions each year. The right bar chart shows the distribution of Parties providing data, by region. The pie shows*
 5 *proportion of all Parties to the Convention's agricultural areas accounted for in the submissions.*

6



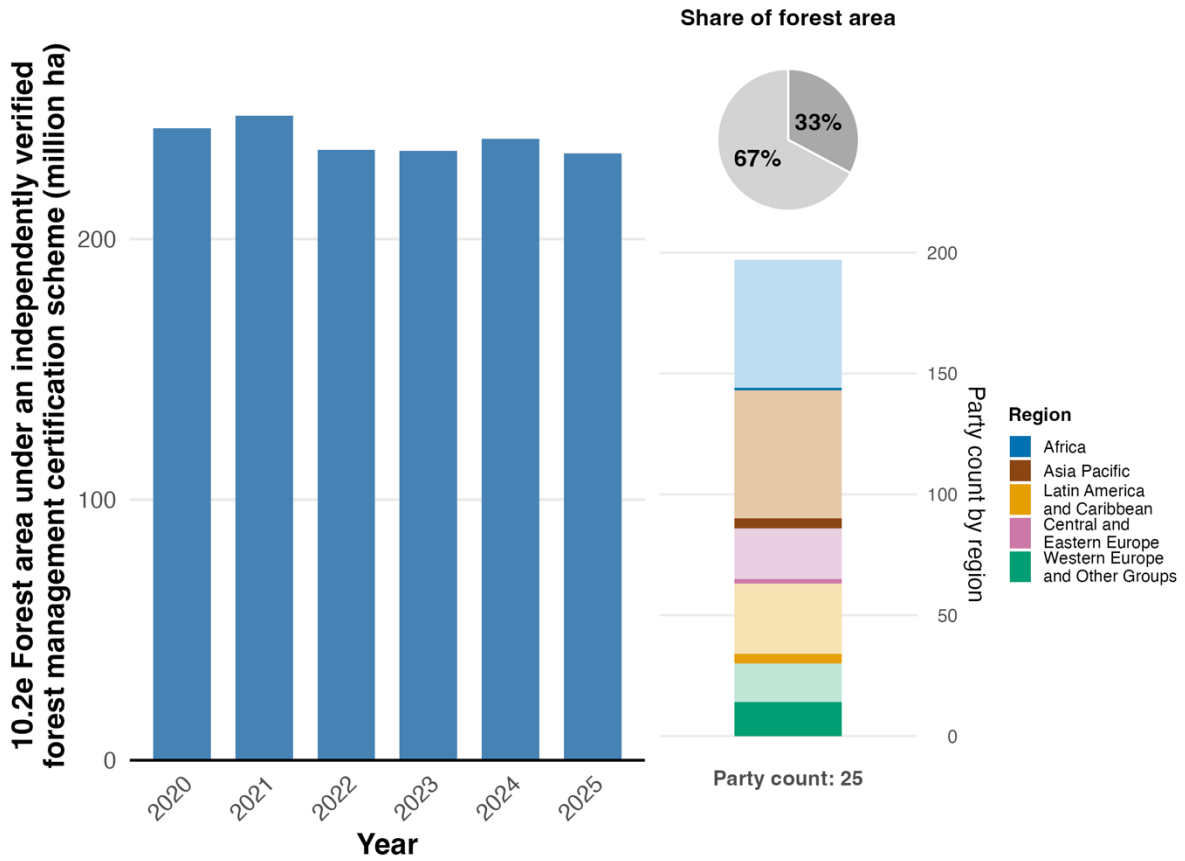
1
 2 *Figure 44 (II.B.10-HEADLINE.2c): Headline indicator 10.2, progress towards sustainable forest management, sub-*
 3 *indicator c: proportion of forest area within legally established protected areas. Indicator values show the overall average*
 4 *and interquartile range across Party submissions each year. The right bar chart shows the distribution of Parties providing*
 5 *data, by region. The pie shows proportion of all Parties to the Convention’s agricultural areas accounted for in the*
 6 *submissions.*

7



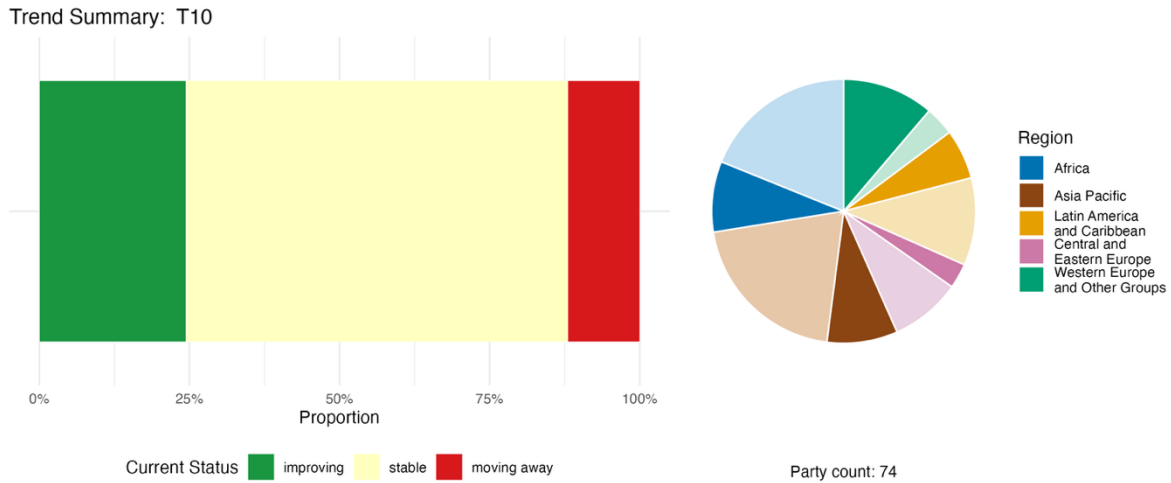
1
2 *Figure 45 (II.B.10-HEADLINE.2d): Headline indicator 10.2, progress towards sustainable forest management, sub-*
3 *indicator d: proportion of forest area under a long-term forest management plan. Indicator values show the overall*
4 *average and interquartile range across Party submissions each year. The right bar chart shows the distribution of Parties*
5 *providing data, by region. The pie shows proportion of all Parties to the Convention's agricultural areas accounted for in*
6 *the submissions.*

7



1
2 *Figure 46 (II.B.10-HEADLINE.2e): Headline indicator 10.2, progress towards sustainable forest management, sub-*
3 *indicator e: forest area under an independently verified forest management certification scheme. Indicator values show*
4 *the cumulative amount of area reported by Parties year on year. The right bar chart shows the distribution of Parties*
5 *providing data, by region. The pie shows proportion of all Parties to the Convention's agricultural areas accounted for in*
6 *the submissions.*

7



8
9 *Figure 47 (II.B.10-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 10 that suggest improving, stable and negative*
10 *trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for two headline indicators*

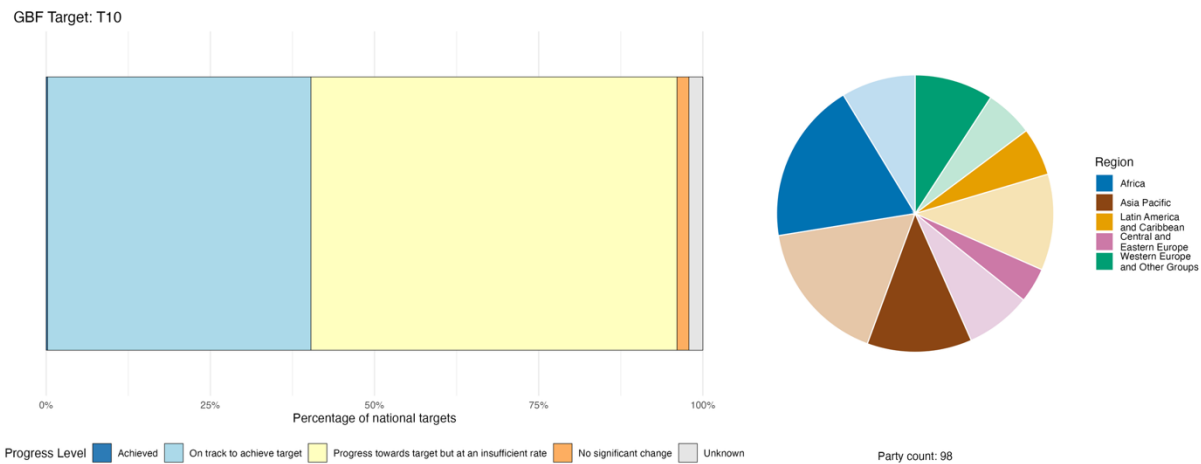
1 from 63 Parties, three component, five complementary and 94 national indicators from a total of 30 Parties. The pie chart
2 shows the distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 10, by region.

3

4 Self-assessment of progress

5 Progress towards around two fifths (40 per cent) of national targets related to Target 10 has
6 been self-assessed by Parties as on track or achieved, leaving over half (57 per cent)
7 assessed as progress towards the target at an insufficient rate.

8



9
10 *Figure 48 (II.B.10-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to*
11 *Target 10. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress,*
12 *regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region*
13 *reporting in time for consideration in the global report.*

14 Actions, successes and challenges

15 Summary of actions in support of Target 10

16 Establishment or strengthening of fisheries management frameworks is the type of action
17 most commonly reported across the four production sectors addressed by Target 10.

18 Specific measures include fishery licensing systems, catch quotas, seasonal closures,
19 vessel monitoring systems and bycatch mitigation measures. Actions to support
20 sustainable forest management are also widely reported, and include mandatory
21 management plans for commercial forestry, certification schemes, reforestation
22 programmes and community forestry. In the agricultural sector, many Parties report actions
23 to promote agroecology, agroforestry and silvo-pastoral systems, genetic
24 resource conservation and seed banking; conservation agriculture, organic farming,
25 integrated pest management and other biodiversity-friendly farming approaches; along
26 with farmer training and extension. Actions also related to food security and nutrition, and
27 the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators and soil biodiversity. Actions to
28 support sustainability in aquaculture are included less frequently in national reports.

1

2 *Examples of success and progress in implementation*

3 *Box 26 (II.B.10-SUCCESES): Examples of success and progress in implementation of Target10*

The following case studies are under consideration, and will be sent separately for review by the relevant Parties:

Malaysia: Cross-sector integrated sustainability led by legislation, mandatory jurisdictional certification and indigenous customary practice

Mongolia: Livestock head tax for rangeland biodiversity

4

5 *Challenges*

6 A number of Parties acknowledge in their national reports that harmful subsidies persist
7 alongside sustainability programmes, a significant barrier to implementation of Target 10. A
8 few Parties report that the current economic incentive structures, including subsidies and
9 market pricing, do not always support the transition to biodiversity-friendly production
10 practices. This suggests some dependency on progress towards Target 18. Parties lack the
11 budget to scale up sustainable practices, monitor compliance, or support communities in
12 transitioning away from harmful methods. Weak enforcement capacity and governance
13 gaps continue to undermine the sustainable management of fisheries and forests in
14 several Parties. Many parties report that monitoring systems for sustainable production
15 initiatives are nascent, project-based or under development. Several Parties note that even
16 where extensive policy frameworks have been in place, positive outcomes in terms of
17 improved condition of habitats and species populations are not always evident.
18 Smallholder and community capacity constraints are mentioned as barriers to
19 participation in certification schemes and agroecology incentives. The impacts of drivers
20 such as climate change and invasive alien species on productivity are highlighted as
21 challenges to sustainable production efforts in the context of Target 10.

22

23 **Contributions from actors other than national governments**

24 *Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool*

25 Of 180 substantive commitments from actors other than national governments, nine are
26 associated primarily with Target 10. Four of the submissions are from non-governmental
27 organizations, three from business or industry, one from a research organization and one
28 from a United Nations organization. The commitments focus largely on integrating
29 biodiversity into sustainable policies for agriculture, fisheries and forestry, and into

1 corporate value chains. The geographical coverage of the commitments spans Europe,
2 Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean.

3

4 *Box 27 (II.B.10-NSA): OroVerde BioFinCas: Promoting biodiversity-friendly, climate-resilient agriculture in Mexico,*
5 *Guatemala and the Dominican Republic*

The following case study is under consideration and will be submitted directly for review to the relevant stakeholder and national focal points

OroVerde BioFinCas: biodiversity-friendly practices in coffee, banana and cocoa sectors. Biodiversity-friendly, climate-resilient agriculture should become the new standard – with fair risk and profit distribution along the entire value chain. To this end, the project is working with umbrella organizations, financial institutions, insurance companies, politicians, and other stakeholders in Mexico, Guatemala, and the Dominican Republic to develop scalable risk finance solutions, strengthen capacities, and bring recommendations into the policy dialogue—supplemented by awareness and consumer campaigns at the EU level.

6

7 *Contributions integrated in national reports*

8 Sectoral actors such as farmers, fishers, foresters, pastoralists and aquaculture operators
9 are the groups most reported by Parties as contributing to implementation of Target 10.
10 These actors as well as indigenous peoples and local communities and subnational
11 governments often hold formal or legally recognized authority over natural resources, and
12 will thus have important roles in ensuring that productive areas are managed sustainably.
13 Business actors are consistently mentioned in national reporting on implementation of
14 Target 10 with reference to their involvement in certification schemes and supply-chain
15 governance.

16

17 *Examples of linkages with other agreements, organizations and processes*

18 The Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
19 in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in
20 Africa (UNCCD) has committed through a number of its decisions to cooperate with other
21 international bodies on promoting sustainable agricultural practices, thus contributing to
22 Target 10 of the Framework. UNCCD is working with FAO to develop guidance promoting
23 sustainable land use and responsible governance to prevent and reverse the degradation of
24 agricultural lands and soils, and on promoting sustainable and diverse cropping systems
25 and crops to improve food security and nutrition, in the context of climate change and
26 environmental degradation. Both organizations are also exploring collaboration on

1 maximizing the synergies between Target 10 and SDG indicator 15.3.1 on degraded land
2 (UNCCD, 2025, 2024a, 2024b).

3 The Stockholm Convention contributes directly to Target 10 by eliminating or restricting the
4 use of persistent organic pollutants (POPs), many of which have been widely used in
5 agriculture, aquaculture and forestry. POPs such as endosulfan, a pesticide formerly used
6 on crops including cotton and vegetables, are highly toxic to non-target species, including
7 pollinators such as bees and beneficial insects. Endosulfan has been linked to
8 neurological and reproductive effects in insects and vertebrates, contributing to pollinator
9 decline and disrupting natural pest control and crop productivity. By listing such chemicals
10 for elimination or restriction, the Stockholm Convention reduces environmental
11 contamination and supports the transition to safer, biodiversity-friendly practices (BRS
12 Secretariat, 2025).

13 The UNESCO Soil Initiative was launched in 2024, in conjunction with the Man and the
14 Biosphere (MAB) programme. It marks a significant contribution to Target 10 on ecosystem
15 functions and services. UNESCO biosphere reserves and Global Geoparks serve as testing
16 grounds for integrated soil conservation practices, in the context of sustainable land
17 management. The initiative has established a global expert group and initiated pilot actions
18 in collaboration with FAO, the European Union, and scientific unions (UNESCO, 2025b,
19 n.d.b).

20
21 *Target 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people*

22 PROGRESS OVERVIEW

National targets submitted by Parties provide good coverage across the scope of Target 11, though most Parties report that progress towards national targets is at an insufficient rate. There are no specific quantitative elements included in the target. Limited reports with consistent data for the relevant headline indicator (B.2) are insufficient to assess progress, and it can only be considered an experimental indicator at this stage. Trend analysis of all indicators reported by a third of Parties include a mix of trends, with more positive (33 per cent) than negative (15 per cent) but self-assessments indicate that Parties consider progress towards most national targets associated with Target 11 to be at an insufficient rate. Reported challenges relate to application of valuation methods for nature's contributions to people in both policy and monitoring, as well as financial and legal frameworks for implementation of nature-based solutions and management of trade-offs with other policy sectors.

23

24 *Target 11 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets*

25 **Target text:** *Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem*
26 *functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and*

1 *reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-*
 2 *based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.*

3 *Table 23 (II.B.11-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 11 and how they are addressed in national targets.³² The box on the right*
 4 *indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.*

Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services through nature-based solutions	68
Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services through ecosystem-based approaches	65
Restore, maintain and enhance regulation of air, water and climate	66
Restore, maintain and enhance soil health	62
Restore, maintain and enhance pollination	59
Restore, maintain and enhance reduction of disease risk	60
Restore, maintain and enhance protection from natural hazards and disasters	62
On average, 63 per cent of these elements have been addressed to some extent by Parties in their national targets	

5

Key					
% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100

6

7 The individual elements of Target 11 are quite evenly addressed by Parties in their national
 8 targets (see Table 23). Around two-thirds of Parties have set targets to some extent
 9 addressing restoration, maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contribution to people,
 10 including ecosystem functions and services, through nature-based solutions and
 11 ecosystem-based approaches. A similar proportion (between 59 per cent and 66 per cent)
 12 of Parties have national targets to restore, maintain and enhance soil health, pollination,
 13 reduction of disease risk and protection from natural hazards and disasters.

14 There are no specific quantitative elements included in Target 11; however, it is closely
 15 related to Targets 2 and 3, for which there are quantitative elements, as well as to Targets 8
 16 and 10.

17

³² The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026a) and will be updated for the seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

1 Indicators of progress

2 *Table 24 (II.B.11-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 11. The colour coding for indicator data use and all*
 3 *quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved*
 4 *across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range,*
 5 *yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of*
 6 *Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent, yellow to values*
 7 *between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent). Colours for the headline indicator trends are*
 8 *based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed*
 9 *progress, red when progress is insufficient; and black when progress cannot be assessed).*

	Indicator use	Indicator results	
Headline indicator B.1: Services provided by ecosystems	26% of Parties		Overall 2.5% decline between 2015-2023, where cultural services increased but regulating and provisioning services declined
All quantitative indicators combined	42 Parties, 33%		33% positive trends 15% negative trends
Notes	Many submissions were in USD (or other currency), valuing ecosystem services, which is aligned with component indicator B.CT.3 instead of headline indicator B.1		

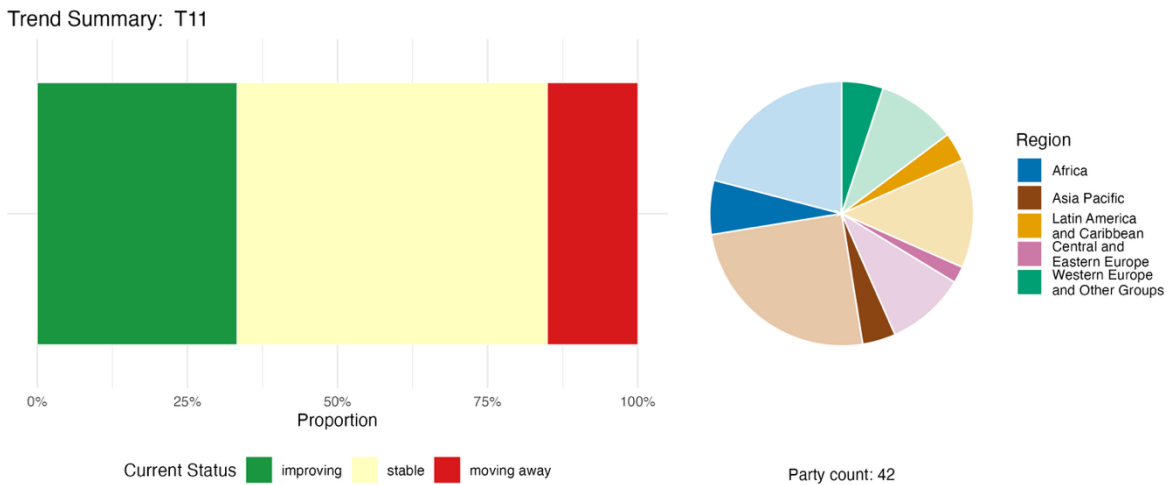
10
 11 Of those Parties who submitted data for headline indicator B.1 (services provided by
 12 ecosystems), only seven submitted the expected index of “services provided by
 13 ecosystems” for which guidance was available. Many submissions were provided as raw
 14 units (for example tonnes or cubic metres) associated with specific ecosystem services.
 15 While most Parties report adopting the UN System of Economic Environmental Accounting
 16 Ecosystem Accounting³³, many state that its implementation is still in testing and
 17 development stages, meaning that the ecosystem and ecosystem service accounts on
 18 which the indicator depends are not yet available. Of those Parties who did not report the
 19 index, many chose to report on services related to forest and carbon, as well as those
 20 related to productive sectors such as fisheries.

21 For those few Parties who did report on the index, ecosystem services on average declined
 22 between 2015 and 2023, range of years for which data was available. These Parties
 23 provided data for both the overall aggregate and the recommended disaggregations
 24 (ecosystem service categories). Overall, the index of ecosystem services declined, as did
 25 disaggregated data for provisioning and regulating services. Cultural services showed

³³ <https://seea.un.org/ecosystem-accounting/>

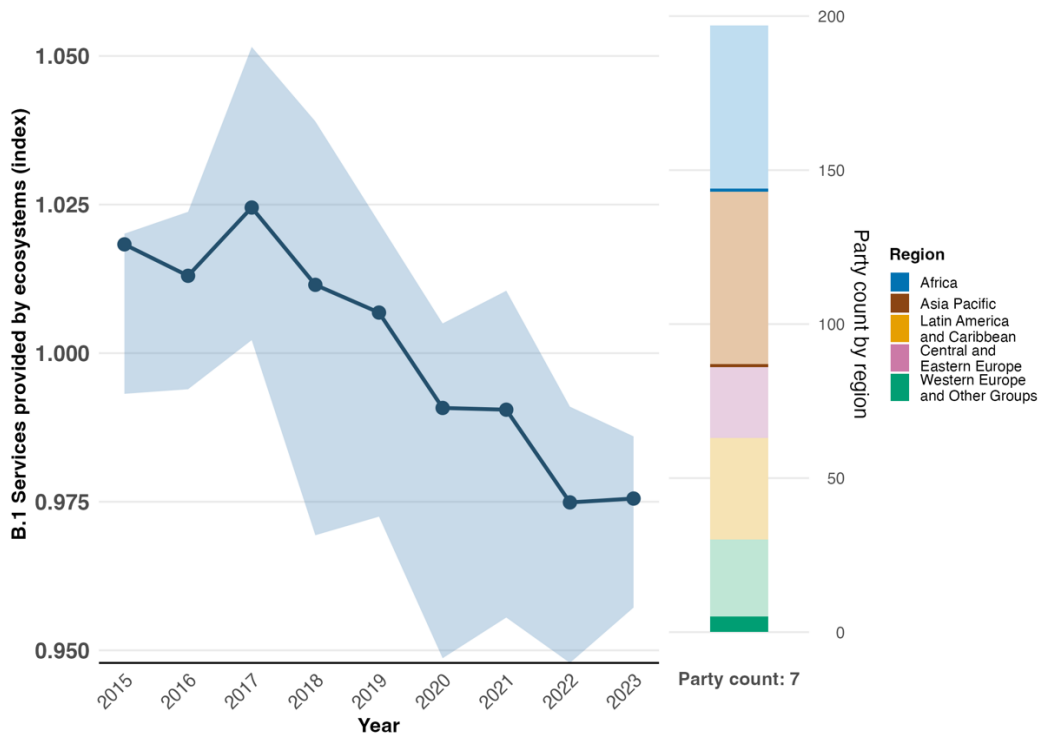
1 marked year-to-year fluctuations (Figure 49 and Figure 50). However, these data for the
2 headline indicator can only be considered experimental, as so few Parties were able to
3 report using the index.

4 Only about a third of national indicators reported by Parties were directly aligned with
5 elements of the target. The aligned indicators largely focussed on air and water quality.
6 Thus, while some data on nature’s contributions to people is available from several Parties,
7 it was not possible to aggregate the data to quantify collective progress towards target 11.
8 The trend analysis of all indicators reported by Parties (

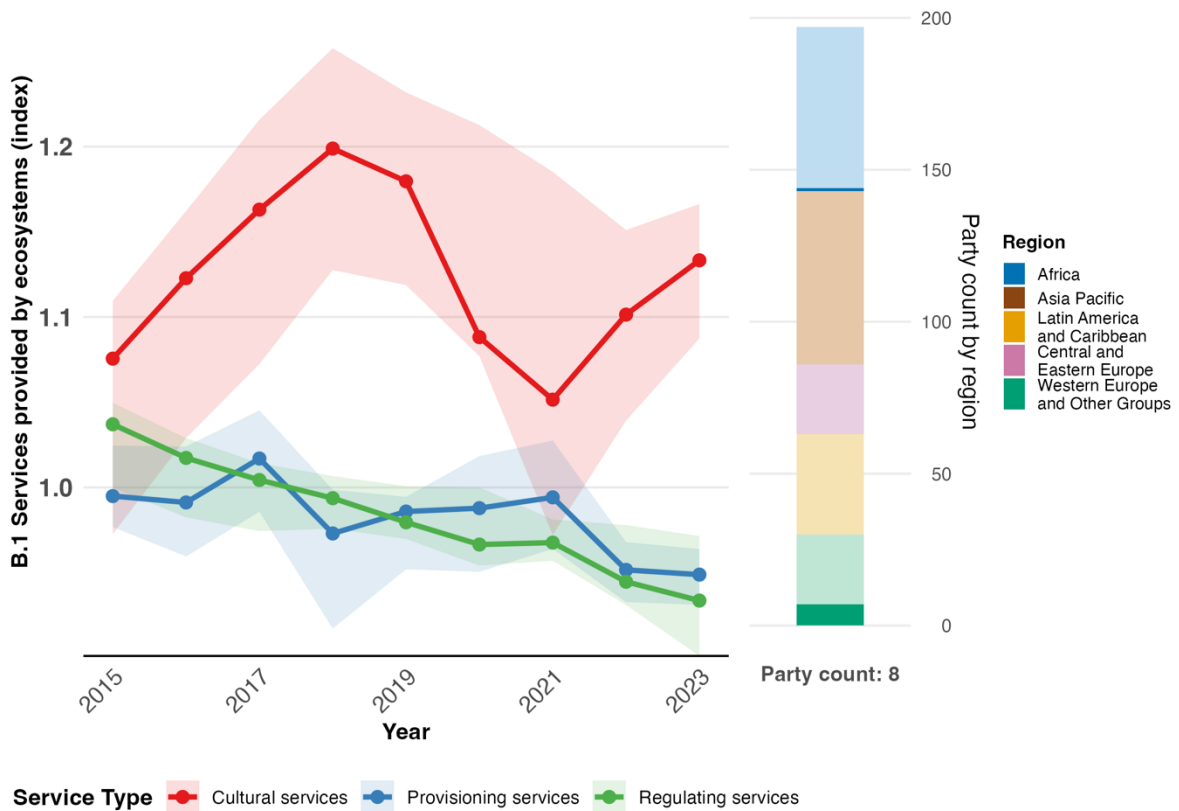


9
10 Figure 51) shows significantly more positive trends (33 per cent) than negative trends (15
11 per cent), mostly relating to regulating services.

12

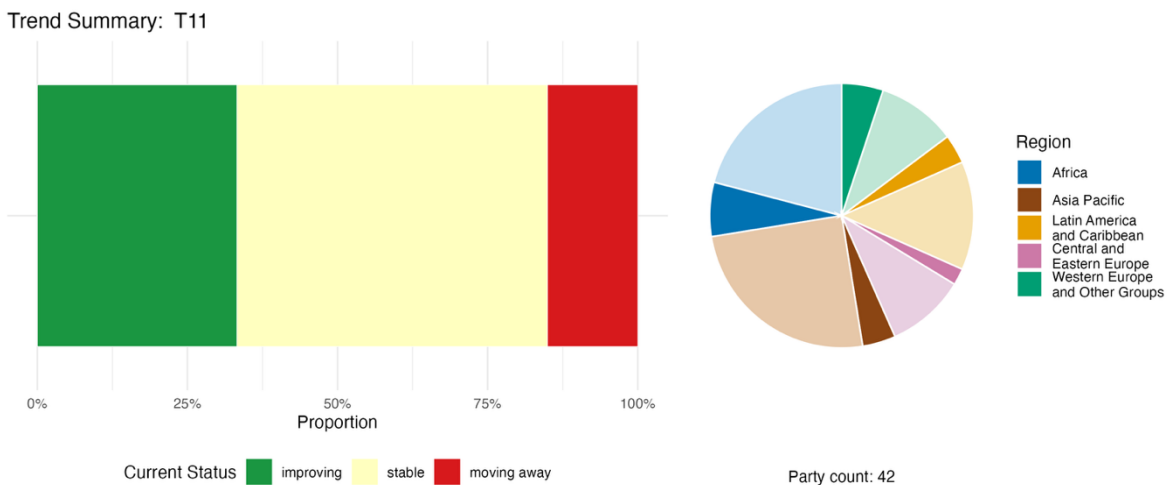


1
 2 *Figure 49 (II.B.11-HEADLINE.1): Headline indicator B.1, services provided by ecosystems. Indicator values show the*
 3 *overall average and interquartile range across Party submissions each year. The right bar chart shows the distribution of*
 4 *Parties providing data, by region. Note that regional representation for this indicator is extremely limited and spatially*
 5 *biased.*



1
2 *Figure 50 (II.B.11-HEADLINE.2):* Headline indicator B.1, services provided by ecosystems. Indicator values show the
3 overall average and interquartile range across Party submissions each year for each of the three ecosystem service
4 categories. The right bar chart shows the distribution of Parties providing data, by region. Note that regional
5 representation for this indicator is extremely limited and spatially biased.

6

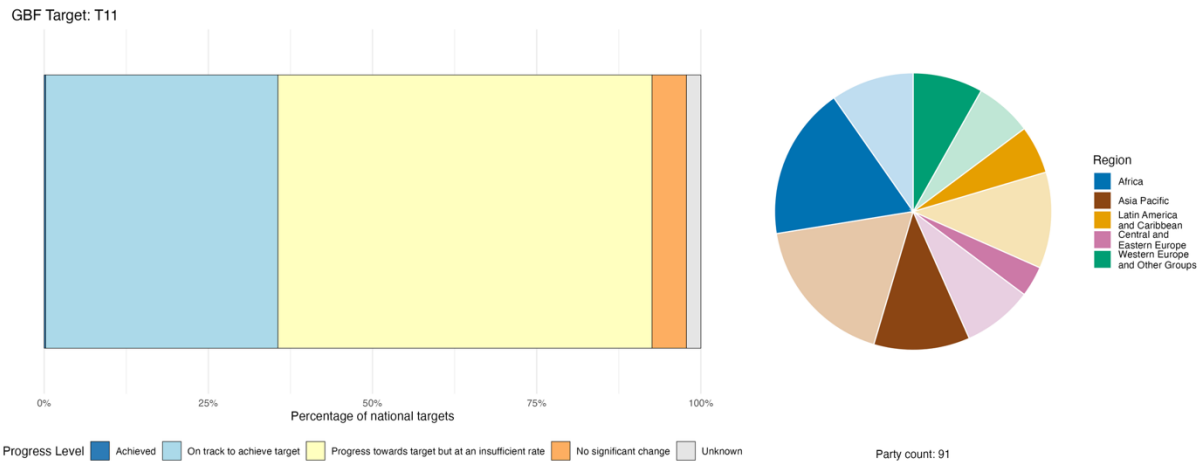


7
8 *Figure 51 (II.B.11-TRENDS):* Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 11 that suggest improving, stable and negative
9 trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for one headline indicator
10 from 23 Parties, three component, four complementary and 52 national indicators from a total of 25 Parties. The pie chart
11 shows the distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 11, by region.

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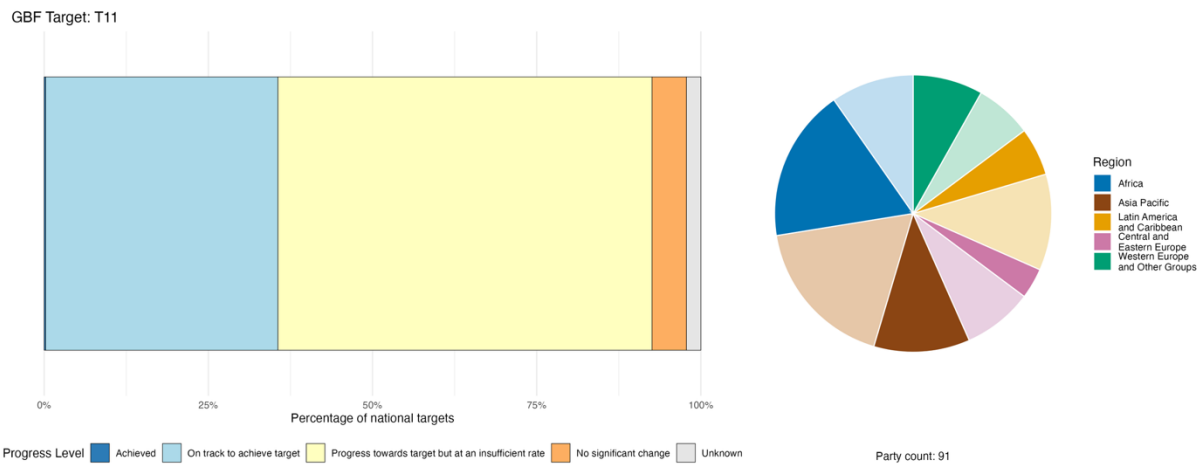
Self-assessment of progress

Based on self-assessment by Parties in national reports, only 35 per cent of national targets submitted as highly aligned with Target 11 are on track for achievement, with much higher number (63 per cent) showing no significant change or insufficient progress, and just one national target (0.2 per cent) reported as already achieved (see



8
9
10

Figure 52).



11
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15
16

Figure 52 (II.B.11-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target 11. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress, regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region reporting in time for consideration in the global report.

1 **Actions, successes and challenges**

2 *Summary of actions in support of Target 11*

3 The most universally reported approach to implementation of Target 11 is action related to
4 ecosystem restoration and nature-based solutions. This encompasses forest landscape
5 restoration, wetland rehabilitation, mangrove replanting, river revitalization, coral reef
6 restoration, and urban green infrastructure, among other types of action. The range of
7 actions demonstrates connections with several other targets that contribute to enhancing
8 nature's contributions to people. Another dominant pattern in the reported actions for
9 Target 11 is the integration of the concepts of ecosystem services and nature's
10 contributions to people into planning frameworks, whether through natural capital
11 accounting, mapping of ecosystem services, or the mainstreaming of biodiversity into
12 sectoral strategies. A third widespread pattern is the use of community-based or
13 participatory delivery mechanisms, ranging from community forestry groups to watershed
14 co-management bodies.

15

16 *Examples of success and progress in implementation*

17 *Box 28 (II.B.11-SUCCESSSES): Examples of success and progress in implementation of Target 11*

The following case studies are being considered, and will be submitted directly for review to the relevant Parties:

European Union: Stakeholder-driven revisions to the Pollinators Initiative to restore declining ecosystem service pollination

Zambia: Kafue Flats nature-based solutions restoration combined with System of Environmental Economic Accounting to value ecosystem services

18

19 *Challenges*

20 Many Parties lack operational monitoring systems for nature's contributions to people, and
21 this presents a clear barrier to implementation and reporting of Target 11. Systematic
22 valuation of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and
23 ecosystem services, is often weakly developed or inadequate, and where some valuation
24 has been carried out, it is rarely integrated into decision-making processes. A few Parties
25 further indicate that nature-based solutions are not legally recognized or defined, limiting
26 their integration into planning documents and leaving implementation fragmented and
27 inconsistent. Insufficient financing and mobilization of resources are widely cited as
28 barriers to scaling up nature-based solutions. The weak integration of ecosystem service
29 valuation into policy, planning and budgeting processes remains an obstacle to

1 implementation of Target 11 for many Parties. Managing overlapping demands on land,
2 from conservation, agriculture, infrastructure, and indigenous rights, creates conflicts and
3 slows implementation. Land-use competition has therefore been flagged as a significant
4 challenge for a few Parties.

5

6 *Contributions from actors other than national governments*

7 *Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool*

8 Of 180 substantive commitments submitted by actors other than national governments,
9 only four are associated primarily with Target 11. Three of the commitments have been
10 submitted by non-governmental organizations, and one by a transnational corporation. The
11 commitments focus on efforts to integrate the maintenance of nature's contributions to
12 people into corporate and public sector frameworks. The coverage of the commitments
13 includes Denmark, France, Japan and global scope. Specific activities associated with the
14 commitments include promoting a global standard for nature-based solutions at the
15 national level, and advancing conservation of wetland ecosystems at river basin scale
16 through collaborative actions among stakeholders.

17

18 *Contributions integrated in national reports*

19 Implementation delivery and co-implementation is the most commonly reported role
20 overall. It is led by NGOs, sectoral actors such as farmers and fishers, and IGOs, which act
21 as both financiers and operational partners. Co-management and governance is most
22 prominent for IPLCs and subnational governments, while financing and co-financing is
23 reported mainly for IGOs, business and finance actors, and some NGOs. Knowledge
24 provision, monitoring, and technical standard-setting are the primary roles of the scientific
25 community. Awareness-raising and capacity-building are the roles most commonly
26 reported for citizens, youth, and women and girls, although these are often described
27 without much operational detail. Finally, livelihood-linked stewardship, which involves
28 conservation in income-generating activities, recurs as a cross-cutting mechanism for
29 IPLCs, sectoral actors, women, and youth. This is especially evident across sub-Saharan
30 Africa, Latin America, and the Pacific.

31

32 *Target 12: Enhance green spaces and urban planning for human well-being and biodiversity*

33 PROGRESS OVERVIEW

Gaps remain between the scope of national targets and the full scope of Target 12. Some significant gaps are noted in the scope of national targets in comparison to

the global target. Reported data is insufficient to assess trends, but an initial baseline of green and blue space in urban and densely populated areas is indicated. A clear majority of Parties report progress on including biodiversity and ecosystem services in urban planning. However, other national indicators submitted, and the self-assessment of Parties', suggest that progress is not on track to meet most national targets, which themselves are not fully aligned with Target 12. Parties reported challenges in data and methods for monitoring, weak planning frameworks and enforcement, poor coordination between authorities and lack of relevant expertise.

1

2 **Target 12 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets**

3 **Target text:** *Significantly increase the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits*
 4 *from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming*
 5 *the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban*
 6 *planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human*
 7 *health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable*
 8 *urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services.*

9

10 *Table 25 (II.B.12-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 12 and how they are addressed in national targets.³⁴ The box on the right*
 11 *indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.*

Significantly increase the area of green spaces in urban and densely populated areas	71
Significantly increase the area of blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas	53
Significantly increase the quality of green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas	56
Significantly increase the connectivity of green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas	53
Significantly increase the access to and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas	46
Mainstream the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in urban and densely populated areas	34
Ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services	66
Enhance native biodiversity in urban and densely populated areas	31
Improve human health and well-being and connection to nature	55

³⁴ The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026a) and will be updated for the seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

On average, 51 per cent of these elements have been addressed to some extent by Parties in their national targets

1

Key					
% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100

2

3 A large majority of Parties have submitted national targets that address green spaces in
 4 urban and densely populated areas (71 per cent) and biodiversity inclusive urban planning
 5 (66 per cent). Fewer parties (53 per cent) specifically address blue spaces, those areas
 6 dominated by water bodies. More than half of Parties have targets addressing quality (56
 7 per cent), connectivity (53 per cent) and human health benefits (55 per cent) of green and
 8 blue spaces. Fewer Parties have targets that address access to green and blue spaces (46
 9 per cent) or enhancing native biodiversity in urban and densely populated areas (31 per
 10 cent). Overall, there are significant gaps in the scope of national targets in comparison to
 11 the global target. There are no specific quantitative elements included in Target 12, but
 12 there is a commitment to significantly increase the area of green and blue spaces.

13

14 Indicators of progress

15 *Table 26 (II.B.12-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 12. The colour coding for indicator data use and all*
 16 *quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved*
 17 *across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range,*
 18 *yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of*
 19 *Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent, yellow to values*
 20 *between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent). Colours for the headline indicator trends are*
 21 *based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed*
 22 *progress, red when progress is insufficient; and black when progress cannot be assessed).*

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Headline indicator 12.1: Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use for all	26% of Parties		Overall average: 23% (1-58%)	
Binary indicator 12.b: Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces	127 Parties	NA	69% of Parties scored high on progress (score 4/5)	

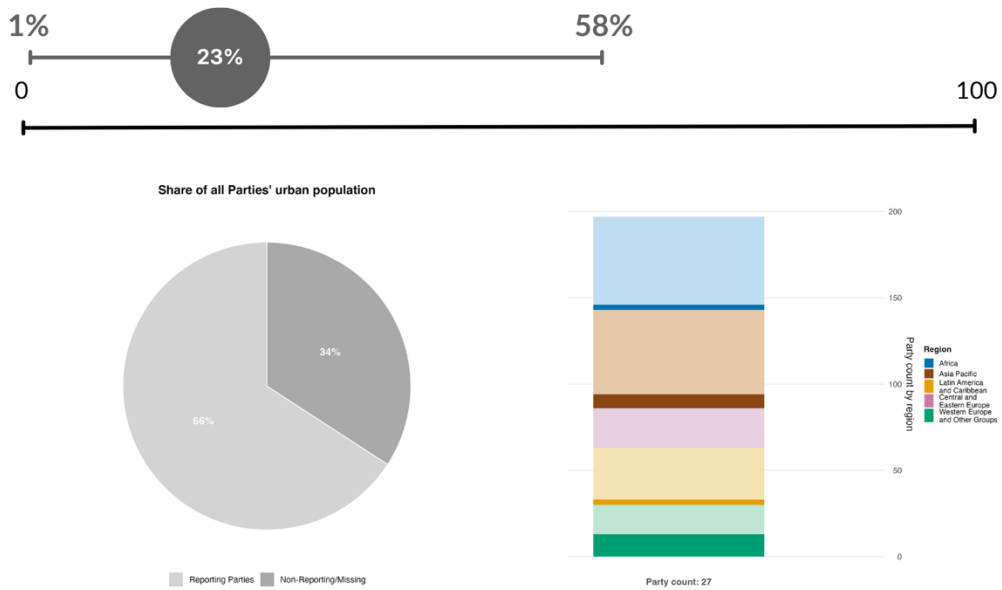
All quantitative indicators combined	27 Parties, 21%	20% positive trends 3% negative trends
Notes	National values are based on a subset of cities assessed. Estimating the accessibility of green and blue spaces was largely not feasible.	

1
2 Based on data submitted by 26 per cent of Parties for headline indicator 12.1 (average
3 share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use for all), green or
4 blue space for public use comprises on average 23 per cent of built-up areas (Figure
5 53). This is presented as a single baseline figure for the period 2020-2025, because
6 insufficient trend data is available. Parties noted that both data and methodology were key
7 challenges in reporting on the indicator. The number of cities assessed by reporting Parties
8 ranged from three to 31, and thus reported data may not be representative of all urban
9 areas within an individual country. Several Parties noted that capacity constraints at the
10 municipal level are bottlenecks to the availability of city maps and the frequency with
11 which they are updated. Additionally, some Parties noted that the methodology of the
12 recommended SDG indicator was unsuitable to report on headline indicator 12.1, as it
13 does not discriminate between green or blue spaces, and artificial spaces that are not
14 related to biodiversity. Many Parties also noted that measuring access to green and blue
15 spaces was particularly challenging, and appropriate methods are lacking. Therefore,
16 many of the submissions used in the overall estimate of the indicator relate to the coverage
17 of green and blue spaces as a fraction of urban area.

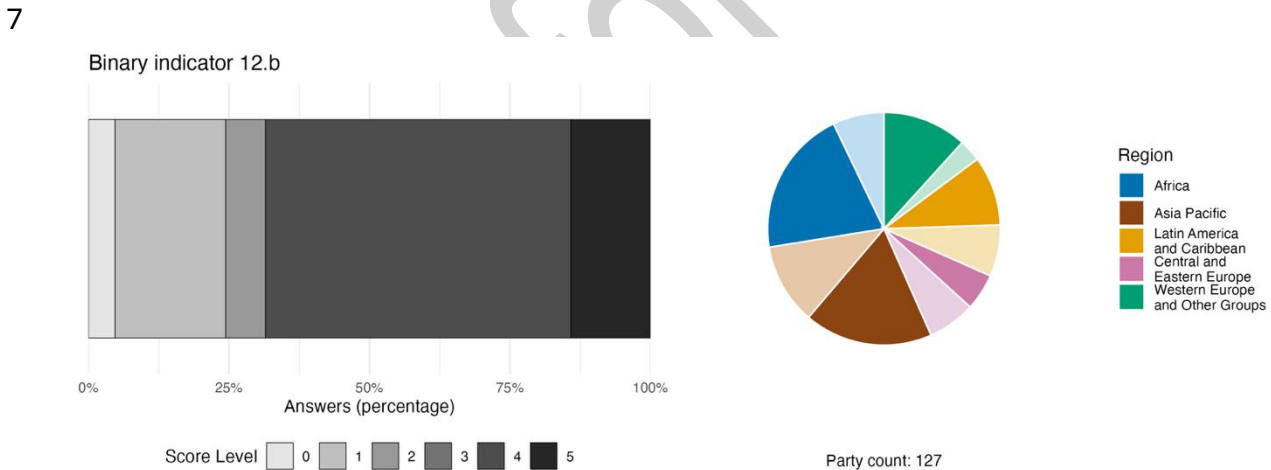
18 Most Parties (69 per cent) report progress on including biodiversity and ecosystem services
19 in urban planning, through the binary indicator for Target 12 (Figure 54), fewer Parties report
20 full achievement of these efforts than those in development stages, suggesting
21 that implementation is overall well underway but not yet achieved.

22 Other national indicators submitted also largely focus on the area of green spaces in urban
23 and densely populated areas, with most other elements of the target not monitored or
24 reported. Trend analysis shows little change in most of these indicators but there are
25 positive trends in 20 per cent of indicators, with very few negative trends reported (Figure
26 55). However, this analysis only relates to 21 per cent of Parties who submitted data.

27



1
2 *Figure 53 (II.B.12-HEADLINE): Headline indicator 12.1, average share of the built-up area of cities that is green/blue space*
3 *for public use for all. Only a single data point is shown aggregating all the indicator values submitted as less than a fifth of*
4 *Parties submitted time series data. Displayed are the average and range of green/blue space in cities across all Parties*
5 *who submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties' total urban population accounted for by the Parties*
6 *submitting data. The bar chart shows the distribution of Parties providing data, by region.*

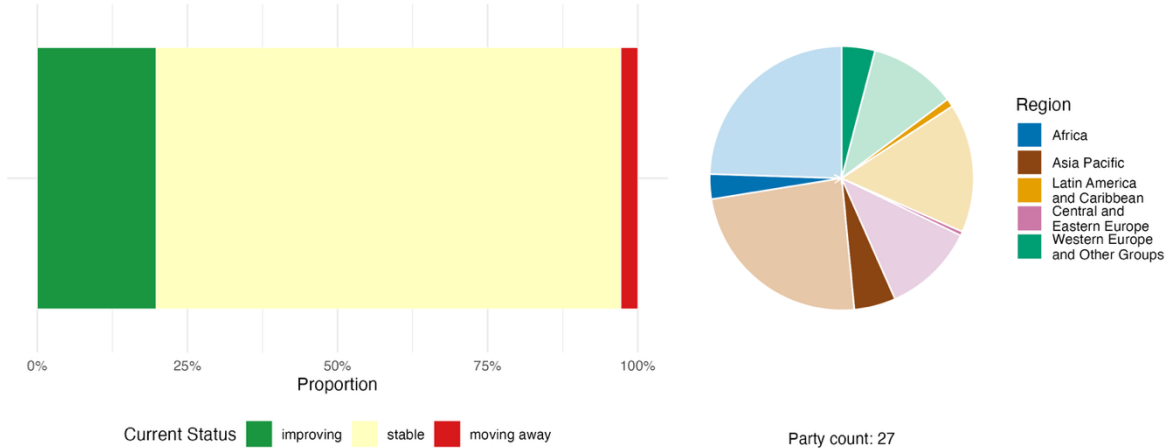


8
9 *Figure 54 (IIB.12-BINARY): Binary indicator 12.b, the number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning*
10 *referring to green or blue urban spaces. The bar widths show the percentage of Parties in each score category, with higher*
11 *numbers indicating a greater level of progress, based on responses to the questions included in the indicator.³⁵ The pie*
12 *chart shows the distribution of Parties providing responses to all questions, by region.*

13

³⁵ The methodology for calculating the score levels for each binary indicator, as well as the questions included for each indicator, are provided in (CBD, 2024a).

Trend Summary: T12



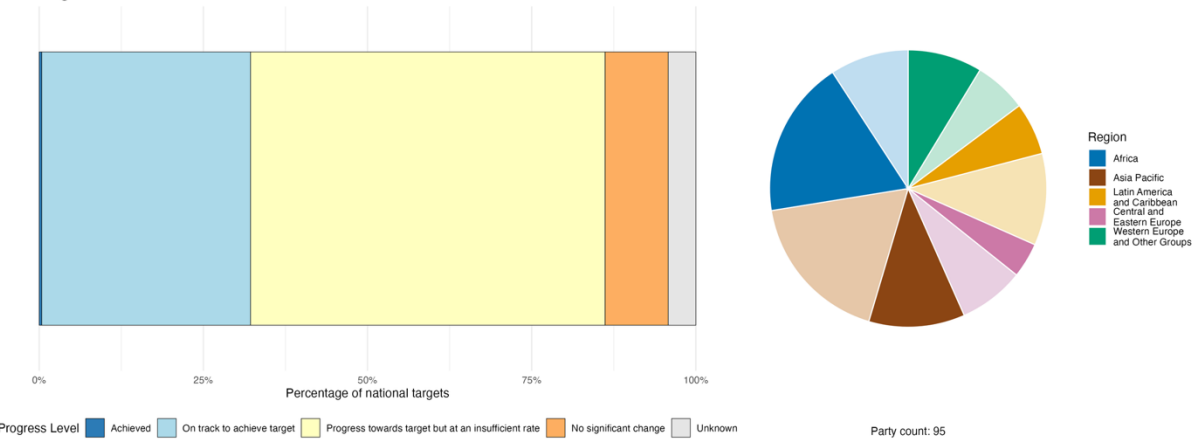
1
2 *Figure 55 (II.B.12-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 12 that suggest improving, stable and negative*
3 *trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for one headline indicator*
4 *from 17 Parties and 39 national indicators from a total of 13 Parties. The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties*
5 *submitting indicators for Target 12, by region.*

6

7 **Self-assessment of progress**

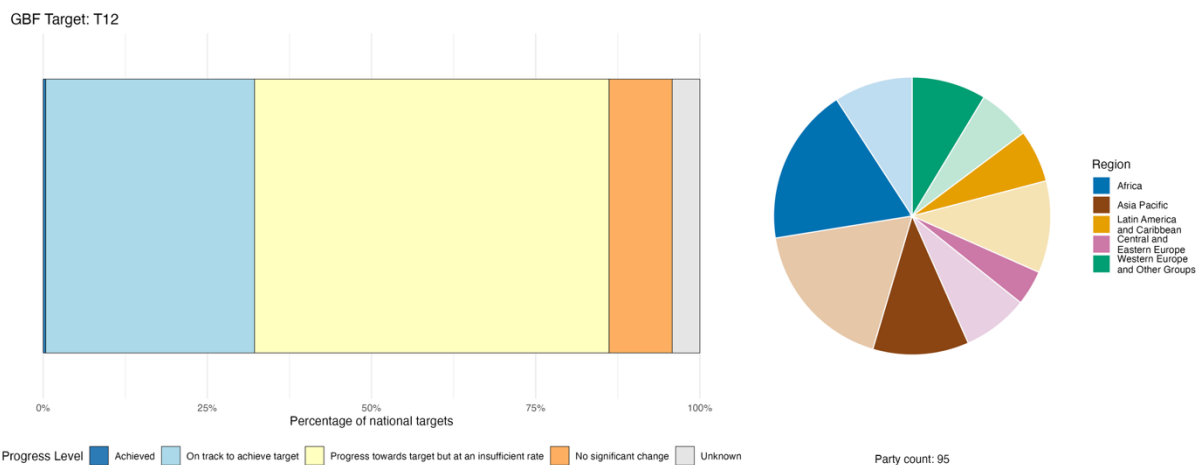
8 The self-assessment by Parties in national reports generally supports the indicator trend
9 analysis. Only 32 per cent of national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target 12 are
10 on track for achievement, with many more (64 per cent) showing no significant change or
11 insufficient progress, and just two national targets (0.4 per cent) reported as already
12 achieved

GBF Target: T12



13 (*Figure 56).*

15



1
2 *Figure 56 (II.B.12-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to*
3 *Target 12. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress,*
4 *regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region*
5 *reporting in time for consideration in the global report.*

6 **Actions, successes and challenges**

7 *Summary of actions in support of Target 12*

8 The most common type of action reported by Parties is direct intervention to support urban
9 greening and habitat restoration. This ranges from planting trees with quantified targets, to
10 creation of parks, rehabilitation of wetlands, stabilization of riverbanks and construction of
11 ecological corridors in urban areas. Many Parties also report actions specific to enhancing
12 blue spaces in urban areas, including policies to reduce the pollution of lakes and rivers,
13 and rehabilitating urban waterways. A number of Parties report actions to establish or plan
14 ecological corridors linking urban green spaces. Many Parties have established legally-
15 mandated ratios for the ratio of green and blue spaces accessible to urban populations,
16 and other biodiversity requirements, embedded within planning instruments.
17 Environmental education, citizen science, community engagement and public awareness
18 campaigns are widely reported as contributing to implementation of Target 12. However,
19 these actions are not so well-represented in national targets and quantitative indicators
20 submitted.

22 *Examples of success and progress in implementation*

23 *Box 29 (II.B.12-SUCCESSSES): Examples of success and progress in implementation of Target 12*

The following case studies are being considered, and will be submitted directly to the relevant Parties for review:

Belgium: Multi-level urban greening governance combining legal, financial and community instruments

China: Integrated urban biodiversity planning from national policy to community-scale habitat gardens

1

2 *Challenges*

3 Many Parties acknowledge the absence of dedicated national urban nature policies along
4 with systematic urban biodiversity monitoring, presenting a challenge to implementation of
5 Target 12. Lack of coordination across sectors and departments of government creates
6 further challenges to implementation, as green infrastructure cuts across ministries of
7 environment, housing, transport, water, and land planning between which communication
8 is often lacking. In addition, lack of information sharing across different levels of
9 government may create challenges in systematic measurement and reporting on urban
10 biodiversity outcomes. Parties report that subnational governments and municipalities
11 may lack the specialized expertise needed for urban ecology or landscape management.
12 Frameworks for urban biodiversity often remain advisory in nature, and even legal
13 frameworks may have limited enforcement. Insufficient or uncertain financing for
14 subnational governments and local authorities is also a barrier. A further challenge
15 reported by developing country Parties is that informal settlements often encroach on
16 wetlands, riverbanks, and green corridors, making both protection and expansion of green
17 space difficult.

18

19 *Contributions from actors other than national governments*

20 *Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool*

21 Of 180 substantive commitments submitted by actors other than national governments,
22 only three are associated with Target 12. Two have been submitted by non-governmental
23 organizations, and one by a private real estate company. All three commitments reflect
24 efforts to integrate biodiversity and nature-based solutions into urban planning. The
25 commitments are all focussed on actions in Europe, with contributions from the
26 Netherlands, Denmark and Bosnia and Herzegovina (see Box 30).

27

28 *Box 30 (II.B.12-NSA): Promoting urban green and blue infrastructure in cities of Bosnia and Herzegovina*

The following case study will be developed and submitted directly for review to the relevant stakeholder and national focal point

FEA (Forestry and Environmental Action) commits to promoting urban green and blue infrastructure and nature-based solutions in cities of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

including technical support for municipalities to integrate green infrastructure into spatial and urban development plans, and pilot implementation of green roofs and other nature-based solutions. The commitment also includes raising awareness among citizens and decision-makers regarding the role of urban ecosystems in climate mitigation, adaptation and public health.

1
2 *Contributions integrated in national reports*
3 Subnational governments and local authorities are the primary delivery actors for urban
4 green and blue space actions, going beyond national mandates to develop their own
5 greening strategies, ordinances, and monitoring frameworks. NGOs and civil society play
6 diverse roles, spanning restoration delivery, certification, co-governance, technical
7 guidance, and monitoring, while the scientific community mainly provides baseline data,
8 planning tools, and monitoring methodologies. Intergovernmental organizations and
9 international partners act largely as financiers, co-implementers, and capacity-builders.
10 Citizens are most often recipients of awareness-raising, while IPLCs co-manage territories
11 and resources and sometimes serve as the primary spatial authority where state capacity
12 is weak. Youth and women mentioned largely as recipients or beneficiaries.

13
14 *Target 13: Increase the sharing of benefits from genetic resources, digital sequence*
15 *information and traditional knowledge*

16 **PROGRESS OVERVIEW:**

Progress is being made in establishing access and benefit-sharing frameworks, with evidence of a generally positive direction of travel. Overall, national targets provide good coverage of the elements of Target 13 that depend on national implementation. Limited data has been submitted by Parties to establish trends in monetary benefits received, and non-monetary benefits arising from access and benefit sharing instruments. Progress in developing the legislative, policy and administrative frameworks necessary for implementation of Target 13 is at an intermediate stage overall, with three-quarters of Parties scoring at a mid-level of progress, and more Parties in early stages of implementation. Trend analysis of national-level indicators submitted by 31 Parties suggests an overall positive direction of travel which is support by self-assessments by 127 Parties, showing that 43 per cent of national targets highly aligned to Target 13 are on track for achievement. Regulatory challenges are among the most frequently cited obstacles to implementation.


17

1 Target 13 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets

2 **Target text:** Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels,
 3 as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of
 4 genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as
 5 traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to
 6 genetic resources, and by 2030, facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in
 7 accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments.

8

9 Table 27 (II.B.13-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 13 and how they are addressed in national targets.³⁶ The box on the right
 10 indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.

Take effective legal, policy and administrative measures at all levels, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources	79
Take effective capacity building measures at all levels to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources	60
Take effective legal, policy and administrative measures at all levels to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of digital sequence information	52
Take effective capacity building measures at all levels to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of digital sequence information	42
Take effective legal, policy and administrative measures at all levels to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from traditional knowledge	60
Take effective capacity building measures at all levels to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from traditional knowledge	52
Facilitate appropriate access to genetic resources	71
By 2030, facilitate a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments	56
On average, 59 per cent of these elements have been addressed to some extent by Parties in their national targets	
Key	
% of Parties	0-19 20-39 40-59 60-79 80-100

11
 12 A large majority of Parties have submitted national targets that address legal, policy and
 13 administrative measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from
 14 the utilization of genetic resources (79 per cent), as well as facilitating access to genetic
 15 resources (71 per cent). A majority of Parties also have targets that address capacity
 16 building measures for benefit-sharing relating to genetic resources (60 per cent) and

³⁶ The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026a) and will be updated for the seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

1 traditional knowledge (52 per cent). Fewer Parties have targets addressing legal, policy and
 2 administrative measures related to digital sequence information (52 per cent) and
 3 associated capacity building (42 per cent). Overall, national targets provide good coverage
 4 of elements of Target 13 that depend on national implementation (Table 27).

5

6 Indicators of progress

7 *Table 28 (II.B.13-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 13. The colour coding for indicator data use and all*
 8 *quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved*
 9 *across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range,*
 10 *yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of*
 11 *Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent, yellow to values*
 12 *between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent). Colours for the headline indicator trends are*
 13 *based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed*
 14 *progress, red when progress is insufficient; and black when progress cannot be assessed).*

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Headline indicator C.1: Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments	11% of Parties		Total 6.9 USD million monetary benefits from 2022-2025	
Headline indicator C.2: Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments	14% of Parties		Total 960 non-monetary benefits form 2022-2025	
Binary indicator 13.b: Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources	127 Parties	NA	10% of Parties scored high on progress (score 4/5)	
All quantitative indicators combined	31 Parties, 24%		39% positive trends 15% negative trends	

15

16 Only a small number of Parties provided data for headline indicators C.1 (monetary

17 benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-

1 sharing instruments) and C.2 (non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international
2 access and benefit-sharing instruments). Parties generally reported that both monetary
3 and non-monetary benefits arising from access and benefit-sharing (ABS) are difficult to
4 track. Based on the limited data available, Parties reported that they had received a
5 cumulative USD 6.9 million in monetary ABS benefits over the period 2022–2025, with
6 several Parties reporting that they had received no monetary benefits to date. For non-
7 monetary benefits, Parties reporting compatible data indicated a cumulative total of 960
8 benefits over the same period, including scientific outputs, research participation,
9 technical training, technology transfer, databases, and community engagement. These
10 benefits fluctuated over time rather than increasing consistently. More information is
11 provided in the analysis of Goal C in section II.C below.

12 In terms of progress in developing the legislative, policy and administrative frameworks
13 necessary for Target 13, responses for the binary indicator suggest that implementation is
14 at an intermediate stage overall, with 74 per cent of Parties scoring at a mid-level of
15 progress and more Parties in early stages of implementation. The strongest progress has
16 been in establishing legal, administrative, and policy measures for fair and equitable
17 benefit-sharing arising from utilization of genetic resources, often including traditional
18 knowledge where relevant. However, progress on monitoring monetary and non-monetary
19 benefits remains much weaker, with most Parties having no monitoring systems in place or
20 still developing them. Implementation of measures related to the multilateral mechanism
21 on sharing of benefits arising from utilization of digital sequence information (CBD, 2024d)
22 is particularly limited.

23 Additional indicators submitted by 31 Parties, mostly from Africa and Asia-Pacific, were
24 concentrated on facilitating access to genetic resources, while important areas such as
25 capacity-building for digital sequence information and traditional knowledge benefit-
26 sharing were not addressed. Indicator trends are mixed but generally encouraging, with
27 more than twice as many indicators improving as worsening, although nearly half remain
28 stable, suggesting that while implementation is advancing, progress remains insufficient to
29 fully achieve the target.

30

Binary indicator 13.b

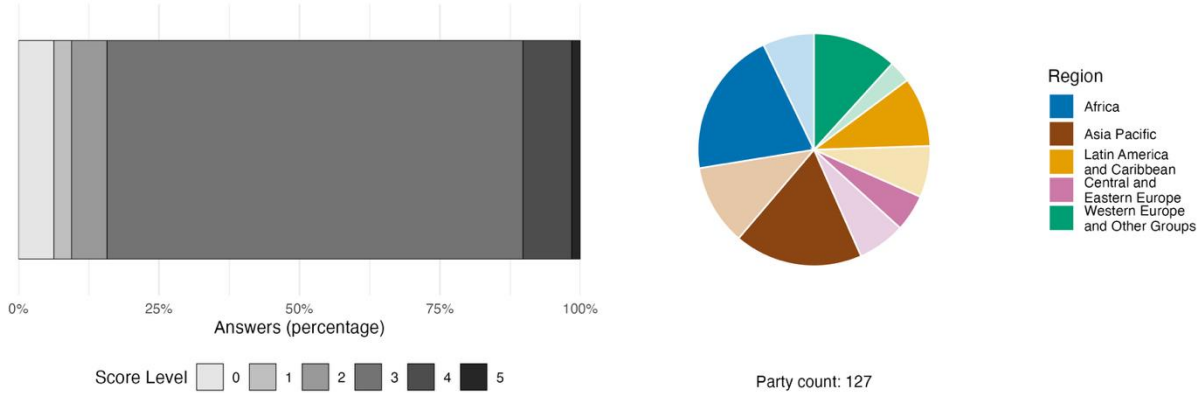


Figure 57 (II.B.13-BINARY): Binary indicator 13.b, the number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources. The bar widths show the percentage of Parties in each score category, with higher numbers indicating a greater level of progress, based on responses to the questions included in the indicator.³⁷ The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties providing responses to all questions, by region.

Trend Summary: T13

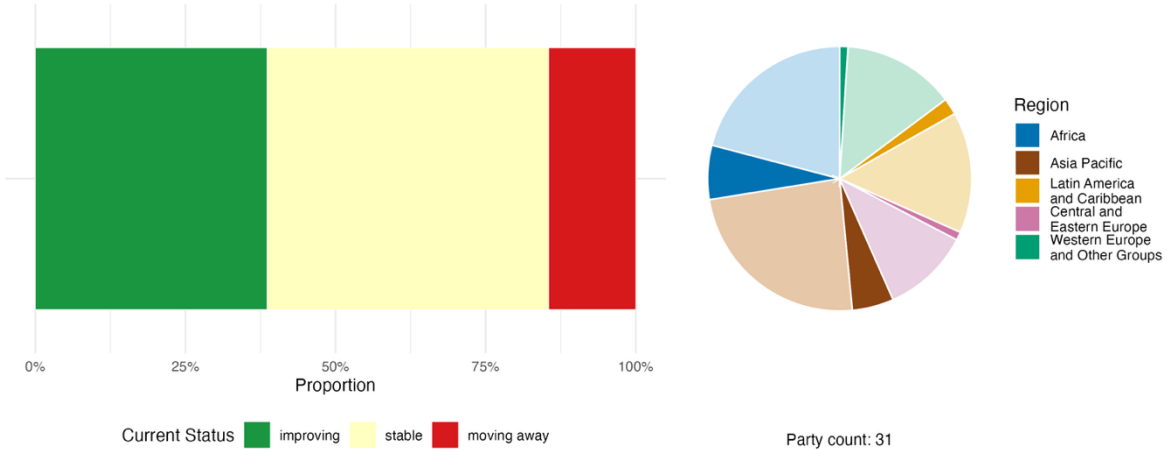


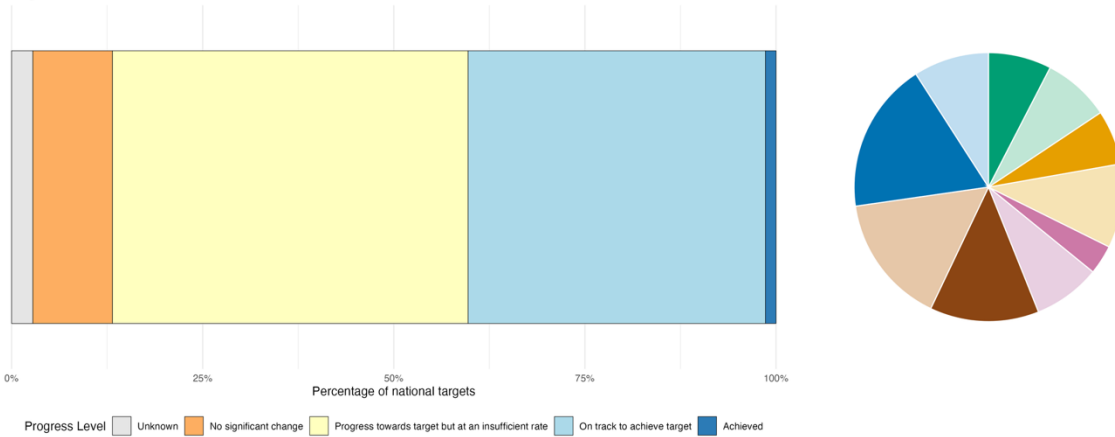
Figure 58 (II.B.13-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 13 that suggest improving, stable and negative trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for two headline indicators from 18 Parties, two complementary and 41 national indicators from a total of 16 Parties. The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 13, by region.

³⁷ The methodology for calculating the score levels for each binary indicator, as well as the questions included for each indicator, are provided in (CBD, 2024a).

1 Self-assessment of progress

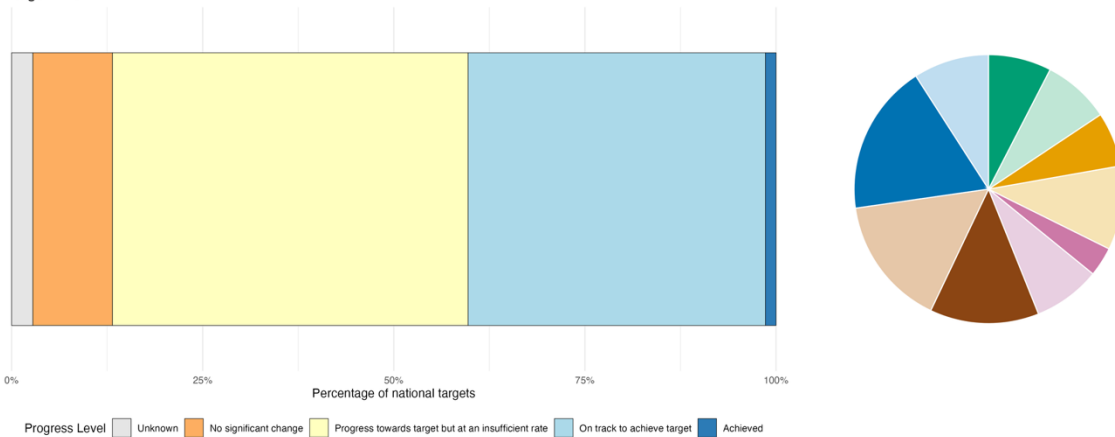
2 Based on self-assessment by Parties in national reports, 43 per cent of national targets
3 submitted as highly aligned to Target 13 are on track for achievement. Eight percent show
4 no significant change, with a further 44 per cent showing insufficient progress, and just two
5 national targets (1 per cent) reported as already achieved
6 (see

GBF Target: T13



7
8 Figure 59).

GBF Target: T13



9
10 *Figure 59 (II.B.13-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to*
11 *Target 13. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress,*
12 *regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region*
13 *reporting in time for consideration in the global report.*

14

15 Actions, successes and challenges

16 Summary of actions in support of Target 13

17 The implementation of Target 13 is primarily driven by legal and regulatory actions, with
18 Parties enacting dedicated access and benefit-sharing laws, ratifying or having ratified the

1 Nagoya Protocol, or establishing administrative systems for permitting and compliance.
2 These legal frameworks are supported by research, monitoring, and data collection efforts,
3 including the operation of national gene banks, the development of genetic databases, and
4 the creation of digital registries to ensure the traceability of genetic resources and
5 traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources. Parties are also focusing on
6 social and awareness actions by conducting capacity-building workshops for government
7 officials and researchers, while engaging local communities through outreach on ABS
8 requirements. Furthermore, many countries are integrating rights-based and customary
9 measures, such as formalizing free, prior and informed consent procedures and supporting
10 the development of community biocultural protocols to protect traditional knowledge.
11 While economic and financial instruments like benefit-sharing funds and royalty
12 mechanisms appear less frequently among the actions reported, Parties are increasingly
13 active in international cooperation, particularly through multilateral engagement in
14 negotiations regarding benefit-sharing from digital sequence information on genetic
15 resources.

16

17 *Examples of success and progress in implementation*

18 *Box 31 (II.B.13-SUCCESES): Examples of success and progress in implementation of Target 13*

The following case studies are under consideration, and will be sent directly for review to the relevant Parties:

Brazil: Integrated access and benefit-sharing governance with digital traceability, quantitative targets and empowerment of indigenous peoples and local communities

Malaysia: Access and benefit-sharing system with traditional knowledge library

19

20 *Challenges*

21 Regulatory challenges are among the most frequently cited obstacles to the
22 implementation of Target 13, reported by Parties across income levels and geographic
23 regions. The most fundamental regulatory barrier, raised by a substantial share of reporting
24 Parties, is the lack of a dedicated national access and benefit-sharing (ABS) framework.
25 Even among Parties that have adopted measures, many still need to make ABS fully
26 operational or translate existing measures into practice, in order to generate tangible
27 benefits. A few Parties add that even where framework laws exist, they cannot function in
28 the absence of subsidiary regulations or implementing orders, and a small number note
29 that elements of their existing legislation predate or do not fully align with current
30 international standards under the Nagoya Protocol. Parties raise the absence of functional

1 checkpoints as required by the Protocol as a significant challenge to implementation, and
2 the lack of tracking mechanisms for benefit-sharing also makes accurate reporting
3 difficult. Compounding these gaps is the considerable investment of resources required to
4 set up ABS legal and institutional frameworks, together with the inherent complexity of ABS
5 itself, which will generate benefits only over time. The formal protection of traditional
6 knowledge held by indigenous peoples and local communities is similarly underdeveloped,
7 with a significant number of Parties raising concerns about gaps in recognition,
8 documentation or dedicated registries.

9

10 Contributions from actors other than national governments

11 *Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool*

12 Of 180 substantive commitments submitted by actors other than national governments,
13 only one is primarily associated with Target 13. It has been submitted by the Danish 92
14 group, a network of civil society organizations based in Denmark. The commitment is an
15 umbrella submission encompassing contributions from multiple member organizations.
16 They include a contribution from global on advocacy of traditional knowledge, and on
17 transparent and equitable sourcing practices among Danish life science and biotechnology
18 companies through the Danish Biodiversity Partnership.

19

20 *Contributions integrated in national reports*

21 Scientific and academic institutions serve mainly as custodians of ex situ genetic resource
22 collections, parties/facilitators of ABS contracts, generators of genetic and DSI-related
23 research, and providers of capacity-building on prior informed consent and mutually
24 agreed terms. Intergovernmental organizations and international partners predominantly
25 co-finance and co-implement, especially through GEF-funded, UNDP-implemented ABS
26 capacity projects, and convene multilateral dialogue on digital sequence information.
27 Indigenous peoples and local communities perform the broadest range of roles, acting as
28 co-governance actors, recognised knowledge-holders, parties to benefit-sharing
29 agreements, and co-managers of genetic resources. Business and finance actors appear
30 as parties to ABS agreements or co-investors, but more often as compliance subjects.
31 Non-governmental organizations and civil society mainly provide advocacy and technical
32 support, while subnational governments take operational roles only where legislation
33 delegates competence to them. Sectoral actors feature as in-situ conservers and seed
34 bank operators, and women and girls as holders of traditional knowledge and cooperative
35 benefit-sharing counterparties, though often only in policy language. Citizens appear
36 exclusively as awareness-raising recipients and youth almost entirely in aspirational roles.

1

2 Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

3 *Target 14: Integrate biodiversity into decision-making at all levels*

4 PROGRESS UPDATE

Integration of values of biodiversity into policies, planning and decision-making is progressing, but implementation generally remains at an early stage and is difficult to assess. Most Parties have submitted national targets that address the integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes; however, there are significant gaps in coverage of other target elements. Reporting of progress towards target 14 is limited. Very few Parties were able to submit quantitative indicators, meaning that an analysis of trends is not currently possible. However, self-assessment by Parties indicates some confidence that they are on track to meet national targets associated with mainstreaming.

5

6 Target 14 and its elements: collective ambition from the national targets

7 **Target text:** *Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies,*
 8 *regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic*
 9 *environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national*
 10 *accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those*
 11 *with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private*
 12 *activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.*

13

14 *Table 29 (II.B.14-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 14 and how they are addressed in national targets.³⁸ The box on the right*
 15 *indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.*

Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes	72
Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into poverty eradication strategies	20
Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments	32
Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into national accounting, as appropriate	40
Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values within and across all levels of government	40
Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values across all	57

³⁸ The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026a) and will be updated for the seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity	
Progressively align all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework	40
On average, 43 per cent of these elements have been addressed to some extent by Parties in their national targets	

1

Key					
% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100

2

3 A majority of Parties have submitted national targets that address to some extent the full
4 integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and
5 development processes (72 per cent), as well as integration of multiple values of
6 biodiversity across all sectors (57 per cent). However, only a minority of Parties (between
7 20 and 40 per cent) have submitted targets that specifically address other elements of
8 Target 14, including integration of biodiversity in poverty eradication strategies, and
9 strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments. Thus,
10 national targets submitted by some Parties offer only partial alignment with the scope of
11 Target 14, with gaps relating to some specific elements (Table 29).

12

13 Indicators of progress

14 *Table 30 (II.B.14-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 14. The colour coding for indicator data use and all*
15 *quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved*
16 *across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range,*
17 *yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of*
18 *Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent, yellow to values*
19 *between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent). Colours for the headline indicator trends are*
20 *based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed*
21 *progress, red when progress is insufficient; and black when progress cannot be assessed).*

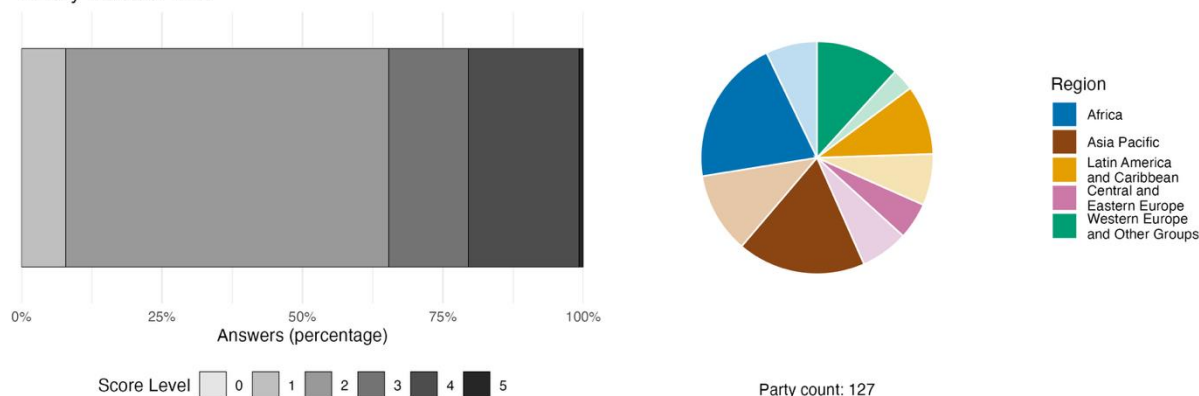
	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Binary indicator 14.b: Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and	127 Parties	NA	20% of Parties scored high on progress (score 4/5)	

progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework				
All quantitative indicators combined	15 Parties, 12%		42% positive trends 11% negative trends	

1
2 Reporting of progress towards target 14 is limited. Very few Parties submitted quantitative
3 indicators, meaning that the analysis of trends cannot be considered representative of
4 collective progress. Furthermore, these national indicators are aligned with national
5 targets, and largely focus on integration of biodiversity into policies, regulations, planning
6 and development processes, omitting other elements within Target 14.

7 In the binary indicator for Target 14 (Figure 60), Parties report making most progress
8 towards integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning,
9 development processes, but this is uneven. Parties report very limited progress on two
10 main areas: environmental economic accounting, and measures to align fiscal and
11 financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework. In both cases, fewer than half
12 of Parties report that these are in place.

Binary indicator 14.b

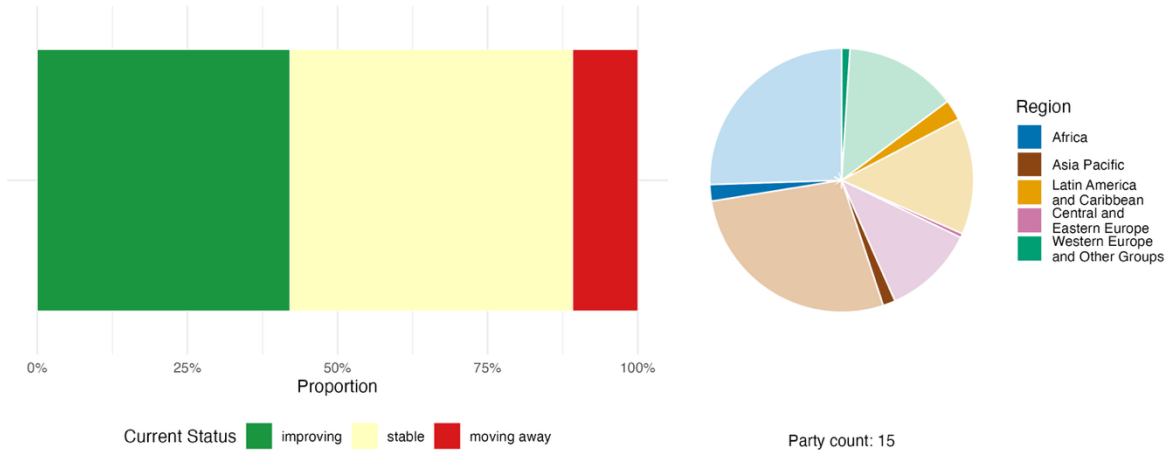


13
14 *Figure 60 (IIB.14-BINARY): Binary indicator 14.b, the number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values*
15 *into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national*
16 *accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private*
17 *activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework. The bar widths show the percentage*
18 *of Parties in each score category, with higher numbers indicating a greater level of progress, based on responses to the*
19 *questions included in the indicator.³⁹ The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties providing responses to all questions,*
20 *by region.*

21

³⁹ The methodology for calculating the score levels for each binary indicator, as well as the questions included for each indicator, are provided in (CBD, 2024a).

Trend Summary: T14



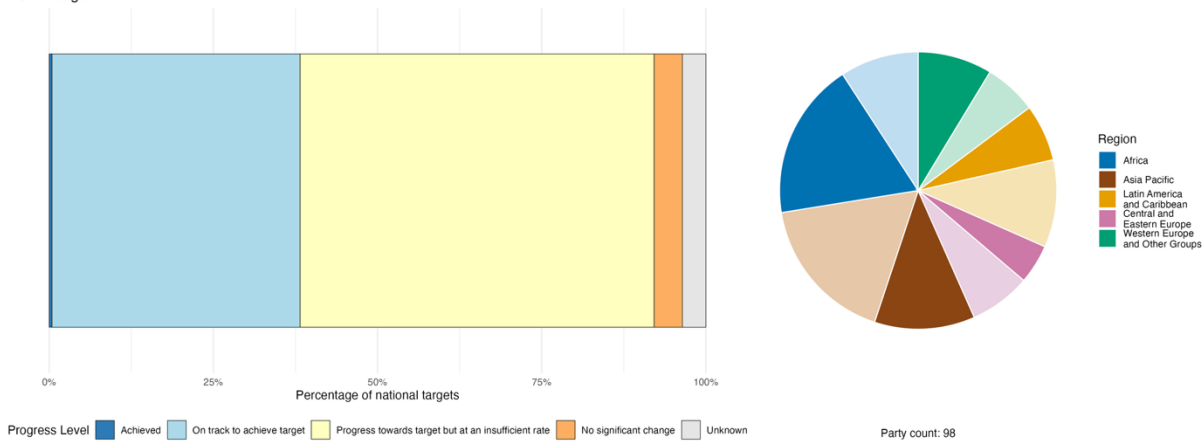
1
2 *Figure 61 (II.B.14-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 14 that suggest improving, stable and negative*
3 *trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for one component and 41 national*
4 *indicators from a total of 15 Parties. The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 14, by*
5 *region.*

6 Self-assessment of progress

7

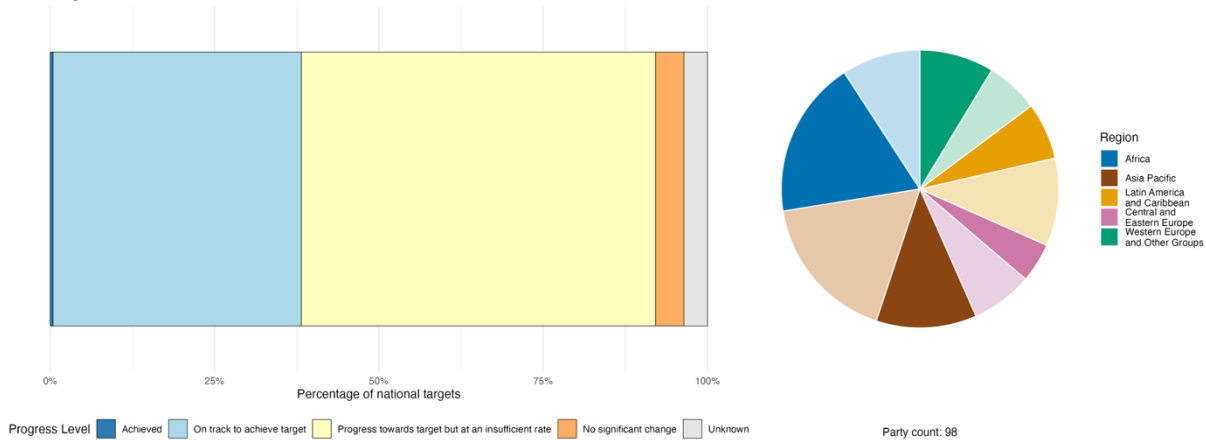
8 Based on self-assessment of Parties in national reports, 38 per cent of national targets
9 submitted with high alignment to Target 14 are on track for achievement, with a higher
10 number (58 per cent) showing no significant change or insufficient progress, and just two
11 national targets (0.4 per cent) reported as already achieved
12 (see

GBF Target: T14



13
14 Figure 62).

GBF Target: T14



1
2 *Figure 62 (II.B.14-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to*
3 *Target 14. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress,*
4 *regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region*
5 *reporting in time for consideration in the global report.*

6

7 Actions, successes and challenges

8 *Summary of actions in support of Target 14*

9 The most commonly reported type of action reported by Parties in support of Target 14 is
10 legal and regulatory. Examples include requirements for mandatory environmental impact
11 assessment and strategic environmental assessment, reform of planning law to
12 incorporate biodiversity, requirements for biodiversity net gain or no net loss, biodiversity
13 offset regulations, sustainable finance disclosure mandates and green taxonomy
14 regulations. Research, monitoring and data actions to support Target 14 include natural
15 capital accounting aligned to the System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA)
16 and establishment of national data platforms as well as national clearing-house
17 mechanisms and monitoring systems for environmental impact assessment compliance.
18 Economic and financial actions associated with Target 14 include issuing of green and
19 sovereign bonds, debt-for-nature swaps, biodiversity finance plans under the Biodiversity
20 Finance Initiative (BIOFIN), subsidy reform and reallocation, payment for ecosystem
21 services, sustainable finance taxonomies, biodiversity offset mechanisms, green credit
22 frameworks and sustainable banking principles.

23

24 *Examples of success and progress in implementation*

25 *Box 32 (II.B.14-SUCCESSSES): Examples of success and progress in implementation of Target 14*

The following case studies are being considered, and will be submitted directly to relevant Parties for review

India: Multi-sectoral mainstreaming through digital clearances, natural capital accounting, and marine governance

Colombia: Biodiversity integration across territorial planning, infrastructure and supply chains

1

2 *Challenges*

3 A number of Parties acknowledge the gap between formal integration of biodiversity in texts
4 of regulations or policies, and effective mainstreaming of biodiversity making a practical
5 difference in terms of outcomes. Several national reports include observations that
6 mainstreaming remains largely at policy level without being translated into measurable
7 outcomes, and treated as an add-on component rather than fully embedded as a core
8 element in decision-making. Institutional capacity and coordination are recognized as an
9 important constraint, with many relevant authorities including businesses lacking the
10 expertise or mandate to integrate nature. Government at national, subnational and local
11 levels all lack trained staff, ecological expertise, and tools to conduct environmental
12 impact assessments, integrate biodiversity into planning, or monitor outcomes. This is
13 particularly evident in non-environment ministries such as finance and agriculture, as well
14 as subnational and municipal authorities in some countries. Engagement of the private
15 sector is a challenge at multiple levels, with business often regarding biodiversity
16 assessment as an additional cost burden. Data and information gaps represent an
17 additional barrier, in particular the lack of monitoring frameworks to evaluate the
18 effectiveness of mainstreaming efforts. Some Parties also noted that natural capital
19 accounting, including SEEA, are either absent or not yet embedded in national statistics or
20 budget processes.

21

22 *Contributions from actors other than national governments*

23 *Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool*

24 Of 180 commitments submitted by actors other than national governments, 10 are
25 associated primarily with Target 14. Seven of the commitments have been submitted by
26 non-governmental organizations, one by a business group, one by a research institution
27 and one by a non-profit partnership organization (see Box 33 (II.B.14-NSA): Mainstreaming
28 biodiversity values into global food systems). The commitments address various aspects of
29 mainstreaming biodiversity and policy integration in the private and public sectors, and the
30 majority involve sharing of knowledge and data. Coverage of the commitments includes
31 Europe, Africa, Asia and South America with some operating at the global scale.

1

2 *Box 33 (II.B.14-NSA): Mainstreaming biodiversity values into global food systems*

The following case study will be considered and submitted directly for review to the relevant stakeholder and national focal point

The Netherlands Food Partnership convenes the Biodiversity and Food Systems Partnership, a global multi-stakeholder community of practice connecting biodiversity and food systems actors across public, private, civil society, research, and financial sectors. Operating globally with specific focus on low-income countries, this initiative exemplifies the integration of biodiversity values into food systems decision-making and approach through knowledge-sharing, structured governance, and multi-actor collaboration.

3

4 *Contributions integrated into national reports*

5 The most substantiated contribution is technical assistance from international
6 organizations, with the United Nations Development Programme's Biodiversity Finance
7 Initiative (BIOFIN) the most widely reported instrument. Direct implementation and co-
8 management is reported for non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples and
9 local communities, and sectoral actors, while governance and advisory functions include
10 technical working groups, statutory advisory bodies, and independent accountability
11 review. Knowledge production and tool development is most consistent for the scientific
12 community, spanning ecosystem service valuation, natural capital accounting, and citizen
13 science. Business and finance actors feature mainly in disclosure and compliance, from
14 corporate sustainability reporting to green bonds, while subnational governments deliver
15 biodiversity mainstreaming through spatial planning mandates. Awareness-raising and
16 capacity-building are most common for citizens, youth, and women, although usually in
17 recipient terms.

18

19 *Target 15: Businesses assess, disclose and reduce biodiversity-related risks and negative*
20 *impacts*

21 **PROGRESS OVERVIEW**

Most Parties have a significant shortfall in scope of the national targets in relation to the ambitions set out in Target 15. Most elements of Target 15 are addressed by fewer than half of Parties in their national targets, suggesting a significant shortfall in scope in relation to the ambitions set out in Target 15. Although many Parties noted problems in compiling data for the headline indicator 15.1, almost a fifth of Parties reported on a total of over 5,000 companies disclosing

biodiversity-related risks, with an increasing number in each reported year. Self-assessments acknowledged that two-thirds of national targets show no progress or progress at an insufficient rate. The main challenges identified include: absence of mandatory reporting frameworks; capacity and data gaps; exclusion of small and medium enterprises; and inappropriate incentives.

1

2 **Target 15 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets**

3 **Target text:** *Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in*
 4 *particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions:*

5
 6 *(a) Regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on*
 7 *biodiversity, including with requirements for all large as well as transnational companies and financial*
 8 *institutions along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios;*

9 *(b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns;*

10 *(c) Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable;*

11
 12 *in order to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce*
 13 *biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure*
 14 *sustainable patterns of production.*

15

16 *Table 31 (II.B.15-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 15 and how they are addressed in national targets.⁴⁰ The box on the right*
 17 *indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.*

Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business to monitor, assess and transparently disclose their risks relating to biodiversity	47
Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business to monitor, assess and transparently disclose their dependencies on biodiversity	38
Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business to monitor, assess and transparently disclose their impacts on biodiversity	57
Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business to provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns	37
Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business to report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable	19
On average, 40 per cent of these elements have been addressed to some extent by Parties in their national targets	

18

Key					
% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100

⁴⁰ The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026a) and will be updated for the seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

1
 2 A majority of Parties (57 per cent) have addressed to some extent the element of Target 15
 3 that relates specifically Table 31 to measures to encourage and enable business to
 4 monitor, assess and transparently disclose their impacts on biodiversity (Table 31). Fewer
 5 than half of Parties have specifically addressed business risks relating to biodiversity (47
 6 per cent), business dependences on biodiversity (38 per cent) and measures to encourage
 7 and enable business to provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable
 8 consumption patterns (37 percent). Fewer than one-fifth (19 per cent) have submitted
 9 national targets encouraging and enabling businesses to report on compliance with access
 10 and benefit-sharing regulations and measures.



11 Most elements of Target 15 are addressed by fewer than half of Parties in their national
 12 targets, suggesting a significant shortfall in scope.

13

14 **Indicators of progress**

15 *Table 32 (II.B.15-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 15. The colour coding for indicator data use and all*
 16 *quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved*
 17 *across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range,*
 18 *yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of*
 19 *Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent, yellow to values*
 20 *between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent). Colours for the headline indicator trends are*
 21 *based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed*
 22 *progress, red when progress is insufficient; and black when progress cannot be assessed).*

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Headline indicator 15.1: Number of companies disclosing their biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and impacts	19% of Parties		Total 5477 companies disclosing Trend increasing over time	
Binary indicator 15.b: Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy measures aimed at encouraging and enabling business and financial institutions, and in particular for large and transnational companies and financial institutions, to progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity, increase their positive impacts, reduce their biodiversity-related risks and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production	127 Parties	NA	24% of Parties scored high on progress (score 4/5)	

All quantitative indicators combined	35 Parties, 27%		59% positive trends 10% negative trends	
Notes	Submissions include disaggregation by reporting standard, company size and types of disclosure. Not all submissions focus on biodiversity-related disclosure only but may include environmental, social and governance reports.			

1
2 Many Parties commented on the difficulty of monitoring target 15. Issues related to the
3 voluntary nature of corporate reporting as well as the multiple distinct reporting
4 frameworks used by the private sector were flagged by many Parties as barriers to national-
5 level reporting. In particular, the lack of standards and centralized reporting platforms
6 makes data difficult to access for governments, which in some cases rely on more general
7 environmental, social and governance reporting initiatives. This can inflate counts for the
8 indicator, as such disclosures may not be directly related to biodiversity. Conversely,
9 undercounts are also possible when disclosures are not centralized. Notwithstanding
10 these issues, 19 per cent of Parties reported on headline indicator 15.1 (Number of
11 companies disclosing their biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and impacts),
12 encompassing over 5,000 companies disclosing their biodiversity-related risks,
13 dependencies and impacts, showing an increasing trend.

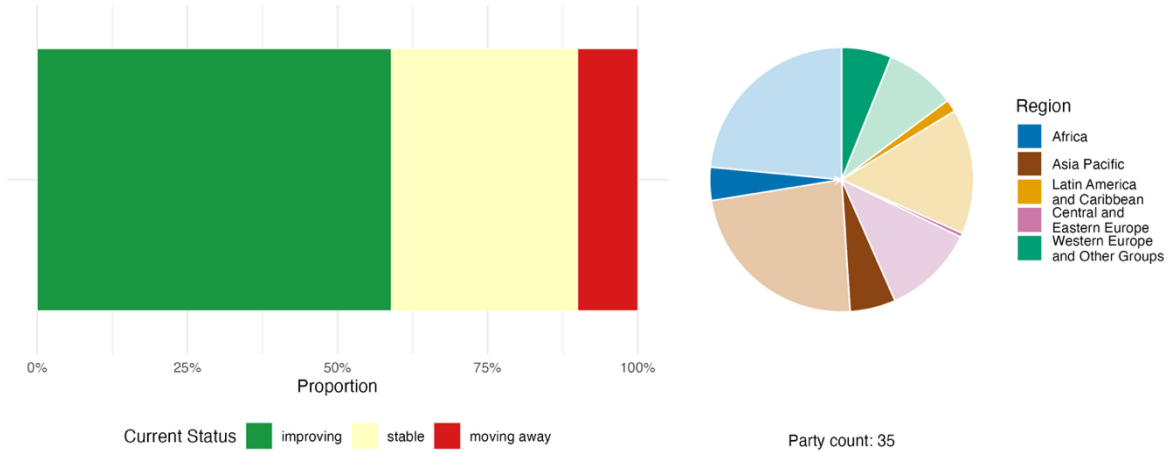
14 The Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) provides a centralized database for monitoring
15 private sector disclosures on biodiversity. The database (CDP, 2025) captures publicly
16 disclosing organizations that have established processes to identify, assess and manage
17 their nature-related dependencies, impacts and risks. It includes data from 69 Parties
18 across all five UN regions for 2024 and 2025, with 1,934 and 2,355 publicly disclosing
19 organizations respectively reporting such processes. Based on this dataset, the sectors
20 with the highest number of disclosing organizations are manufacturing, materials and
21 services, while fossil fuels, transportation services and hospitality show the lowest levels
22 of disclosure (Table 33). These values include data from considerably more Parties than
23 those reporting data on the indicator but show a much lower volume of companies
24 disclosing, highlighting either the difficulty of telling apart true biodiversity disclosure from
25 more general corporate reporting and/or the challenge of centralizing corporate disclosure
26 data.

27 The progress scores for the binary indicator (Figure 64) suggest that Parties are mostly in
28 the early stages of taking action aimed at encouraging and enabling business and financial
29 institutions to reduce their negative impacts and risks, and improve positive impacts and
30 sustainable patterns of production. Measures to deliver on target 15 are largely under
31 development, but not yet in place. About two-fifths of Parties report that they do not have

1 measures in place to ensure companies share information to consumers to promote
 2 sustainable consumption patterns, to ensure transparent disclosure, or to report on
 3 compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations. A little over half of Parties
 4 partially monitor business impacts on biodiversity.

5 Over half of the indicators submitted by Parties for Target 15 show positive trends, (

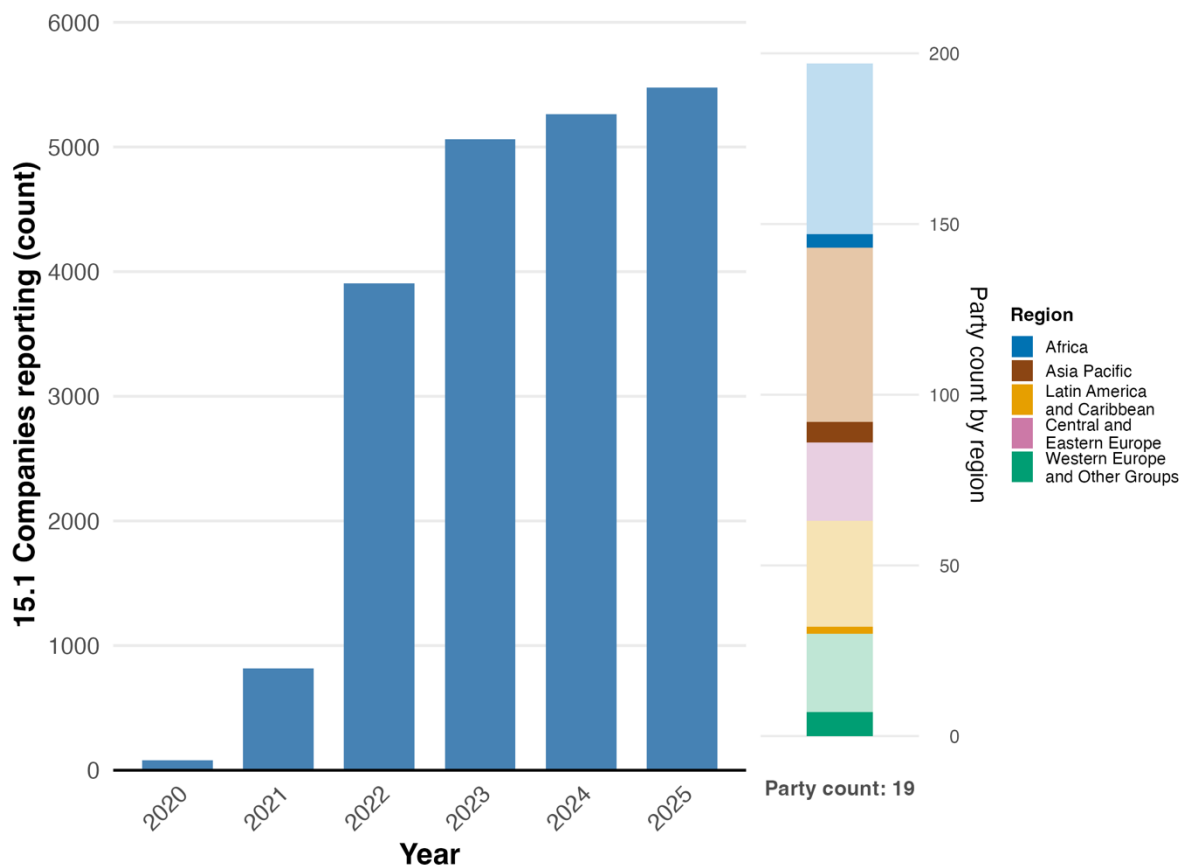
Trend Summary: T15



6
 7 Figure 65) but only about a third of these can be directly related to elements of the target.

8
 9

Draft for review



1
2 *Figure 63 (II.B.15-HEADLINE):* Headline indicator 15.1, Number of companies disclosing their biodiversity-related risks,
3 dependencies and impacts. Indicator values show the cumulative number of companies disclosing year on year across
4 submitting Parties (note that not all Parties submitted every year). The right bar chart shows the distribution of Parties
5 providing data, by region.

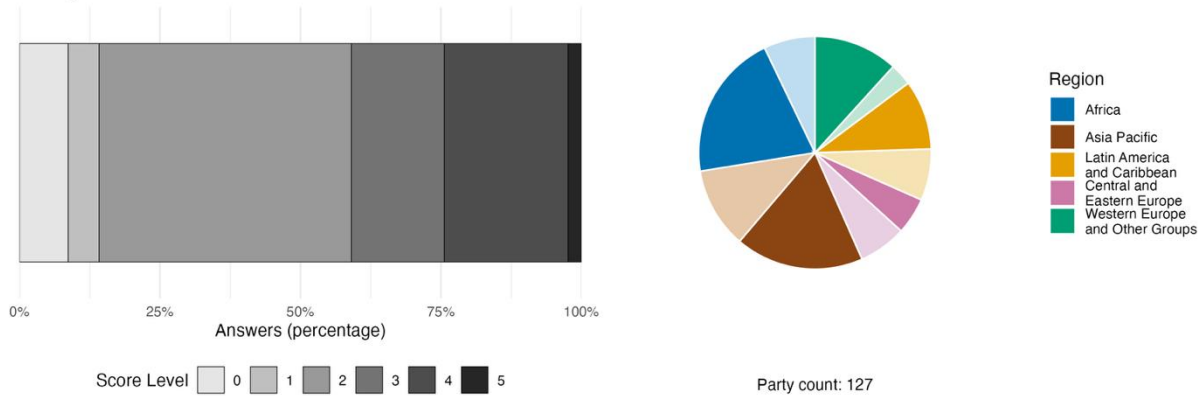
6
7 *Table 33 (II.B.15-CDP):* Percentage of companies publicly disclosing organizations with existing process for identifying,
8 assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts and risks to CDP by sector (CDP, 2026).

Manufacturing	40.0
Materials	16.6
Services	10.1
Food, beverage & agriculture	9.2
Infrastructure	7.5
Financial services	6.8
Biotech, health care & pharma	5.6
Retail	5.5
Apparel	4.2
Power generation	3.2
Fossil fuels	2.8
Transportation services	2.5

Hospitality 1.2

1

Binary indicator 15.b



2

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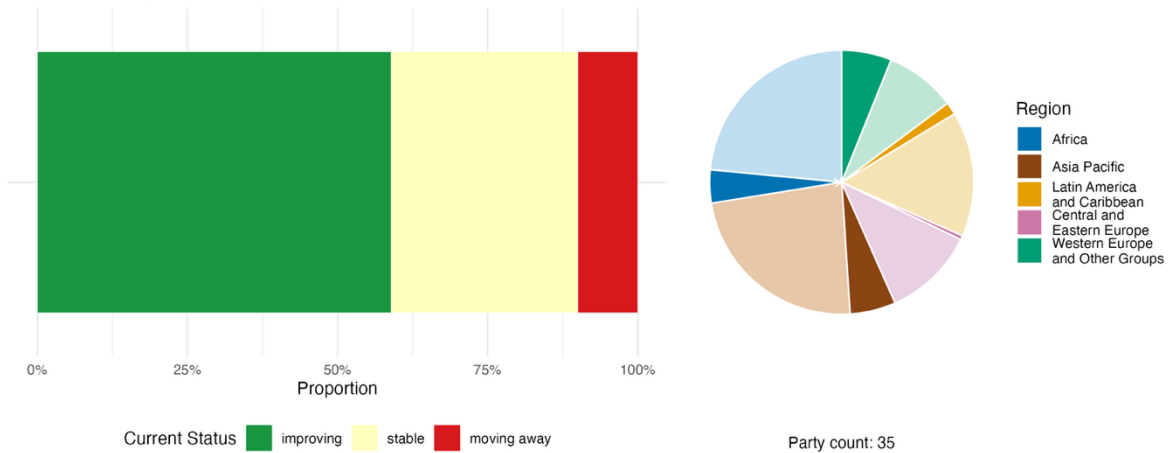
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9

Figure 64 (IIB.15-BINARY): Binary indicator 15.b, the number of countries taking legal, administrative or policy measures aimed at encouraging and enabling business and financial institutions, and in particular, ensuring that large and transnational companies and financial institutions, to progressively reduce negative impacts from business and financial institutions on biodiversity, increase their positive impacts, reduce their biodiversity-related risks and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production. The bar widths show the percentage of Parties in each score category, with higher numbers indicating a greater level of progress, based on responses to the questions included in the indicator.⁴¹ The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties providing responses to all questions, by region.

10

Trend Summary: T15



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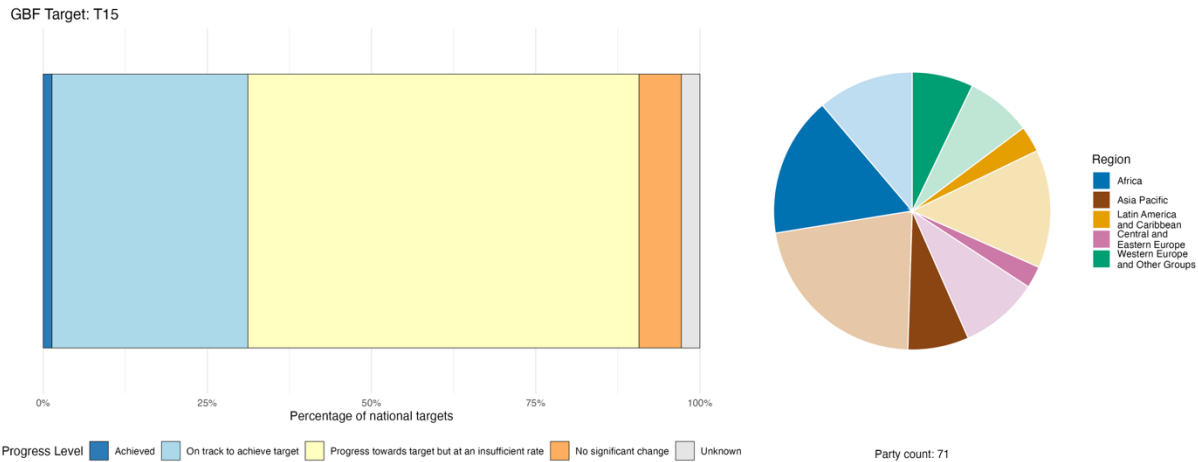
16

Figure 65 (II.B.15-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 15 that suggest improving, stable and negative trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for one headline indicator from 21 Parties, one component, and 33 national indicators from a total of 20 Parties. The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 15, by region.

⁴¹ The methodology for calculating the score levels for each binary indicator, as well as the questions included for each indicator, are provided in (CBD, 2024a).

1 Self-assessment of progress

2 Based on self-assessment of Parties in national reports, only 30 per cent of national
3 targets submitted with high alignment to Target 15 are on track for achievement. More than
4 double, 66 per cent, show no significant change or insufficient progress, and just three
5 national targets (1 per cent) are reported as already achieved
6 (see Figure 30).



7
8 *Figure 66 (II.B.15-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target*
9 *15. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress,*
10 *regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region*
11 *reporting in time for consideration in the global report.*

13 Actions, successes and challenges

14 *Summary of actions in support of Target 15*

15 The most widely reported concrete action in support of Target 15 is the use of financial
16 sector regulation to embed biodiversity or environmental risk into banking, investment and
17 capital market operations. This ranges from mandatory green finance taxonomies to
18 central bank guidance and environmental, social and governance (ESG) reporting
19 requirements for listed companies. The Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures
20 (TNFD) framework emerges as the most commonly cited voluntary disclosure mechanism
21 across developing and developed countries alike, with more than 30 national reports
22 making direct reference to implementing or piloting the TNFD framework. For European
23 Union member states and additional countries observing EU directives and standards, the
24 Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive and its European Sustainability Reporting
25 Standards represent the dominant legal instrument for implementing Target 15.
26 Requirements for environmental impact assessment, often pre-existing but subject to
27 strengthening or extension, are the most widely reported legal mechanism among

1 developing countries. Regulatory frameworks for access and benefit sharing (ABS) are
2 reported as legal instruments under Target 15 by several Parties.

3

4 *Examples of success and progress in implementation*

5 *Box 34 (II.B.15-SUCCESES): Examples of success and progress in implementation of Target 15*

The following case studies are being considered, and will be submitted to the relevant Parties for review.

Ecuador: Multi-regulator mandatory environmental risk architecture

Zambia: Gazetted green finance taxonomy with mandatory ISSB disclosure

6

7 *Challenges*

8 The absence of mandatory biodiversity-specific disclosure for large companies is
9 mentioned as a challenge by around one-quarter of reporting Parties. Where disclosure
10 exists, it tends to be focused on climate rather than nature, leaving biodiversity largely
11 unaddressed. Capacity and data gaps are cited as significant barriers especially in
12 developing countries, with many enterprises lacking technical and institutional capacity to
13 apply existing methodologies for biodiversity monitoring, assessment and disclosure.
14 Other challenges mentioned by some Parties are the exclusion of small and medium-sized
15 enterprises from disclosure frameworks, and the persistence of incentives harmful to
16 biodiversity as a barrier to reducing business impacts on biodiversity. Existing incentive
17 structures often fail to encourage biodiversity-positive behaviour, with a few Parties
18 pointing to the absence of effective tax breaks, green certification schemes, or payments
19 for ecosystem services that would motivate companies to invest in conservation or reduce
20 harmful impacts.

21

22 **Contributions from actors other than national governments**

23 *Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool*

24 Of 180 substantive commitments submitted by *actors other than national governments*,
25 *seven are primarily associated with Target 15. Five of the commitments have been*
26 *submitted by non-governmental organizations, and two from business or industry. The*
27 *commitments focus on supporting businesses to take biodiversity into account in their*
28 *strategies and reporting processes, in particular through data and information tools for*
29 *mapping and evaluating risks and impacts. The geographic focus of the commitments*
30 *includes Denmark, France, Nigeria, China and Japan (see Box 35).*

1

2 *Box 35 (II.B.15-NSA): Encouraging and supporting Japanese businesses to address biodiversity-related risks and impacts*

The following case study is being considered and will be submitted directly for review to the relevant stakeholder and national focal point

Keidanren Nature Conservation Council (KNCC) plays an important role in encouraging and supporting businesses to take Target 15 of the Framework into account, and to adopt recommendations from the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosure (TNFD), through participation in the TNFD Forum. As of the end of October 2025, the number of Japanese TNFD adopters reached 210 companies, of which about 30 per cent were KNCC member companies. KNCC closely collaborates with government, including not only the Ministry of the Environment but other ministries such as the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, helping to create an enabling environment for businesses to take action.

3

4 *Contributions integrated in national reports*

5 Business and finance actors are the primarily acting through biodiversity disclosure and
6 risk integration, adopting frameworks such as Taskforce on Nature-related Financial
7 Disclosures, Global Reporting Initiative, and Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive,
8 integrating biodiversity risk into lending and investment, issuing green bonds, and
9 developing sustainable finance protocols and green taxonomies. Intergovernmental
10 organizations and international partners provide co-financing, technical assistance, and
11 standard-setting frameworks, with BIOFIN, International Finance Corporation, the World
12 Bank, Global Environment Facility, United Nations Development Programme, and United
13 Nations Environment Programme most frequently cited. Non-governmental organizations
14 and civil society have been reported to co-convene business-biodiversity platforms and
15 deliver capacity-building. Indigenous peoples and local communities serve as co-
16 managers, benefit-sharing partners, and knowledge holders within ABS and payment for
17 ecosystem services frameworks. Subnational governments are reported to administer
18 certification schemes and enact legislation. Citizens, youth, and women and girls remain
19 largely recipients of awareness-raising.

20

21 *Target 16: Enable sustainable consumption choices to reduce waste and overconsumption*

22 *Target 16 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets*

23 **PROGRESS OVERVIEW**

The scope and ambition of national targets set by most Parties falls well below the scope and ambition committed to at the global level in Target 16. Whilst some

good progress is reported on establishing policies and mechanisms to support sustainable consumption, specific measures to address food waste, overconsumption and waste management are still under development. In their self-assessments, Parties acknowledge that most (70 per cent) of national targets related to Target 16, despite their low ambition compared with the global target, are showing no significant change or insufficient progress. Parties report on significant challenges including: absence of adequate waste facilities; lack of finance and enforcement; weak implementation of extended producer responsibility; and persistence of high material footprints in some countries.

1
2 **Target text:** *Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption*
3 *choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving*
4 *education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce*
5 *the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including through halving global food*
6 *waste, significantly reducing overconsumption and substantially reducing waste generation, in*
7 *order for all people to live well in harmony with Mother Earth.*

8
9 *Table 34 (II.B.16-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 16 and how they are addressed in national targets.⁴² The box on the right*
10 *indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.*

Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks	47
Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices by improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives	45
By 2030, reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner	26
By 2030, halve global food waste	22
By 2030, significantly reduce overconsumption	37
By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation	43
On average, 37 per cent of these elements have been addressed to some extent by Parties in their national targets	

11

Key					
% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100

⁴² The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026a) and will be updated for the seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

1

2 None of the elements of Target 16 are addressed, to any extent, by as many as half of
 3 Parties in their national targets (Table 34). The most common elements addressed by
 4 Parties relate to policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks to ensure that people are
 5 encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices (47 percent) and
 6 improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives (45
 7 per cent). Fewer Parties address the specific objectives in Target 16 to substantially reduce
 8 waste generation (43 per cent), to significantly reduce overconsumption (37 per cent), to
 9 reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner (26 per cent) or halve
 10 global food waste (22 per cent).

11 Very few Parties (12 per cent) have set quantitative national targets on reducing food waste.
 12 Of those with such targets, the majority (61 per cent) have the objective of halving food
 13 waste, in line with the global ambition of Target 16. The remainder have set values of
 14 between ten per cent and 30 per cent for reducing food waste by 2030.

15 The scope and ambition of national targets set by most Parties falls well below that which
 16 Parties committed to at the global level in Target 16.

17

18 **Indicators of progress**

19 *Table 35 (II.B.16-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 16. The colour coding for indicator data use and all*
 20 *quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved*
 21 *across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range,*
 22 *yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of*
 23 *Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent, yellow to values*
 24 *between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent). Colours for the headline indicator trends are*
 25 *based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed*
 26 *progress, red when progress is insufficient; and black when progress cannot be assessed).*

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Binary indicator 16.b: Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices	127 Parties	NA	69% of Parties scored high on progress (score 4/5)	
All quantitative indicators combined	25 Parties, 19%		32% positive trends 16% negative trends	

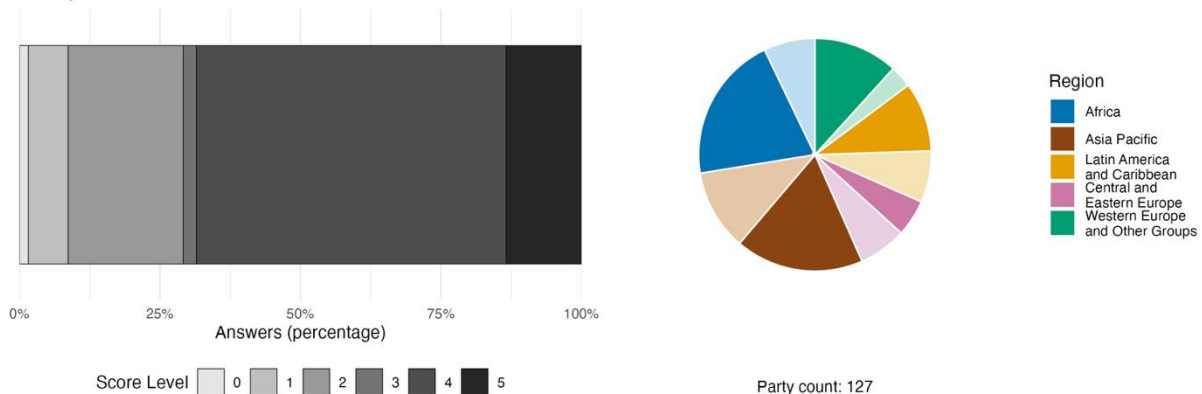
1 The monitoring framework does not include a specific headline indicator for Target 16. Most
 2 Parties scored highly on the target’s binary indicator, demonstrating overall progress in
 3 developing policy instruments encouraging and enabling sustainable choices. The greatest
 4 progress has been made in establishing mechanisms, policies, legislative frameworks, or
 5 regulatory measures to support sustainable consumption. However, more Parties report
 6 that measures to encourage and enable reductions in food waste, overconsumption, and
 7 waste generation are still under development or not yet in place. Progress in improving
 8 education and awareness of the impacts of consumption on biodiversity is also largely
 9 partial.

10 Nearly a fifth (19 per cent) of Parties submitted additional indicators, mostly relating to
 11 waste management, recycling or reducing the consumption footprint. There were few
 12 indicators that addressed reducing overconsumption. Analysis of trends for these
 13 indicators are quite varied, and it is difficult to draw any overall conclusions relating to
 14 quite different target elements at this stage.

15 Overall, it suggests that Parties are taking action to implement this target, but based on the
 16 data reported, it is not possible to determine the impact of these actions on consumption
 17 patterns.

18

Binary indicator 16.b



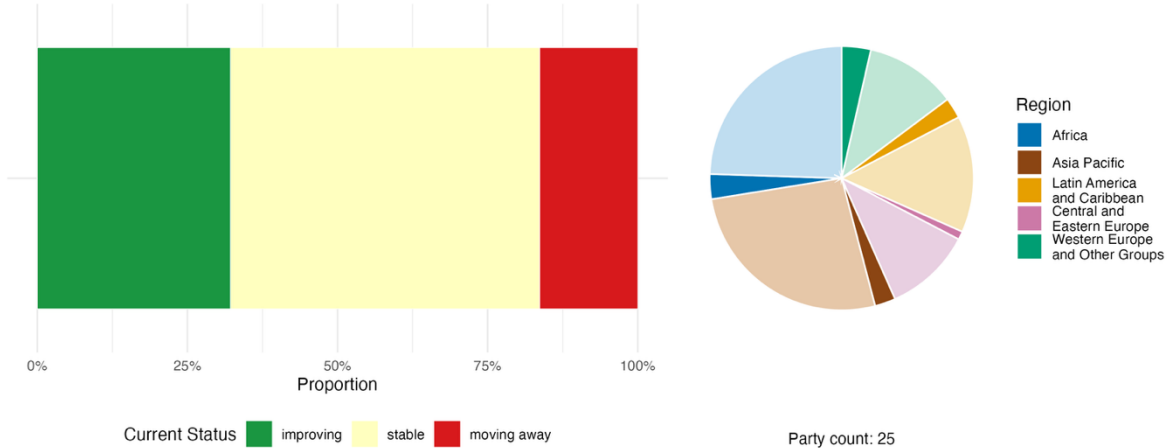
19

20 *Figure 67 (IIB.16-BINARY): Binary indicator 16.b, the number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy*
 21 *instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices. The bar widths show*
 22 *the percentage of Parties in each score category, with higher numbers indicating a greater level of progress, based on*
 23 *responses to the questions included in the indicator.⁴³ The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties providing responses*
 24 *to all questions, by region.*

25

⁴³ The methodology for calculating the score levels for each binary indicator, as well as the questions included for each indicator, are provided in (CBD, 2024a).

Trend Summary: T16



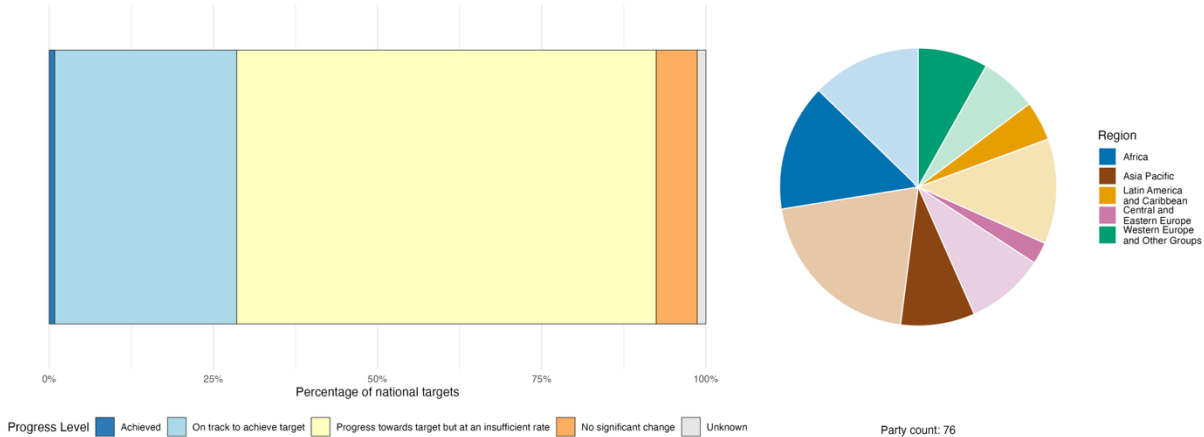
1
2 *Figure 68 (II.B.16-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 16 that suggest improving, stable and negative*
3 *trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for*
4 *three component, five complementary and 60 national indicators from a total of 25 Parties. The pie chart shows the*
5 *distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 16, by region.*

6

7 **Self-assessment of progress**

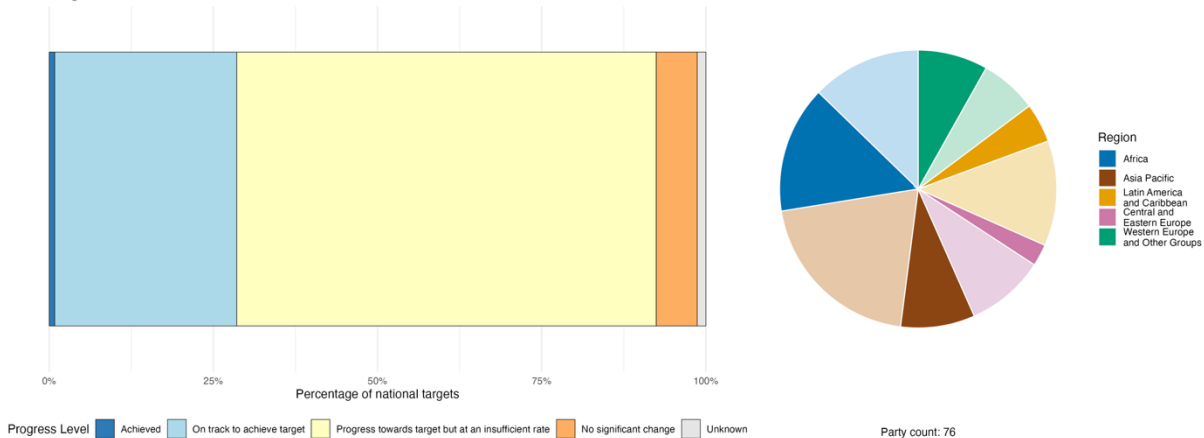
8 Based on self-assessment by Parties in national reports, fewer than a third (28 per cent)
9 of national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target 16 are on track for achievement,
10 with most (70 per cent) showing no significant change or insufficient progress, and just two
11 national targets (1 per cent) reported as being achieved early (see

GBF Target: T16



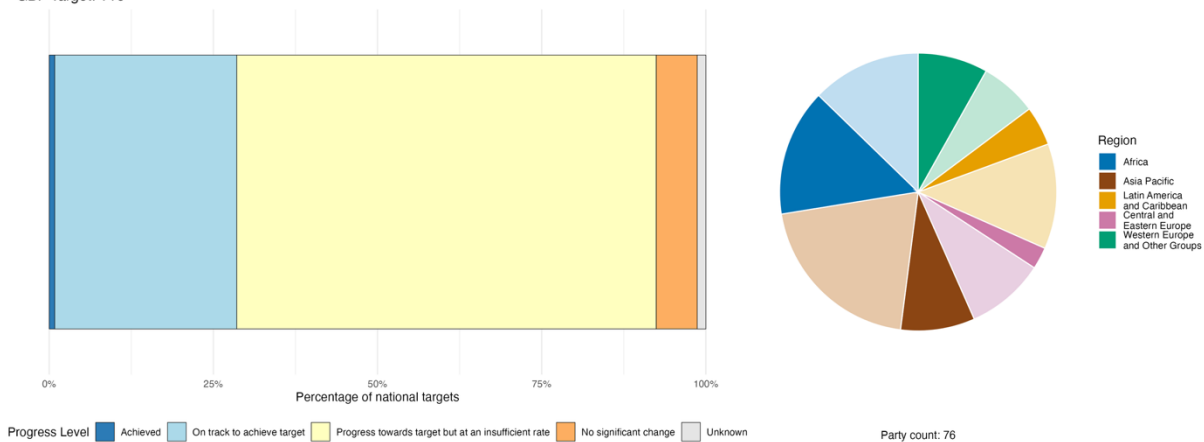
12

GBF Target: T16



1
2 Figure 69).

GBF Target: T16



3
4 Figure 69 (II.B.16-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target
5 16. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress,
6 regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region
7 reporting in time for consideration in the global report.

8
9 **Actions, successes and challenges**

10 **Summary of actions in support of Target 16**

11 The most widespread approach to implementing Target 16 is enactment or enforcement of
12 legal instruments targeting waste, plastics and the circular economy. Bans or restrictions
13 on single-use plastics are the most commonly reported concrete measures, appearing
14 across all regions and among developing and high-income countries alike (see also Target
15 7). Another very common category of action in national reports is the introduction of
16 extended producer responsibility (EPR) systems, requiring producers to take financial or
17 direct responsibility for products at the end of their life. Around one-quarter of reporting
18 Parties, equally across high-income and developing countries, mention EPR as a

1 contribution towards implementation of Target 16. Nearly all reporting Parties also include
2 actions to promote awareness, education and behavioural change to promote sustainable
3 consumption, ranging from national campaigns to integration of messages on moderating
4 food consumption and minimizing waste in school curricula.

5

6 *Examples of success and progress in implementation*

7 *Box 36 (II.B.16-SUCCESSSES): Examples of success and progress in implementation of Target 16*

The following case studies are under consideration and will be submitted directly to the relevant Parties for review:

Armenia: Compost academy: school-based circular economy education at scale

Dominican Republic: Green procurement and deposit-return system combination

8

9 *Challenges*

10 The absence of appropriate infrastructure is among the among the most common
11 challenges reported by Parties with regard to Target 16. Many lack adequate facilities for
12 sorting, recycling, composting, and safe disposal of waste, while some still rely heavily on
13 landfills or open burning. Lack of financial, logistical and human resources are mentioned
14 as barriers, for example preventing investment in infrastructure and project pipelines to
15 deal with waste management. Multiple Parties report legal instruments without effective
16 enforcement, weakening the impact of bans and regulations. Some Parties mention that
17 extended producer responsibility systems either do not exist or are too narrowly applied,
18 without making producers financially responsible. End-of-life product management and
19 waste management costs often fall entirely on governments with limited budgets. Many
20 Parties lack baseline information on food waste, presenting a major obstacle to
21 implementation of Target 16. Several Parties report that they have no systematic tracking of
22 household, retail, or supply chain food waste, nor consistent national methodology to
23 measure progress toward reduction targets.

24 Several high-income Parties report the persistence of high material footprints of their
25 societies, at unsustainable levels and not yet declining. Several Parties note that the higher
26 cost of sustainable alternatives limits uptake, particularly among lower-income
27 consumers.

28

1 **Contributions from actors other than national governments**

2 *Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool*

3 Of 180 substantive commitments submitted by actors other than national governments,
4 only two are primarily associated with Target 16. One of these is from a network of
5 cooperative businesses in the retail and service sectors in Finland, and the other from the
6 Danish 92 network of non-governmental organizations. The specific commitments relate
7 mainly to the issues of addressing overconsumption and reduction of food waste, as well
8 as outreach on circular resource use and plastic waste reduction.

9 *Contributions integrated in national reports*

10 Consistently reported roles relate to the delivery of waste management and circular
11 economy infrastructure, where subnational governments, businesses, and non-
12 governmental organizations co-deliver recycling facilities, buy-back centres, composting
13 programmes, and food redistribution networks. Financing and co-financing is led by
14 international partners and the private sector, which serve as the primary financing actors
15 for integrated solid waste management and sustainable production projects. There are
16 examples of business actors driving voluntary and binding industry commitments,
17 implementing food waste reduction targets through industry agreements and extended
18 producer responsibility frameworks. Awareness-raising, education, and behaviour change
19 is delivered by non-governmental organizations, civil society, and citizens' platforms
20 through consumer campaigns, school programmes, and digital tools.

21

22 *Target 17: Strengthen biosafety and distribute the benefits of biotechnology*

23 **PROGRESS OVERVIEW**

Good progress is being made in establishing and implementing biosafety measures though elements of target 17 remain unaddressed. A majority of Parties have national targets address elements of Target 17 related to establishing and implementing biosafety measures, although some more specific elements are less well reflected in national targets. Good progress is reported in establishing and implementing biosafety-related measures, with these being fully established and implemented for nearly half of Parties. Similarly, Parties report that 37 per cent of national targets highly aligned with Target 17 are on track for achievement, and five per cent are reported as already achieved. The main challenges reported include adequacy, implementation and enforcement of legal and regulatory frameworks, capacity and access to laboratory facilities, and short-term project funding.

24

1 Target 17 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets

2 **Target text:** Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement in all countries, biosafety measures
 3 as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and measures for the handling of
 4 biotechnology and distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 of the Convention.

5 Table 36 (II.B.17-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 17 and how they are addressed in national targets.⁴⁴ The box on the right
 6 indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.

Establish, in all countries, biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity	62
Strengthen capacity for, in all countries, biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity	48
Implement, in all countries, biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity	63
Establish, in all countries, measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 of the Convention	47
Strengthen capacity for, in all countries, measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 of the Convention	30
Implement, in all countries, measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 of the Convention	49
On average, 50 per cent of these elements have been addressed to some extent by Parties in their national targets	

7

Key					
% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100

8

9 A majority of Parties address, at least to some extent, elements related to establishing (62
 10 per cent of Parties) and implementing (63 per cent of Parties) biosafety measures as set out
 11 in Article 8(g) of the Convention (United Nations, 1992, art. 8(g)) (Table 36). About a half of
 12 Parties also have national targets specifically on strengthening capacity for biosafety
 13 measures (48 per cent), or for establishing (47 per cent) and implementing (49 per cent)
 14 measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits, as set out in
 15 Article 19 of the Convention (United Nations, 1992, art. 19). Fewer than a third of Parties (30
 16 per cent) have set national targets addressing the strengthening of capacity for measures
 17 for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits.

18

⁴⁴ The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026a) and will be updated for the seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

1 Indicators of progress

2 *Table 37 (II.B.17-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 17. The colour coding for indicator data use and all*
 3 *quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved*
 4 *across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range,*
 5 *yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of*
 6 *Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent, yellow to values*
 7 *between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent). Colours for the headline indicator trends are*
 8 *based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed*
 9 *progress, red when progress is insufficient; and black when progress cannot be assessed).*

	Indicator use	Indicator results	
Binary indicator 17.b: Number of countries that have taken action to implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention and measures for the handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19	127 Parties	NA	40% of Parties scored high on progress (score 4/5)
All quantitative indicators combined	11 Parties, 9%		14% positive trends 19% negative trends

10

11 The monitoring framework does not include a headline indicator for Target 17. Overall,
 12 responses to the binary indicator for the target suggest that Parties have made mixed
 13 progress. Trends in submitted indicators reinforce this concern, with few indicators
 14 showing a positive trend. The additional submitted indicators also focused primarily on
 15 biosafety-related components as opposed to the other elements of this target.

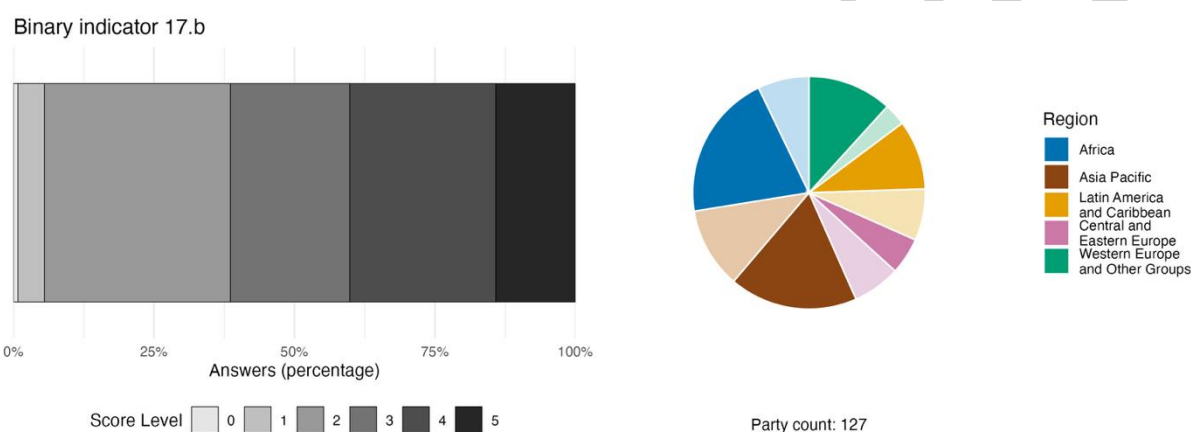
16 In their responses for the binary indicator, most Parties reported partial progress, indicating
 17 that although efforts are under way to implement the target, further work is needed. One
 18 Party reported having fully achieved all aspects of the actions included in the binary
 19 indicator.

20 Parties showed most progress in establishing and implementing biosafety-related
 21 measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention, with these being fully established and
 22 implemented for nearly half of Parties. Similarly, nearly half of Parties report carrying out
 23 risk assessments on the use and release of living modified organisms (LMOs) and providing
 24 access to biosafety-related information. Much less progress has been reported in relation
 25 to the handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits, and many Parties have
 26 only started to develop measures related to effective participation in biotechnological

1 research, including participation of countries that provide the genetic resources for such
2 research, and the priority access on a fair and equitable basis by Parties, especially
3 developing countries, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based on
4 genetic resources provided by Parties.

5 Relatively few Parties (nine per cent) submitted additional indicators, mostly related to
6 biosafety elements of Target 17. Amongst these, more indicators showed negative trends
7 than positive trends. However, these trends cannot be considered representative of all
8 Parties.

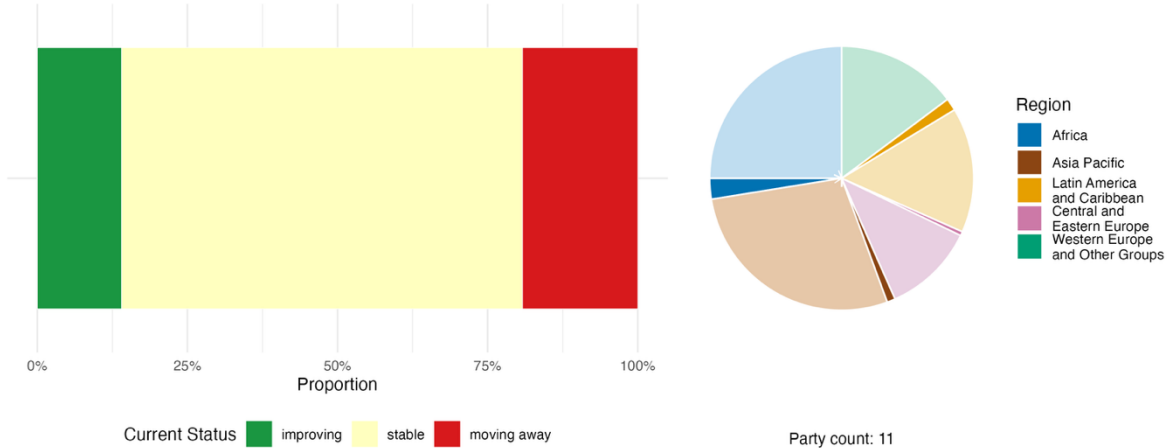
9



10
11 *Figure 70 (IIB.17-BINARY): Binary indicator 17.b, the number of countries that have taken action to implement biosafety*
12 *measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention and measures for the handling of biotechnology and the distribution*
13 *of its benefits as set out in Article 19. Score distribution based on Party answers to the related questions. The bar widths*
14 *show the percentage of Parties in each score category, with higher numbers indicating a greater level of progress, based*
15 *on responses to the questions included in the indicator.⁴⁵ The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties providing*
16 *responses to all questions, by region.*

⁴⁵ The methodology for calculating the score levels for each binary indicator, as well as the questions included for each indicator, are provided in (CBD, 2024a).

Trend Summary: T17



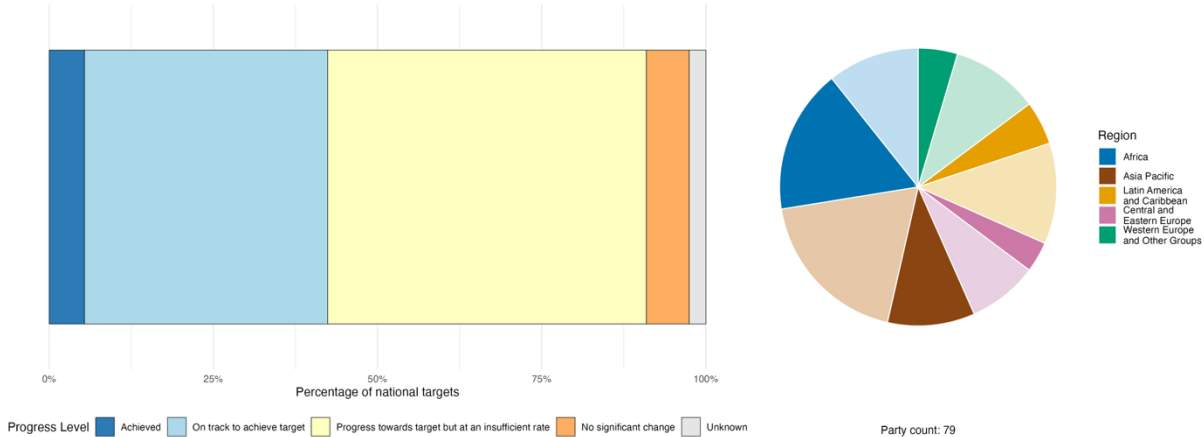
1
2 *Figure 71 (II.B.17-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 17 that suggest improving, stable and negative*
3 *trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for one complementary and 26 national*
4 *indicators from a total of 11 Parties. The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 17, by*
5 *region.*

6

7 Self-assessment of progress

8 Based on self-assessment by Parties in national reports, only 37 per cent of national
9 targets submitted as highly aligned with Target 17 are on track for achievement. Seven per
10 cent show no significant change, with 49 per cent showing insufficient progress, and five
11 national targets (5 per cent) are reported as already achieved (Figure 76).

GBF Target: T17



12
13 *Figure 72 (II.B.17-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target*
14 *17. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress,*
15 *regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region*
16 *reporting in time for consideration in the global report.*

17

1 **Actions, successes and challenges**

2 *Summary of actions in support of Target 17*

3 Many Parties report progress in developing or strengthening biosafety measures and
4 technical infrastructure, including the establishment of laboratories for the detection of
5 living modified organisms (LMOs) and systems for monitoring them, border control
6 measures and tools for risk assessment. Some Parties reported granting specific
7 authorizations and permits for LMOs, while others documented measures to restrict or
8 limit their cultivation. Some national reports also included information on the development
9 of guidelines or regulations covering new developments in biotechnology, including
10 organisms produced through genome editing.

11

12 *Examples of success and progress in implementation*

13

14 *Box 37 (II.B.17-SUCCESES): Examples of success or progress in implementation of Target 17*

The following case studies are being considered and will be submitted separately for review by the relevant Parties:

Cameroon: multi-pillar biosafety architecture under new national legislation

Moldova: Layered legislative biosafety package with EU accession alignment

15

16 *Challenges*

17 A significant number of Parties report on draft biosafety laws that remain unadopted,
18 limiting enforcement and regulatory authority. Several Parties point to insufficient
19 regulatory frameworks covering new genomic techniques such as gene drives and
20 synthetic biology. Many Parties, particularly in developing countries and among small
21 island developing states, report insufficient laboratory infrastructure for LMO detection and
22 risk assessment. Additionally, Parties mention shortage of trained biosafety scientists, risk
23 assessors, and inspector. A few Parties mention difficulty in monitoring what crosses their
24 borders. Limited inspection infrastructure, reliance on documentation rather than
25 laboratory verification, and understaffed border posts mean unauthorized or unregulated
26 LMO materials can enter undetected. The element of Target 17 relating to Article 19 of the
27 Convention (distribution of benefits from biotechnology) is widely acknowledged but rarely
28 operationalized, according to several national reports. Multiple Parties note that biosafety
29 implementation is heavily dependent on external project financing rather than sustainable
30 domestic budgets, presenting a challenge to implementation of Target 17.

1
2 **Contributions of actors other than national governments**
3 *Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool*
4 Of 180 substantive commitments submitted by actors other than national governments,
5 only one as associated primarily with Target 17. This commitment is from a network of non-
6 governmental organizations based in Denmark which has submitted commitments
7 addressing all of the 23 targets of the Framework. It focuses on advocacy of the
8 precautionary principle and ensuring that new biological technologies do not inadvertently
9 harm ecosystem integrity.

10
11 *Contributions integrated into national reports*
12 Research organizations are identified as Parties in roles such as laboratory hosts and
13 operators, institutional biosafety committee members, curriculum developers, knowledge
14 generators, and scientific advisers to regulatory bodies. Intergovernmental organizations
15 provide project financing, technical assistance, equipment donation, legislative drafting
16 support, and training. Citizens and the public appear mainly as recipients of awareness
17 campaigns and consultees in regulatory procedures, with a few reporting citizen science or
18 public deliberation. Indigenous peoples and local communities are mentioned as rights-
19 holders in access and benefit-sharing frameworks, occasionally in free, prior and informed
20 consent integration or co-governance. Non-governmental organizations appear mostly as
21 workshop participants, sometimes co-implementing biosafety standards or delivering
22 projects. Subnational governments, cities and other local authorities appear as co-
23 governance actors where competencies are devolved.

24
25 *Target 18: Reduce harmful subsidies by at least \$500 billion per year, and scale up positive*
26 *incentives for biodiversity*

27 **PROGRESS OVERVIEW**

Limited progress has been made in scaling up positive incentives, identifying and reforming harmful incentives. The 2025 milestone is unlikely to have been achieved. National targets address the elements of Target 18 unevenly, particularly those relating to identifying harmful incentives by 2025 and reducing them by 2030. Reporting indicates growth in positive incentives, at the same time the reported harmful subsidies remain substantial. Available evidence suggests that the 2025 milestone was not achieved. Self-assessments indicate that only a quarter of highly aligned national targets are on track, while most show insufficient progress. Key challenges include identifying, quantifying and reforming harmful subsidies.

1

2 Target 18 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets

3 **Target text:** Identify by 2025, and eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies,
4 harmful for biodiversity, in a proportionate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, while substantially
5 and progressively reducing them by at least \$500 billion per year by 2030, starting with the most
6 harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of
7 biodiversity.

8

9 Table 38 (II.B.18-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 18 and how they are addressed in national targets.⁴⁶ The box on the right
10 indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.

Identify by 2025 incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity	38
Eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity in a proportionate, fair and equitable way	48
Substantially and progressively reduce incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, by at least \$500 billion per year by 2030	27
Scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	59
On average, 43 per cent of these elements have been addressed to some extent by Parties in their national targets	
Key	
% of Parties	0-19 20-39 40-59 60-79 80-100

11

12 The elements of Target 18 are addressed unevenly by Parties in their national targets (Table
13 38). The largest proportion (59 per cent) have national targets addressing to some extent
14 the scaling up of positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of
15 biodiversity. Fewer than half (48 per cent) have set national targets on the elimination,
16 phasing out or reform of incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity in a
17 proportionate, fair and equitable way. The element of Target 18 with a 2025 deadline, to
18 identify harmful incentives, is addressed to some extent by 38 per cent of Parties in their
19 national targets. The element least addressed by Parties (27 per cent) relates to

⁴⁶ The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026a) and will be updated for the seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

1 substantially and progressively reducing harmful subsidies by at least \$500 billion globally
 2 by 2030.

3 Very few Parties (five per cent) have set quantitative national targets for reducing
 4 incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity. The values set by those Parties
 5 range from 10 per cent to 50 per cent reductions in harmful incentives.

6

7 **Indicators of progress**

8 *Table 39 (II.B.18-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 18. The colour coding for indicator data use and all*
 9 *quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved*
 10 *across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range,*
 11 *yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of*
 12 *Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent, yellow to values*
 13 *between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent). Colours for the headline indicator trends are*
 14 *based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed*
 15 *progress, red when progress is insufficient; and black when progress cannot be assessed).*

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Headline indicator 18.1: Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use	30% of Parties		Increase year on year to a total of 548 in 2025	
Headline indicator 18.2: Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity	19% of Parties representing 25% of all Parties' GDP		Total 268 USD billion spent on harmful subsidies 2022-2025	
All quantitative indicators combined	48 Parties, 37%		21% positive trends 19% negative trends	

16
 17 Nearly a third of Parties provided data on positive incentives (headline indicator 18.1) and a
 18 fifth of Parties provided data on harmful subsidies (headline indicator 18.2), with many
 19 Parties reporting difficulties in tracking and quantifying biodiversity-related subsidies due
 20 to methodological challenges. Differences in methodological approaches could result in
 21 inconsistencies in the global estimates, and all reported values are underestimates, as
 22 they do not represent all Parties, do not capture the full range of subsidies and incentives in
 23 place across sectors, and may not include all national subsidies.

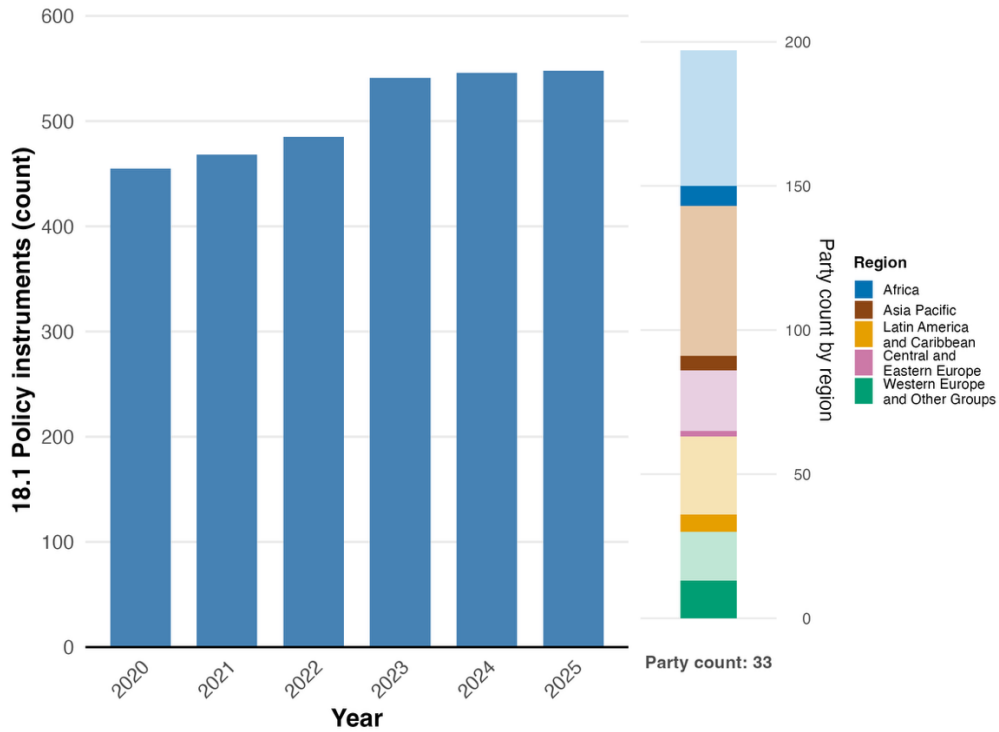
24 Since the Framework was agreed in 2022, Parties reported an increase of more than 60 per
 25 cent in the number of incentives in place, with 548 positive incentives from 33 Parties in
 26 place by 2025. This may be a serious underrepresentation of subsidies, as the Positive

1 Instruments for the Environment (PINE) database of the Organization for Economic
2 Cooperation and Development (OECD) reports more than 886 positive incentives from
3 100 countries for 2025 (OECD, 2024).

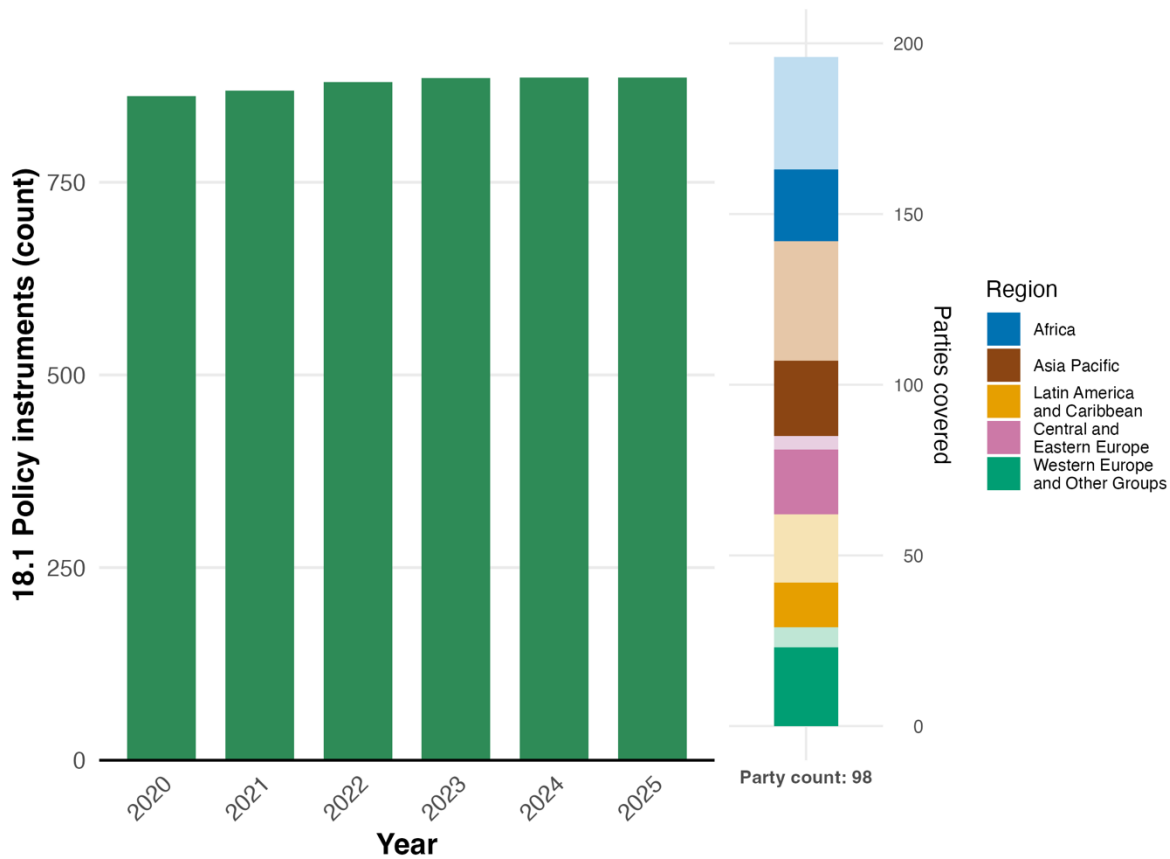
4 For harmful subsidies, the 22 Parties that reported represent approximately one quarter of
5 global gross domestic product (GDP). Based on these Parties, there was a cumulative total
6 of USD 268 billion spent in harmful subsidies between 2022 and 2025, an average of USD
7 67 billion annually. Reported spending on harmful subsidies ranged from zero to 2.6 per
8 cent of annual GDP. These figures are likely significant underestimates, as many Parties
9 only reported on sectors where harmful subsidies had already been identified, and noted
10 that further national analysis was needed. Among the Parties reporting consistently
11 between 2022 and 2024, there is evidence that harmful subsidies dropped by around 20
12 per cent.

13 Despite these encouraging signals, the value of subsidies reported remains high, far
14 surpassing the resources that Parties reported mobilizing for biodiversity (see Target 19),
15 and fewer than 20 per cent of Parties showed a positive trend in the indicators they
16 submitted in relation to this target. Additionally, most of the submitted national indicators s
17 focus on identifying harmful subsidies and scaling up positive incentives; no indicators
18 were submitted on the elements of the target related to eliminating, phasing out,
19 reforming, or reducing harmful subsidies. This suggests that overall progress towards
20 Target 18 remains insufficient.

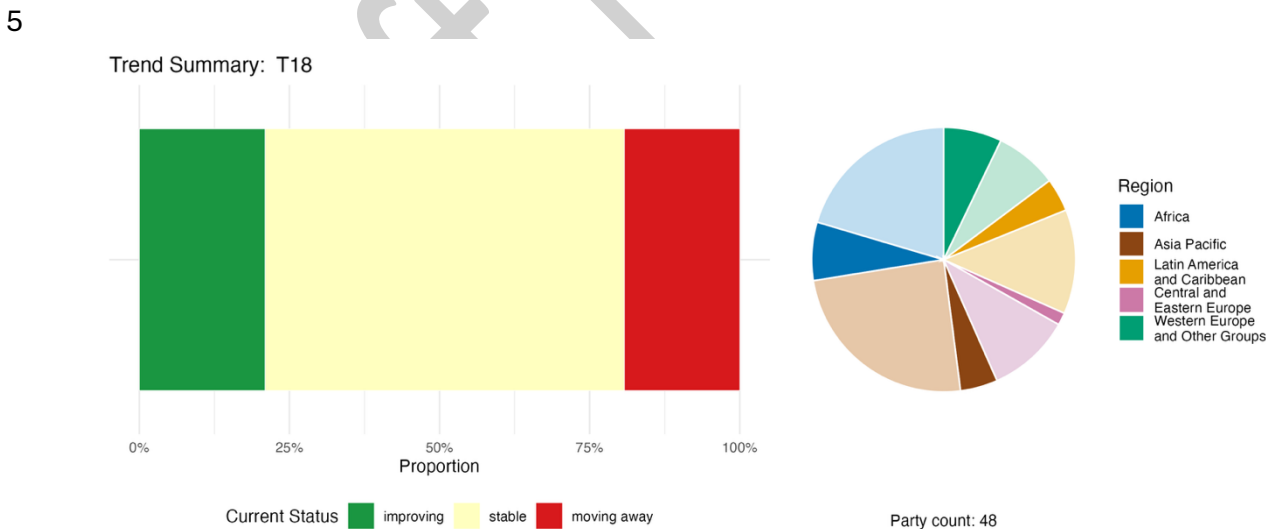
21



1
 2 *Figure 73 (II.B.18-HEADLINE): Headline indicator 18.1, positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation*
 3 *and sustainable use. Indicator values show the yearly count of incentives in place across Party submissions. The right bar*
 4 *chart shows the distribution of Parties providing data, by region.*



1
2 *Figure 74 (II.B.18-HEADLINE-CUSTODIAN): Headline indicator 18.1, positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity*
3 *conservation and sustainable use from the OECD PINE. Indicator values show the total count of incentives in place*
4 *across Parties each year. The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties for whom data is available, by region.*

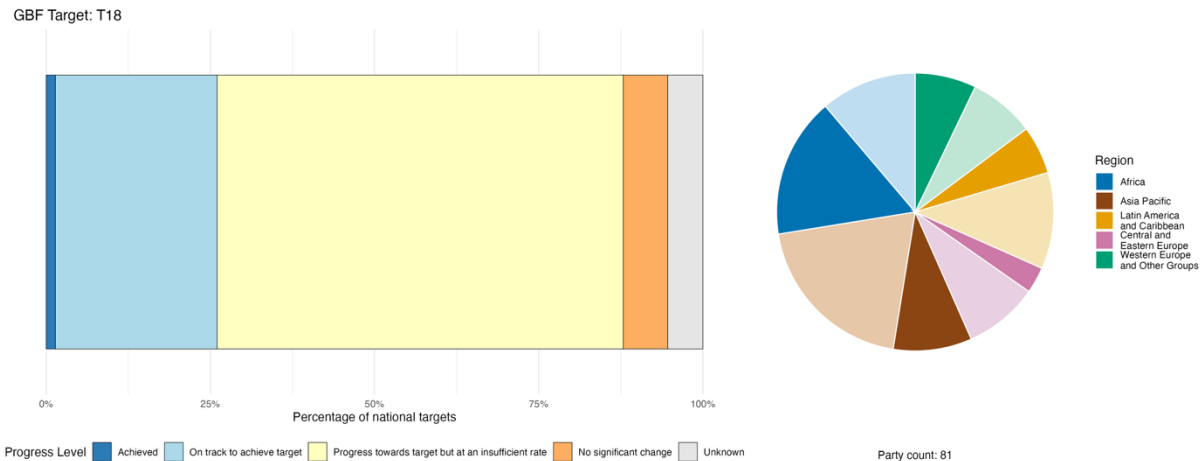


6
7 *Figure 75 (II.B.18-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 18 that suggest improving, stable and negative*
8 *trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for two headline indicators from 44*
9 *Parties, and 28 national indicators from a total of 12 Parties. The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties submitting*
10 *indicators for Target 18, by region.*

1

2 Self-assessment of progress

3 Based on self-assessment by Parties in national reports, only a quarter (25 per cent)
4 of national targets submitted with high alignment to Target 18 are on track for
5 achievement, with more than double that number (62 per cent) showing insufficient
6 progress and a further seven per cent with no significant change. Just two national targets
7 (one per cent) are reported as already achieved (Figure 73).



8

9 *Figure 76 (II.B.18-SELF_ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to*
10 *Target 18. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress,*
11 *regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region*
12 *reporting in time for consideration in the global report.*

13

14 Actions, successes and challenges

15 Summary of actions in support of Target 18

16 The overwhelming majority of Parties report actions in the identification and assessment of
17 incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity, the element of the target with a
18 deadline of 2025. These actions include compiling inventories of subsidies, commissioning
19 studies, and developing classification frameworks. A much smaller group of Parties report
20 on concrete steps to reform and eliminate such incentives by 2030, key requirements of
21 Target 18. A few Parties do address reduction or phasing out of fossil fuel subsidies as a
22 biodiversity-relevant harmful incentive. Others point to ratification of the World Trade
23 Organization agreement on fisheries subsidies, which came into force in September 2025.
24 Steps to scale up positive incentives for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
25 are more commonly reported in all regions and among Parties of all income levels than
26 reduction of harmful incentives. These include payments for ecosystem services, green
27 bonds, conservation finance mechanisms, and redirection of agricultural support towards

1 biodiversity-friendly practices. The Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) is cited by at
2 least 25 Parties as a vehicle for analytical support, methodology or institutional scaffolding
3 in implementation of Target 18.

4 *Examples of success and progress in implementation*

5

6 *Box 38 (II.B.18-SUCCESES): Examples of success and progress in implementation of Target 18*

The following case studies are being considered, and will be submitted directly for review by relevant Parties:

Switzerland: Systematic federal subsidy reform through a three-stage governance process

Uzbekistan: Legally anchored fossil fuel subsidy phase-out with renewable energy tax incentives

7

8 *Challenges*

9 Many Parties report the absence of a completed inventory of harmful subsidies as a barrier
10 to implementation of Target 18. Missing or incomplete data on harmful subsidies is
11 reported across Parties of all income levels. Reform cannot be prioritized or measured in
12 the absence of information about which subsidies exist, their financial value, and their
13 specific impacts on biodiversity. Even where reforms are attempted, Parties may lack
14 systems to track whether subsidy savings are reinvested in nature, whether positive
15 incentives are delivering results, or whether harmful subsidies are returning in another
16 form. Entrenched interests and political barriers to subsidy reform are noted in several
17 national reports. Subsidies for agriculture, energy and fisheries are often embedded in
18 national economies and linked to policies such as food security, poverty reduction, or
19 energy affordability. A number of Parties also identify cross-sectoral coordination as a
20 significant challenge, citing difficulties in aligning ministries of finance, environment,
21 agriculture and energy. The absence of agreed definitions and harmonized approaches for
22 identifying harmful subsidies is reported as a further challenge. Insufficient domestic
23 financial resources for scaling-up positive incentives is a recurring issue raised in national
24 reports, and several point to dependency on donors and external technical support to
25 implement such policies.

26

27 *Contributions from actors other than national governments*

28 *Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool*

1 Of 180 commitments submitted by actors other than national governments, only one is
2 primarily associated with Target 18. This commitment is from a network of non-
3 governmental organizations based in Denmark which has submitted commitments
4 addressing all of the 23 targets of the Framework. The specific commitment relates to
5 advocacy for more ambitious redirection of subsidies harmful to biodiversity.

6

7 *Contributions integrated in national reports*

8 Analytical and knowledge provision is reported, with intergovernmental organizations,
9 particularly the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) through its Biodiversity
10 Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) helping with national biodiversity finance plans. Research
11 organizations contribute to harmful subsidy assessments, and the business and finance
12 communities engage through disclosure frameworks such as Taskforce for Nature-based
13 Financial Disclosures (TNFD). Delivery of positive incentive mechanisms, including
14 payments for ecosystem services, certification, and benefit-sharing, is the main
15 implementation role for representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity,
16 non-governmental organizations, and indigenous peoples and local communities. National
17 reports primarily refer to consultation and awareness-raising roles for citizens, youth and
18 women.

19

20 *Target 19: Mobilize \$200 billion per year for biodiversity from all sources, including \$30*
21 *billion through international finance*

22 PROGRESS OVERVIEW

Biodiversity finance is increasing, but progress remains insufficient and the 2025 finance milestone was likely not achieved. International and domestic biodiversity finance generally show upward trends, although below levels required to meet the target, and domestic spending as a share of GDP has declined. Private finance peaked in 2021 and fell afterwards, based on reported data, and remains particularly undeveloped. Reported biodiversity-related ODA remains well below the agreed 2025 milestone. Self-assessments indicate that only a minority of national targets are on track. Key challenges include mobilizing finance at scale, improving access to funding and strengthening enabling conditions for investment.

23

24 *Target 19 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets*

25 **Target text:** *Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in*
26 *an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private*
27 *resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to implement national biodiversity*
28 *strategies and action plans, mobilizing at least \$200 billion per year by 2030, including by:*

- 1 (a) Increasing total biodiversity related international financial resources from developed countries,
 2 including official development assistance, and from countries that voluntarily assume obligations of
 3 developed country Parties, to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and
 4 small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to at least \$20 billion
 5 per year by 2025, and to at least \$30 billion per year by 2030;
 6 (b) Significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization, facilitated by the preparation and
 7 implementation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments according to national
 8 needs, priorities and circumstances;
 9 (c) Leveraging private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies for raising new and
 10 additional resources, and encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through
 11 impact funds and other instruments;
 12 (d) Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity
 13 offsets and credits, and benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards;
 14 (e) Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises;
 15 (f) Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities,
 16 Mother Earth centric actions¹³ and non-market-based approaches including community based natural
 17 resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation of
 18 biodiversity;
 19 (g) Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use.

20

21 Table 40 (II.B.19-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 19 and how they are addressed in national targets.⁴⁷ The box on the right
 22 indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.

Increase total biodiversity related international financial resources to developing countries to at least US\$ 20bn per year by 2025, and to at least US\$ 30bn per year by 2030	58
Significantly increase domestic resource mobilization, facilitated by the preparation and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments	81
Leverage private finance, promote blended finance, implement strategies for raising new and additional resources, and encourage the private sector to invest in biodiversity	44
Stimulate innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, benefit-sharing mechanisms	34
Optimize co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises	16
Enhance the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric actions and non-market-based approaches	14
Enhance the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use	Not evaluated
On average, 41 per cent of these elements have been addressed to some extent by Parties in their national targets	
Key	
% of Parties	0-19 20-39 40-59 60-79 80-100

⁴⁷ The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026a) and will be updated for the seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

1

2 There is exceptionally high variation in the proportion of Parties addressing the different
3 elements of Target 19 in their national targets (see Table 40). The great majority (81 per
4 cent) have national targets addressing a significant increase in domestic resource
5 mobilization, facilitated by the preparation and implementation of national biodiversity
6 finance plans or similar instruments. More than half of Parties (58 per cent) have national
7 targets at least to some extent addressing an increase in biodiversity-related international
8 financial resources to developing countries. Fewer than half of Parties (44 per cent)
9 address the leveraging of private finance for biodiversity, while just over one-third (34 per
10 cent) have national targets on stimulating innovative schemes to increase finance for
11 implementation of the Framework. The elements of Target 19 addressed by the smallest
12 proportion of Parties are those on optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting
13 the biodiversity and climate crises (16 per cent) and on enhancing the role of collective
14 actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric
15 action and non-market-based approaches (14 per cent).

16 About a quarter of Parties (26 per cent) have included a quantitative component to national
17 targets relating to an increase in biodiversity-related international financial resources to
18 developing countries. As the values for such increases are expressed in very different
19 terms, including both monetary values and percentages, with many referring to the global
20 values included in Target 19, it is not possible to aggregate the proposed increase in
21 financial resources from national targets alone.

22 On average, Parties have addressed only 29 per cent of the elements of Target 19 to any
23 extent in their national targets, suggesting an extremely substantial shortfall in ambition
24 and scope.

25

26 Indicators of progress

27

28 *Table 41 (II.B.19-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 19. The colour coding for indicator data use and all*
29 *quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved*
30 *across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range,*
31 *yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of*
32 *Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent, yellow to values*
33 *between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent). Colours for the headline indicator trends are*
34 *based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed*
35 *progress, red when progress is insufficient; and black when progress cannot be assessed).*

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Headline indicator D.1: International public funding, including official development assistance (ODA) for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	61% of Parties		2020-2023 average 4.4 USD billion per year	
Headline indicator D.2: Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	54% of Parties		2020-2023 average 34 USD billion per year	
Headline indicator D.3: Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	26% of Parties		2020-2023: average 8.2 USD billion per year	
All quantitative indicators combined	88 Parties, 68%		57% positive trends 21% negative trends	

1
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3 Across the headline indicators, few Parties provided comparable data throughout the
4 reporting period. Thus, it was only possible to analyse the data from 2020 to 2023, and on
5 this basis it is difficult to assess whether the 2025 element of this target was met. However,
6 this report does not represent a final assessment of the 2025 element.

7 Many Parties shared difficulties in tracking biodiversity-related financial flows, particularly
8 due to the lack of tagging systems to distinguish biodiversity expenditures from broader
9 environmental, social and governance spending, and difficulties in identifying private
10 flows. Many noted that they are currently in the process of developing a finance tracking
11 system, with many using BIOFIN. These difficulties explain the lack of more recent data,
12 and it is likely that the values presented for some countries are undercounts, as they do not
13 always represent funding from all sources.

14

15 *2025 milestone*

16 Since adopting the Framework in 2022, reporting Parties have mobilized a cumulative USD
17 17.7 billion in international public funding between 2020 and 2023. Total overseas
18 development assistance (ODA) from all reporting Parties was highest at USD 5.2 billion in
19 2023, which is well short of the USD 20 billion annual target set for 2025. Additionally, the

1 OECD also reports a shortfall in funding mobilized towards the 2025 element of the target,
2 and projects a decrease for 2024 and 2025 (OECD, 2026). This suggests the 2025 milestone
3 was likely not met.

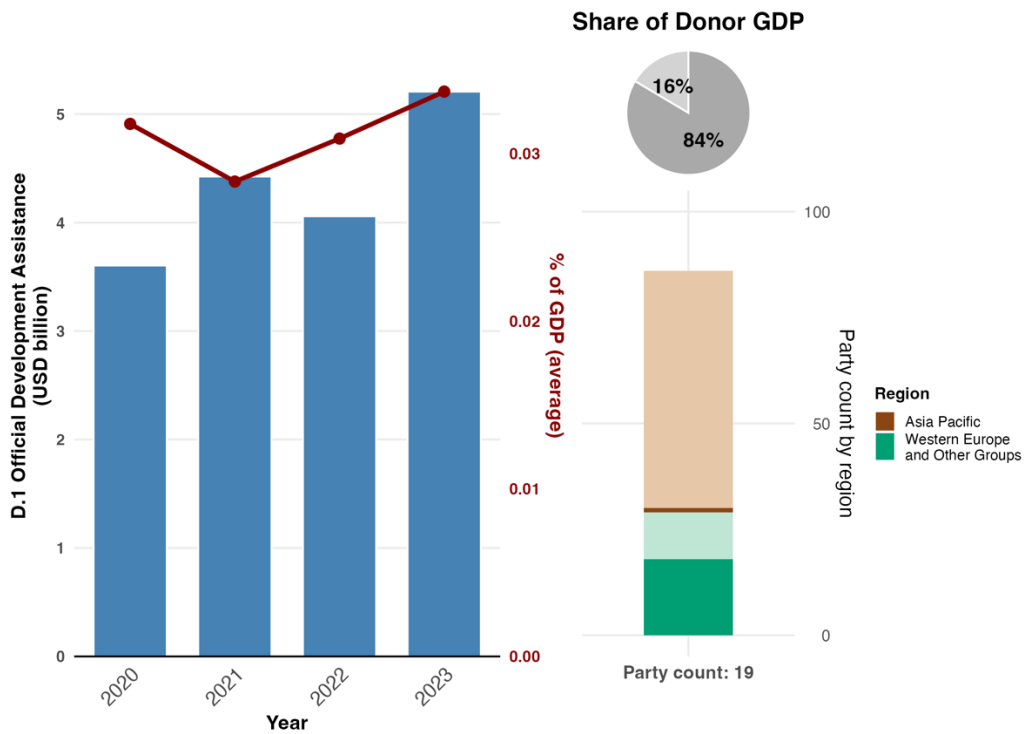
4 *2030 target*

5 Total finance from international public sources, domestic public sources and private
6 finance sources was USD 5.2 billion, USD 20.6 billion and USD 6.9 billion for a total of
7 3USD 2.7 billion in 2023. Parties reported mobilizing a cumulative USD 17.7 billion from
8 international public sources, USD 135.9 billion from domestic sources, and USD 32.8
9 billion from private finance sources for a cumulative total of USD 186.4 billion over four
10 years (2020-2023).

11 There is an increase in funding from international public sources and domestic sources
12 year on year; however, domestic public finance for conservation and sustainable use of
13 biodiversity and ecosystems as a percentage of GDP has been declining over the period.
14 The domestic finance as a percentage of GDP varied greatly from less than 0.1% to as
15 much as 2.7%.

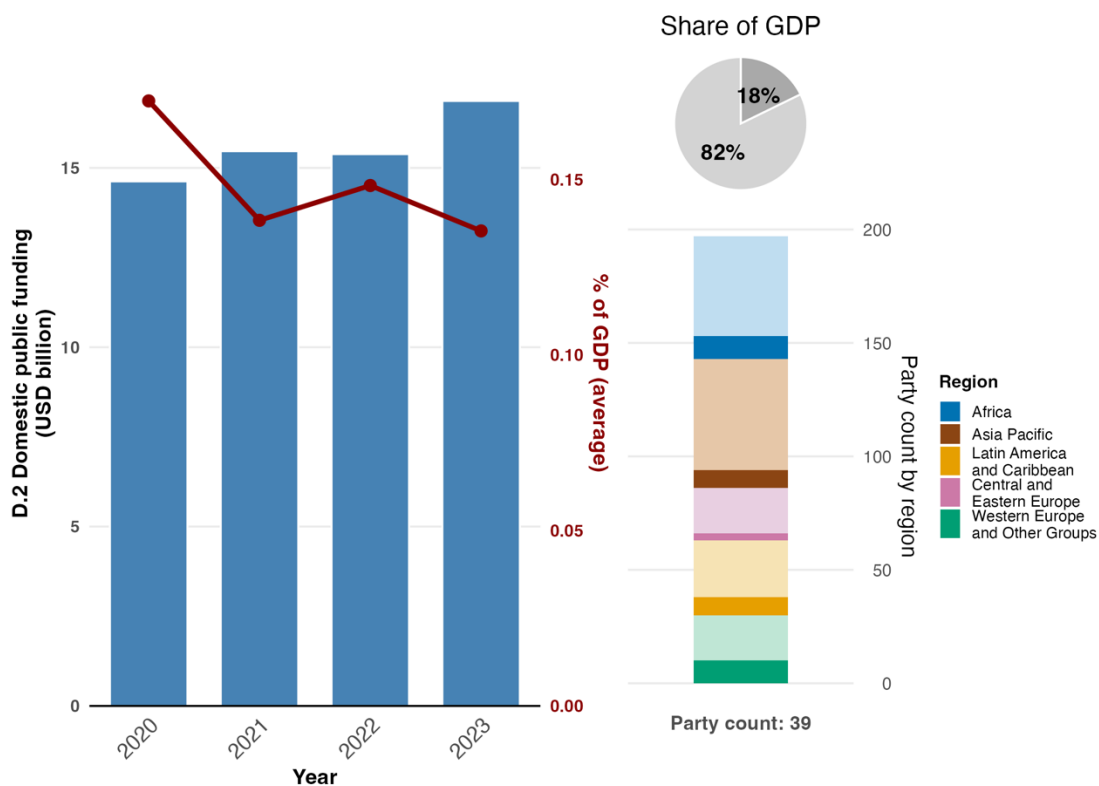
16 In terms of private sources, the value reached a high of USD 11.2 billion in 2021. The
17 decline in funding in 2022 and 2023 could be due to a reporting time lag, or it could reflect a
18 decrease due to real changes in funding. It is not possible to assess this in the current
19 analysis.

20 A number of Parties shared other indicators related to Target 19, with a large majority
21 showing signs of improvement. Most additional indicators relate to enhancing the
22 effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use, so they mostly
23 cover other aspects of target 19 and may not be directly related to the volume of funding.



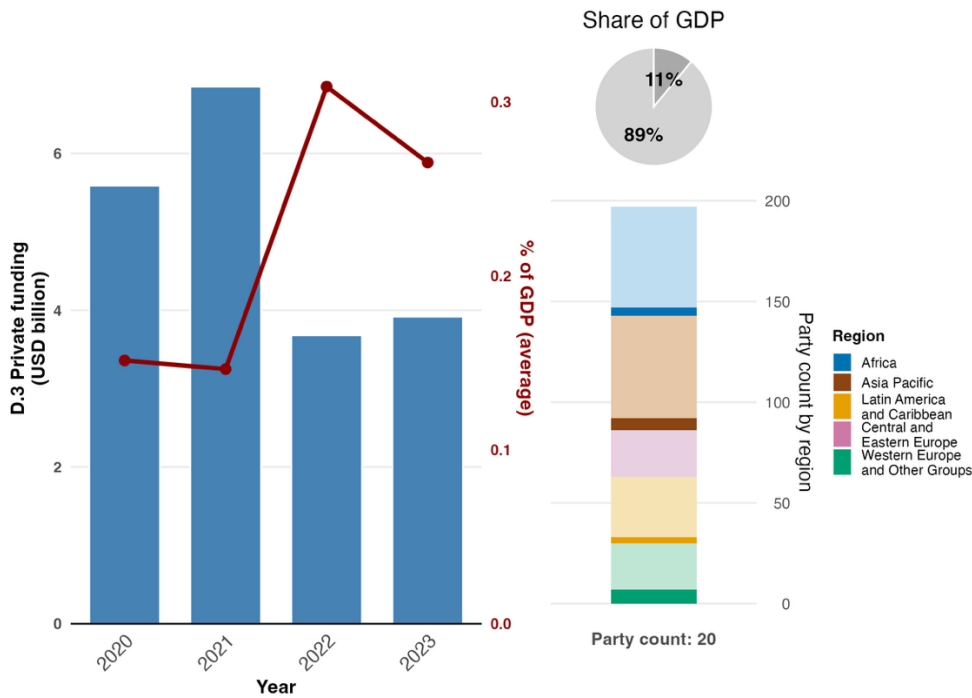
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 2 *Figure 77 (II.B.19-HEADLINE.1): Headline indicator D.1, international public funding, including official development*
 3 *assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems. Indicator values shown as the yearly*
 4 *sum of ODA provided by donor Parties (blue) and the average share of national GDP represented by their national value*
 5 *(red). The right bar chart shows the distribution of Parties providing data, by region. The pie chart shows the proportion of*
 6 *donor Parties' GDP accounted for by the data. Note that three Parties accounting for 0.43 billion USD total were not*
 7 *included in the graph as they did not report on each of the years between 2020 and 2023.*

8



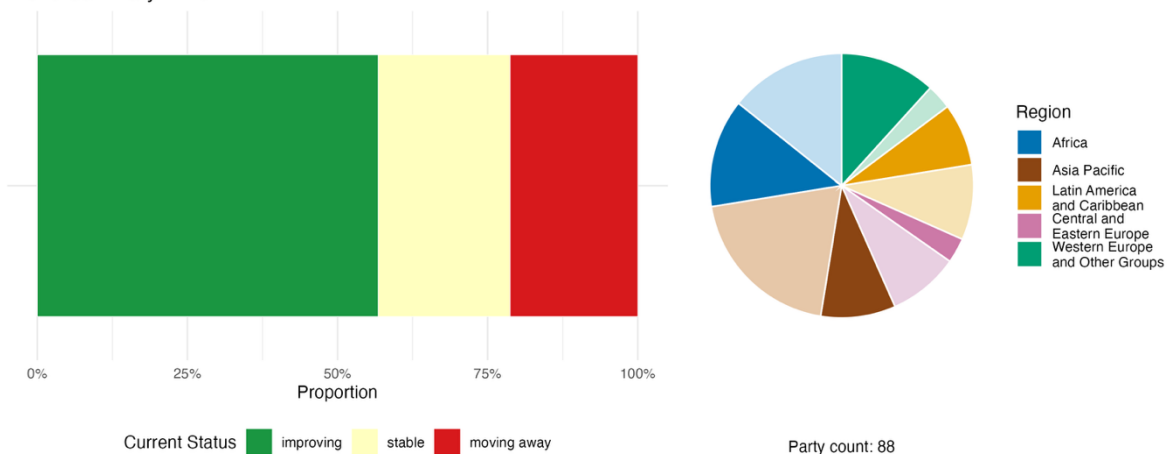
1
 2 *Figure 78 (II.B.19-HEADLINE.2): Headline indicator D.2, domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of*
 3 *biodiversity and ecosystems. Indicator values shown as the yearly sum of domestic funding spent on biodiversity by*
 4 *Parties reporting (blue) and the average share of national GDP represented by their national value (red). The right bar chart*
 5 *shows the distribution of Parties providing data, by region. The pie chart shows the proportion of all Parties' GDP*
 6 *accounted for by the data. Note that 19 Parties accounting for 73.5 billion USD total were not included in the graph as they*
 7 *did not report on each of the years between 2020 and 2023.*

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Figure 79 (II.B.19-HEADLINE.3): Headline indicator D.3 private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems. Indicator values shown as the yearly sum of private funding spent on biodiversity reported by Parties (blue) and the average share of national GDP represented by their national value (red). The right bar chart shows the distribution of Parties providing data, by region. The pie chart shows the proportion of all Parties' GDP accounted for by the data. Note that eight Parties accounting for 12.8 billion USD total were not included in the graph as they did not report on each of the years between 2020 and 2023.

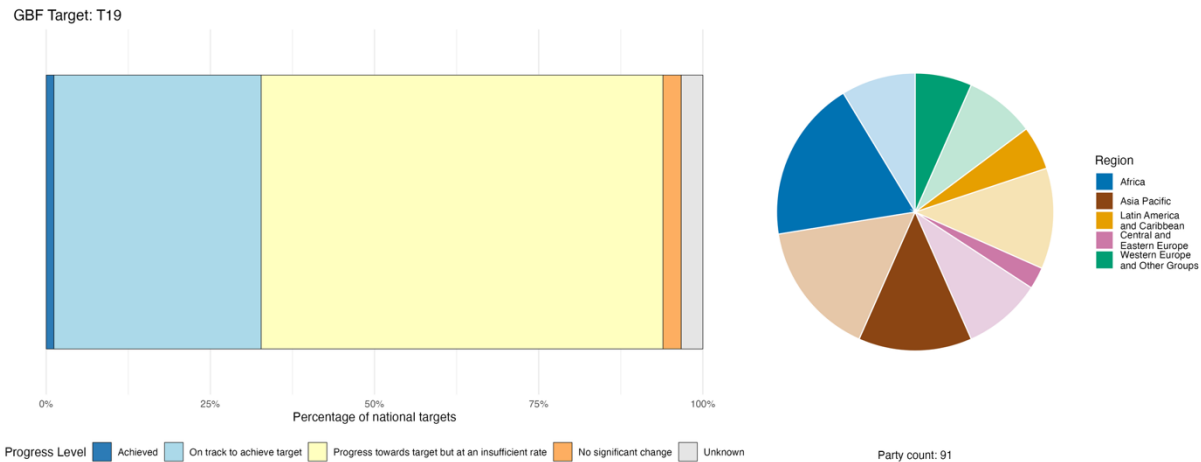
Trend Summary: T19



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Figure 80 (II.B.19-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 19 that suggest improving, stable and negative trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for three headline indicators from 86 Parties, and 40 national indicators from a total of 16 Parties. The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 19, by region.

1 Self-assessment of progress

2 Based on self-assessment by Parties in national reports, only 32 per cent of national
3 targets submitted with high alignment to Target 19 are on track for achievement, with a
4 much higher number (64 per cent) showing no significant change or insufficient progress,
5 and just two national targets (1 per cent) reported as already achieved (see Figure 76).



6
7 *Figure 81 (II.B.19-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target*
8 *19. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress,*
9 *regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region*
10 *reporting in time for consideration in the global report.*

11
12 **Actions, successes and challenges**

13 *Summary of actions in support of Target 19*

14 The dominant approach reported by Parties for implementation of Target 19 is biodiversity
15 finance planning and diagnostic work, with the methodology of the Biodiversity Finance
16 Initiative (BIOFIN) serving as the most widely adopted framework. The majority of Parties
17 have either launched or are implementing a national biodiversity finance plan, biodiversity
18 expenditure review, or financial needs assessment. Beyond planning, the most commonly
19 reported concrete actions are: mobilization of international public finance, for example
20 through the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Green Climate Fund, overseas
21 development assistance or debt-for-nature swaps; development of green taxonomies and
22 sustainable finance frameworks; issuance of green or sustainability-linked bonds; and
23 reform of domestic fiscal mechanisms. Private finance mobilization, subsidy reform and
24 rights-based finance access for indigenous peoples and local communities are reported
25 less frequently and often remain at enabling or aspirational stages.

26

1 *Examples of success and progress in implementation*

2

3 *Box 39 (II.B.19-SUCCESES): Examples of success and progress in implementation of Target 19*

The following case studies are being considered, and will be submitted directly to the relevant Parties for review.

Chile: World's first sustainability-linked sovereign bonds, with key performance indicators for biodiversity

Yemen: Fragile state biodiversity finance innovation, through climate-biodiversity synergy and traditional systems

4

5 *Challenges*

6 Many Parties report that national budget allocations for biodiversity are far too low.
7 Environmental spending is often a fraction of total government expenditure, and
8 biodiversity consistently loses out to competing development priorities such as security,
9 food and infrastructure. There are gaps reported by developing country Parties in accessing
10 international finance. When it is available, Parties may lack the institutional capacity to
11 design bankable proposals or meet donor requirements. A recurring cross-cutting
12 challenge is the gap between planning and implementation: many Parties report
13 completed finance plans, expenditure review or taxonomy frameworks, but have not yet
14 operationalized the instruments those plans identify. Private sector engagement is widely
15 cited as a priority, but rarely reported with quantified outcomes. Another challenge centres
16 on data and tracking: many Parties lack biodiversity budget tagging systems, consolidated
17 private-sector finance data, or monitoring frameworks capable of distinguishing
18 biodiversity from climate finance. Some Parties report that financial data on biodiversity is
19 scattered across ministries, projects and partners with no centralized system. Biodiversity
20 finance spans multiple ministries, yet formal coordination mechanisms are rare. This can
21 lead to overlapping mandates, delayed decisions, fragmented interventions, and inefficient
22 resource use.

23

24 *Contributions from actions other than national governments*

25 *Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool*

26 Of 180 substantive commitments made by actors other than national governments, only
27 four are associated primarily with Target 19. Two of the commitments are from non-
28 governmental organizations, one from a financial institution and one from a research
29 institution. All of the commitments address resource mobilization and finance, with

1 geographic coverage including Europe, Africa, South America and Asia. The specific
2 commitments include a finance and incentive mechanism for forest-friendly production,
3 the allocation of public biodiversity finance in support of biodiversity objectives using a
4 human-rights based approach, and mobilizing private finance for nature-based solutions
5 (see Box 40).

6

7 *Box 40 (II.B.19-NSA): Triodos Bank: mobilizing private finance for nature-based solutions*

The following case study is being considered, and will be submitted directly for review to the relevant stakeholder and national focal point

Triodos Bank has committed to financing EUR 500 million in nature-based solutions by 2030, and reporting on positive biodiversity impact of nature-based solution projects for the financial year 2026. To this end, Triodos Bank engages with listed companies with dependencies on deforestation and chemical companies with biodiversity risks through pollution. It also advocates for effective regulation that aligns finance with climate and nature. This commitment illustrates how financial institutions can translate Target 19 into concrete finance mobilization, linking biodiversity investment with climate strategy.

8

9 *Contributions integrated in national reports*

10 Mobilizing resources is the main goal of Target 19 and intergovernmental organizations
11 such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Green Climate Fund (GCF) are reported
12 as the primary external financiers, supplying grants and concessional loans, while the
13 business and finance community is reported to issue green bonds and biodiversity credits.
14 Non-governmental organizations lead on implementation, managing projects, grant
15 programmes, and trust funds, and representatives of sectors related to or dependent on
16 biodiversity deliver payment-for-ecosystem-services and certification schemes. Co-
17 governance and co-management bring in several actors: indigenous peoples and local
18 communities help co-design financing instruments, subnational governments, cities and
19 other local authorities administer ecological fiscal transfers, and non-governmental
20 organizations hold board-level positions in national biodiversity funds. Knowledge
21 provision is reported mainly for research organizations and intergovernmental
22 organizations. Awareness-raising and consultation are the dominant roles for citizens,
23 women, and youth.

24

1 *Target 20: Strengthen capacity-building, technology transfer, and scientific and technical*
 2 *cooperation for biodiversity*

3 PROGRESS OVERVIEW

Progress on capacity-building and technical cooperation is being made, but ambition and coverage remain limited. Parties have addressed the elements of Target 20 unevenly and often with limited ambition in their national targets. Trends in submitted indicators are largely stable or improving, and Parties reported good progress, particularly in establishing measures to address capacity-building and development needs. Self-assessment of related national targets also indicate that many Parties are making progress, although significant gaps remain. Key challenges include limited coverage of technical and scientific cooperation, and difficulties in monitoring capacity-building outcomes.

4

5 **Target 20 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets**

6 **Target text:** *Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology,*
 7 *and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation,*
 8 *including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for*
 9 *effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology*
 10 *development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of*
 11 *biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with*
 12 *the ambition of the goals and targets of the Framework.*

13 *Table 42 (II.B.20-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 20 and how they are addressed in national targets.⁴⁸ The box on the right*
 14 *indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.*

Strengthen capacity-building and development to meet the needs for effective implementation	63
Strengthen access to and transfer of technology to meet the needs for effective implementation	34
Promote development of and access to innovation to meet the needs for effective implementation	56
Promote technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation	17
Foster joint technology development for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	36
Foster joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	37
Strengthen scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the Framework	37

⁴⁸ The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026a) and will be updated for the seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

On average, 42 per cent of these elements have been addressed to some extent by Parties in their national targets

Key					
% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100

1
2 There is a high level of variation in the number of Parties addressing the different elements
3 of Target 20 in their national targets (see Table 42). Nearly two-thirds of Parties (63 per cent)
4 have national targets to some extent addressing the strengthening of capacity-building and
5 development to meet the needs for effective implementation. Over half of Parties (56 per
6 cent) address development of and access to innovation. A much smaller proportion
7 address strengthening of access to and transfer of technology, fostering joint technology
8 development and joint scientific research programmes, or strengthening scientific
9 research and monitoring capacities. Fewer than one-fifth of Parties (17 per cent) have
10 national targets addressing promotion of technical and scientific cooperation, including
11 through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for
12 effective implementation.

13
14 **Indicators of progress**

15 *Table 43 (II.B.20-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 20. The colour coding for indicator data use and all*
16 *quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved*
17 *across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range,*
18 *yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of*
19 *Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent, yellow to values*
20 *between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent). Colours for the headline indicator trends are*
21 *based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed*
22 *progress, red when progress is insufficient; and black when progress cannot be assessed).*

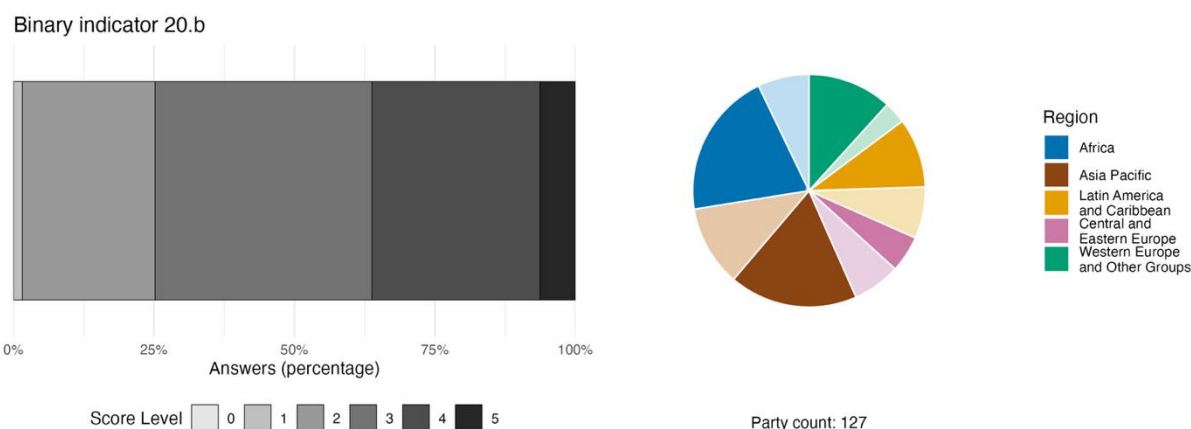
	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Binary indicator 20.b: Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building and development and access to and transfer of technology, and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation	127 Parties	NA	36% of Parties scored high on progress (score 4/5)	
All quantitative indicators combined	24 Parties, 19%		45% positive trends 13% negative trends	

1 It is difficult to establish a standardized way to monitor capacity-building and development
 2 across countries, as each country has different institutional structures, different priorities
 3 and different existing capacities. However, some Parties did share quantitative information
 4 on capacity-building efforts. Trends in submitted indicators are largely stable or improving.
 5 As many of these indicators measure implementation effort, this suggests continued
 6 progress in putting capacity-building measures in place. About two fifths of the additional
 7 indicators submitted by Parties were directly aligned with Target 20, with most focused on
 8 strengthening capacity-building and development for effective implementation, scientific
 9 research and monitoring capacity, and technical and scientific cooperation. Some
 10 indicators also addressed innovation and access to technology, while all other elements of
 11 the target were covered only to a limited extent.

12 Parties report very mixed progress as measured by the binary indicator on action to
 13 strengthen capacity-building and development, and access to and transfer of technology,
 14 and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific
 15 cooperation. Most Parties reported an intermediate or high level of progress. This suggests
 16 ongoing progress in strengthening capacity-building, with some early successes already
 17 evident. Parties reported the greatest progress in establishing measures to address
 18 capacity-building and development needs, followed by forming partnerships to foster
 19 technology development, research, and monitoring, while less progress has been made in
 20 undertaking national capacity self-assessments.

21 Parties generally have measures for including women, youth, indigenous peoples and local
 22 communities, and persons with disabilities in capacity building actions.

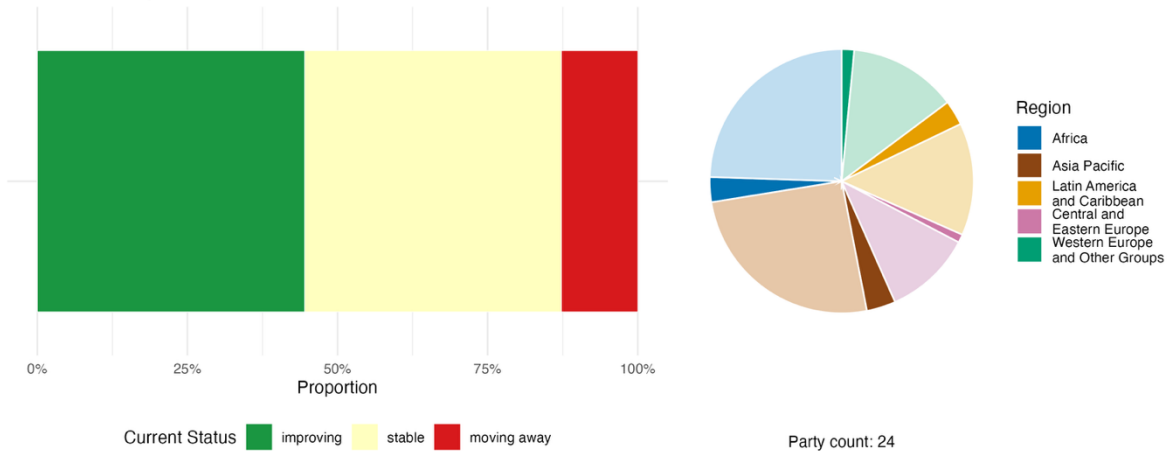
23



24
 25 *Figure 82 (IIB.20-BINARY): Binary indicator 20.b, the number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen*
 26 *capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and to promote the development of and*
 27 *access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation. The bar widths show the percentage of Parties in each*

1 score category, with higher numbers indicating a greater level of progress, based on responses to the questions included
 2 in the indicator.⁴⁹ The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties providing responses to all questions, by region.

Trend Summary: T20

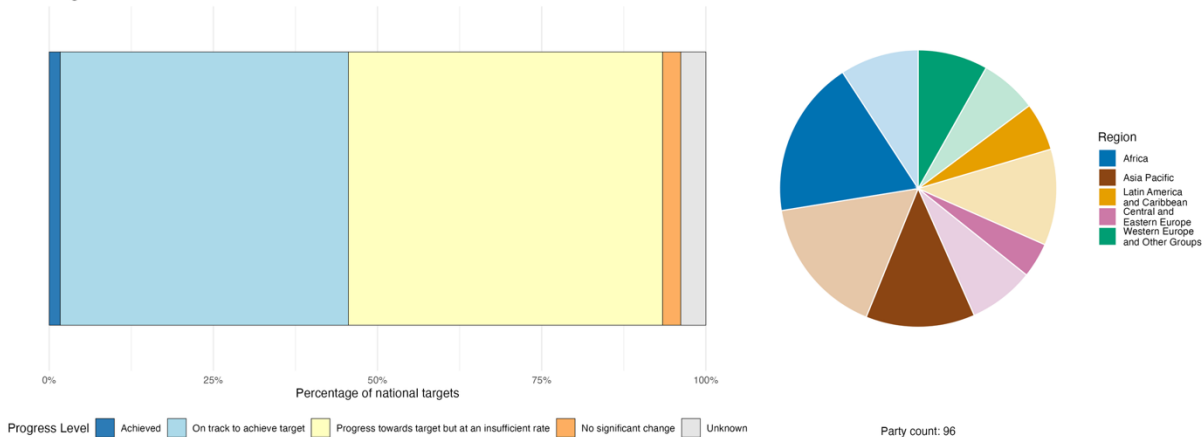


3
 4 *Figure 83 (II.B.20-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 20 that suggest improving, stable and negative*
 5 *trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for one component, two complementary*
 6 *and 67 national indicators from a total of 24 Parties. The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties submitting indicators*
 7 *for Target 20, by region.*

8
 9 **Self-assessment of progress**

10 Based on self-assessment by Parties in national reports, nearly half (44 per cent) of
 11 national targets submitted with high alignment to Target 20 are on track for achievement,
 12 with only a slightly over half (51 per cent) showing no significant change or insufficient
 13 progress, and three national targets (2 per cent) reported as being achieved early (see).

GBF Target: T20



14
 15 *Figure 84 (II.B.20-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target*
 16 *20. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress,*

⁴⁹ The methodology for calculating the score levels for each binary indicator, as well as the questions included for each indicator, are provided in (CBD, 2024a).

1 regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region
2 reporting in time for consideration in the global report.

3

4 Actions, successes and challenges

5 *Summary of actions in support of Target 20*

6 Development of research and data infrastructure is the single most prevalent type of action
7 reported in implementation of Target 20, demonstrating a strong overlap with Target 21.
8 Parties report on establishment or strengthening of national biodiversity information
9 systems, contributing species occurrence records to the Global Biodiversity Information
10 Facility (GBIF) and deployment of novel monitoring technologies including environmental
11 DNA (eDNA), drones, AI-enabled camera traps, acoustic sensors and satellite imagery.
12 International cooperation in support of Target 20 is reported across all regions, and ranges
13 from bilateral technology-transfer agreements, to multilateral platforms and South-South
14 exchanges. Training and capacity building is reported by nearly all Parties, ranging from
15 large-scale national programmes to targeted specialist training, for example on taxonomy,
16 DNA barcoding techniques and monitoring technologies. Legislative frameworks related to
17 access and benefit-sharing under the Nagoya Protocol, and to biosafety under the
18 Cartagena Protocol, are also linked to implementation of Target 20.

19

20 *Examples of success and progress in implementation*

21

22 *Box 41 (II.B.20-SUCCESSSES): Examples of success and progress in implementation of Target 20*

The following case studies are being considered, and will be submitted for review to the relevant Parties:

Singapore: ASEAN freshwater biodiversity network cascade training model

South Africa: Subregional technical and scientific cooperation centre

23

24 *Challenges*

25 Due to its cross-cutting scope, Target 20 consolidates and reflects systemic challenges
26 that run throughout the entire Framework. Parties report funding for biodiversity capacity-
27 building is overwhelmingly short-term and often externally sourced, meaning that training
28 programs, monitoring systems, and research initiatives are frequently discontinued when
29 individual projects end. Domestic budget allocations for biodiversity research and
30 technology remain insufficient across most reporting Parties, and the lack of sustainable
31 financing mechanisms creates a cycle of dependency on international donors.

1 Compounding this, institutional coordination is weak and mandates are fragmented across
2 multiple government bodies, agencies and academic institutions, leading to duplication of
3 effort, overlapping responsibilities, and difficulty consolidating a coherent national agenda
4 for research and implementation. Parties consistently report significant gaps in specialized
5 expertise, particularly in taxonomy, ecological modelling, geographic information systems
6 and data management, alongside limited access to modern monitoring technologies and
7 laboratory infrastructure. Biodiversity data is frequently siloed across institutions without
8 common standards or interoperability, undermining the ability to track progress or inform
9 policy. High staff turnover further erodes institutional memory, meaning skills gained
10 through training are seldom anchored in long-term national systems.

11

12 Contributions from actors other than national governments

13 *Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool*

14 Of 180 commitments submitted by actors other than national governments, only three are
15 primarily associated with Target 20. These have been submitted by two non-governmental
16 organizations and one international research institution. One of the submissions is from
17 the international agricultural research network CGIAR which has made commitments
18 across multiple targets, including design and implementation of training modules for
19 farmers, researchers and practitioners to support agroecosystem planning. The other
20 commitments relating to Target 20 both involve European non-governmental organizations
21 and focus on North-South cooperation through partnerships and capacity support for civil
22 society groups in developing countries.

23

24 *Contributions integrated in national reports*

25 Intergovernmental organizations most commonly serve as financiers and co-implementers
26 of capacity-building programmes, technology-transfer agreements, and monitoring
27 infrastructure. Research organizations are the primary actors for knowledge production
28 and biodiversity data infrastructure, operating data platforms, delivering training, and
29 providing science-policy advice. Non-governmental organizations act as direct
30 implementers, co-managers of protected areas, and delivery partners for internationally
31 funded projects. Subnational governments, cities and other local authorities play delivery
32 and co-governance roles. Citizens contribute through citizen science, and indigenous
33 peoples and local communities as knowledge co-producers and co-managers. Youth and
34 women are most commonly engaged as recipients of capacity-building and training
35 programmes.

36

1 *Target 21: Ensure that knowledge is available and accessible to guide biodiversity action*

2 **PROGRESS OVERVIEW**

Access to biodiversity information and knowledge is improving, although important gaps remain. Most Parties address access to biodiversity data, information and knowledge within national targets, although access to traditional knowledge with free, prior and informed consent is less consistently reflected. Headline indicator 21.1 shows that relatively few Parties currently have the national data needed to implement the monitoring framework. Nevertheless, many improvements in availability of and access to data and knowledge were reported. Self-assessments indicate positive progress towards associated national targets. Key challenges include addressing data gaps and strengthening communications, and gaps relating to access to traditional knowledge with free, prior and informed consent.

3

4 **Target 21 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets**

5 **Target text:** *Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge, are accessible to*
6 *decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance,*
7 *integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication,*
8 *awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in*
9 *this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous*
10 *peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed*
11 *consent, in accordance with national legislation.*

12

13 *Table 44 (II.B.21-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 21 and how they are addressed in national targets.⁵⁰ The box on the*
14 *right indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.*

Ensure that the best available data is accessible to decision-makers, practitioners and the public	73
Ensure that the best available information and knowledge is accessible to decision-makers, practitioners and the public	72
Strengthen communication, awareness-raising and education	69
Strengthen monitoring	46
Strengthen research	40
Strengthen knowledge management	43

⁵⁰ The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026a) and will be updated for the seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

Ensure that traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent						36
On average, 54 per cent of these elements have been addressed to some extent by Parties in their national targets						
Key						
% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100	

1

2 A large majority of Parties have national targets addressing, at least to some extent, the

3 elements of Target 21 on ensuring that the best available data (73 per cent), information

4 and knowledge (72 per cent) is accessible to decision-makers, practitioners and the public

5 (Table 44). A large majority of Parties (69 per cent) also have national targets relating to the

6 strengthening of communication, awareness-raising and education. Fewer than half of

7 Parties address the specific elements of Target 21 on strengthening of monitoring (46%),

8 research (40%) and knowledge management (43%) in their national targets. The element of

9 Target 21 addressed by fewest Parties (36 per cent) relates to ensuring that traditional

10 knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local

11 communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent.

12

13 Indicators of progress

14 *Table 45 (II.B.21-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 21. The colour coding for indicator data use and all*

15 *quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved*

16 *across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range,*

17 *yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of*

18 *Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent, yellow to values*

19 *between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent). Colours for the headline indicator trends are*

20 *based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed*

21 *progress, red when progress is insufficient; and black when progress cannot be assessed).*

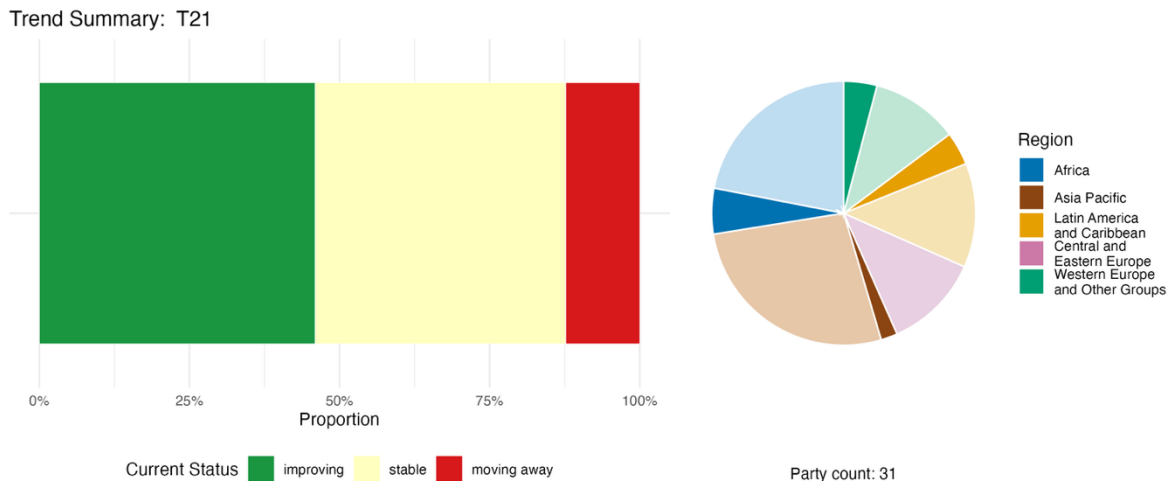
	Indicator use	Indicator results
Headline indicator 21.1: Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	20% of Parties	Average: 51% (7-96%)
All quantitative indicators combined	31 Parties, 24%	46% positive trends 12% negative trends

22

1 Only a few Parties provided comparable data that could be used to compile headline
 2 indicator 21.1 (Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal
 3 Global Biodiversity Framework) and some Parties noted methodological issues with the
 4 indicator, or data gaps. Many Parties highlighted national efforts to compile and make
 5 information accessible, and the role of national research institutions and other partners in
 6 supporting national biodiversity information systems. Even when they did not report data
 7 for the headline indicator itself, many Parties highlighted that biodiversity information is
 8 available, and was used in their national report. However, many also noted that national
 9 monitoring systems remain in early stages of development, and require further institutional
 10 strengthening, investment, and capacity-building.

11 As this is a new headline indicator, only one year of data is available from this reporting
 12 cycle. Based on the submissions, it appears that relatively few Parties currently have the
 13 national data needed to compile a large proportion of the headline indicators, and that
 14 there are additional gaps in terms of ensuring that traditional knowledge, with free, prior
 15 and informed consent, is available for decision making.

16 Trend analysis of additional indicators relevant to Target 21, submitted by nearly a quarter
 17 of Parties, show a high proportion of positive trends suggesting improvements in availability
 18 of and access to data and knowledge (

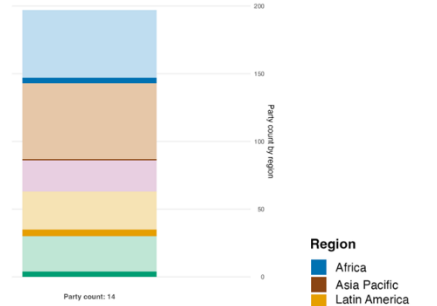


19 Figure 86).
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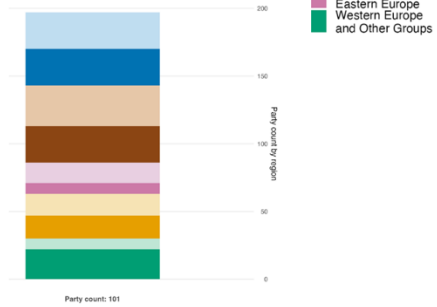
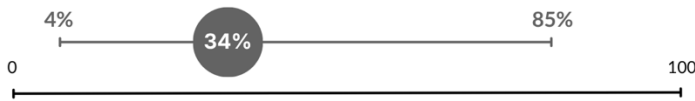
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National submissions



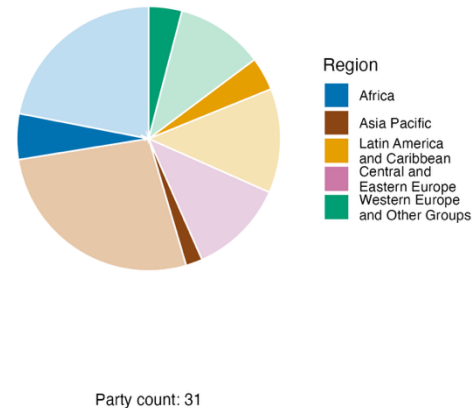
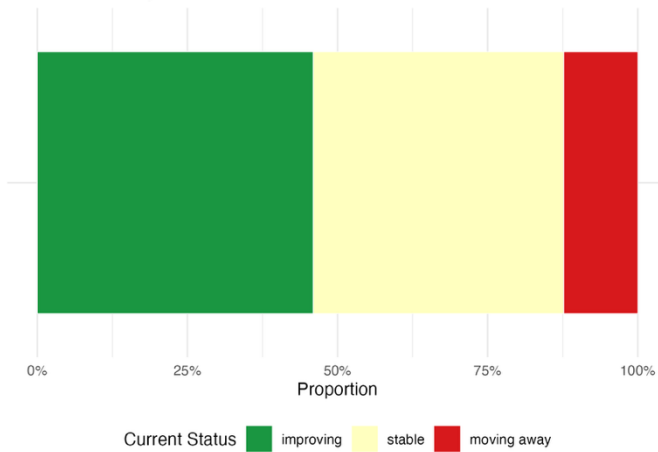
Calculation from 7NRs



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Figure 85 (II.B.21-HEADLINE): Headline indicator 21.1, indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the global biodiversity framework. Only data for 2026 is shown due to the novelty of the indicator. Displayed are the average and range in the percentage of headline indicators compiled by Parties using national data. Top: only for those Parties who submitted the headline indicator and bottom recalculated following the metadata for 21.1 for all Parties who submitted at least one headline indicator. The bar charts show the distribution of Parties providing data, by region.

Trend Summary: T21



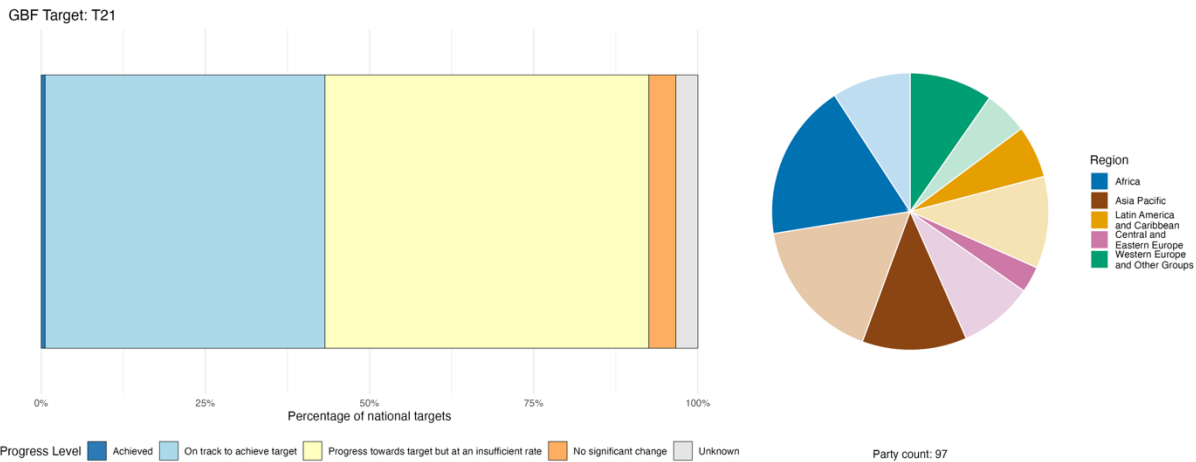
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Figure 86 (II.B.21-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 21 that suggest improving, stable and negative trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for one headline indicator from 15 Parties, two component, two complementary, and 51 national indicators from a total of 19 Parties. The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 21, by region.

1

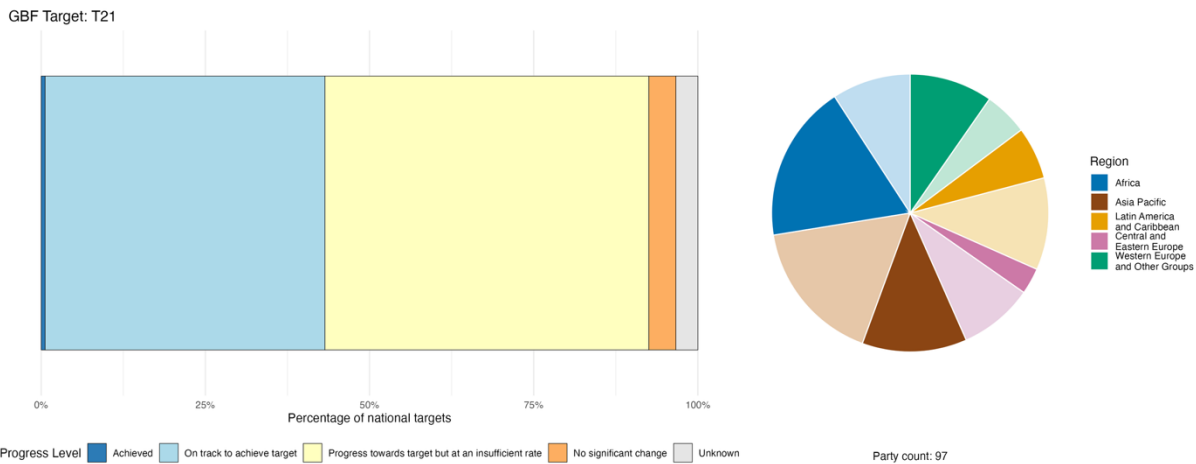
2 Self-assessment of progress

3 Based on self-assessment by Parties in national reports, 43 per cent of national targets
4 submitted with high alignment to Target 21 are on track for achievement, with a
5 significantly higher number (53 per cent) showing no significant change or insufficient
6 progress (



7

8 Figure 87).



9

10 *Figure 87 (II.B.21-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target*
11 *21. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress,*
12 *regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region*
13 *reporting in time for consideration in the global report.*

14

15 Actions, successes and challenges

16 Summary of actions in support of Target 21

17 The most commonly reported approach to implementation of Target 21 is the
18 establishment, strengthening or operationalization of national biodiversity data

1 infrastructure. This includes actions in relation to national clearing-house mechanisms,
2 national biodiversity information systems and open-access portals often associated with
3 national or regional nodes of the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). This
4 pattern is reported across all regions and income groups. Many Parties also report the
5 involvement of citizen science platforms and community-based data collection in national
6 platforms. A significant subset of Parties also report actions to document, register or
7 provide governance models for traditional knowledge. Some national reports include
8 descriptions of legal and regulatory frameworks relevant to Target 21, including access and
9 benefit-sharing legislation, data access mandates, open data laws and legal protection of
10 indigenous knowledge. Many Parties report environmental education and public awareness
11 campaigns, biodiversity literacy initiatives and multi-stakeholder dialogues in association
12 with Target 21.

13

14 *Examples of success and progress in implementation*

15

16 *Box 42 (II.B.21-SUCCESSSES): Examples of success and progress in implementation of Target 21*

The following case studies are being considered, and will be submitted directly to the relevant Parties for review:

Mexico: Multi-platform national biodiversity information system with indigenous rights integration

Finland: Open-access biodiversity data infrastructure and Sami traditional knowledge Governance

17

18 *Challenges*

19 Data fragmentation, also referred to as the persistence of “data silos”, is a widely cited
20 challenge in relation to Target 21 implementation. Many Parties in all regions and in all
21 income groups report that biodiversity data is dispersed across institutions, platforms and
22 sectors using incompatible standards. Lack of interoperability between systems is
23 identified as a barrier to timely and consistent use of information in decision-making.
24 Inadequate financing is also reported, with Parties across regions noting the absence of
25 sustained investment to support data systems, capacity building, and long-term
26 monitoring programmes. Limited human and technical capacity for data management,
27 artificial intelligence applications and indicator development is also reported widely as a
28 barrier. Many Parties report that mechanisms for free, prior and informed consent and
29 formal recognition of rights for knowledge holders among indigenous peoples and local

1 communities remain incomplete or aspirational. Several Parties report that public
2 awareness of biodiversity loss does not match scientific assessments, and a small number
3 report that conflict or crisis has severely disrupted data collection and knowledge
4 management. Parties also highlight the absence of centralized digital platforms and the
5 limited development of artificial intelligence tools as barriers to making biodiversity data
6 accessible and usable for decision-makers.

7

8 Contributions from actors other than national governments

9 *Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool*

10 Of 180 substantive commitments submitted by actors other than national governments,
11 ten are primarily associated with Target 21. Seven of these have been submitted by non-
12 governmental organizations, two by youth organizations and one by a research institution.
13 All of the commitments related to data and knowledge, and several involve engagement
14 with youth to promote awareness and knowledge of biodiversity. The geographic coverage
15 spans Europe, Africa, Southeast Asia and the Middle East, and the commitments include
16 support for community-based monitoring and its uptake in national reporting processes
17 (see Box 43).

18

19 *Box 43 (II.B.21-NSA): Enhancing the uptake of biodiversity knowledge through community-based monitoring systems*
20 *across Southeast Asia, East Africa and the Middle East*

The following case study is being considered and will be submitted directly for review to the relevant stakeholder and national focal point

Danmission strengthening the accessibility, quality, usability, and policy uptake of biodiversity knowledge through community-based monitoring systems across Southeast Asia, East Africa and the Middle East. Promoting inclusive participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, and youth, contributing validated community data to national reporting processes, enhancing public access, integrating community-based monitoring data into national monitoring systems and NBSAPs.

21

22 *Contributions integrated in national reports*

23 Knowledge production and data provision is consistently reported, with research
24 organizations generating occurrence records, conducting surveys, and publishing datasets
25 feeding national clearing-house mechanisms and GBIF nodes. Non-governmental
26 organizations and citizen science networks contribute large volumes of species
27 observation data, and indigenous peoples and local communities contribute traditional
28 knowledge. Non-governmental organizations also co-manage protected areas and

1 biodiversity information systems, often as long-term institutional partners, and along with
 2 youth and citizens are central to awareness-raising and education. Indigenous peoples and
 3 local communities also co-manage protected areas, exercise governance through
 4 traditional systems, and participate in access and benefit-sharing frameworks.
 5 Subnational governments, cities and other local authorities operate monitoring sites and
 6 manage species data within their jurisdictions. Financing is primarily intergovernmental.

7
 8 *Target 22: Ensure participation in decision-making and access to justice and information*
 9 *related to biodiversity for all*

10 **PROGRESS OVERVIEW**

Most Parties have addressed the elements of Target 22 unevenly in their national targets and data to assess progress remain limited. Progress is being made in strengthening participation, inclusion and rights-based approaches, but monitoring systems remain underdeveloped. Insufficient data were reported to assess trends, and Parties reported methodological, definitional and data challenges. Many Parties reported progress in creating enabling conditions for inclusion and rights-based participation, efforts to ensure representation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, and persons with disabilities and policies related to access to justice and protection of environmental human rights defenders, though progress was uneven. Self-assessments suggest moderate progress. Key challenges include methodological limitations and insufficient monitoring systems to measure outcomes.

11
 12 **Target 22 and its elements: collective ambition from the national targets**
 13 **Target text:** *Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation*
 14 *and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity*
 15 *by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands,*
 16 *territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth,*
 17 *and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights*
 18 *defenders.*

19
 20 *Table 46 (II.B.22-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 22 and how they are addressed in national targets.⁵¹ The box on the right*
 21 *indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.*

Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities	69
--	----

⁵¹ The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026a) and will be updated for the seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

Ensure access to justice related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities	29
Ensure access to information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities	41
Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by women and girls	62
Ensure access to justice related to biodiversity by women and girls	25
Ensure access to information related to biodiversity by women and girls	37
Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by children and youth	59
Ensure access to justice related to biodiversity by children and youth	25
Ensure access to information related to biodiversity by children and youth	37
Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by persons with disabilities	49
Ensure access to justice related to biodiversity by persons with disabilities	25
Ensure access to information related to biodiversity by persons with disabilities	36
Ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders	13
Respect the cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities, and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge	25
On average, 38 per cent of these elements have been addressed to some extent by Parties in their national targets	
Key	
% of Parties	0-19 20-39 40-59 60-79 80-100

1

2 There is significant variation in the number of Parties with national targets addressing the

3 four groups specifically referred to in Target 22, and the extent to which each is ensured of

4 representation in decision making on biodiversity, access to justice and access to

5 information, respectively (see Table 46). As a general pattern, more Parties tend to address

6 indigenous peoples and local communities in their national targets, followed by women

7 and girls, children and youth, and finally persons with disabilities receiving the least

8 attention in national targets. Within each of the four groups, the largest proportion of

9 Parties address representation in decision-making on biodiversity, with fewer addressing

10 access to information and the smallest proportion addressing access to justice. Around a

11 quarter of Parties address the need to respect the cultures of indigenous peoples and local

1 communities, and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge.
 2 The element of the target addressed by fewest Parties (13 per cent) in their national targets
 3 is on ensuring the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.

4 On average, Parties have addressed only 38 percent of the elements of Target 22 at least to
 5 some extent in their national targets, suggesting a very significant shortfall in ambition and
 6 scope, especially with regard to ensuring full protection of environmental human rights
 7 defenders.

8

9 **Indicators of progress**

10 *Table 47 (II.B.22-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 22. The colour coding for indicator data use and all*
 11 *quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved*
 12 *across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range,*
 13 *yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of*
 14 *Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent, yellow to values*
 15 *between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent). Colours for the headline indicator trends are*
 16 *based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed*
 17 *progress, red when progress is insufficient; and black when progress cannot be assessed).*

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Headline indicator 22.1: Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities	7% of Parties		Only 1 Party submitted the indicator fully as described in the metadata	
Binary indicator 22.b: Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders	127 Parties	NA	62% of Parties scored high on progress (score 4/5)	
All quantitative indicators combined	19 Parties, 15%		18% positive trends 19% negative trends	

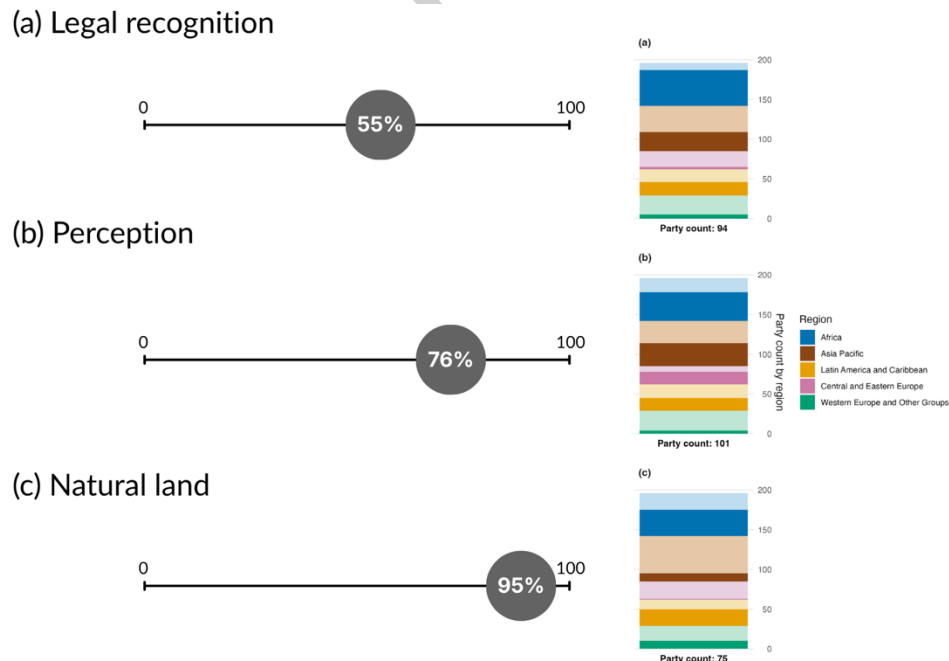
18
 19 Only one Party reported on the headline indicator 22.1 (land-use change and land tenure in
 20 the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities) and only a small
 21 proportion (15 per cent) reported on any quantitative indicator for Target 22. The additional
 22 indicators submitted by Parties focussed mainly on participation, while data on important

1 areas such as access to information, disability inclusion, protection of environmental
 2 human rights defenders, and indigenous peoples and local communities land and cultural
 3 rights were not reported. The analysis of trends for this target shows no overall positive or
 4 negative trends, and cannot be considered representative of all Parties and all target
 5 elements. Parties reported methodological challenges, underdeveloped data collection
 6 systems, fragmented land tenure information and legal difficulties in defining traditional
 7 territories as some of the constraints.

8 Data compiled by the World Resources Institute for the LandMark platform in 2026 shows
 9 that just over half of territories held or used by indigenous peoples and local communities
 10 have legal recognition, that around three-quarters of indigenous peoples and local
 11 communities perceive their tenure as secure, and 95 per cent of land in these territories
 12 remains natural.

13 Regarding Binary indicator for Target 22, many Parties reported progress in creating
 14 enabling conditions for inclusion and rights-based participation, efforts to ensure
 15 representation of indigenous peoples, women, youth and persons with disabilities, and
 16 policies related to access to justice and protection of environmental human rights
 17 defenders. However, very few Parties report progress across all of these areas.

18



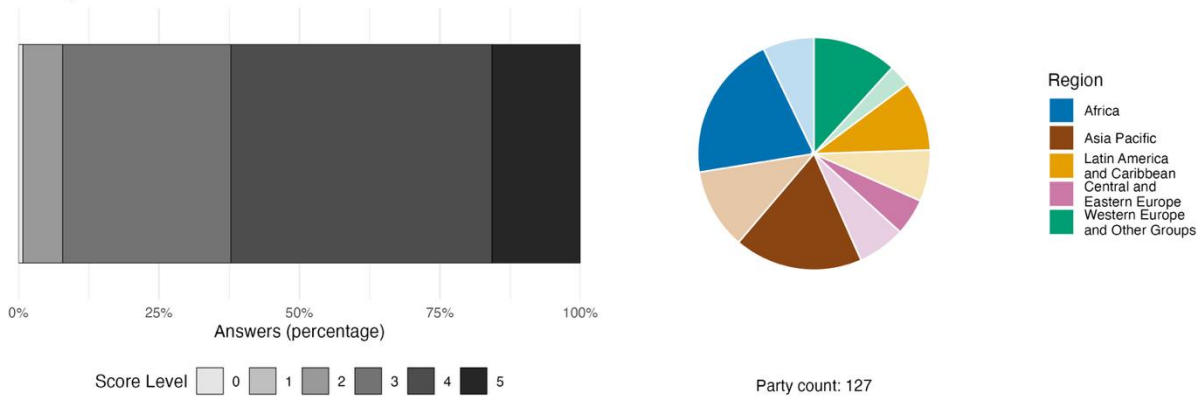
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Figure 88 (II.B.22-HEADLINE-CUSTODIAN): Headline indicator 22.1, land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities, based on data from LandMark of the World Resource Institute for 2026 (LandMark, 2025, 2024; Potapov et al., 2024; Prindex, 2024). Each value represents a different dimension the relation between indigenous peoples and local communities and their traditional territories. Note that not all dimensions

1 represent the same number of Parties, due to data availability, so they cannot be directly compared. Each dimension is
 2 shown as an average of all Parties. The bar charts show the distribution of Parties for whom data is available, by region.

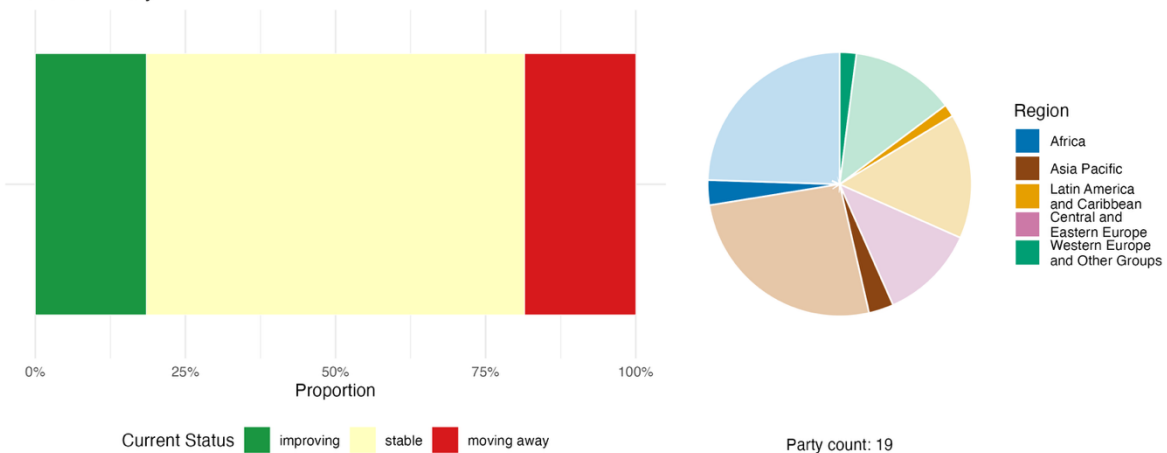
3

Binary indicator 22.b



4
 5 **Figure 89 (IIB.22-BINARY):** Binary indicator 22.b, the number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable,
 6 inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making and access to justice and
 7 information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights
 8 over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and
 9 persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders. Score distribution based on
 10 Party answers to the related questions. The bar widths show the percentage of Parties in each score category, with higher
 11 numbers indicating a greater level of progress, based on responses to the questions included in the indicator.⁵² The pie
 12 chart shows the distribution of Parties providing responses to all questions, by region.

Trend Summary: T22



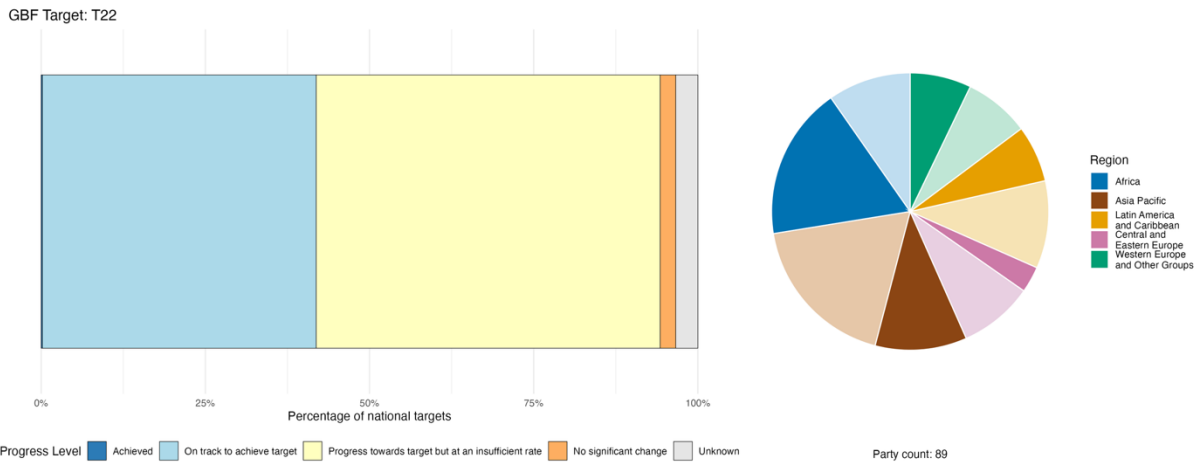
13
 14 **Figure 90 (II.B.22-TRENDS):** Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 22 that suggest improving, stable and negative
 15 trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for one headline indicator from four
 16 Parties, one component, four complementary, and 39 national indicators from a total of 18 Parties. The pie chart shows
 17 the distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 22, by region.

⁵² The methodology for calculating the score levels for each binary indicator, as well as the questions included for each indicator, are provided in (CBD, 2024a).

1

2 Self-assessment of progress

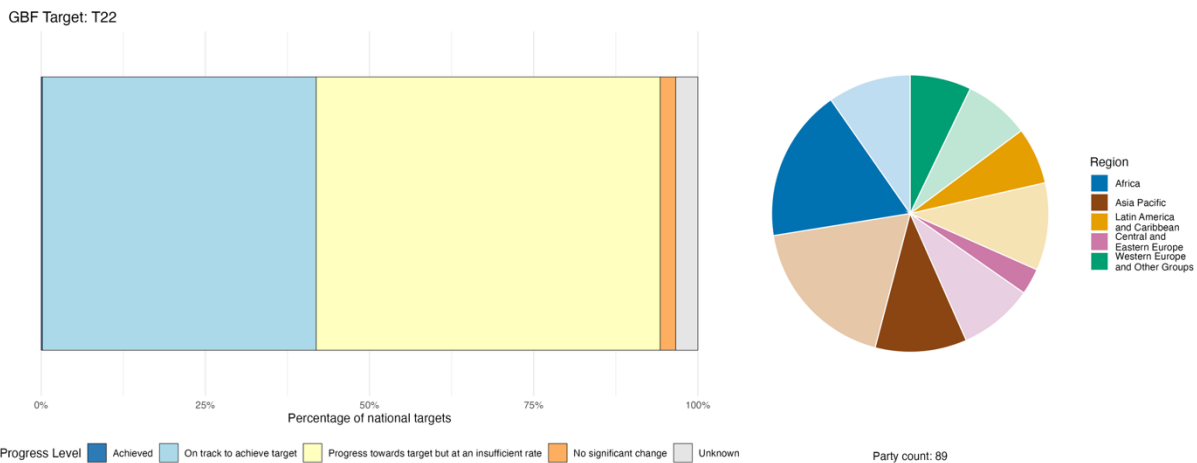
3 Based on self-assessment by Parties in national reports, a relatively high proportion (42 per
4 cent) of national targets, highly aligned to Target 22, are on track for achievement, though a
5 higher proportion (55 per cent) showing no significant change or insufficient progress, and
6 just one national target (0.2 per cent) reported as already achieved (see



7

8 Figure 91).

9



10

11 *Figure 91 (II.B.22-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target*
12 *22. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress,*
13 *regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region*
14 *reporting in time for consideration in the global report.*

1

2 **Actions, successes and challenges**

3 *Summary of actions in support of Target 22*

4 The most commonly reported approach to implementing Target 22 is through
5 institutionalized participatory governance: the creation or formalization of multi-
6 stakeholder bodies, consultation processes, and co-management arrangements that give
7 indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and other groups a formal role
8 in biodiversity decision-making. A second dominant approach is through legal and
9 regulatory reform, particularly ratification or domestic implementation of regional
10 agreements such as the Escazú Agreement in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the
11 Aarhus Convention in Europe and Central Asia. Many Parties have enacted or are enacting
12 legislation that creates procedural rights to information, participation, and access to
13 justice in environmental matters. Gender mainstreaming in biodiversity governance (see
14 also Target 23) is reported in several regions as a contribution towards Target 22. Actions
15 specific to indigenous peoples and local communities include recognition of customary
16 governance, documentation of traditional knowledge and territorial rights, reported by a
17 significant subset of Parties, particularly in Latin America, Africa, Asia-Pacific and among
18 some European states with indigenous minorities. Only a handful of Parties report on
19 concrete mechanisms for protection of environmental human rights defenders.

20

21 *Examples of success and progress in implementation*

22

23 *Box 44 (II.B.22-SUCCESSSES): Examples of success and progress in implementation of Target 22*

The following case studies are being considered, and will be submitted for review directly to the relevant Parties:

New Zealand: Iwi-led Kairinga biodiversity coordinator network

Malawi: Multiple evidence base approach integrating indigenous and local knowledge into national ecosystem assessment

24

25 *Challenges*

26 Multiple Parties report on the inability to track progress towards Target 22 due to the
27 absence of disaggregated data covering the groups of society specified in the target. Many
28 also point to the gap between enacting laws relating to representation and participation in
29 decision making, and effective enforcement or operationalization. Several Parties highlight

1 the absence of any mechanisms to protect environmental human rights defenders. Some
2 Parties note that participation of diverse groups does not necessarily translate to decision-
3 making power, and is often tokenistic or non-binding. Furthermore, a few Parties note that
4 participation mechanisms are often project-based, periodic, or consultative rather than
5 embedded in stable governance structures. Very few Parties report any concrete actions
6 targeting people with disabilities. In general, actions to increase participation are also
7 limited by inadequate financial resources. The absence or inconsistent application of
8 frameworks for free, prior, and informed consent is a key barrier to implementation in
9 countries with significant populations from indigenous peoples and local communities.

11 Contributions of actors other than national governments

12 *Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool*

13 Of 180 substantive commitments submitted by actors other than national governments,
14 fourteen are primarily associated with Target 22, making it among the targets with the
15 highest number of such commitments. Ten of the commitments have been submitted by
16 non-governmental organizations, three by youth organizations, and one by a research
17 institution. All of the commitments relate to participation and inclusion in biodiversity
18 governance and actions, including indigenous peoples and local communities, women and
19 youth, with a strong focus on applying a human rights-based approach to implementation
20 of the Framework (see Box 45).

22 *Box 45 (II.B.22-NSA): Applying a human rights-based approach to biodiversity conservation in Kenya*

The following case study is being considered, and will be submitted directly for review to the relevant stakeholder and national focal point

Hakijamii, based in Kenya, commits to strengthening the participation, governance, and stewardship capacities of indigenous peoples and local communities in biodiversity-rich landscapes, embedding human rights-Based approaches in biodiversity conservation through capacity-building and community governance. This commitment in a developing country reflects the centrality of rights-based approaches to Target 22 implementation.

24 *Contributions integrated in national reports*

25 Co-management and co-governance is a substantive role reported, where indigenous
26 peoples and local communities, representatives of sectors related to or dependent on

1 biodiversity, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, and non-
2 governmental organizations hold formal authority over, for example, protected areas and
3 marine resources. Rather than serving in advisory positions, these actors have been
4 reported to exercise operational control over matters such as wildlife quotas and benefit
5 distribution. Implementation delivery is frequently reported for non-governmental
6 organizations and intergovernmental organizations as primary or co-primary implementers
7 of biodiversity programmes. Monitoring and enforcement engages citizens, women-led
8 groups, community rangers, and non-governmental organizations through citizen science
9 platforms, community surveillance committees, and pollution monitoring. Knowledge
10 provision and traditional knowledge integration is reported for indigenous peoples and
11 local communities, research organizations, and representatives of sectors related to or
12 dependent on biodiversity, who co-produce biodiversity data and integrate traditional
13 knowledge with scientific knowledge. Governance participation and advocacy involves
14 youth, women, indigenous peoples and local communities, and non-governmental
15 organizations in formal governance bodies and legislative processes.

16

17 [Synergies with other conventions, organizations and processes](#)

18 *Target 23: Ensure gender equality and a gender-responsive approach to biodiversity action*

19 **PROGRESS OVERVIEW**

Progress towards gender-responsive biodiversity governance is advancing, but implementation remains at an early stage. Significant gaps remain between national targets and the full scope of Target 23, particularly regarding the rights and access of women and girls to land and natural resources. Indicator reporting suggests that implementation remains at an early stage in many Parties. Self-assessments indicate some positive progress, although more than half of highly aligned national targets remain off track. Key challenges include policy implementation gaps, limited measurement systems and incomplete coverage of target elements.

20

21 [Target 23 and its elements: collective ambition from the national targets](#)

22 **Target text:** *Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the Framework through a gender-
23 responsive approach, where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute
24 to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to
25 land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and
26 leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.*

27

1 Table 48 (II.B.23-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 22 and how they are addressed in national targets.⁵³ The box on the right
 2 indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.

Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the Framework through a gender-responsive approach	63
Recognize the equal rights of women and girls to land and natural resources	27
Recognize the equal access of women and girls to land and natural resources	25
Ensure full, equitable, meaningful, and informed participation and leadership of women and girls at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity	56
On average, 43 per cent of these elements have been addressed to some extent by Parties in their national targets	
Key	
% of Parties	0-19 20-39 40-59 60-79 80-100

3
 4 Target 23 is composed of four distinct elements. A majority of Parties have national targets
 5 addressing the need to ensure gender equality in implementation of the Framework
 6 through a gender responsive approach (63 per cent of Parties) and to ensure full, equitable,
 7 meaningful and informed participation and leadership of women and girls at all levels of
 8 action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity (56 per cent of
 9 Parties) . Far fewer Parties address the recognition of the equal rights (27 per cent) and
 10 access (25 per cent) of women and girls to land and natural resources.

11 There are significant gaps in the scope of national targets in relation to the four target
 12 elements included in Target 23, in particular with regard to rights and access of women and
 13 girls to land and natural resource.

14
 15 **Indicators of progress**

16 Table 49 (II.B.23-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 23. The colour coding for indicator data use and all
 17 quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved
 18 across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range,
 19 yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of
 20 Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent, yellow to values
 21 between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent). Colours for the headline indicator trends are
 22 based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed
 23 progress, red when progress is insufficient; and black when progress cannot be assessed).

⁵³ The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026a) and will be updated for the seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Binary indicator 23.b: Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, inter alia, to implement the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030), to ensure that all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by ensuring women’s equal rights and access to land and natural resources	127 Parties, 98%		49% of Parties scored high on progress (score 4/5)	
Quantitative indicators combined	17 Parties, 13%		12 % positive trends 21% negative trends	

1

2 The monitoring framework does not include a headline indicator specific to Target 23

3 Around half of Parties reported low scores for the binary indicator for the target, indicating

4 that those Parties are in the early stages of development and implementation of legal,

5 administrative, or policy frameworks which support Target 23.

6 Where progress is being made, Parties more commonly report measures to recognize and

7 protect the rights of women and girls, including access to land and natural resources.

8 However, weaker progress is evident in areas related to monitoring, enabling informed

9 participation and leadership, and applying gender-responsive approaches to

10 implementation. Overall, the binary indicator suggests that Target 23 remains at an early

11 stage of delivery, with substantial gaps in both policy implementation and measurement.

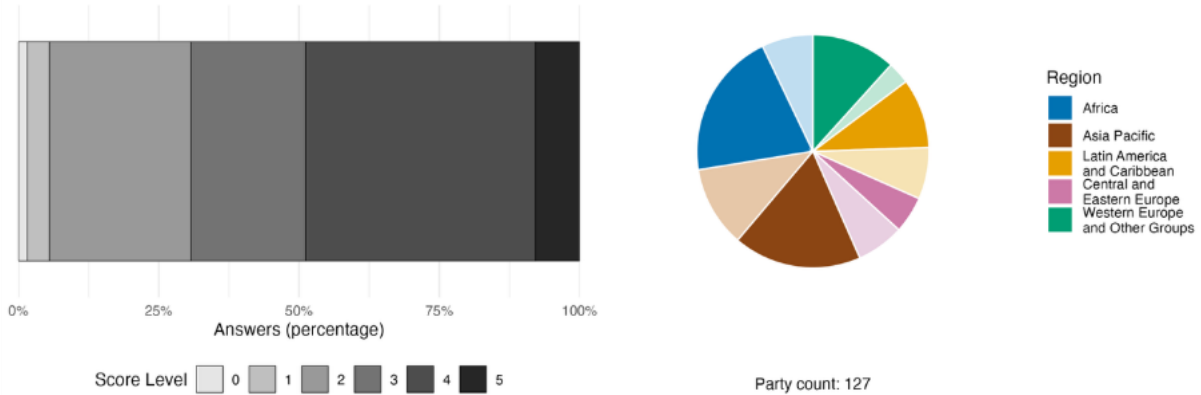
12 A small proportion of Parties (13 per cent) submitted data for relevant national,

13 component, or complementary indicators. More of these indicators have negative trends

14 than positive ones but due to data gaps these cannot be considered representative of all

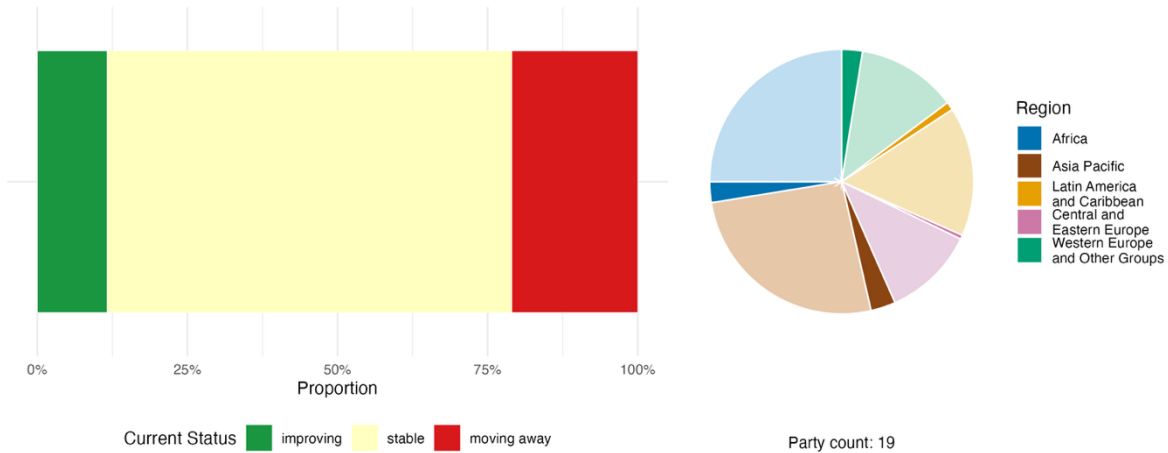
15 Parties.

Binary indicator 23.b



1
2 *Figure 92 (II.B.23-BINARY): Binary indicator 23.b, the number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks,*
3 *including the Gender Plan of Action, as well as the allocation of specific financial resources to ensure that all women and*
4 *girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by ensuring*
5 *women’s equal rights and access to land and natural resources. The bar widths show the percentage of Parties in each*
6 *score category, with higher numbers indicating a greater level of progress, based on responses to the questions included*
7 *in the indicator.⁵⁴ The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties providing responses to all questions, by region.*

Trend Summary: T23



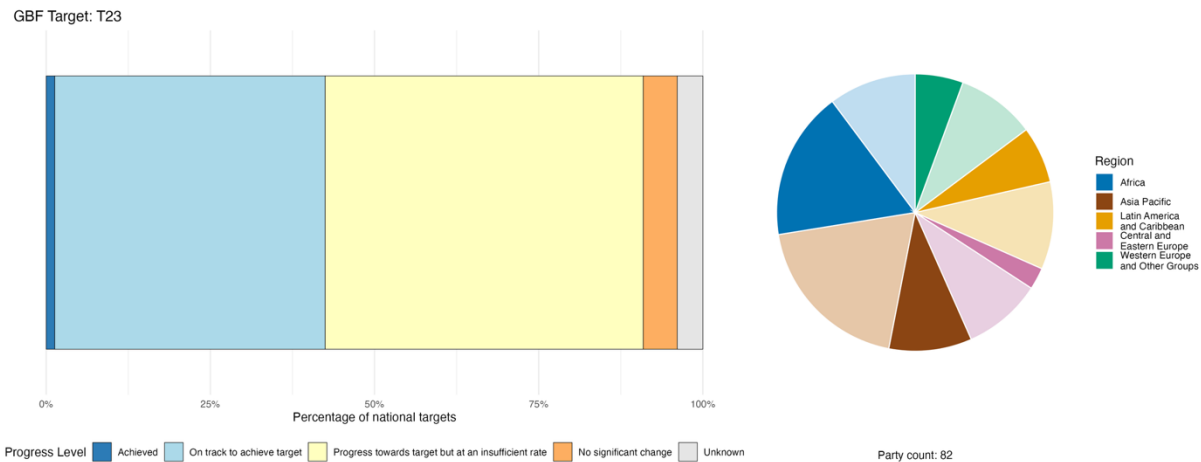
8
9 *Figure 93 (II.B.23-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 23 that suggest improving, stable and negative*
10 *trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data*
11 *for two component, three complementary and 29 national indicators from a total of 19 Parties. The pie chart shows the*
12 *distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 19, by region.*

13
14 **Self-assessment of progress**

15 Based on self-assessment by Parties in national reports, 41 per cent of national targets
16 submitted as highly aligned to Target 23 are on track for achievement, with a larger number

⁵⁴ The methodology for calculating the score levels for each binary indicator, as well as the questions included for each indicator, are provided in (CBD, 2024a).

1 (54 per cent) showing no significant change or insufficient progress, and just two national
 2 targets (1 per cent) reported as already achieved (see Figure 94).



3
 4 *Figure 94(II.B.23-SELF_ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to*
 5 *Target 23. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress,*
 6 *regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region*
 7 *reporting in time for consideration in the global report.*

8
 9

10 Actions, successes and challenges

11 Summary of actions in support of Target 23

12 The most widespread reported action in support of Target 23 is ensuring or promoting
 13 participation of women in biodiversity-related governance, planning and management
 14 processes, often combined with capacity building. This ranges from formal quota
 15 mechanisms to training programmes and consultative processes. Many Parties report
 16 integrating gender considerations into NBSAPs, sectoral plans, or cross-government
 17 frameworks. A significant number of Parties have adopted formal representation quotas or
 18 targets for women in biodiversity governance bodies. Several Parties report on livelihood
 19 programmes, grant schemes and other initiatives specifically targeted at women or with
 20 women accounting for the majority of recipients.

21

22 Examples of success and progress in implementation

23 *Box 46 (II.B.23-SUCCESSSES): Examples of success and progress in implementation of Target 23*

The following case studies are under consideration, and will be submitted directly for review by the relevant Parties:

Indonesia: Customary governance recognition and women's social forestry rights

Tunisia: Raidet Programme supporting women's entrepreneurship in agroecology and sustainable use of natural resources

1

2 *Challenges*

3 Multiple Parties acknowledge that formal participation of women does not translate into
4 substantive decision-making authority. Even where gender strategies or plans have been
5 adopted, implementation is often slow or absent. Many Parties report that gender focal
6 points or units lack dedicated budgets, staff or institutional authority. In some cases,
7 gender mainstreaming, where it exists, is often project-specific and ad hoc rather than
8 embedded in institutions, policies, and planning processes as a matter of course. Several
9 national reports include discussion of structural barriers affecting participation by women,
10 including care responsibilities, and patriarchal norms. A few Parties report that the limited
11 ownership by women of land and natural resources further undermines their standing in
12 conservation decision making. Several Parties acknowledge a complete absence of action
13 in relation to Target 23. The absence of sex-disaggregated data and gender-specific
14 biodiversity indicators makes it difficult to track trends, creating a monitoring gap.

15

16 *Contributions from actors other than national governments*

17 *Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool*

18 Of 180 commitments submitted by actors other than national governments, eight are
19 primarily associated with Target 23. Four of these have been submitted by non-
20 governmental organizations, three from the CBD Women's Caucus (see Box 47), and one
21 from the CGIAR agricultural research network. The geographic scope of the commitments
22 range across Africa, Asia, South America and Europe.

23 *Box 47 (II.B.23-NSA): The CBD Women's Caucus strengthening women's leadership in implementation of the Framework*

The following case study is being considered and will be submitted directly for review to the relevant stakeholder

The CBD Women's Caucus, with over 800 members, submits three complementary commitments with a global scope: consolidating the Gender and Biodiversity Focal Points Network, strengthening women's leadership in implementation of the Framework, and advancing gender-responsive monitoring and sex-disaggregated data for accountability under the Framework.

24

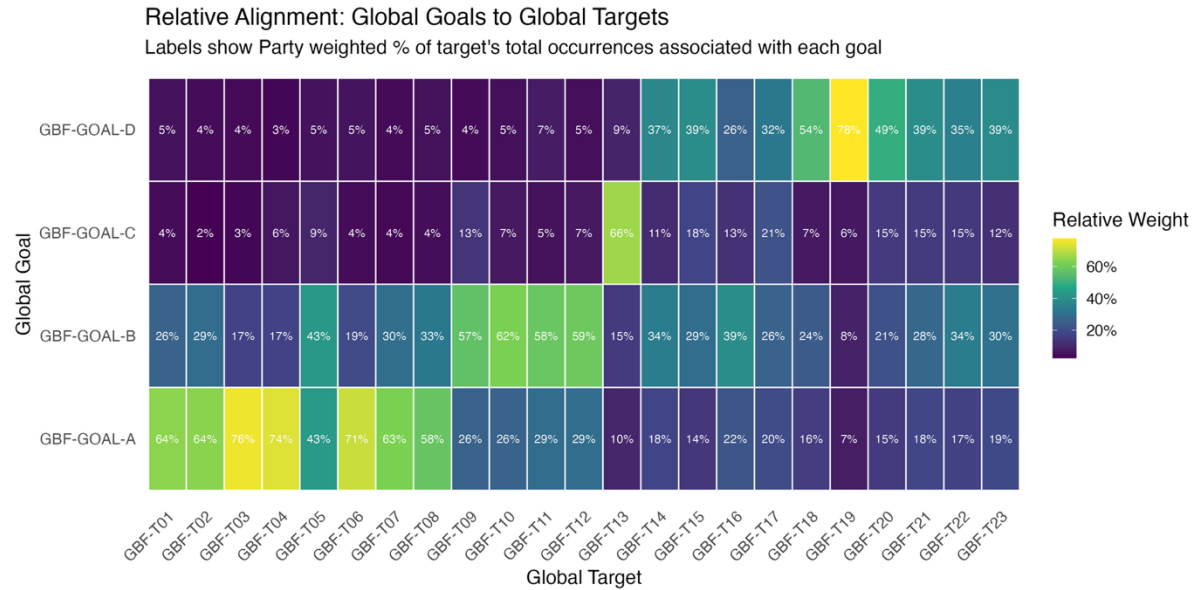
1 *Contributions integrated in national reports*

2 Implementation delivery is commonly reported role for non-governmental organizations,
3 while intergovernmental organizations serve as co-implementers where multilateral funds
4 and bilateral agencies finance and co-deliver gender-responsive biodiversity programmes.
5 Co-management and governance roles are reported for indigenous peoples and local
6 communities, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, representatives
7 of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, and women's groups. The roles include
8 membership of management boards, co-design of conservation plans, and exercise of
9 customary governance authority, with women's mandated representation on co-
10 management committees backed by law in several Parties. Financing is a distinctive role
11 for intergovernmental organizations and, to a lesser extent, the business and finance
12 community, drawing on multilateral funds and bilateral agencies as well as more innovative
13 but limited private finance mechanisms. Knowledge provision and monitoring are reported
14 for research organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, and youth, who
15 generate biodiversity baselines, develop gender-responsive evaluation tools, co-produce
16 citizen science data, and contribute traditional knowledge to governance instruments.
17 Awareness-raising and capacity-building are the most commonly reported roles for citizens
18 and the public, youth, and women and girls. Advocacy and accountability roles are
19 reported for non-governmental organizations, youth organizations, and international
20 women's networks, including formal participation in the Convention's negotiations and
21 international policy processes.

22

23 **II.C Collective progress towards the 2050 goals**

24 In their implementation of the Framework, Parties designed national targets associated
25 with one or more global targets. When submitting their national targets, Parties also aligned
26 them with one or more of the four goals of the Framework. Using national target
27 submissions, it is therefore possible to identify how Parties' national targets support with
28 progress towards each of the goals.



1
2 Figure 95 highlights how often Parties associated a global target to a global goal in their
3 national target submissions. For example, 71 per cent of all Parties' national targets linked
4 to Target 6 were associated with Goal A, 19 per cent were associated with Goal B, 4 per
5 cent were associated with Goal C and 5 per cent were associated with Goal D. This
6 suggests that Parties see Target 6 as driving progress most meaningfully towards Goal A.

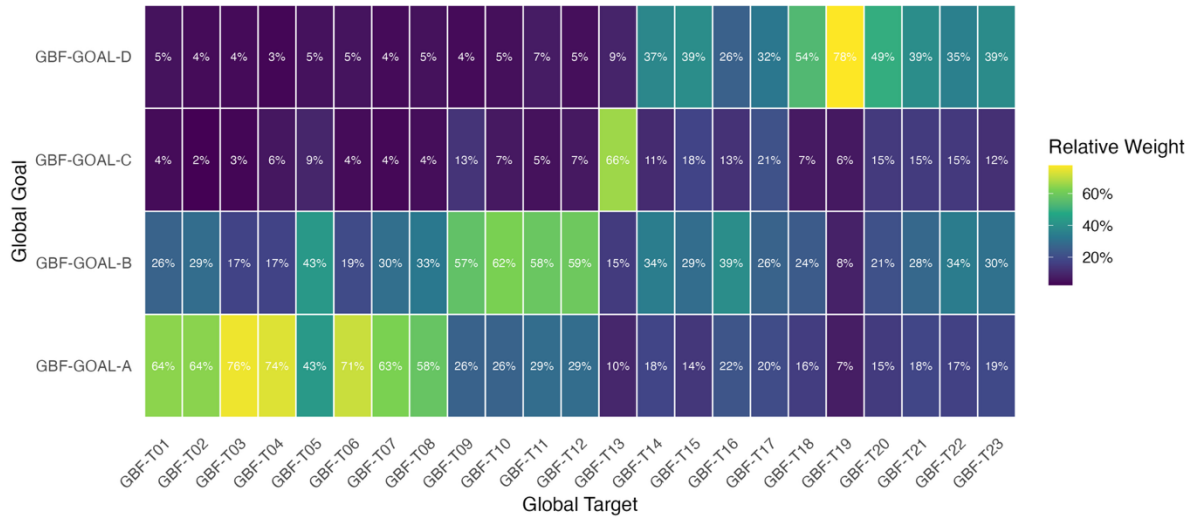
7 To represent a balanced view of implementation across regions, these associations were
8 calculated for each UN group and a link between a Framework goal and target was drawn
9 when any region associated the two in at least 33 per cent of their national targets. This
10 approach, discussed further in methods, was used to identify the targets for which
11 collective progress is most relevant to each goal.

12 While it is too early to meaningfully conclude on how much progress has been made
13 towards the 2050 goals, this section discusses progress towards the Party-defined
14 associated targets and the headline and binary indicators of the monitoring framework. For
15 each goal, a synthesis of non-prescriptive approaches for addressing the challenges, gaps
16 and opportunities identified in the report is also provided.

17

Relative Alignment: Global Goals to Global Targets

Labels show Party weighted % of target's total occurrences associated with each goal



1
2 *Figure 95 Frequency of national targets associating each global goal to a global target from Party submissions. The*
3 *heatmap highlights for each target the weighted percentage of national targets that were associated with each of the*
4 *goals. The percentage values are weighted by Party to avoid inflating links when individual Parties submit multiple*
5 *national targets and present a balanced picture of the links reflecting each Party's contribution equally.*

6 **Goal A – Protect and Restore**

7 **Goal text:** *The integrity, connectivity and resilience of all ecosystems are maintained,*
8 *enhanced, or restored, substantially increasing the area of natural ecosystems by 2050;*

9 *Human induced extinction of known threatened species is halted, and, by 2050, the*
10 *extinction rate and risk of all species are reduced tenfold and the abundance of native wild*
11 *species is increased to healthy and resilient levels;*

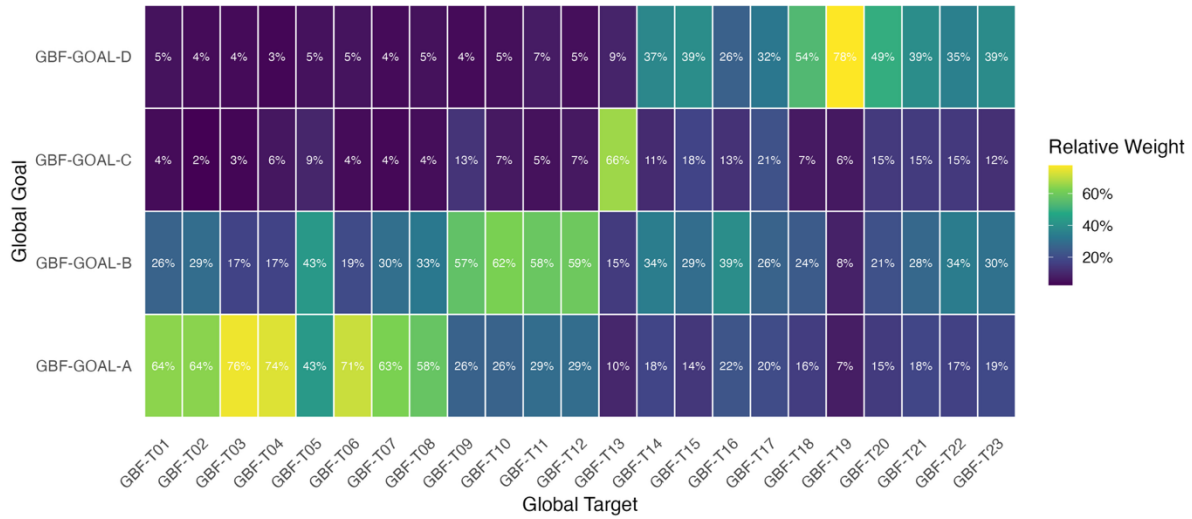
12 *The genetic diversity within populations of wild and domesticated species, is maintained,*
13 *safeguarding their adaptive potential.*

14
15 **Progress on related targets**

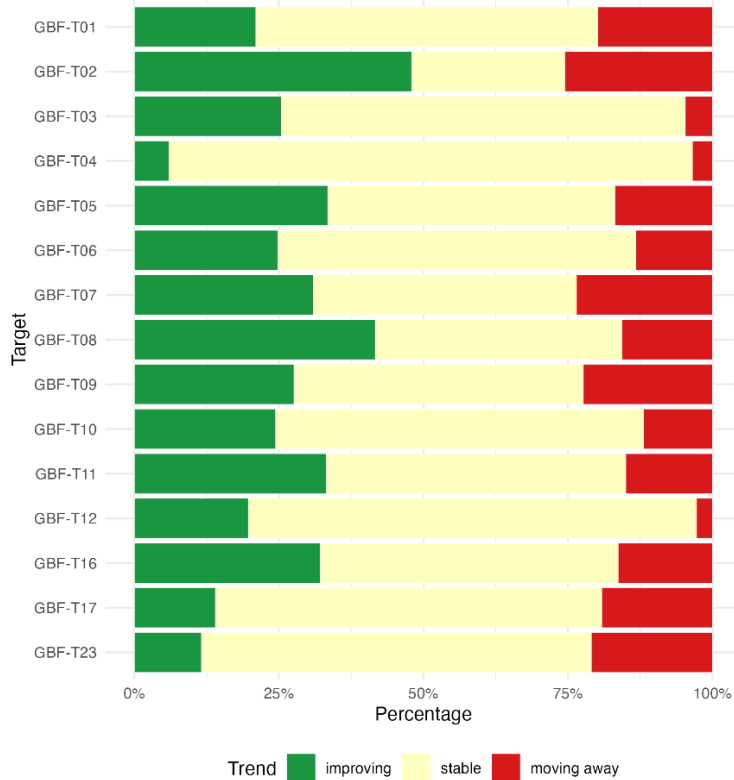
16 Parties associated the second-most Framework targets with Goal A, relating 15 of the 23
17 targets to the goal (Figure 96). All the targets related to reducing threats to biodiversity were
18 most strongly associated with Goal A except Target 5 which was evenly associated with
19 Goal B

Relative Alignment: Global Goals to Global Targets

Labels show Party weighted % of target's total occurrences associated with each goal



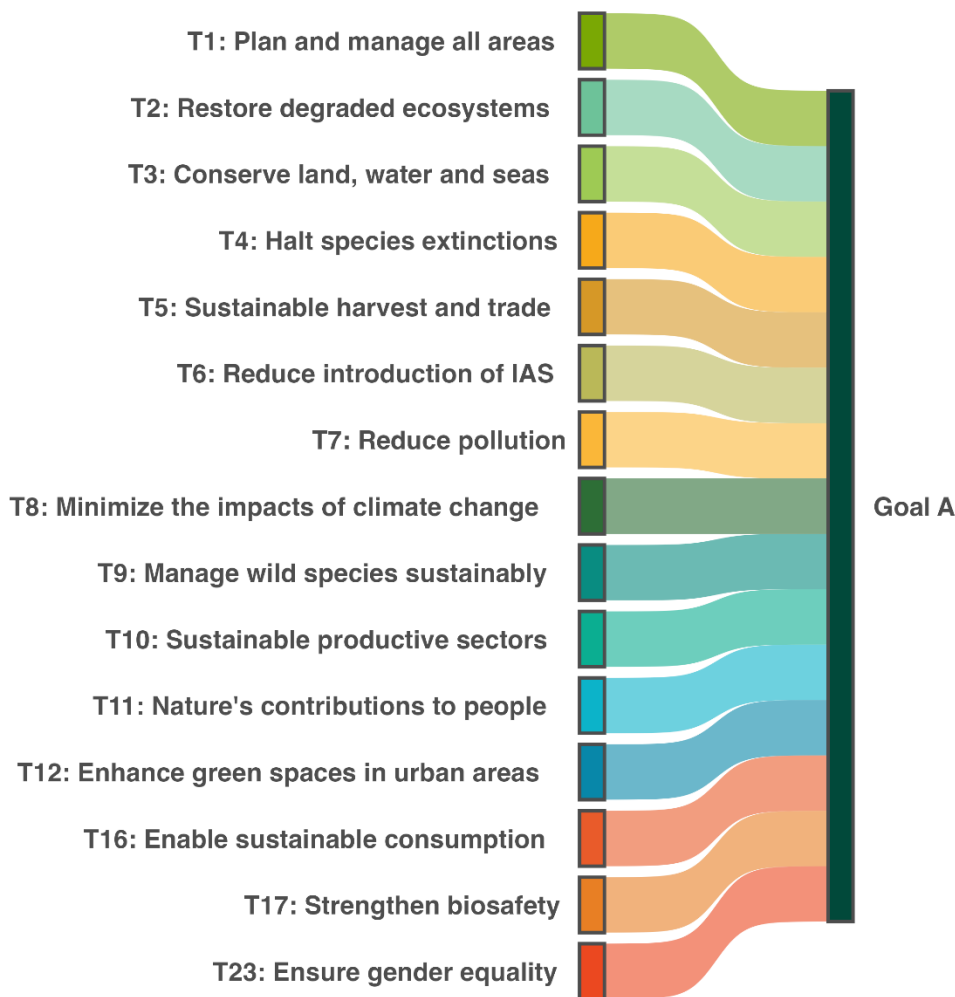
- 1
- 2 Figure 95). Additionally, four of the five targets relating to meeting people’s needs through
- 3 sustainable use and benefit sharing (Targets 9 through 12) were also associated with Goal
- 4 A. Only three of the targets related to tools and solutions for implementation and
- 5 mainstreaming (Targets 16, 17 and 23) were also associated with goal A.
- 6 For each of the 15 targets associated with Goal A, the overall direction of travel is
- 7 summarised using the indicator trends presented in Section II.B (



8

1 Figure 97). Largely, indicators across related targets are stable showing neither signs of
 2 improvement nor deterioration. However, two of the targets most strongly associated with
 3 Goal A (Targets 2 and 8) have many more indicators showing signs improvement than
 4 deterioration (Figure 97). Conversely, two associated targets (Targets 17 and 23) have more
 5 indicators showing signs of deterioration than improvement. Across all related targets, 26.5
 6 per cent of indicators are improving, 58 per cent are stable and 15.5 per cent are moving
 7 away. These early results suggest an overall mixed and largely stable direction of travel
 8 towards Goal A with progress and deterioration noted towards targets related to both direct
 9 and indirect drivers of biodiversity change.

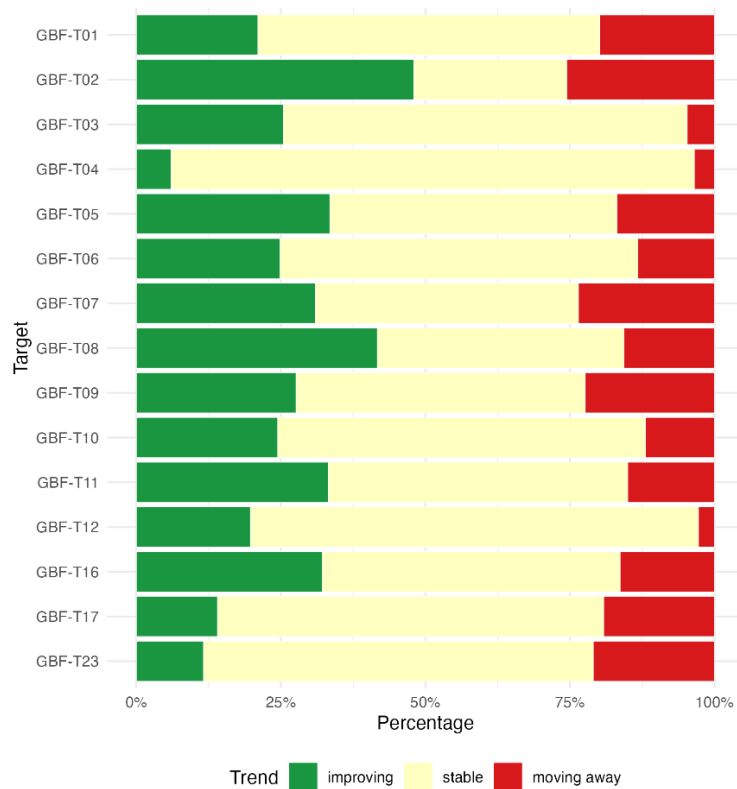
10



11

12 *Figure 96 (II.C.A-LINKS) Framework targets associated with Goal A in Parties' national target submissions. A link is drawn*
 13 *between a target and the goal if at least one in three of all Parties' national targets from any UN group associated a target*
 14 *to the goal.*

15



1

2 *Figure 97 (II.C.A-TRENDS) Percentage of indicators aligned for each target associated with Goal A that suggest improving,*
 3 *stable and negative trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. Information on regional representativeness*
 4 *and the types of indicators included is available in each of the relevant target descriptions of Section II.B.*

5

6 **Indicators of progress**

7 *Table 50 (II.C.A-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Goal A. Colours for the headline indicator trends are based on*
 8 *progress relative to the Goal (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed progress,*
 9 *red when progress is insufficient; and black when progress cannot be assessed).*

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Headline indicator A.1: Red List of Ecosystems	21% of those Parties whose national reports are considered		Reported values average 0.58 and range from 0.37 to 1	
Headline indicator A.2: Extent of natural ecosystems	50% of Parties, <1% of which with time series data		63% of areas	
A.3 Red List Index (RLI)	70% of Parties		Global RLI : 0.85 (0.65-0.99) National RLI: 0.8 (0.45-0.97) Both trends in decline	

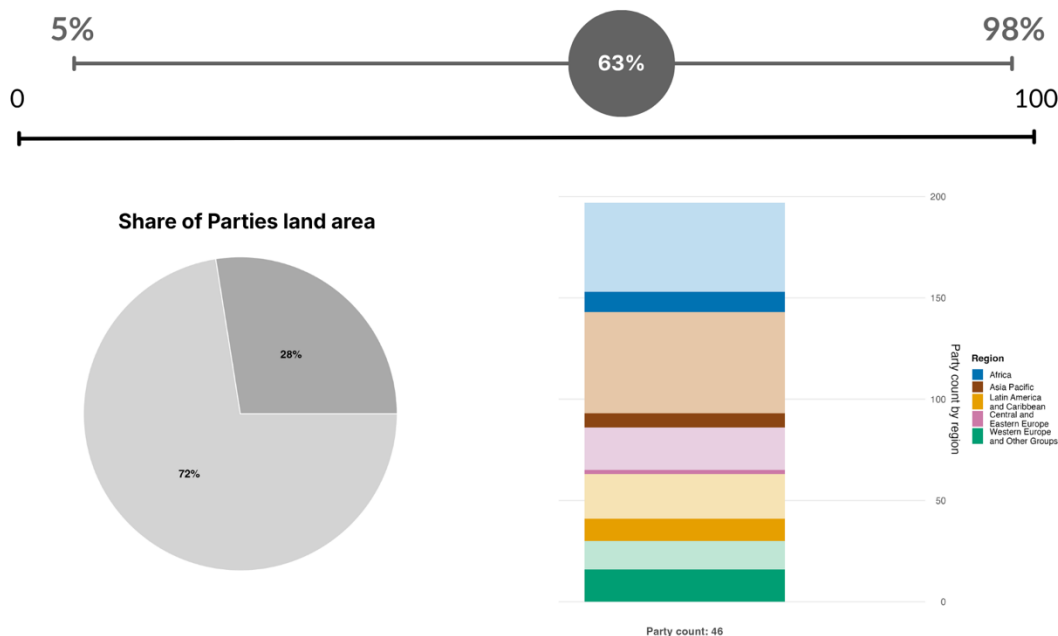
A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500	13% of Parties	Overall average: 0.58 (0.17-0.93)
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Headline indicators A.1 and A.2 track progress towards the ecosystem related elements of Goal A focusing on risk and area, while headline indicators A.3 and A.4 track progress towards the species related elements of the goal.

While some Parties have established ecosystem accounting frameworks or national maps, many others are in transitional phases, either developing their baselines, using proxies, or working to align their national data with global standards like the IUCN Global Ecosystem Typology. Consequently, many Parties report not yet having carried out assessments of ecosystem status. For those who have ecosystem data, this is often partial covering only specific ecosystems. Specifically for A.2, Party submissions largely focused on terrestrial ecosystems.

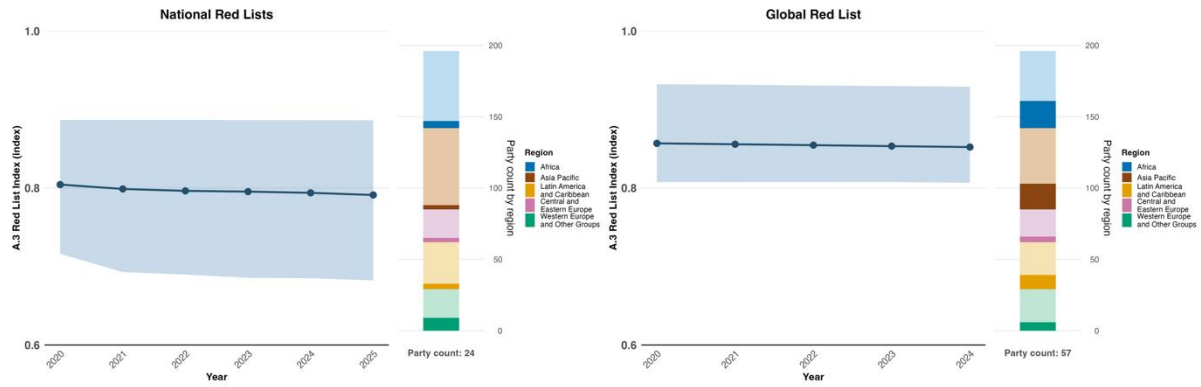
Both data from Party submissions and the IUCN (IUCN, 2026) show a similar overall risk status for ecosystems (Figure 98) and the extent of natural ecosystems varies from almost all to almost none of terrestrial areas, averaging about three fifths coverage (



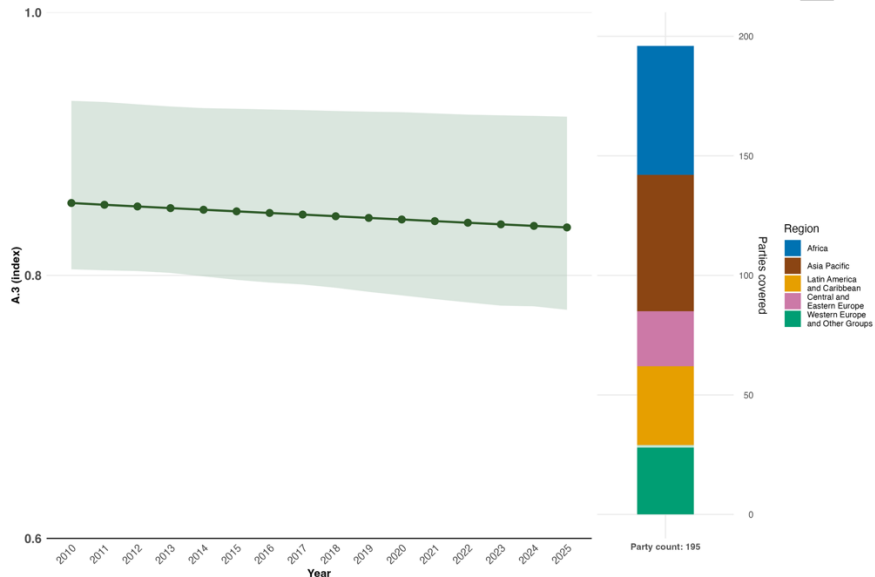
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Figure 99). These results should be considered an early attempt at establishing baselines to measure progress against in future assessments of the 2050 vision as Parties build further capacity to map and monitor complete ecosystems.

1 While data on Parties' Red List Index show that species extinction risk is still increasing



2

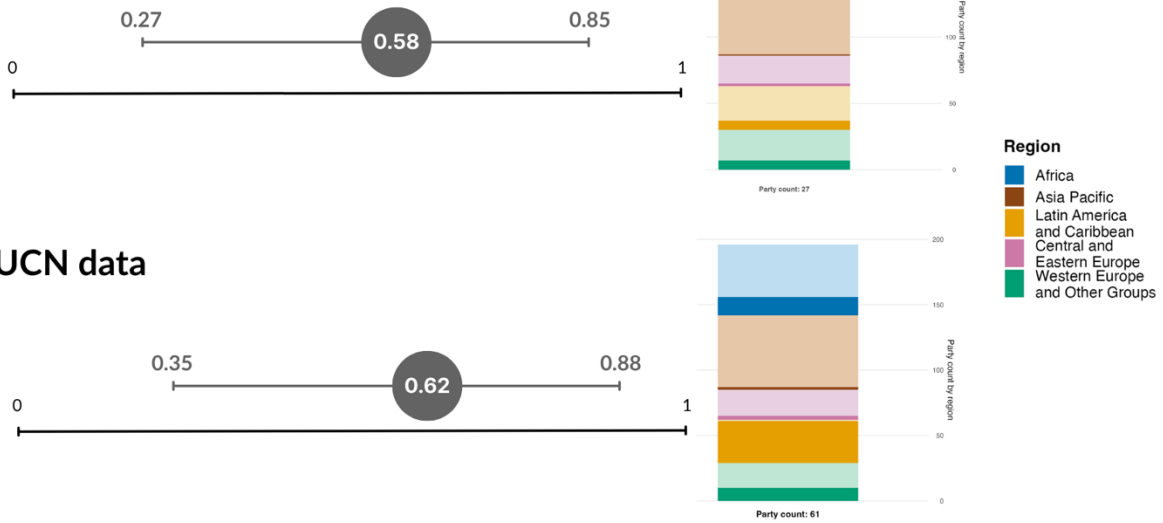


3 Figure 19 and

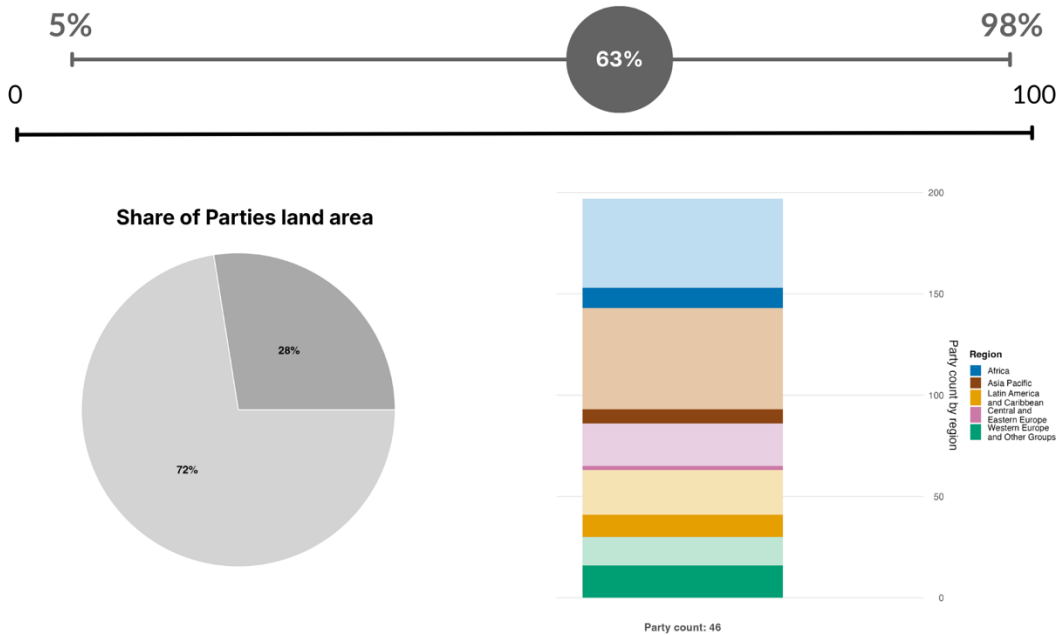
4 Figure 20). However, any reversal in the trend due to Party actions is unlikely to be
5 noticeable in the short term. Therefore, Parties should be encouraged to continue taking
6 action and expanding the taxonomic coverage of their assessments to inform on progress
7 towards the 2050 goal. Data for headline indicator A.4 from Party submissions is too sparse
8 to conclude on progress towards the long-term maintenance of genetic diversity. As
9 headline indicators A.3 and A.4 also monitor progress towards Target 4 of the Framework,
10 they are further discussed in section II.B of the report.

11

National submissions



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Figure 98 (II.C.A-HEADLINE.1): Headline indicator A.1, Red List of Ecosystems (RLE). Only a single data point is shown aggregating all the RLE values submitted as only three Parties provided a time series. Displayed are the average and range of RLE values across all Parties who submitted. Bars shows the regional distribution of Party data included in the indicator value displayed. Values from national submissions (top) and IUCN (bottom) are shown.



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Figure 99 (II.C.A-HEADLINE.2): Headline indicator A.2, extent of natural ecosystems. Only a single data point is shown aggregating all the extent values submitted as very few Parties submitted a time series. Displayed are the average and range of natural ecosystem extent across all Parties who submitted. Bar shows the regional distribution of Party data included in the indicator value displayed. The pie displays the proportion of total land area accounted for by Parties who submitted.

1

2 Non-prescriptive options

3 While it is too early to see progress towards goal A will be achieved through
4 implementation of national targets and thus if there are gaps in the implementation of
5 national targets, particularly those that have the closest link with goal A, it will not be
6 possible to achieve goal A.

7 Many of the actions by Parties in their national reports to make progress towards Goal A
8 centre around implementing the relevant targets on the ground. Specifically, they point
9 towards increasing protected area and OECM coverage, especially for important
10 ecosystems, scaling up restoration efforts, halting deforestation and eradicating invasive
11 alien species. Many of these are already happening around the world, as is evident from the
12 report's results, but they are lagging in scale and speed. Parties highlighted the need to
13 implement legal and regulatory reform, improved monitoring, addressing the direct drivers
14 of biodiversity loss related and the need for means of implementation. Addressing the gaps
15 in collective progress will require addressing the underlying reasons for the gaps, including
16 those related to ambition, implementation, means of implementation, environmental
17 governance and policy coherence, whole-of-society engagement, and data and knowledge.
18 Achieving Goal A will require broad action across Parties. Based on the targets associated
19 with Goal A, both Goal A and B will be achieved through coherent action across most of the
20 target of the Framework.

21 The Framework should be implemented as a whole in order to achieve all of the goals and
22 thus it is not possible to develop options specific to only one goal, this is particularly
23 relevant considering that Goal D relates to providing the means of implementation for the
24 other Goals. Non-prescriptive options for addressing gaps the Framework are described in
25 Section III of the report.

26

27 *Goal B – Prosper with nature*

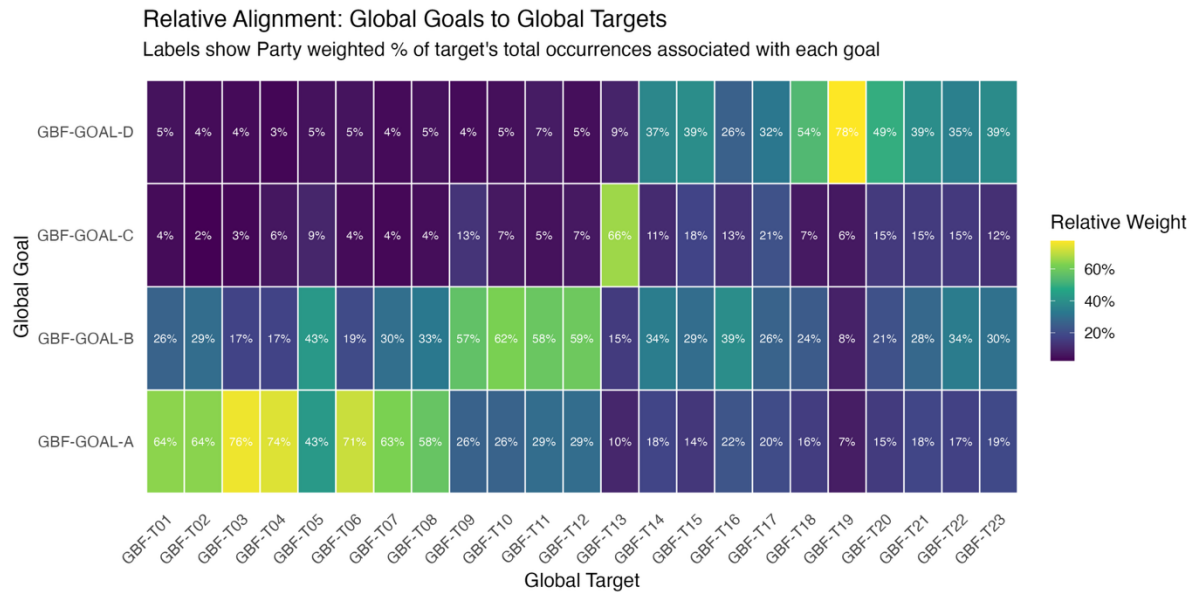
28 **Goal text:** *Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed and nature's contributions to people,*
29 *including ecosystem functions and services, are valued, maintained and enhanced, with*
30 *those currently in decline being restored, supporting the achievement of sustainable*
31 *development for the benefit of present and future generations by 2050.*

32

33 Progress on related targets

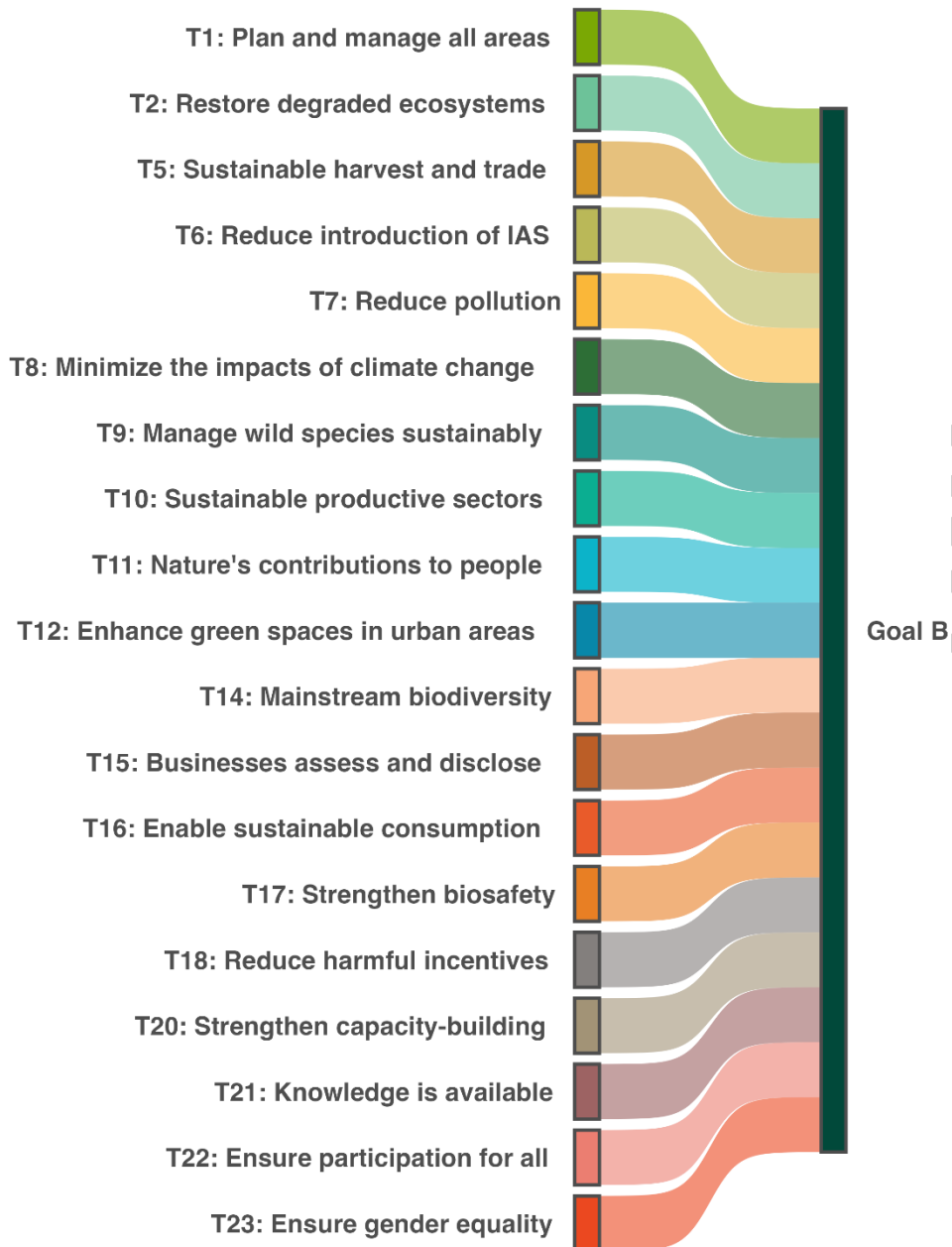
34 Parties associated the most Framework targets with Goal B, relating 19 of the 23 targets to
35 the goal (Figure 100). Four of the five targets relating to meeting people's needs through

1 sustainable use and benefit sharing (Targets 9 through 12) were more strongly associated
 2 to Goal B than any other

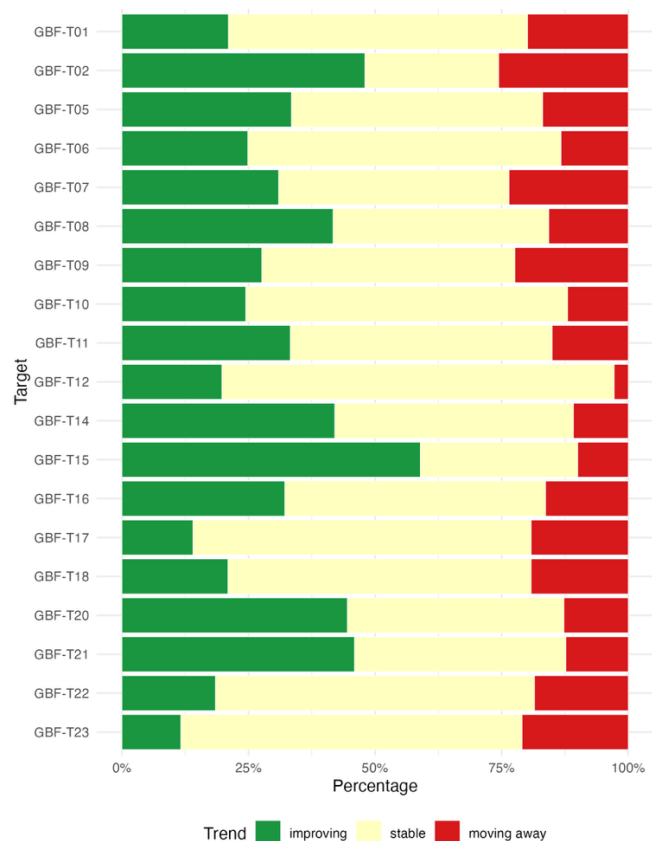


3
 4 Figure 95). Additionally, six of the eight targets related to reducing threats to biodiversity
 5 were also associated to Goal B, with Target 5 being evenly associated to Goal A. Almost all
 6 of the targets related to tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming, except
 7 Target 19, were also associated with goal B, with Target 16 being more strongly associated
 8 with Goal B than any other.

9 For each of the 19 targets associated with Goal B, the overall direction of travel is
 10 summarised using the indicator trends presented in Section II.B (Figure 101). Largely,
 11 indicators across related targets are stable showing neither signs of improvement nor
 12 deterioration. However, two of the targets most associated with Goal B (Targets 11 and 16)
 13 have many more indicators showing signs improvement than deterioration. Conversely,
 14 three associated targets (Targets 17, 22 and 23) have more indicators showing signs of
 15 deterioration than improvement. Across all related targets, 31 per cent of indicators are
 16 improving, 53 per cent are stable and 16 per cent are moving away. These early results
 17 suggest an overall mixed and largely stable direction of travel towards Goal B with progress
 18 and deterioration noted towards targets related to both direct and indirect drivers of
 19 biodiversity change.



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2 *Figure 101 (II.C.B-TRENDS) Percentage of indicators aligned for each target associated with Goal B that suggest*
3 *improving, stable and negative trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. Information on regional*
4 *representativeness and the types of indicators included is available in each of the relevant target descriptions of Section*
5 *II.B.*

6
7 **Indicators of progress**

8 *Table 51 (II.C.B-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Goal B. Colours for the headline indicator trends are based on*
9 *progress relative to the Goal (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed progress,*
10 *red when progress is insufficient; and black when progress cannot be assessed).*

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
B.1 Services provided by ecosystems	26% of Parties		Overall 2.5% decline between 2015-2023, where cultural services increased but regulating and provisioning services declined	
B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the	118 Parties		71% of Parties scored high on progress (score 4/5)	

1 category, with higher numbers indicating a greater level of progress, based on responses to the questions included in the
2 indicator.⁵⁵ The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties providing responses to all questions, by region.

3

4 Non-prescriptive options

5 Goal B is associated to most of the targets in the Framework. While it is too early to see
6 progress towards goal B will be achieved through implementation of national targets and
7 thus if there are gaps in the implementation of national targets, it will not be possible to
8 achieve goal B.

9 Parties highlighted many actions related to promoting the sustainability of productive
10 sectors. Options flagged as particularly effective include the expansion of certification
11 schemes, the expansion of community-based management practices, the designation of
12 no-take marine protected areas, the reduction of pesticide use and the creation of market-
13 based mechanisms linking development activity to ecosystem service maintenance.
14 Additionally, Parties highlighted a series of actions related with mainstreaming such as
15 natural capital accounting and the establishment of “green” budgets within all ministries
16 specifically designed to support environment related activities across government.
17 Moreover, many Parties identified that a challenge in tackling Goal B is the establishment of
18 legally binding instruments to support mainstreaming and conservation. Other Parties
19 described the use of nature-based solutions related to restoration (e.g. mangrove
20 restoration), the promotion and financial support of ecosystem-based livelihoods and the
21 inclusion of green infrastructure and pollution reduction in urban planning. Moreover,
22 Parties suggest addressing gaps in participation through supporting and promoting
23 indigenous peoples and local communities’ management of natural areas, and the
24 involvement of women and communities in restoration projects (e.g. through paid wages).

25 Achieving Goal B will require broad action across Parties. Based on the targets associated
26 with Goal B, both Goal A and B will be achieved through coherent action across most of the
27 target of the Framework.

28 The Framework should be implemented as a whole in order to achieve all of the goals and
29 thus it is not possible to develop options specific to only one goal, this is particularly
30 relevant considering that Goal D relates to providing the means of implementation for the
31 other Goals. Non-prescriptive options for addressing gaps in the Framework are described
32 in Section III of the report.

⁵⁵ The methodology for calculating the score levels for each binary indicator, as well as the questions included for each indicator, are provided in (CBD, 2024a).

1

2 *Goal C – Share Benefits Fairly*

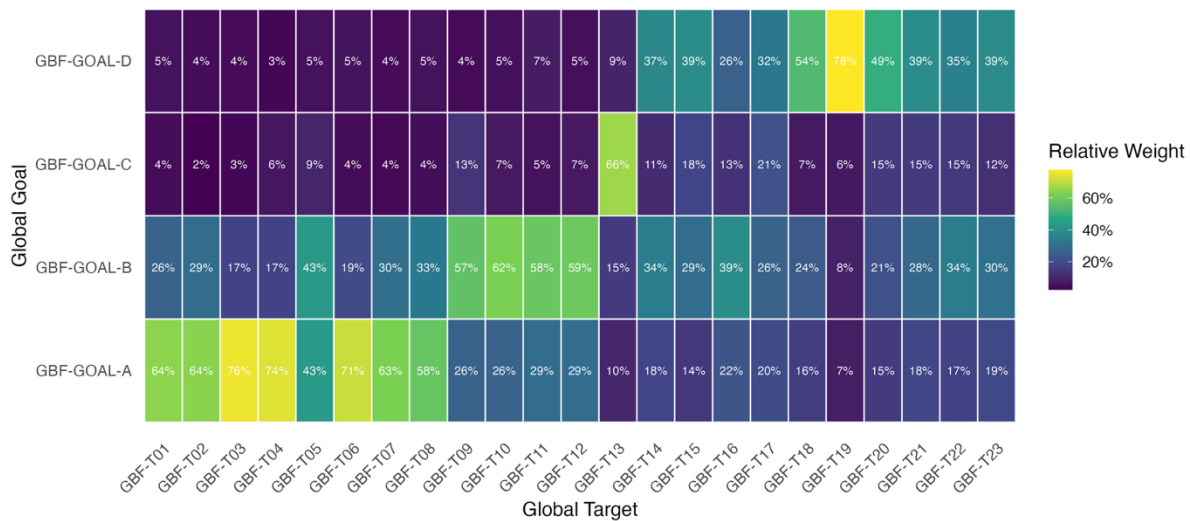
3 **Goal text:** The monetary and non-monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources
4 and digital sequence information on genetic resources, and of traditional knowledge
5 associated with genetic resources, as applicable, are shared fairly and equitably, including,
6 as appropriate with indigenous peoples and local communities, and substantially increased
7 by 2050, while ensuring traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is
8 appropriately protected, thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of
9 biodiversity, in accordance with internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing
10 instruments.

11

12 *Progress on related targets*

13 Parties associated the fewest Framework targets with Goal C, relating two of the 23 targets
14 to the goal (Figure 103). None of the targets related to reducing threats to biodiversity were
15 associated with Goal C. However, Target 13 was most strongly associated with goal C (

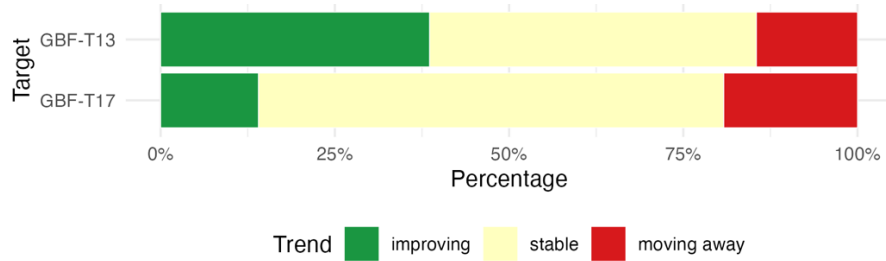
Relative Alignment: Global Goals to Global Targets
Labels show Party weighted % of target's total occurrences associated with each goal



16

17 Figure 95) and Target 17 was also associated with the goal.

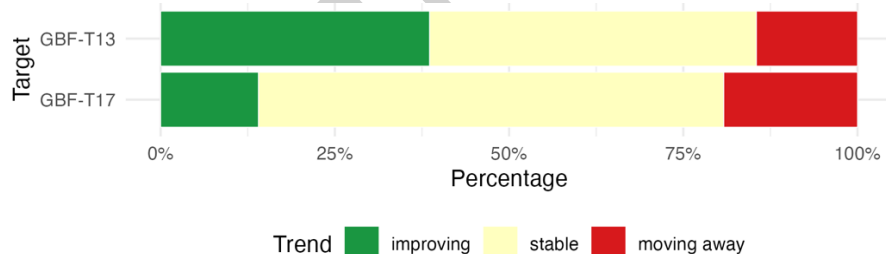
1 For each of the two targets associated with Goal C, the overall direction of travel is
 2 summarised using the indicator trends presented in Section II.B (



3
 4 Figure 104). Largely, indicators for both related targets are stable showing neither signs of
 5 improvement nor deterioration. The target most strongly associated with Goal C (Target 13)
 6 has more have indicators showing signs improvement than deterioration. Conversely,
 7 Target 17 has more indicators showing signs of deterioration than improvement. Across
 8 both related targets, 27 per cent of indicators are improving, 56 per cent are stable and 17
 9 per cent are moving away. These early results suggest an overall mixed direction of travel
 10 towards Goal C with a notable deterioration towards one of the targets identified by Parties.



12
 13 Figure 103 (II.C.C-LINKS) Framework targets associated with Goal C in Parties' national target submissions. A link is
 14 drawn between a target and the goal if at least one in three of all Parties' national targets from any UN group associated a
 15 target to the goal.



16
 17 Figure 104 (II.C.C-TRENDS) Percentage of indicators aligned for each target associated with Goal C that suggest
 18 improving, stable and negative trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. Information on regional
 19 representativeness and the types of indicators included is available in each of the relevant target descriptions of Section
 20 II.B.

1

2 Indicators of progress

3 *Table 52 (II. C. C-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Goal C. Colours for the headline indicator trends are based on*
4 *progress relative to the Goal (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed progress,*
5 *red when progress is insufficient; and black when progress cannot be assessed).*

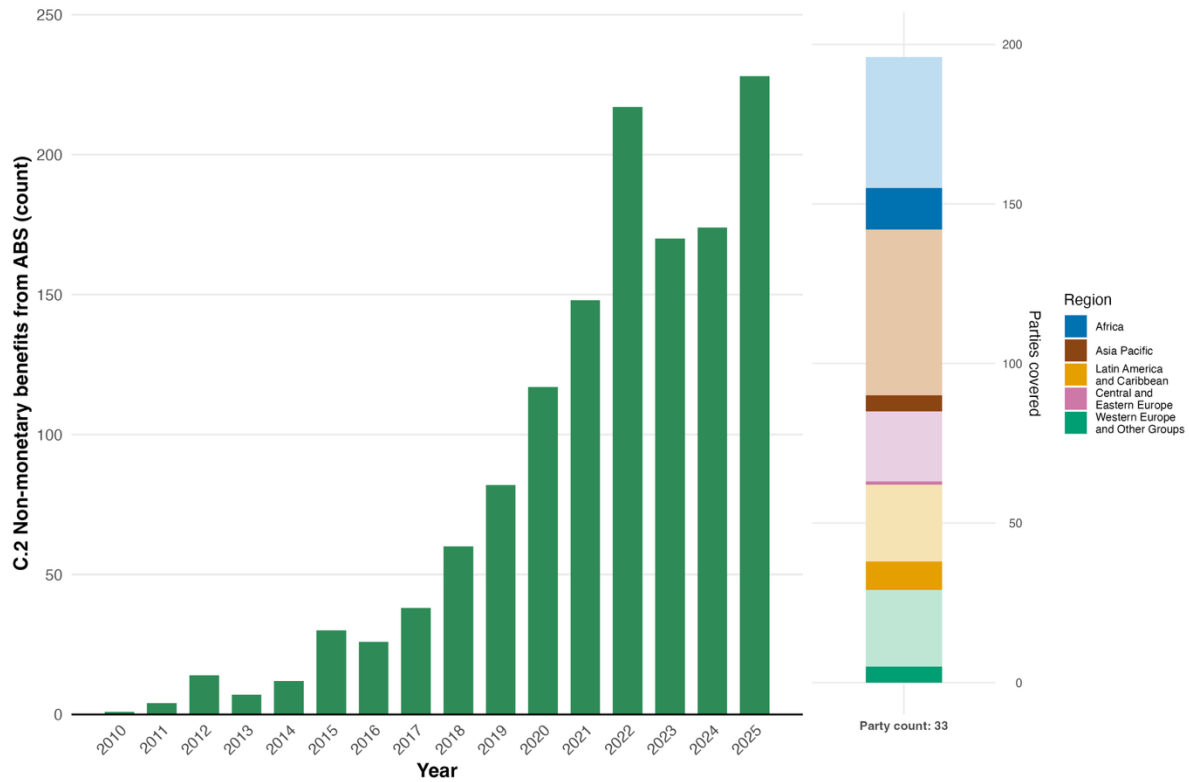
	Indicator use		Indicator results	
C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments	11% of Parties		Total 6.9 USD million monetary benefits from 2022-2025	
C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments	14% of Parties		Total 960 non-monetary benefits form 2022-2025	

6

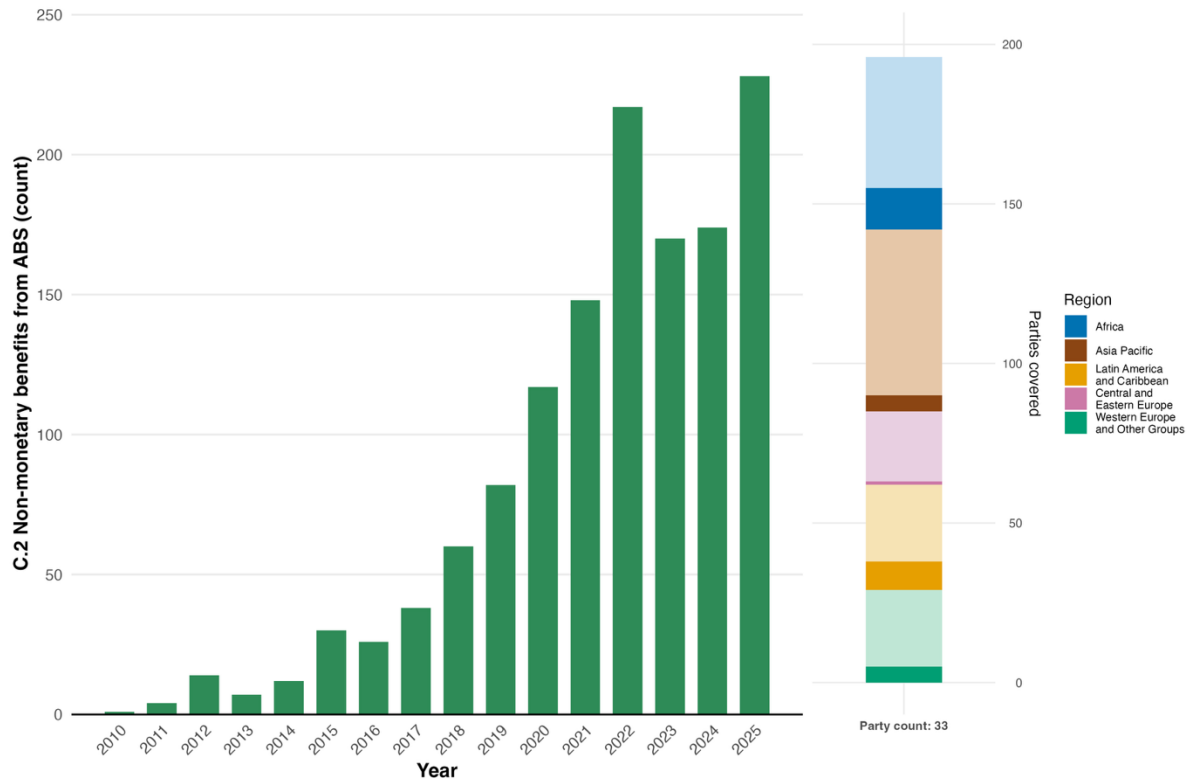
7 Very few Parties reported on the monetary and non-monetary benefits received from
8 access and benefit-sharing agreements. Many Parties comment on the difficulty of tracking
9 both monetary and non-monetary benefits in the context decentralised permit systems
10 that are not monitored nationally. As a result, Parties report many different types of non-
11 monetary benefits including but not limited to scientific outputs, participation in research,
12 technical training, technology transfer, databases, and community engagement. Moreover,
13 several Parties comment on the fact that they are still finalising their ABS legislation and in
14 the process of implementing the Nagoya Protocol. This may explain why some Parties
15 report not receiving any monetary benefits so far.

16 To date it is not possible to comment on whether benefits are being shared fairly and
17 equitably nor on the role played by traditional knowledge and indigenous peoples and local
18 communities.

19 Data from the Leibniz Institute DSMZ tracking the number of publications citing ABS
20 permits (Leibniz Institute DSMZ, 2025) shows that these have been increasing over time
21 and rising to 228 in 2025 (



1
2 Figure 105). These data also highlight that ABS permits involve Parties from all regions
3 collaborating with each other. Only a few Parties reported on non-monetary benefits using
4 the methodology defined in the indicator metadata (Nunez-Vega et al., 2025), so these
5 amounts are not directly comparable. As headline indicators C.1 and C.2 also monitor
6 progress towards Target 13 of the Framework, they are further discussed in section II.B of
7 the report.



1
2 *Figure 105 (II.C.C-HEADLINE-CUSTODIAN): Headline indicator C.2, non-monetary benefits received in accordance with*
3 *applicable internationally agreed Access and Benefit-sharing instruments based on data from the Leibniz Institute DSMZ.*
4 *Left: indicator values show the total number of non-monetary benefits received across Parties each year. Right: regional*
5 *representativeness of the dataset (darker shades show submissions for any given region).*

6

7 Non-prescriptive options

8 Parties reported the least on Goal C in their national reports. While many Parties have
9 acceded to the Nagoya Protocol they state a lack of secondary legislation, institutional
10 checkpoints, and enforcement mechanisms necessary to monitor and secure benefit-
11 sharing. Nevertheless, some specific actions taken by Parties, and reported in their
12 national reports, highlight opportunities for addressing gaps related to the implementation
13 of Goal C.

14 The most widespread summary of progress towards Goal C reported is the ratification of
15 the Nagoya protocol and subsequent establishment of national legal frameworks for
16 access and benefit-sharing. Going further, Parties suggest that formalising ABS contracts
17 rather than generally applying the principles of the Nagoya Protocol is an effective way of
18 ensuring fair and equitable access to benefits as well as supporting monitoring. In support
19 of monitoring efforts, the establishment of a Clearing House Mechanism for ABS was
20 singled out as an effective way of tracking the issuance of permits and associated benefits.
21 At the institutional level, active membership of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic

1 Resources for Food and Agriculture may further support ABS related efforts by taking
2 advantage of synergies between both agreements. Moreover, taking direct action in
3 enforcing regulation and prosecuting illegal trafficking of genetic resources can further
4 support fair and equitable sharing of benefits. Beyond government actions,
5 multistakeholder partnerships involving traditional practitioners and the development of
6 ABS compliant value chains in partnership with indigenous communities can strengthen
7 delivery of the traditional knowledge elements of Goal C by increasing mainstreaming of
8 ABS and delivering tangible and visible benefits to communities while respecting their
9 rights.

10 The Framework should be implemented as a whole in order to achieve all of the goals and
11 thus it is not possible to develop options specific to only one goal. Non-prescriptive options
12 for addressing gaps across the Framework are described in Section III of the report.

13

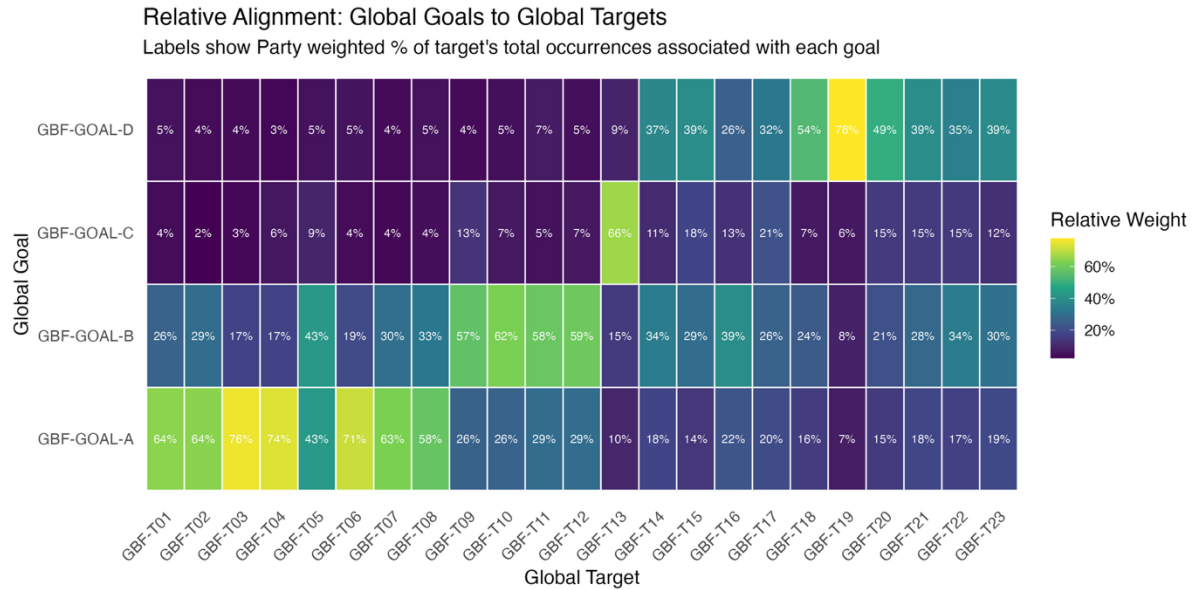
14 *Goal D – Invest and Collaborate*

15 **Goal text:** *Adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity-*
16 *building, technical and scientific cooperation, and access to and transfer of technology to*
17 *fully implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework are secured and*
18 *equitably accessible to all Parties, especially developing country Parties, in particular the*
19 *least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with*
20 *economies in transition, progressively closing the biodiversity finance gap of \$700 billion per*
21 *year, and aligning financial flows with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework*
22 *and the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.*

23

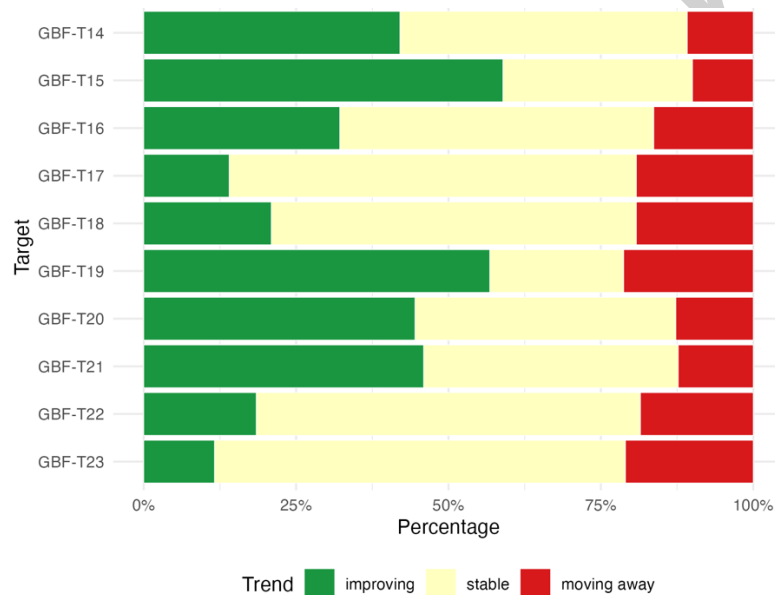
24 *Progress on related targets*

25 Parties associated ten of the 23 Framework targets with Goal D (Figure 106), corresponding
26 to all the targets related to tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming
27 (Targets 14 through 23). Of these, all except Target 16 were most strongly associated with
28 Goal D. This is particularly for Targets 19, 18 and 20 (



1
2 Figure 95).

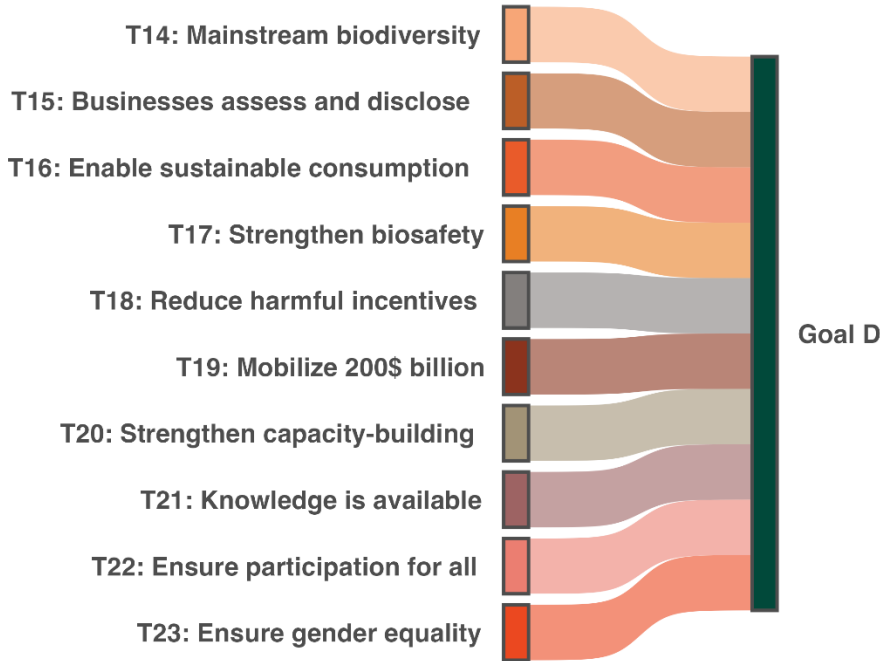
3 For each of the ten targets associated with Goal D, the overall direction of travel is
4 summarised using the indicator trends presented in Section II.B (



5
6 Figure 107). Largely, indicators across related targets are stable showing neither signs of
7 improvement nor deterioration. However, five targets most strongly associated with Goal D
8 (Targets 14, 15, 19, 20 and 21) have many more indicators showing signs improvement than
9 deterioration. Conversely, three targets most strongly associated with Goal D (Targets 17,
10 22 and 23) have more indicators showing signs of deterioration than improvement. Across
11 all related targets, 35 per cent of indicators are improving, 49 per cent are stable and 16 per
12 cent are moving away. These early results suggest an overall mixed yet encouraging

1 direction of travel towards Goal D with progress and deterioration noted towards targets
 2 related to indirect drivers of biodiversity change.

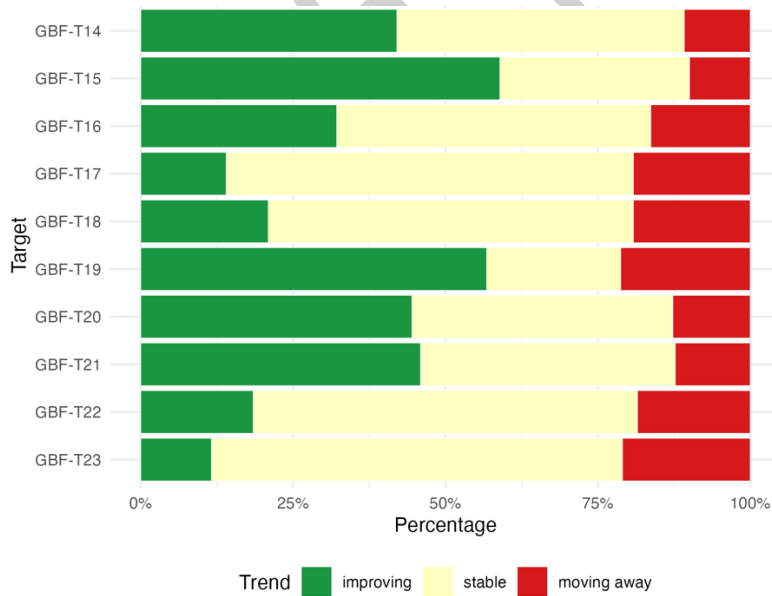
3



4

5 *Figure 106 (II.C.D-LINKS) Framework targets associated with Goal D in Parties' national target submissions. A link is*
 6 *drawn between a target and the goal if at least one in three of all Parties' national targets from any UN group associated a*
 7 *target to the goal.*

8



9

1 *Figure 107 (II.C.D-TRENDS) Percentage of indicators aligned for each target associated with Goal D that suggest*
 2 *improving, stable and negative trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. Information on regional*
 3 *representativeness and the types of indicators included is available in each of the relevant target descriptions of Section*
 4 *II.B.*

5

6 **Indicators of progress**

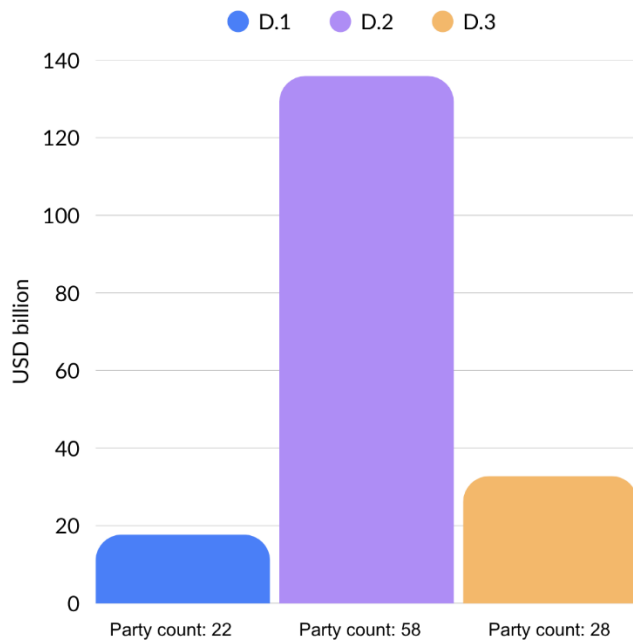
7 *Table 53 (II.C.D-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Goal D. Colours for the headline indicator trends are based on*
 8 *progress relative to the Goal (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed progress,*
 9 *red when progress is insufficient; and black when progress cannot be assessed).*

	Indicator use	Indicator results		
D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance (ODA) for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	61% of Parties		2020-2023 average 4.4 USD billion per year	
D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	54% of Parties		2020-2023 average 34 USD billion per year	
D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	26% of Parties		2020-2023: average 8.2 USD billion per year	

10

11 All headline indicators associated with Goal D focus on tracking the mobilisation of
 12 financial resources. Parties reported mobilising considerably more funding for biodiversity
 13 from domestic public funding than from international public funding or private funding
 14 (Figure 108). Although it is still too early to conclude on progress towards Goal D, the total
 15 amount mobilised so far falls far short from that required to progressively close the
 16 biodiversity finance gap of \$700 billion per year. As headline indicators D.1, D.2 and D.3
 17 also monitor progress towards Target 19 of the Framework, they are further discussed in
 18 section II.B of the report.

19



1
 2 *Figure 108 (II.C.D-HEADLINE) Total funding reported by Parties in billion USD between the years 2020 and 2023. Each bar*
 3 *represents the cumulative total for a different headline indicator: D.1 International public funding, including official*
 4 *development assistance (ODA) for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem; D.2 Domestic public*
 5 *funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems; and D.3 Private funding (domestic and*
 6 *international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems.*

7
 8 **Non-prescriptive options**

9 Goal D provides the foundation for implementation of the Framework as a whole, including
 10 its goals and targets.

11 In relation to Goal D, Parties focused mostly, but not exclusively, on mobilising financial
 12 resources. Several options to mobilise such resources were noted, including funding and
 13 using the Kunming Biodiversity Fund; using extra-budgetary approaches (e.g. licensing
 14 fees, payment for ecosystem services, debt-for-nature swaps, green bonds) to mobilise
 15 additional funds; setting up, funding and using endowment funds to generate long-term,
 16 reliable funding for conservation initiatives; and using sovereign bonds structured around
 17 specific targets for protection and effective management of biodiversity. In addition to
 18 mobilising resources, one key option suggested by several Parties is to develop a national
 19 biodiversity finance plan, including an assessment of the financing gap, through the
 20 Biodiversity Finance Initiative. All such options are well suited to help close the biodiversity
 21 funding gap by 2050.

22 Some Parties also suggest that establishing scientific and political cooperation across
 23 borders, engaging through Technical and Scientific Cooperation Centres, and developing

1 technical (geospatial) infrastructure that also integrates international resources (e.g. GBIF),
2 may all be effective options to secure adequate means of implementation.

3 The Framework should be implemented as a whole in order to achieve all of the goals and
4 thus it is not possible to develop options specific to only one goal. Non-prescriptive options
5 for addressing gaps across the Framework are described in Section III of the report. This is
6 particularly important as Goal D is not related to the state of biodiversity, but rather to the
7 means of implementation itself.

8

9 II.D Provision of means of implementation

10 Introduction

11 The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) does not provide a formal
12 definition of "means of implementation." However, Goal D sets out an overarching objective
13 that frames the concept for the purposes of the Framework:

14 *"Adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity-building,*
15 *technical and scientific cooperation, and access to and transfer of technology to fully*
16 *implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework are secured and*
17 *equitably accessible to all Parties, especially developing country Parties, in particular the*
18 *least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with*
19 *economies in transition, progressively closing the biodiversity finance gap of \$700 billion*
20 *per year, and aligning financial flows with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity*
21 *Framework and the 2050 Vision for biodiversity."*

1 Drawing on this framing, means of implementation are understood in this report as
2 encompassing four components:
3 financial resources; capacity; technical
4 and scientific cooperation; and access
5 to and transfer of technology. Although
6 these four components are presented
7 separately for analytical clarity, in
8 practice they overlap and reinforce one
9 another, and a clear delineation is not
10 always possible. As acknowledged in
11 decision 15/8, the interlinkages
12 between them are close, and Parties
13 are to consider them as a package
14 rather than in isolation.

15 For the purposes of this section, a
16 suggested operational interpretation of
17 predictability, accessibility, adequacy,
18 equitable accessibility and
19 effectiveness have been developed to
20 support analysis of means of
21 implementation. These interpretations
22 are presented in Box 41 of the report.

23 These concepts appear frequently in
24 CBD decisions and reporting processes but are not formally defined under the Convention.
25 They should therefore be understood solely as an analytical aid for drafting this section and
26 they do not attempt to define these terms under the Convention or prejudice their
27 interpretation by Parties in other contexts.

28 **Scope and relationship to the target-by-target analysis.** The specific challenges
29 identified by individual Parties in relation to particular goals and targets of the Framework
30 are examined in detail within the target-by-target analysis of the global report. This section
31 takes a broader, cross-cutting view of means of implementation, focusing on the systemic
32 and structural challenges that cut across targets. They include the predictability and
33 adequacy of financial flows, persistent gaps in capacity and technology transfer, uneven
34 accessibility of support mechanisms, and constraints on the effective uptake and
35 utilization of support by recipient Parties. The intent is to complement the target-level
36 findings with an overarching assessment of how the means of implementation architecture
37 as a whole is functioning in support of the Framework.

Box 41: Operational interpretation of key terms

Provision: Actual realized delivery of means of implementation measured through disbursement, deployment, and [unrestricted] access to recipient countries, as opposed to commitments or pledges.

Predictability: Means of implementation are provided in a certain consistent, multi-year manner, and within GBF timelines, enabling recipient countries to plan, implement, and sustain actions toward the achievement of KMGBF targets

Adequacy: The scale, scope, and quality of means of implementation are sufficient to meet the identified needs and agreed levels of ambition under the KMGBF and national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs).

Equitable accessibility: The extent to which means of implementation are accessible to all eligible stakeholders/recipients through clear and timely modalities that reduce administrative, financial, and capacity-related barriers, including through direct access mechanisms where appropriate.

Effectiveness: The extent to which means of implementation contribute to measurable, sustained, demonstrable and cost-effective progress toward achieving KMGBF and national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), supported by transparent governance, accountability, and monitoring systems.

1 Analysis of needs

2 Five structural constraints emerge consistently from national reports: inadequate
3 financing; insufficient institutional and human resource capacity; fragmented governance
4 and coordination; weak monitoring and data systems; and incomplete or unenforced legal
5 frameworks. These clusters appear for almost every target reviewed, confirming that they
6 are system-level constraints rather than target-specific technical problems. Addressing
7 any one of them in isolation is unlikely to unlock implementation at scale.

8 This section traces these constraints along with other issues, as reported by Parties, under
9 each of the four components of means of implementation.

10 *Financial resources*

11 Financial resource gaps are consistently and explicitly articulated constraint across the
12 national reports.

13 Many Parties report a substantial gap between current domestic public spending on
14 biodiversity and the levels required to implement the Framework by 2030. In several cases,
15 the gap has been quantified through the Biodiversity Finance Initiative of the United
16 Nations Development Programme (BIOFIN) or through equivalent national exercises, with
17 substantial reported gaps over the period to 2030. Some Parties also characterize
18 biodiversity finance as fragmented, further limiting its effectiveness relative to identified
19 needs.

20 Closing this gap depends on finance planning and the reported progress on this is uneven.
21 Many Parties have begun such planning, with the BIOFIN methodology the most widely
22 adopted framework. However, they report that incomplete financial needs assessment and
23 biodiversity expenditure review remain an important gap, since these analyses are a
24 precondition for credible quantification of financing needs. Relatedly, national biodiversity
25 finance plans or strategies are similarly reported as under development or absent in a
26 number of Parties.

27 Parties report that biodiversity funding is often approved only year-by-year, making it
28 difficult to support long-term goals. This also undermines monitoring continuity: where
29 resources are not sustained across multiple years, time series are interrupted and results
30 become incomparable, making it difficult to assess trends or demonstrate progress against
31 baselines. A related challenge is the difficulty of consolidating biodiversity expenditure
32 across multi-level governance structures. The dispersion of biodiversity-related financing
33 across ministries, agencies and levels of government, and, in most cases, absence of
34 biodiversity-specific budget tagging systems, hinder systematic tracking.

35 ***International and domestic finance***

1 Reliance on, and limitations of, international finance and official development assistance
2 are reported by developing-country Parties, and small island developing States. The
3 dependence on donor and project cycles is described as creating implementation
4 discontinuity when projects conclude.

5 One of the challenges identified is not simply insufficient total funding, but also the limited
6 capacity to access available finance. Parties report unpredictable and project-based
7 disbursement cycles; the general lack of domestic budget lines for biodiversity; structural
8 barriers preventing other stakeholders from accessing available instruments (discussed
9 further in Part (d)); and limited institutional capacity to design proposals or operationalize
10 innovative finance mechanisms such as payment for ecosystem services, biodiversity
11 credits or blended finance.

12 ***Private finance***

13 Private biodiversity-financing is widely reported as underdeveloped, with limited
14 engagement and only a very small share of total biodiversity funding for some Parties.
15 Several Parties have noted the absence of mandatory disclosure requirements for nature-
16 related risks, and no Party reported national financial institution being registered as a
17 formal adopter of the recommendations of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial
18 Disclosures (TNFD). Nature-positive business models are reported as lacking the policy
19 and regulatory environment that would allow them to scale. Overall, headline indicator D.3
20 (private finance) is consistently reported as the most challenging of the three to report on,
21 as many contributions are not recorded and corporate reporting is not mandatory in most
22 jurisdictions.

23 ***Harmful incentives, including subsidies***

24 The identification, quantification and reform of incentives, including subsidies, that are
25 harmful to biodiversity are reported as methodologically and politically complex. The
26 absence of a national biodiversity subsidy inventory has been reported by a number of
27 Parties, and the absence of monetary value baselines makes it difficult to measure the
28 reduction required by 2030. Several Parties have reported that there is no centralized
29 registry of subsidies and tax concessions, and that incentives can be embedded in
30 different budget lines or tax expenditures.

31 Cross-sectoral coordination for the reform of harmful incentives is reported as politically
32 sensitive and institutionally fragmented. Harmful incentives may originate in the form of
33 taxes, and in; agricultural, transport or energy frameworks that fall outside the mandate of
34 the environment ministry; the reform of such subsidies is described in some reports as
35 complex.

1 *Capacity*

2 Capacity needs are reported across nearly every reporting Party, ranging from foundational
3 institutional capacity in least developed countries and small island developing States to
4 specialised technical capacity in Developed Country Parties. Reported needs include
5 support to update NBSAPs and prepare national reports, to design and operate biodiversity
6 finance plans, to apply spatial planning tools, and to manage protected areas and other
7 effective area-based conservation measures.

8 Cutting across all of these is a shortage of trained personnel for biodiversity work. Human
9 resource capacity underpins the other dimensions of capacity discussed in this section,
10 without which they are difficult to put into practice. The skill sets reported as in short
11 supply include taxonomy, ecology, geographic information systems analysis, biodiversity
12 informatics, biosafety, marine and freshwater science, and the financial-ecological hybrid
13 skills relevant to private finance mobilization noted in the previous section. Insufficient
14 human resources specialized in biodiversity, ecological monitoring, geographic information
15 systems and evaluation are widely reported, as are shortages of qualified specialists.
16 Persistent capacity needs in respect of risk assessment and management, sampling,
17 detection and technology transfer have been reported as remaining unmet, owing to
18 ongoing scientific advances that require continuous updating of expertise.

19 The absence of in-house biodiversity expertise across sector ministries is reported as a
20 constraint on the mainstreaming of biodiversity issues at a national level. In Parties
21 affected by conflict or institutional fragility, the loss of trained staff is reported as
22 compounding the structural constraints on implementation, with decades of conflict in
23 some cases producing a data vacuum and the loss of institutional memory and trained
24 personnel.

25 **Communication and awareness**

26 Communication is reported as often failing to reach rural communities, decision makers
27 outside the environment sector and the general public alike. Public awareness of the
28 linkages between biodiversity and climate change is reported as insufficient. Education
29 systems are reported as not yet adequately integrating biodiversity and environmental
30 literacy, however some Parties have reported progress in this area (highlighted in the next
31 section). Sustainable consumption norms are reported as not embedded in curricula or in
32 consumer information frameworks, and product labelling for biodiversity (e.g. certification
33 schemes) is reported as limited and weakly recognized. Citizen science is identified as an
34 under-used engagement tool (this issue is also brought up in the “Provisions” part of the
35 report).

1 **Regulatory and legal frameworks**

2 Parties identify continuing needs in the implementation, compliance and enforcement of
3 biodiversity-relevant legislation. Reported needs include updating obsolete legislation (in
4 some cases dating back several decades), strengthening enforcement capacity, addressing
5 legal gaps such as the absence of dedicated legal protection for environmental defenders,
6 and aligning national law with international obligations under the Nagoya Protocol, CITES,
7 the Cartagena Protocol, and related instruments. Several Parties explicitly note that while
8 rights and frameworks exist on paper, their application in practice is uneven.

9 **Environmental governance and policy**

10 Parties identify needs in the institutional arrangements and policy-integration processes
11 that allow biodiversity to be addressed coherently across government. Therefore, an
12 obstacle to implementation is multi-level governance fragmentation. This is reported in the
13 form of data fragmentation and inconsistency across jurisdictions, which use different data
14 collection methods, standards and metadata, complicating the consolidation of national
15 reporting. Capacity gaps are reported in particular at the subnational level, where
16 responsibility for land-use decisions is greatest.

17 Reported needs include interministerial coordination mechanisms, the integration of
18 biodiversity into national development planning and sectoral strategies (in particular
19 finance, agriculture, forestry, water, climate adaptation, and land use), and, in a smaller
20 number of Parties, the establishment or strengthening of scientific advisory structures
21 linking biodiversity science to policy.

22 *Access to justice and information*

23 Issues related to access to justice and information include free, prior and informed
24 consent (FPIC) implementation, benefit-sharing, and the marginalization of indigenous
25 peoples and local communities in national governance and decision-making processes, as
26 reported by several Parties.

27 Environmental liability frameworks, including the polluter-pays principle, are referenced in
28 some national reports, but Parties indicate that their application in practice remains
29 uneven or in early stages of implementation. Public access to environmental information is
30 reported as limited in practice in a number of Parties, even where access-to-information
31 legislation or transparency frameworks exist. Free, prior and informed consent procedures
32 are reported by several Parties as absent, advisory rather than binding, weakly enforced, or
33 inconsistently applied.

1 *Technical and scientific cooperation*

2 National reports indicate that the technical and scientific cooperation needed to
3 implement the Framework is constrained by gaps in scientific research, in the data and
4 information systems through which scientific knowledge is made available to decision
5 makers, in cooperation among national and local actors, and in international cooperation
6 and knowledge transfer.

7 **Scientific research**

8 The lack of biodiversity research personnel is reported as significantly below the levels
9 required for national implementation. Capacity for taxonomic work, bioinformatics,
10 biosafety and marine science is reported as particularly weak.

11 Biodiversity research is often reported as insufficiently connected to related fields, making
12 coordinated responses more difficult. Parties note, in particular, that socio-economic
13 sciences are not yet fully integrated into biodiversity research or into the monitoring of
14 national biodiversity strategies and action plans. Research on climate change and
15 biodiversity is also frequently described as siloed, with limited mechanisms to translate
16 cross-disciplinary evidence into policy. Similar gaps are reported in marine biodiversity,
17 where scientific research is not always well linked to fisheries management and ocean
18 governance. Parties also identify the need for stronger cross-sectoral cooperation on
19 zoonotic diseases, human-wildlife conflict, and biosafety.

20 **Information and data**

21 One of the most mentioned needs reported by Parties is the absence of national or
22 harmonized datasets capable of supporting headline indicators of the Framework. Some
23 Parties have reported that no national ecosystem Red List assessment has yet been
24 conducted. Several Parties have described rigorous headline-indicator reporting as a
25 binding technical and financial burden. A structural dimension of this challenge is that the
26 headline indicators of the Framework do not always reflect what national statistical
27 systems collect as routine business, with several Parties reporting that biodiversity data
28 collection remains donor-funded rather than a standing national commitment.

29 Fragmentation of biodiversity data across ministries and agencies is another issue
30 identified in the analysis. Reported needs include system for collecting sex- and age-
31 disaggregated biodiversity data, strengthening interoperability of databases, and a unified
32 national system with biodiversity records across institutions and platforms. The translation
33 of subnational data to the national level is reported as inconsistent. Baselines against
34 which progress is to be assessed are reported as absent in several cases, including in
35 respect of coral cover, the extent and condition of degraded areas and food waste. Marine

1 and coastal baselines, in particular, are reported as only recently established or under
2 construction by a number of Parties.

3 **International cooperation and knowledge transfer**

4 International cooperation is predominantly reported as an existing provision rather than an
5 unmet need across most targets, reflecting widespread ratification of multilateral
6 environmental agreements and participation in international programmes (more on this in
7 the next sub-section).

8 However, some Parties have mentioned weak operational linkages between CBD and other
9 international bodies. Synergies among the Rio conventions are reported as underexploited.
10 Transboundary cooperation is identified as both essential and underdeveloped, including
11 in respect of cross-border movement of invasive alien species, shared transboundary
12 waters, migratory species, and the implementation of biosafety frameworks under the
13 Cartagena Protocol for the transboundary movement of living modified organisms.

14 **National and local cooperation and knowledge transfer**

15 Parties report failure to aggregate subnational biodiversity data systematically for national
16 reporting purposes. Coordination among federal, regional and local agencies is reported as
17 insufficient for cross-jurisdictional biodiversity governance. Weak inter-institutional
18 coordination, the absence of sustainable funding to maintain data systems, low
19 participation of local communities and unequal access to technologies have been
20 identified as principal challenges. Data sharing between research institutions and line
21 ministries is reported as hampered by institutional silos and, in some cases, by financial
22 barriers.

23

24 *Access to and transfer of technology*

25 **Monitoring and surveillance**

26 The main challenge in monitoring is not the complete absence of systems, but their uneven
27 coverage and functionality. Many Parties report that monitoring systems exist, but are
28 under-resourced, fragmented across agencies, geographically incomplete, or not fully
29 aligned with the headline indicators of the Framework. Geographic information systems,
30 remote sensing, artificial-intelligence-assisted analysis, and integrated digital platforms,
31 are some of the needs identified by Parties.

32 In Parties affected by conflict or institutional fragility, monitoring is further constrained by
33 the physical inaccessibility of biodiversity areas, the loss of trained technical staff and the
34 fragmentation of administrative records.

1 **Other technologies and infrastructure**

2 National reports indicate insufficient digital infrastructure for the management and sharing
3 of biodiversity data. In some Parties, a national biodiversity information system has not yet
4 been established, and budget adjustments are reported in some cases as having limited
5 the modernization of digital platforms and field supervision. Furthermore, technology
6 transfer from developed to developing countries is reported as requiring stronger structural
7 and predictable financial support

8 Gene-bank, seed-bank and laboratory infrastructure is reported as underdeveloped or in
9 decline in several Parties. Capacity for biosafety oversight of living modified organisms is
10 reported by a number of Parties as requiring strengthening, with reported activities
11 including risk-assessment procedures, border-control and customs capacity for detecting
12 transboundary movement of LMOs, and the training of regulatory staff.

13 In several remote and island contexts, basic digital access in rural and indigenous
14 communities is itself reported as a constraint on technology-mediated implementation of
15 the Framework.

16 *Concluding observations*

17 The needs identified above are interconnected and mutually reinforcing, and cannot be
18 addressed in isolation. Financing gaps can limit the capacity to build institutions, while
19 institutional weaknesses can reduce Parties' ability to access available finance; similarly,
20 partial monitoring systems weaken the evidence base needed for policy decisions. Isolated
21 responses are therefore unlikely to unlock implementation at scale. Effective support for
22 implementation of the Framework requires interventions that recognize these
23 interdependencies rather than treating each need separately.

24

25 *Analysis of provision*

26 As in previous section, the analysis is organized around the four components of means of
27 implementation: financial resources, capacity and technology and scientific cooperation,
28 and access to and transfer of technology. It is observed that reporting on provision remains
29 uneven in depth, granularity, and methodology.

30 *Financial Resources*

31 Provision of financial resources has shown an overall upward trend in recent years. This is
32 reflected in the target-by-target analysis of Target 19, which indicates increases in both
33 international and domestic biodiversity finance, by the reporting Parties. However, this

1 positive trend should be understood in relation to the scale of implementation needs
2 identified by Parties. While the direction of travel is encouraging, the available evidence also
3 suggests that further increases, improved predictability, and more effective access to
4 resources will be necessary to support full implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global
5 Biodiversity Framework.

6 Target 19(a) of the Framework set a 2025 milestone of mobilizing at least USD 20 billion per
7 year in international biodiversity-related financial resources from developed country Parties,
8 and other Parties that have voluntarily assumed such obligations, to developing country
9 Parties. Since adopting the Framework in 2022, reporting Parties have mobilized a
10 cumulative USD 17.7 billion in international public funding between 2020 and 2023. Total
11 ODA from all reporting Parties was highest at USD 5.2 billion in 2023 which is well short of
12 the USD 20 billion annual target set for 2025. A more detailed analysis is set out in the target-
13 by-target analysis of Target 19. This data therefore strongly suggests the 2025 milestone was
14 not met, though a definitive assessment must await more complete data.

15 Public international biodiversity-related finance is monitored by the Organization for
16 Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) through the Development Assistance
17 Committee's Creditor Reporting System, including its biodiversity Rio marker, with periodic
18 syntheses published in the OECD "Biodiversity and Development Finance" series. These
19 publications have a reporting lag of approximately two years between the reference year of
20 the data and the year of publication. The present report is therefore not in a position to
21 draw firm conclusions on the 2025 milestone, and any such assessment will need to be
22 revisited once the relevant OECD data becomes available.

23 Consistent with earlier assessments, domestic finance remains the biggest source of
24 finance for Parties. For most reporting developing country Parties, biodiversity expenditure
25 depends on annual budget cycles or project-based donor support, and is therefore
26 depends on shifts in fiscal policies, sectoral priorities, or external funding decisions.
27 Reflecting these challenges, Parties report growing interest in instruments that could
28 diversify funding sources and reduce reliance on annual budget allocations or project-
29 based support. Some of the instruments mentioned by Parties include payment-for-
30 ecosystem-services, green and blue bonds, debt-for-nature swaps, and Biodiversity
31 credits.

32 Access to finance remains uneven within as well as between countries. In a number of
33 cases, accessibility is an internal governance challenge: finance does not consistently reach
34 sub-national governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, or the actors
35 directly responsible for managing protected areas.

1 The most consistent positive trend is the uptake of national biodiversity finance planning,
2 most often under the BIOFIN methodology, with assessments of biodiversity expenditure,
3 finance needs, and gaps as the foundation for resource mobilization. These processes are
4 improving the predictability of the planning environment even where they have not yet
5 improved the predictability of disbursements. However, progress remains uneven, with least
6 developed countries and small island developing States often reporting that their
7 biodiversity finance systems, including finance reporting, are still at a foundational stage.

8 Quantitative reporting on private-sector biodiversity contributions is lacking and has been
9 flagged as a challenge by a number of Parties.

10 Where Parties report on the effectiveness of finance, they tend to do so through specific
11 instruments and case studies rather than through systematic outcome metrics. Reported
12 early successes include Project Finance for Permanence models providing long-term
13 endowments for protected-area system.

14 Parties that have completed expenditure reviews routinely document gaps between
15 estimated requirements and projected spending. Reporting from LDCs and SIDS is
16 particularly direct in this regard: even where international finance has increased, it remains
17 insufficient relative to the scale of conservation, restoration, and sustainable-use needs
18 identified in their NBSAPs.

19 **Harmful incentives, including subsidies**

20 Target 18 of the Framework set a 2025 deadline for the identification of incentives, including
21 subsidies, harmful to biodiversity, with elimination, phase-out or reform of such incentives,
22 and a reduction of at least USD 500 billion per year, to be achieved by 2030. The target also
23 calls for the scaling up of positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of
24 biodiversity. Reporting on Target 18 in the seventh national reports does not provide a
25 sufficient basis to determine whether the 2025 milestone has been met. Reporting against
26 the relevant headline indicators, 18.1 on positive incentives and 18.2 on the value of harmful
27 subsidies, was undertaken by few Parties. A more detailed analysis is set out in the target-
28 by-target analysis of Target 18.

29 On the first element of the target, reporting in most Parties is at the stage of subsidy mapping
30 and the identification of priority sectors for reform, rather than at the stage of quantified
31 reductions or completed phase-outs. Where Parties have begun to quantify their harmful-
32 subsidy regimes, the reported magnitudes are substantial; in most cases, identification of
33 all relevant flows is itself still under way. Direct comparisons of the scale of harmful
34 subsidies with biodiversity-positive expenditures are rarely undertaken. Tangible early

1 examples include the ratification of the World Trade Organization Agreement on Fisheries
2 Subsidies, which addresses one of the largest internationally recognised categories of
3 harmful incentive.

4 On the second element of the target, Parties report a wider range of policy commitments
5 than completed actions. Named positive-incentive instruments include agri-environmental
6 programmes, payment-for-ecosystem-services schemes, exploratory biodiversity credit
7 and nature-positive market pilots, green and sustainability-linked finance instruments, and
8 nature-positive economy programmes. In most reporting Parties, however, the second
9 element appears as forward-looking commitment language (“positive incentives will be
10 scaled up”) rather than as accounts of instruments already in operation. Several of these
11 instruments, particularly PES and biodiversity credits, are also reported under Target 19,
12 reflecting their dual character as positive incentives and as resource-mobilisation
13 mechanisms.

14 Overall, Parties tend to report on the two elements of Target 18 separately, rather than
15 showing how they are being addressed together. Several Parties report progress on positive
16 incentives alongside the continued operation of harmful subsidies in the same sectors, with
17 limited evidence of integrated reform that addresses both flows simultaneously. The
18 structural point implied by Target 18, that the two elements are intended to work together,
19 with harmful flows reduced as positive flows scale, is therefore not yet reflected in the
20 reporting reviewed.

21 **Funding through the Global Environment Facility**

22 The Global Environment Facility continues to function as the primary multilateral financial
23 mechanism for biodiversity. During the period from July 2022 to March 2026, the GEF
24 programmed \$4.2 billion across its family of funds of new, additional funding in support of
25 the KMGBF, leveraging \$26.85 billion in co-financing, including \$2.13 billion from the private
26 sector. This funding is supporting 560 projects in 142 countries and will contribute
27 significantly to KMGBF targets, including, among others, anticipated impacts over 1.4 billion
28 hectares of land and seas (Target 1), 2 million metric tons of residual plastic waste avoided
29 (Target 7) and benefits to nearly 40 million people. These impacts will add to the significant
30 contribution of projects already under implementation, which reported substantial achieved
31 results over the past four years, including 25 million ha of land and ecosystems under
32 restoration (Target 2), 287 million ha of protected areas created and 170 million hectares of
33 existing protected areas under improved management (Target 3).

34 The quick establishment and operationalization of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund
35 (GBFF) mobilized \$387 million from 12 contributors and programmed \$362.1 million across

1 87 countries, emphasizing support to SIDS, LDCs, and indigenous peoples and local
2 communities, and engagement with international financial institutions.

3 The GEF responded to the Convention on Biological Diversity Conference of the Parties GEF-
4 9 funding needs assessment through the GEF-9 replenishment. Replenishment participants
5 have pledged an initial \$3.9 billion to the GEF Trust Fund for the period from July 1, 2026, to
6 June 30, 2030. They decided to allocate 35 percent to the Biodiversity Focal Area, and that
7 70 percent of GEF-9 programming should contribute to CBD objectives according to the Rio
8 marker methodology. Further details of GEF support to the Convention will be provided in
9 COP/SBI document.

10 The Eighth Comprehensive Evaluation provides important findings and recommendations
11 for strengthening the GEF partnership. In particular, the recommendations concerning
12 streamlined processes, enhanced operational efficiency, clarification of Agency dual role as
13 both implementing and executing agency, and strengthened country engagement strategies
14 merit careful consideration by all stakeholders. These insights offer opportunities to build on
15 GEF institutional strengths while advancing identified areas for improvement.

16 *Capacity*

17 Parties report that capacity-building activities are increasingly delivered through peer
18 cooperation, alongside traditional donor-recipient transfers. Parties describe ongoing
19 training programmes (e.g. training for eco-patrol officers) and recurring international
20 cooperation programmes.

21 South-South, North-South, and triangular cooperation are documented across Parties at all
22 income levels. Formal mechanisms include Technical and Scientific Cooperation Centres
23 designated under decisions of the Conference of the Parties.

24 Parties have identified some of the structural challenges, like low national investment in
25 research and development as a share of GDP, persistent shortages of taxonomic expertise,
26 and limited integration of research outputs into policy and management. The infrastructure
27 required to absorb technology transfer is described in many Parties as under construction
28 rather than operational.

29 Parties have reported increases in peer-reviewed biodiversity research outputs and the
30 expansion of national herbaria and gene-bank collections.

31 Across multiple targets, Parties report on adoption or strengthening of legal frameworks as
32 a fundamental capacity provision. Environmental impact assessment legislation providing
33 mandatory biodiversity screening is mentioned by Parties. Legal and institutional
34 frameworks supporting participation, access to environmental information, and access to

1 justice are reported by a majority of Parties, anchored in constitutional provisions, national
2 environmental laws, ratification of regional access-rights conventions. Gender-responsive
3 approaches, the engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities, and youth
4 participation are referenced as priority cross-cutting themes by a number of reporting
5 Parties.

6 However, the gap between these frameworks and their application in practice is a recurring
7 theme. Several Parties explicitly acknowledge legal gaps, including the absence of
8 dedicated legal protection for environmental defenders and inadequacies in regulatory
9 frameworks more broadly. More widely, while these rights exist on paper, their application in
10 practice, particularly in giving affected groups real decision-making power, is more uneven.
11 Their operationalisation appears to lag behind stated commitments, with a number of
12 Parties explicitly acknowledging gaps between policy frameworks and implementation in
13 practice.

14 Communication strategies and awareness campaigns are widely reported but systematic
15 measurement of behavioural and decision-making outcomes remain largely absent.
16 Environmental education activities are reported as active provisions across a number of
17 Parties.

18 Several Parties are strengthening their commitment to gender equality within biodiversity
19 and environmental management. Some of the approaches include developing national
20 strategies that link gender equality to biodiversity governance, establishing mandatory
21 quotas to ensure women's participation in environmental training and leadership roles, and
22 incorporating gender criteria into resource management decisions. Additionally, countries
23 are supporting women-led enterprises in environmental sectors, training dedicated gender
24 focal points, and investing in gender analyses to inform future action plans. However, the
25 availability of gender-disaggregated data remains limited, constraining the ability to assess
26 the extent to which these measures are translating into measurable outcomes for women
27 and girls.

28 Overall, reporting on the outcomes, as opposed to the inputs, of capacity is limited; few
29 Parties measure the effectiveness of training in changing decisions or behaviours.

30 *Technical and scientific cooperation*

31 Technology transfer for biodiversity monitoring has advanced, with GIS, remote sensing,
32 drone surveillance, and citizen-science platforms mentioned in multiple reports. However,
33 as noted earlier, Parties identify this as an ongoing priority requiring further strengthening.

1 Predictability of data provision is improving across Parties, with national biodiversity
2 information systems and centralised data portals being established or formalised in a
3 number of Parties. Where systems exist, they are typically tied to standing institutional
4 mandates.

5 Some Parties have mentioned growth in research productivity, with increases in scientific
6 publications, species discoveries, and collaborative research initiatives involving
7 partnerships with international institutions. A few have mentioned strengthening their
8 capacity for advanced research through expanded laboratory networks equipped with
9 technologies such as drone research and remote sensing.

10 Accessibility of biodiversity data has advanced as reported by some Parties. Citizen-science
11 platforms and open biodiversity data systems are increasingly providing complementary
12 monitoring support, including through platforms such as iNaturalist, eBird, GBIF national
13 portals, OBIS, and national systems such as the Atlas of Living Australia, Artsdatabanken in
14 Norway, and ChinaBON. National contributions to the Global Biodiversity Information
15 Facility have also increased, helping to expand the availability of biodiversity occurrence
16 data for monitoring, research and decision-making.

17 International technical cooperation has been mentioned by several Parties which is helping
18 them in advancing biodiversity conservation and research capacity. North-South
19 partnerships are facilitating knowledge transfer through multilateral initiatives focused on
20 environmental challenges such as land degradation and freshwater ecosystems, as well as
21 through targeted capacity-building programs operating across multiple countries. South-
22 South exchanges are equally important, enabling Parties to share relevant experiences and
23 expertise tailored to similar ecological and development contexts. These collaborative
24 efforts extend to research partnerships, technology transfer agreements, and participation
25 in global scientific networks and databases. Additionally, there are reports of establishment
26 of open-access data platforms to share biodiversity information domestically and
27 internationally.

28 MEA-driven cooperation arrangements also constitute an important provision, as
29 documented in Section II.E. For example, the joint work plan between the CBD and the
30 Convention on Wetlands (2024–2030) includes a dedicated activity area on implementation
31 and monitoring and provides technical guidance for incorporating wetlands into NBSAPs
32 across each of the 23 targets. The UNESCO Man and the Biosphere 2026–2035 Strategic
33 Action Plan, with its 2028 target for all biosphere reserves to identify their contributions to
34 the Framework, illustrates how technical cooperation is being channeled through long-
35 standing UN programmes in support of national implementation.

1 *Access to and transfer of technology*

2 Parties have reported making investments in technology systems to support biodiversity
3 monitoring, management, and compliance. Integrated monitoring frameworks combining
4 satellite imagery, geographic information systems, and field-based data collection are
5 enabling real-time surveillance across diverse ecosystems including marine, forest, and
6 wetland habitats. Molecular and genomic technologies, including DNA and environmental
7 DNA analysis, are enhancing species identification and discovery capabilities. The growing
8 availability of cost-effective tools is further reducing the unit cost of data generation for
9 some of these applications. In parallel, a few Parties are establishing digital infrastructure to
10 implement access and benefit-sharing frameworks, including tracking systems, national
11 checkpoints, and community benefit-sharing agreements aligned with international
12 protocols. There are reports of modernizing biodiversity information systems through
13 investments in geospatial platforms, clearing-house mechanisms, and digital indicator
14 systems that facilitate data sharing and evidence-based decision-making.

15 These provisions, however, coexist with the technology gaps reported in Part (b); the same
16 Parties often describe both active deployment in some areas and outstanding needs in
17 others.

18 *Concluding observations*

19 The provision of means of implementation is shaped not only by the supply side but also by
20 the absorptive capacity of recipient institutions. Institutional readiness, including the
21 existence of dedicated units, qualified personnel, and standing operating procedures to
22 receive and deploy resources, varies considerably, especially in developing and least
23 developing countries. Procedural accessibility of multilateral instruments remains a
24 documented constraint, particularly for Parties whose project-development capacity is
25 itself an area where capacity provision is needed. Co-financing requirements may limit
26 access for actors that do not have sufficient domestic resources to provide matching funds.
27 In addition, the short-term duration of some funding instruments may not align well with the
28 long-term nature of conservation investments.

29 Several Parties, particularly developed country Parties, report that they are improving
30 implementation by organizing their institutions to address related environmental goals
31 together. These arrangements include interministerial coordination committees, shared
32 monitoring systems that support reporting under multiple Conventions, and policy-
33 coherence mechanisms that link biodiversity action with climate, land-degradation,
34 wetlands, and wider environmental governance. Some of the developing countries have
35 mentioned the Adaptation Fund as a co-financing channel for biodiversity-positive nature-
36 based solutions.

1 The opportunity going forward could be to strengthen these synergies through harmonising
2 indicators and reporting flows so that data collected once serves multiple Conventions.
3 Additionally, finance instruments may be designed to address more than one set of
4 commitments where outcomes overlap.

5

6 Means of implementation for other actors

7 This part examines the successes, challenges and gaps in the means of implementation
8 reaching indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, subnational and local
9 governments, and other stakeholders.

10 The contributions of these actors to the Framework are now widely acknowledged by most
11 Parties. Goal D and Targets 22 and 23 explicitly mention participation, rights and gender-
12 responsive implementation as conditions for delivery, while collective actions by indigenous
13 peoples and local communities are recognized in Target 19(f) as a distinct stream of resource
14 mobilization. The Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and other related provisions has provided
15 advice and inputs on the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous
16 peoples and local communities for consideration in the preparation of this global report.
17 Notwithstanding this recognition, the submissions reviewed for this report indicate that
18 support mechanisms reaching these actors remain uneven and that, in many cases,
19 evidence on flows is itself incomplete.

20 *Financial resources*

21 Among the four components of means of implementation, financial resources are the area
22 in which support to actors other than national governments is most often described, but also
23 the area where the gap between recognition and delivery is most visible. Of the actions
24 submitted under Target 19, only a minority make explicit reference to flows reaching
25 indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, or subnational and local
26 governments.

27 Few Parties report dedicated, substantial and predictable financial mechanisms for
28 indigenous peoples and local communities. More commonly, support reaches these actors
29 indirectly including for example, through co-management arrangements within protected-
30 area systems, environmental funds with general eligibility, or through national NGOs
31 implementing donor-funded projects. Direct access modalities remain rare. Most reported
32 support flows to indigenous peoples and local communities indirectly, through national
33 agencies or international implementing partners, with the result that disbursement
34 timelines, eligibility rules and reporting burdens are rarely tailored to the operational realities
35 of communities and their organizations. Reporting against Target 19(f) on collective actions

1 is too limited to allow the volume or share of such flows to be assessed. Where information
2 is available, it is generally project-level rather than systemic. These observations underline
3 the relevance of recommendation CBD/SB8J/REC/1/5, which highlights the need to support
4 the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, including women and youth
5 among them, in national reporting and the global report, including through capacity-building
6 and financial and technical support.

7 Reporting on financial resources reaching women as biodiversity actors is more limited than
8 reporting on support for indigenous peoples and local communities. They are usually
9 reported as gender-responsive requirements built into international and multilateral
10 finance, and targeted support for women's livelihoods and enterprises through national
11 programmes and donor-funded projects. National gender-responsive budgeting and gender-
12 equality frameworks, which few Parties report, have begun to influence biodiversity
13 financing. Several Parties caveat that, despite progress at the macro level, translation into
14 biodiversity-specific allocations is still limited. A challenge remains that few Parties report
15 finance disaggregated by gender, and the share of national biodiversity expenditure flowing
16 through women-led organizations or to gender-responsive activities is largely unknown.

17 Financial support directed specifically at youth, where reported, tends to take the form of
18 small-scale project grants administered through national agencies, ministries of youth or
19 environmental NGOs, or of indirect support including fellowships, internships and stipends.
20 A small number of Parties report dedicated youth-focused initiatives, including support for
21 youth-led biodiversity projects, vocational training such as nature-tour-guide programmes,
22 and engagement with national chapters of the Global Youth Biodiversity Network, though the
23 reported financial commitments for these initiatives are generally modest. National GYBN
24 chapters and equivalent youth-led platforms are emerging as channels for engagement, and
25 several Parties report formal recognition of youth participation in biodiversity governance.
26 Reported flows are typically project-based and short-cycle, with little evidence of multi-year
27 or institutional support to youth organizations.

28 Subnational and local governments are referenced across several reports, with mention of
29 provincial, state, regional, municipal and local government engagement. A small number of
30 developed country Parties, report direct fiscal support flowing from national to subnational
31 governments for biodiversity action, including dedicated biodiversity funds accessible to
32 municipalities, funding for ecosystem-related measures with co-financing from provincial
33 governments, and dedicated nature restoration funds that provide resources directly to local
34 government budgets. A few developing country Parties, have mentioned integration of
35 biodiversity into subnational planning and budgeting systems, evidenced by the
36 incorporation of community-based natural-resource management measures, including

1 OECMs, into local development and investment plans, and by the mainstreaming of
2 biodiversity considerations into municipal disaster-risk-reduction and territorial planning.

3 There are few examples where some federal and decentralized systems, subnational fiscal
4 transfers and dedicated subnational funds have started to operate, while integration of
5 biodiversity into local planning and budgeting instruments is also documented in a few
6 Parties. However, in many submissions, subnational and local governments appear as
7 implementation partners rather than as resourced actors with predictable funding for
8 biodiversity. Evidence on what fraction of national biodiversity expenditure reaches the
9 subnational level including local governments is largely absent from the national reports.

10 Persons with disabilities and environmental defenders, both explicitly named in Target 22,
11 are mentioned in a much smaller number of actions than the other groups, and reporting on
12 them is largely absent.

13 Beyond these fiscal and planning channels, collective political platforms such as the
14 Edinburgh Process and Declaration, can provide a basis for subnational engagement in
15 biodiversity governance, although it is only mentioned by one Party.

16 *Capacity*

17 Several Parties describe arrangements in which indigenous peoples and local communities
18 are themselves capacity providers, through for example, co-management of protected
19 areas, co-design of management plans, and joint governance bodies. A few Parties have
20 reported on traditional knowledge being institutionalized by national outreach programmes
21 and initiatives empowering women and youth as custodians of this knowledge in
22 conservation planning, or creating independent expert body with indigenous representation,
23 or in co-management arrangements that recognize indigenous knowledge systems and
24 customary sustainable use practices.

25 Capacity-building for women in biodiversity governance is reported through a mix of
26 approaches. These include the development of national strategies that link gender equality
27 to biodiversity governance, the establishment of mandatory quotas to ensure women's
28 participation in environmental training and leadership roles, the incorporation of gender
29 criteria into resource-management decisions, support for women-led enterprises in
30 environmental sectors, the training of dedicated gender focal points, and investments in
31 gender analyses to inform future action plans.

32 Capacity-building activities directed at youth are reported across a number of Parties. A
33 small number of Parties describe targeted instruments, including national distance-learning
34 platforms covering environmental management and territorial governance, and youth-

1 focused environmental living labs. Many Parties report the integration of biodiversity literacy
2 into school curricula and teacher-education programmes.

3 For subnational and local governments, reported capacity-building takes the form of training
4 programmes for local-authority staff, the development and implementation of capacity-
5 building plans related to protected-area management, and the inclusion of local-authority
6 representatives in NBSAP formulation processes.

7 *Technical and scientific cooperation*

8 Reporting on technical and scientific cooperation reaching these actors is more limited than
9 reporting on finance or capacity.

10 Inclusion of indigenous peoples and local communities in research, information systems
11 and biodiversity planning is reported by a small number of Parties. Reported examples
12 include the inclusion of traditional knowledge in national biodiversity planning and, in some
13 cases, monitoring frameworks. More specific examples are less widespread but illustrate
14 emerging practice: one Party reports the disaggregation of biodiversity-related data by forest
15 ownership, including land managed by indigenous peoples and local communities, while
16 another reports participatory sub-national consultations for NBSAP revision involving local
17 authorities, civil society, women's organizations, research institutions and representatives
18 of indigenous peoples and local communities.

19 Participation of women and youth in scientific and technical bodies, advisory committees
20 and consultative councils is reported in a limited number of Parties, generally as one
21 element of a broader inclusive-participation framework rather than as a self-standing
22 provision.

23 Sub-national data infrastructures are uneven across Parties. In federal and decentralized
24 systems, the aggregation of subnational data for national reporting is reported as a
25 continuing technical and institutional challenge.

26 International and regional cooperation programmes that explicitly target these actor groups
27 are reported in a small number of cases. Examples include long-running climate-and-forest
28 initiatives that earmark support for indigenous peoples and local communities, international
29 youth conferences on biodiversity.

30 Across all groups, sex- and age-disaggregated biodiversity data are not systematically
31 reported by Parties, and operational mechanisms that allow indigenous peoples and local
32 communities to control how data about their territories are collected, stored and used are
33 still under construction. Data sovereignty for indigenous peoples and local communities is
34 referenced as an emerging priority in a small number of Parties, often without operational
35 arrangements yet in place.

1 *Access to and transfer of technology*

2 Technology transfer to indigenous peoples and local communities is stronger in principles
3 than in practice, especially when it comes to respecting rights and traditional knowledge. For
4 women, youth and many subnational actors, access to advanced biodiversity-relevant
5 technologies, including for example remote sensing, biodiversity-data platforms, is reported
6 in patchy and project-bound ways. Where Parties report on technology transfer to these
7 actors, it is most often described as a component of donor-funded projects with limited
8 continuity beyond the project cycle.

9 Community-based monitoring is reported by a number of Parties as a provision that extends
10 technology to local actors. On citizen science, several Parties describe biodiversity-
11 monitoring initiatives explicitly designed to engage youth and civil society. These activities
12 depend on technical infrastructure (applications, data standards etc.). Some Parties have
13 also reported integrating traditional knowledge, community-based monitoring and citizen
14 science into national biodiversity data systems.

15 Despite progress, operational mechanisms that allow indigenous peoples and local
16 communities to control how data about their territories are collected, stored and used are
17 still under construction. Sex and age disaggregated biodiversity data are not systematically
18 reported by Parties. Subnational data infrastructures are uneven, with reporting mostly done
19 by developed country Parties.

20 *Concluding observations*

21 All actors are recognized in the framing of national targets and actions, but the volume of
22 reported support directly reaching them remains modest. The strongest examples of direct,
23 predictable and tailored support are concentrated in a relatively small number of Parties and
24 tend to involve indigenous peoples and local communities.

25 A consistent finding across categories is the absence of disaggregated data on flows.
26 Without sex- and age-disaggregated reporting, without dedicated lines for collective actions
27 under Target 19(f), and without standardized indicators on subnational biodiversity finance
28 and capacity, even Parties making real progress are unable to demonstrate it in fully
29 comparable terms. Improving this evidence base is one of the opportunities identified.

30

31 *Summary and key observations*

32 The pattern of needs is broadly similar across developed and developing country Parties,
33 although their form and extent vary.

1 Provisions across all four components are reported by a large share of Parties, with
2 biodiversity finance planning, activities addressing capacity gaps, data and information
3 systems, and monitoring technologies each reported by majority of Parties. Provision is
4 therefore not absent, but the magnitude of unmet need set out in “Analysis of needs” is not
5 closed by the activities reported by Parties.

6 Increases in international and domestic biodiversity finance are reported under Target 19,
7 and biodiversity finance planning under BIOFIN has spread to a large majority of Parties.
8 National financing gaps are nonetheless reported, while project-based and annual
9 financing remains prevalent, and identification and reform of harmful incentives under
10 Target 18 is at an early stage with completed reforms and quantified reductions largely
11 missing. The cumulative scale of subsidies identified as harmful remains far in excess of
12 biodiversity-positive expenditures in nearly every Party that reports on both. Private finance
13 is underdeveloped, with limited engagement, an absence of mandatory disclosure in most
14 Parties, and a small number of early adopters of corporate sustainability reporting aligned
15 with international frameworks.

16 Capacity gaps are the most widely reported need and the most widely reported provision,
17 but structural gaps persist. Shortages of trained personnel including in taxonomy, ecology,
18 geospatial sciences, biodiversity informatics, biosafety, and financial-ecological (to
19 develop bankable projects), are reported across nearly every Party. Communication and
20 awareness gaps, particularly to rural and remote communities, are widely reported
21 capacity need. Reported provisions include South-South, North-South, and triangular
22 cooperation, regional technical and scientific cooperation centres. Structural challenges
23 include low national investment in research and development, persistent shortages of
24 specialist expertise, governance fragmentation across ministries and levels of government,
25 and nascent infrastructure, are widely acknowledged.

26 Technical and scientific cooperation is dominated by data and information. Information
27 and data needs are reported by every Party in the analysis, including absent baselines,
28 missing harmonized datasets to support headline indicators, and fragmentation across
29 ministries and jurisdictions. National biodiversity information systems, centralised data
30 portals and clearing-house mechanisms are being established or formalised in a large
31 majority of Parties, and national contributions to global biodiversity data infrastructure
32 have grown. This breadth of activity represents an important foundation for addressing a
33 widely reported gap, while also pointing to the need for continued and sustained support.
34 Scientific research provisions are concentrated in a smaller number of Parties, and the
35 main gaps identified are lack of research personnel, taxonomic capacity, and siloed cross-
36 disciplinary research.

1 Monitoring technologies including geographic information systems, remote sensing,
2 environmental DNA, satellite imagery, and integrated digital platforms are reported as
3 widely deployed provisions in some Parties and as continuing needs in others, with both
4 situations often coexisting within the same Party. Digital infrastructure to support access
5 and benefit-sharing is at an early stage of operational use.

6 Means of implementation reaching actors other than national Governments are uneven.
7 Breadth of reporting is high: nearly all Parties refer to indigenous peoples and local
8 communities, women, youth, and subnational and local governments in their seventh
9 national reports. Depth of reporting is much lower, and most references describe these
10 groups as intended beneficiaries or consultation participants rather than as resourced
11 actors with predictable, dedicated support. Direct-access financial modalities for
12 indigenous peoples and local communities remain rare, reporting against Target 19(f) on
13 collective actions is sparse, finance disaggregated by gender is reported by few Parties, and
14 dedicated, predictable support for subnational and local governments is concentrated in a
15 small number of mostly developed-country Parties. Persons with disabilities and
16 environmental defenders, both explicitly named in Target 22, are mentioned in a much
17 smaller number of actions, and reporting on direct support reaching them is largely absent.

18 The absence of disaggregated, harmonized and comparable data on flows means that even
19 Parties making real progress are unable to demonstrate it in fully comparable terms.
20 Improving the evidence base, through finance disaggregated by sex, by age, by subnational
21 level, and by direct support to indigenous peoples and local communities, and through
22 standardized indicators of biodiversity expenditure, is identified as an opportunity area.

23 *Concluding observations*

24 Provisions across all four means-of-implementation components are reported as growing,
25 with Parties reporting increase in biodiversity finance planning, the establishment of
26 national biodiversity information systems and data portals, and in the deployment of digital
27 and geospatial monitoring technologies. At the same time, needs remain near-universal
28 across the same four components: data and information gaps are reported by almost all
29 Parties, governance and coordination gaps by the large majority, and capacity, monitoring,
30 and legal-framework gaps by more than three-quarters. The reported scale of financial
31 provision also remains below what is required to meet the quantified ambitions of the
32 Framework, particularly the reform of harmful incentives under Target 18 and the resource-
33 mobilization commitments under Target 19.

34 Closing the gap by 2030, in line with Goal D, would require not only further scaling of
35 support within each category, but the structural alignment of finance, capacity, technical
36 and scientific cooperation, and technology transfer such that they reach the relevant

1 actors at the right time and reinforce one another in practice. Achieving coherence within
2 government, across ministries and levels of government, and between governments and
3 the full range of society actors, is the condition on which the effectiveness of all other
4 means of implementation depends.

5

6 **II.E Contributions of relevant multilateral environmental agreements,** 7 **international organizations and processes**

8 **Introduction**

9 Over the years, governments have entered into a wide range of multilateral agreements
10 that, in different ways, can contribute to the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal
11 Global Biodiversity Framework. This has been acknowledged through a range of decisions
12 and actions aligning the work of these agreements with the Framework, since its adoption
13 in 2022. As many Parties to the Convention are also parties to other relevant agreements,
14 this creates opportunities for synergies and cooperation.

15 The Framework is intended as the global biodiversity plan for the world, designed to drive
16 coordinated action at every level. The need for improved coherence is recognized within
17 the text of the Framework, which notes that “enhanced collaboration, cooperation and
18 synergies between the CBD and its Protocols, other biodiversity-related conventions, other
19 relevant multilateral agreements and international processes, in line with their respective
20 mandates, including at the global, regional, subregional and national levels, would
21 contribute to and promote the implementation of the Framework in a more efficient and
22 effective manner”(CBD, 2022a, sec. C).

23 The resolution of the United Nations General Assembly welcoming the adoption of the
24 Framework urged the “coherence and complementarity of the Kunming-Montreal Global
25 Biodiversity Framework with other existing or upcoming international processes, in
26 particular with regard to the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement and other related
27 processes, frameworks and strategies, and reiterates the invitation to the other
28 multilateral environmental agreements, including biodiversity-related conventions and the
29 Rio conventions, relevant international organizations and their programmes, and other
30 relevant processes to actively participate in their implementation” (United Nations
31 General Assembly, 2023).

32

33 Working together across conventions and agreements can be challenging, for example
34 because of different mandates, timelines, indicators and funding streams. Overcoming

1 such barriers is essential if the goals and vision of the Framework are to be realized, and
2 progress is being made (UNEP, 2025c, 2025d).

3 This section of the Global Report summarizes recent actions through multilateral
4 environmental agreements (MEAs), as well as other organizations and processes both
5 inside and outside the United Nations system, in support of the Framework. It
6 complements examples of linkages, synergies and cooperation provided within the
7 summaries of collective progress in implementation of each of the targets of the
8 Framework, set out in section II.B above.⁵⁶

9

10 Support for the Framework from multilateral environmental agreements

11 Since the adoption of the Framework in December 2022, a number of MEAs have explicitly
12 associated their activities with its goals and targets. For example:

- 13 • The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl
14 Habitat has adopted a joint work plan with the Convention on Biological Diversity,
15 covering the period 2024 to 2030, which seeks to align efforts towards achievement of
16 the objectives of both Conventions. Voluntary guidance provided in the joint work plan
17 includes an activity area on implementation and monitoring. The Convention has
18 produced detailed technical guidance for CBD Parties on how to incorporate the role
19 and importance of wetlands and key actions into their NBSAPs, in relation to each
20 target of the Framework (CBD and Convention on Wetlands, 2024; Convention on
21 Wetlands, 2025a, 2024));
- 22 • The Convention for the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)
23 adopted a Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024-2030 which explicitly showed the
24 linkages between its own targets and those of the Framework. It also highlighted the
25 need for collaboration with regard to aligning indicators for the strategic plan with those
26 of the monitoring framework of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;
- 27 • At its last meeting in 2024, the International Whaling Commission (IWC) expressed its
28 commitment to contribute to the Framework, particularly in the establishment of area-
29 based management tools, including marine protected areas, the conduct of
30 environmental impact assessments, and relevant capacity building. The IWC's
31 programme of Conservation Management Plans provides a framework for countries
32 within the ranges of vulnerable cetacean populations to cooperate in protecting these

⁵⁶ The information in this section of the global report is principally derived from submissions made by MEAs, other international organizations and processes in response to Notification 2025-099. The full submissions are available at <https://www.cbd.int/notifications/2025-099>

1 species and restoring their habitats. This addresses multiple targets of the Framework
2 (IWC, 2025, 2024));

- 3 • The governing body of the World Heritage Convention emphasized at its 2025 meeting
4 the importance of aligning the convention with the Framework. The governing body took
5 note of recommendations from an expert meeting in November 2024 which confirmed
6 the convention’s relevance to nearly all of the 23 targets of the Framework. Among
7 recommended actions is the integration of World Heritage objectives into NBSAPs. The
8 decision emphasizes the links between cultural and biological diversity, and the vital
9 role that UNESCO World Heritage Sites can play in global biodiversity outcomes
10 (UNESCO, 2025a, 2024; World Heritage Committee, 2025, 2023).

11
12 The Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the
13 Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National
14 Jurisdiction (the BBNJ Agreement), came into force in January 2026. Although it is
15 premature to assess formal alignment with the Framework, the BBNJ Agreement’s
16 provisions can be expected to support its goals and targets in a number of key areas:

- 17 • The Agreement’s focus on fair and equitable sharing of benefits from marine genetic
18 resources, including associated digital sequence information, can support Goal C
19 and Target 13 of the Framework;
- 20 • The Agreement’s provisions for area-based management tools, including marine
21 protected areas beyond national jurisdiction, can support Target 3 of the
22 Framework;
- 23 • The Agreement’s provisions for environmental impact assessments for relevant
24 activities in the areas beyond national jurisdiction aligns with Target 14 of the
25 Framework on mainstreaming biodiversity and its multiple values; and
- 26 • The Agreement’s commitment to capacity building and transfer of marine
27 technology can support Target 20 of the Framework;
- 28 • Overall, the Agreement can further advance cross-sectoral collaboration in support
29 of the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity, through its focus on
30 cooperation with relevant intergovernmental bodies and processes.

31 (Blasiak and Jouffray, 2024; CBD, 2025d, 2024e; Ricard, 2024; UN DOALOS, 2025; UNEP,
32 2025e)

33
34 As noted in the text of the Framework, synergies between MEAs need to take place at all
35 levels, using human rights-based approaches, for the effective implementation of

1 biodiversity goals and targets. An example of such synergy at the national level is provided
2 in Box 48.

3 *Box 48 (IIE-PANAMA): Coordinating action for the Rio conventions at national level: the Panama Nature Pledge*

The following case study is being considered and will be submitted directly for review
by the relevant Party and MEA secretariats: Coordinating action for the Rio
conventions at national level: the Panama Nature Pledge

(Ministerio de Ambiente de Panamá (MiAMBIENTE), 2025; UNCCD, 2025).

4

5 Many specific examples of contributions of MEAs to the Framework are provided in the
6 target summaries in section II.B above.

7

8 Multilateral environmental agreements, other agreements and conventions in 9 national biodiversity strategies and action plans

10 As noted in section II.A above, linkages and synergies between implementation of the
11 Framework and actions under other multilateral environmental agreement, other
12 agreements and conventions are noted in many of the national biodiversity strategies and
13 action plans (NBSAPs) analysed for this report. A list of the agreements addressed in
14 NBSAPs, in order of their frequency of mention, is provided in Table 54.

15

16 *Table 54 (II.E-MEA_NBSAPS): Number of NBSAPs mentioning multilateral environmental agreements, other agreements
17 and conventions, ranked by number of mentions. Only global-level agreements are listed. (CBD, 2026a)*

Convention/agreement	NBSAPs (Parties)
Convention on Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)	50 (49)
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention)	46 (45)
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (UNCCD)	33
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	30
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)	27 (26)
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)	20
Paris Agreement	19
World Heritage Convention (WHC)	17

Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ)	12
International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)	11
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	9
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal	8
Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade	8
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)	7
International Whaling Commission/International Convention on the Regulation of Whaling (IWC/ICRW)	6
Minamata Convention on Mercury	6
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	5
International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (BWM)	4

1

2 Other relevant international organizations and processes

3 In addition to government commitments under formal multilateral agreements, activities
4 across a broader range of international organizations and processes can support
5 implementation of the Framework. In response to the information call for this report, a
6 number of United Nations organizations and agencies beyond the MEA secretariats
7 reported on their work aligned to the Framework. Other intergovernmental organizations
8 and processes outside the UN system, at both global and regional levels, are contributing
9 to implementation of the Framework, and some of their work is also summarized in this
10 section.

11 Several United Nations organizations have developed road maps or guidance for integrating
12 the Framework into their work. They include:

- 13 • The UNESCO Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme has agreed a 2026-2035
14 strategic action plan or road map, highlighting the role of its network of nearly 800
15 biosphere reserves in helping to implement the Framework, as well as the 2030
16 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Approved by the UNESCO MAB Council in
17 Hangzhou, China in September 2025, the road map includes a 2028 target for all
18 biosphere reserves in over 140 countries to identify their individual contributions
19 towards the Framework, and to integrate them into management plans or strategies.
20 Another target aims for all biosphere reserves to be integrated into national

1 biodiversity and sustainable development planning, including national and local
2 biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs and LBSAPs), national reports and
3 monitoring systems, by 2030 (UNESCO, 2025b, 2025c, 2025d).

- 4 • The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) has developed
5 guidance for governments, published in 2025, on integrating disaster risk reduction
6 into their NBSAPs. It builds on the 2023 mid-term review of the Sendai Framework
7 for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, which reinforced the key role of healthy and
8 resilient ecosystems in reducing the risk of disasters. Targets 8 and 11 of the
9 Framework refer explicitly to disaster risk reduction, and Goal A addresses
10 ecosystem resilience. The UNDRR guidance promotes synergies between
11 biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.
12 The 2025 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction also reaffirmed the
13 importance of aligning disaster risk reduction with the Framework, recognizing the
14 multiple dividends of nature-based solutions and the ecosystem approach, and
15 highlighting the role of green infrastructure and biodiversity protection as cost-
16 effective, multi-benefit strategies for building resilience (UNDRR, 2025a, 2025b,
17 2025c, 2015; UNGA, 2023)

18 Other examples of contributions of UN organizations to particular targets of the Framework
19 are provided in section II.B of the report.

20 Some international organizations outside the United Nations system, even those without a
21 particular focus on biodiversity or sustainable development, nevertheless have important
22 roles in supporting implementation of the Framework. An example is the International
23 Organization for Standardization (ISO), a global network of national standards bodies, with
24 one member per country. In 2024, ISO commissioned research to better understand how
25 its standards could contribute to the Framework. It found 549 ISO standards relating to
26 biodiversity, with relevance to each one of the 23 targets of the Framework (ISO, n.d.). Since
27 2020, ISO also has a technical committee specifically focussed on biodiversity (ISO TC331
28 Biodiversity), created to develop a core set of international standards for integrating
29 biodiversity into economic and organizational practices. Two recently adopted standards
30 relating to the Framework include ISO 17298 on considering biodiversity in the strategy and
31 operations of organizations, and ISO 17620 on the process for designing and implementing
32 biodiversity net gain (ISO, 2025).

33 Intergovernmental organizations and processes also operate at the regional and sub-
34 regional level to support implementation of the Framework. For example:

- 35 • As a regional process, the Arctic Council, through its biodiversity working group
36 Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF), is developing a decadal strategy

1 entitled *Actions for Arctic Biodiversity 2025-2035*. It sets out four overarching
2 themes and 16 underlying areas to respond to unprecedented changes in the Arctic
3 environment. Broadly aligning with the Framework, the overarching themes are to:

- 4 ○ Address individual and cumulative effects of stressors and drivers of Arctic
5 biodiversity loss;
- 6 ○ Promote sustainable use of Arctic biodiversity;
- 7 ○ Advance enabling conditions to support implementation of actions; and
- 8 ○ Establish a monitoring and evaluation framework for implementation.

9 A set of specific actions focussed around these themes is under development and
10 expected to be finalized in May 2027 (CAFF, 2025a, 2025b);

- 11 • The Caribbean Biological Corridor Initiative involves environmental authorities from
12 the five countries and territories of the Greater Antilles (Cuba, Dominican Republic,
13 Haiti, Jamaica and Puerto Rico). Through a strategic plan for 2022-2030, it is
14 promoting cooperative actions across the sub-region, which forms part of the
15 Caribbean Islands biodiversity hotspot. Among actions directly aligned with targets
16 of the Framework are a spatial, holistic and cooperative approach to development
17 planning in key landscapes and seascapes (Target 1); restoration of mangroves in
18 Haiti and Cuba (Target 2); and expanding and strengthening effective conservation
19 of priority ecosystems and species through protected areas and other effective
20 area-based conservation measures (OECMs), with a focus on coastal and marine
21 biodiversity where the largest gaps persist (Target 3) (Caribbean Biological Corridor
22 Secretariat, 2025; Gerhartz-Muro and Viña-Dávila, 2022)
- 23 • The Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM) has mapped 199
24 actions under the 2021-2030 Baltic Sea Action Plan to the targets of the Framework.
25 The actions relate to 14 of the 23 targets of the Framework, ranging from improving
26 conservation measures for critically endangered Baltic populations of the harbour
27 porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*) (Target 4), to improving the effectiveness of
28 measures to prevent introduction of invasive alien species to the Baltic through
29 biofouling and ballast water from shipping (Target 6). The aim is to support
30 governments in the region to develop their NBSAPs by highlighting existing
31 commitments made through the Helsinki Convention on protection of the marine
32 environment of the Baltic Sea (HELCOM, 2025, 2024).

33

34

1 Part III: Conclusions and key messages

2 This global report on collective implementation arrives at the halfway point of the
3 implementation period of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. It provides
4 important insights for the further implementation of the Framework and reaching the 2050
5 Vision for Biodiversity. It highlights both successes in implementation and challenges
6 which will need to be addressed if the world is to stay on track to reach the collective
7 ambition it has set itself.

8 III.A Synthesis of collective progress towards the implementation of the 9 Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including the 2030 10 mission and the 2050 vision

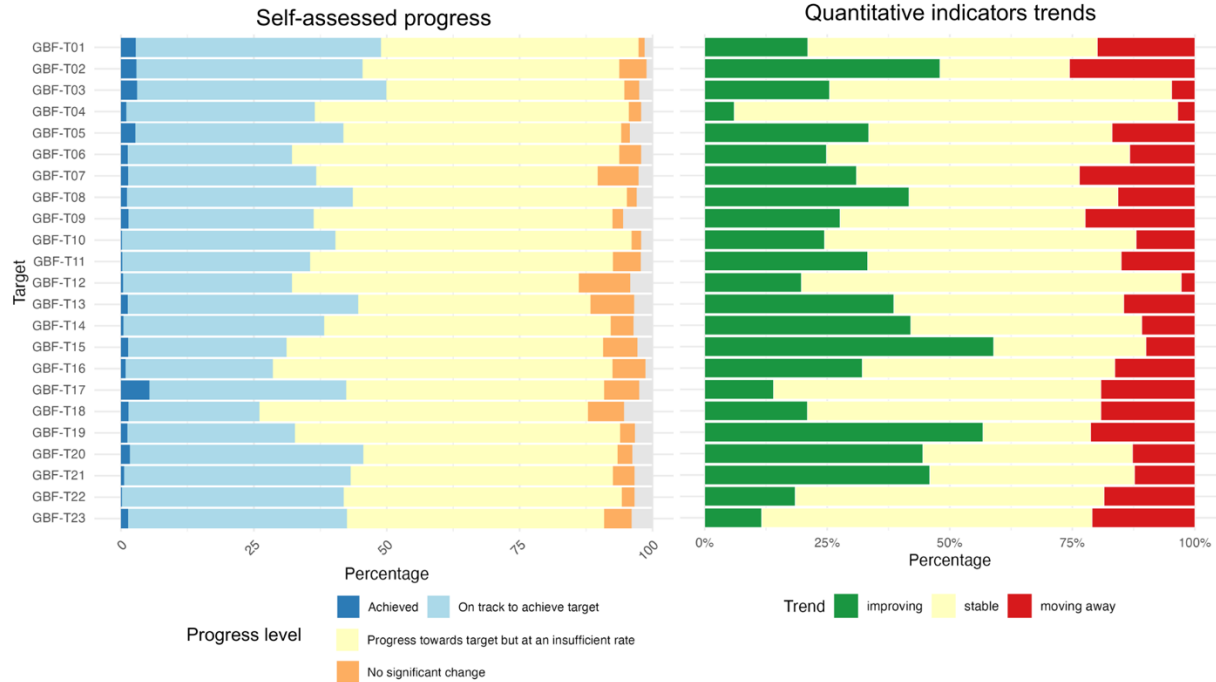
11 **The overarching message in this report is that the Framework has generated**
12 **unprecedented global engagement and commitment. However, the world is not yet on**
13 **track to achieve the 2030 targets or mission or the 2050 goals or vision.**

14 The Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework has generated unprecedented
15 global engagement (figure 1). 89 Parties (45 per cent of all Parties) have submitted NBSAPs
16 since the adoption of the Framework, 3,700 national targets from 163 Parties (82 per
17 cent of all Parties) have been set and national reports from 129 Parties (66 per
18 cent of all Parties) have been submitted in time to be considered in this analysis. This level
19 of political support and early action is unmatched in the history of the Convention.
20 However, despite this strong engagement, the collective ambition and pace of
21 implementation remains insufficient to meet the aspirations set out in the Framework.



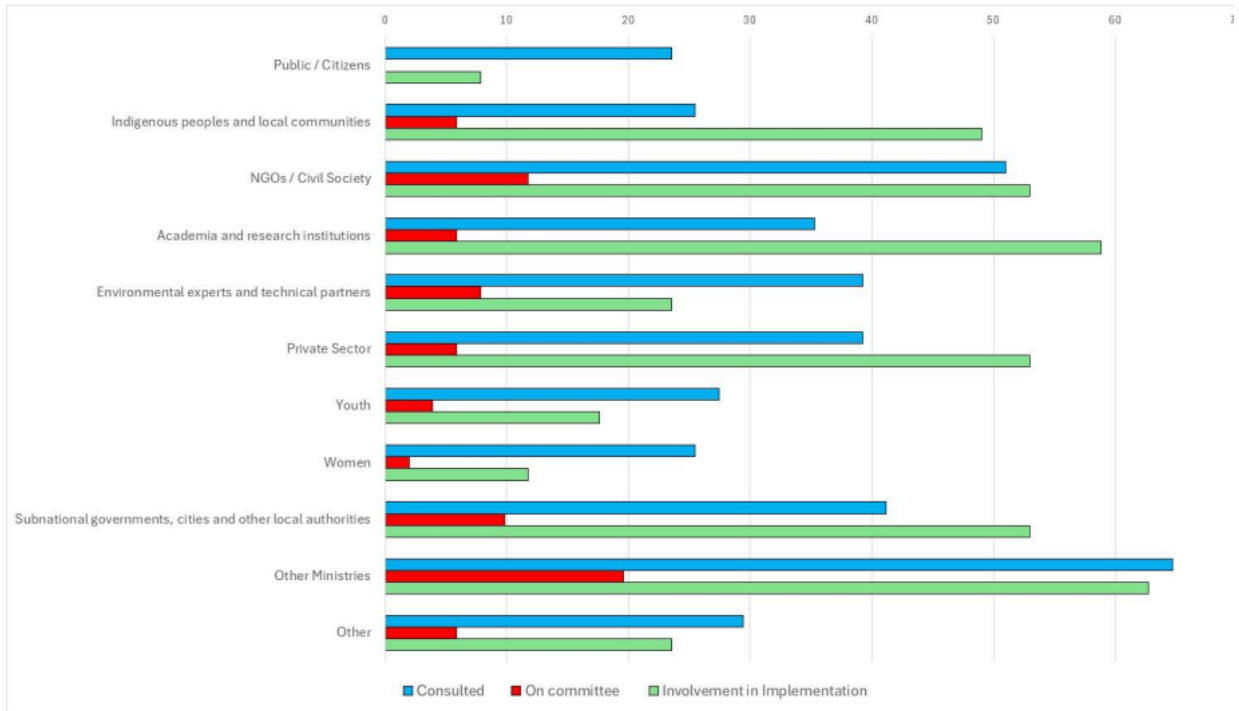
1
 2 *Figure 109: Regional distribution of the submission of national targets (top left), national biodiversity strategies and action*
 3 *plans (top right), national reports (bottom left) and commitments from actors other than national governments (bottom*
 4 *right) as of 31 May 2026.*

5 National targets and commitments do not yet collectively match the ambition of the
 6 Framework, and most Parties report that progress is too slow to meet the 2030 deadline
 7 (see the scorecard of progress towards each target in Table 1, the summary of progress
 8 towards each target in Table 2 and figure 2). While all global targets show some progress,
 9 gaps in monitoring, the scope and ambition of national targets, implementation, and
 10 stakeholder engagement mean that the world is not currently on track to achieve the 2030
 11 targets or mission. Because the 2050 Goals and Vision depend on achieving the 2030
 12 targets, insufficient progress towards these mean the long-term goals are also not on track
 13 to be met.



1
 2 *Figure 2: Percentage of national targets reported by Parties in each progress level for each Framework target (left).*
 3 *Percentage of all quantitative indicators reported by Parties showing improving, stable or declining trends relative to each*
 4 *Framework target (right). All values are weighted by Party submissions so that each Party contributes equally to the*
 5 *overall percentages shown.*

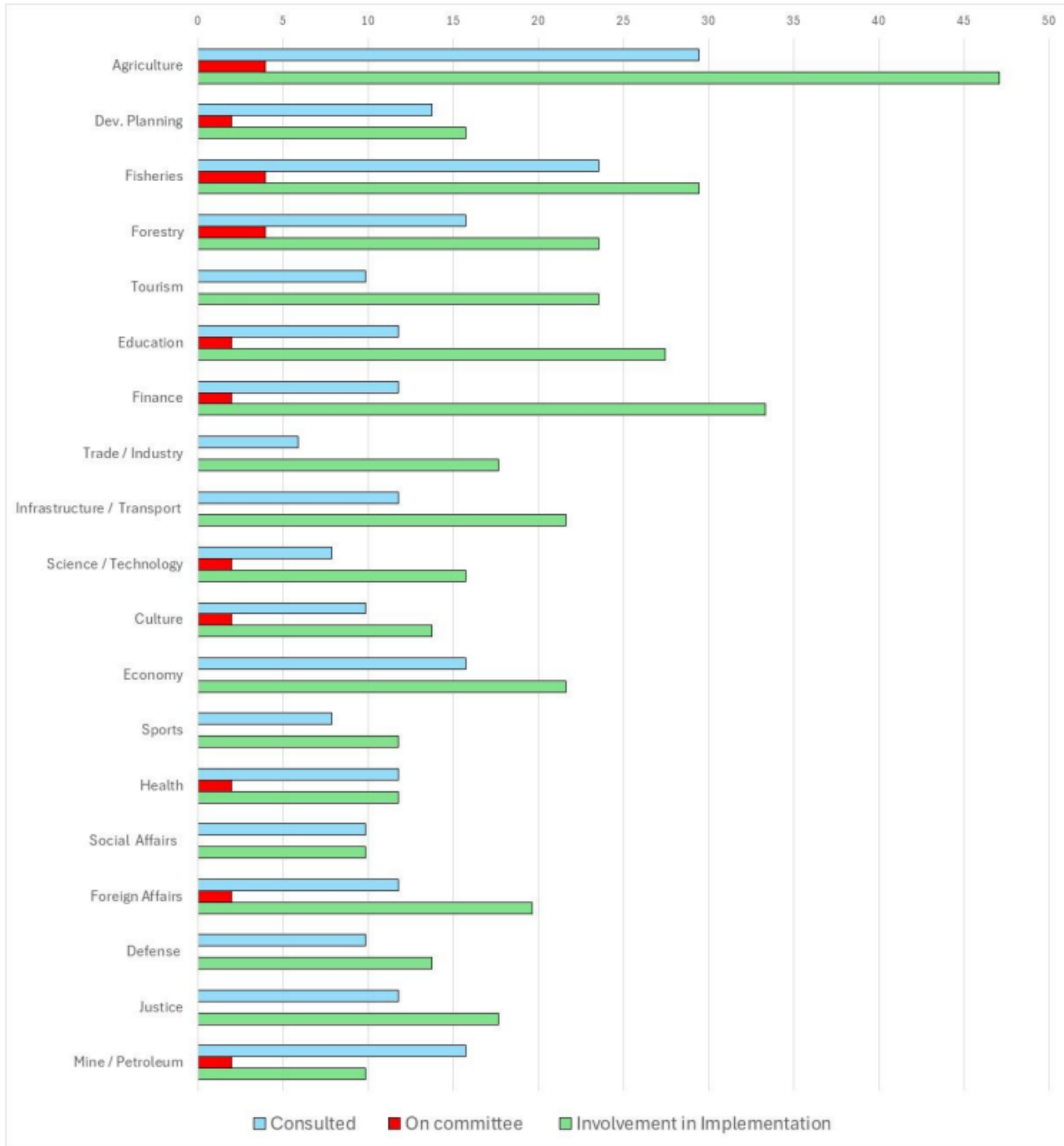
6 Information on how Parties are addressing Section C of the Framework remains limited and
 7 inconsistent, making it difficult to assess progress on critical enabling conditions such as
 8 stakeholder engagement, human-rights-based approaches, traditional knowledge, gender
 9 and intergenerational equity, and policy coherence. Gaps in engagement (figures 3 and 4),
 10 both within governments and across society, translate into broader challenges in
 11 implementation. Strengthening these foundational elements is essential for coherent,
 12 inclusive, and effective implementation of the Framework.



1

2 *Figure 3: Percentage of Parties reporting the different levels of engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities*
 3 *and other stakeholders in their NBSAP process.*

Draft for review

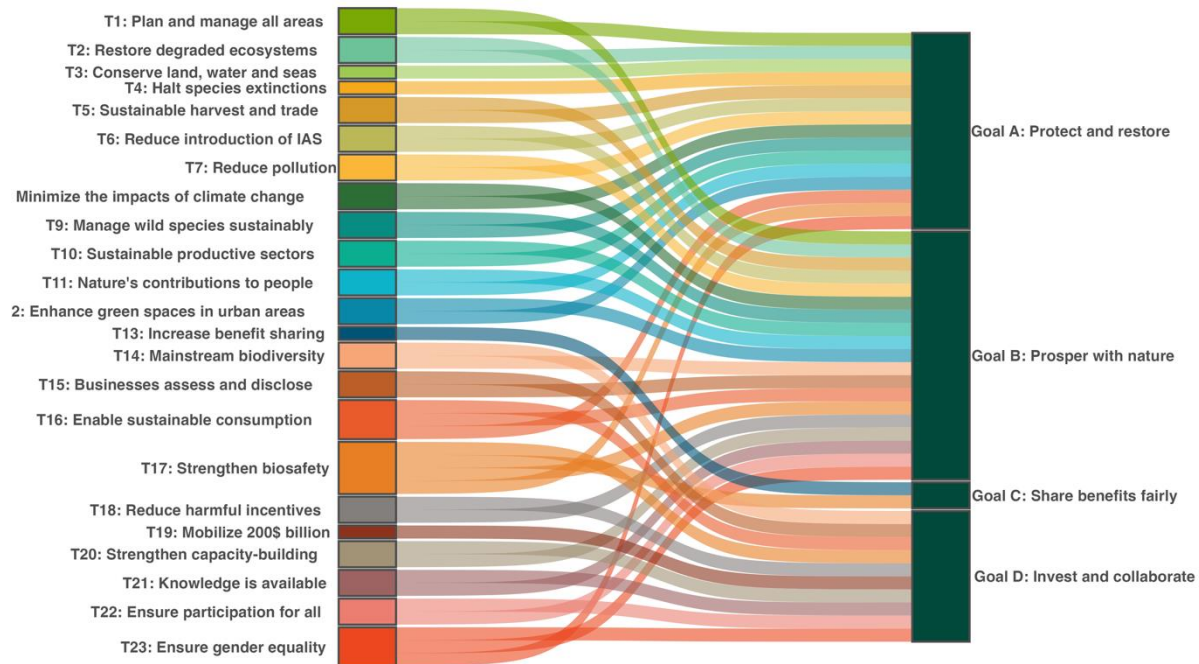


1

2 *Figure 4. Percentage of Parties reporting the engagement of different ministries in their NBSAP process.*

3 There are major challenges to reaching most of the targets of the Framework which will
 4 need to be addressed if the targets and mission of the Framework are to be met by 2030.
 5 These challenges to implementation translate into insufficient progress towards the goals.
 6 While it is too early to assess progress towards the goals, there is a complex web of
 7 interaction between the goals and the targets which can vary with national circumstances.

1 Consequently, unless progress is made across the targets of the Framework then progress
 2 towards the Goals will be limited (Figure 5).

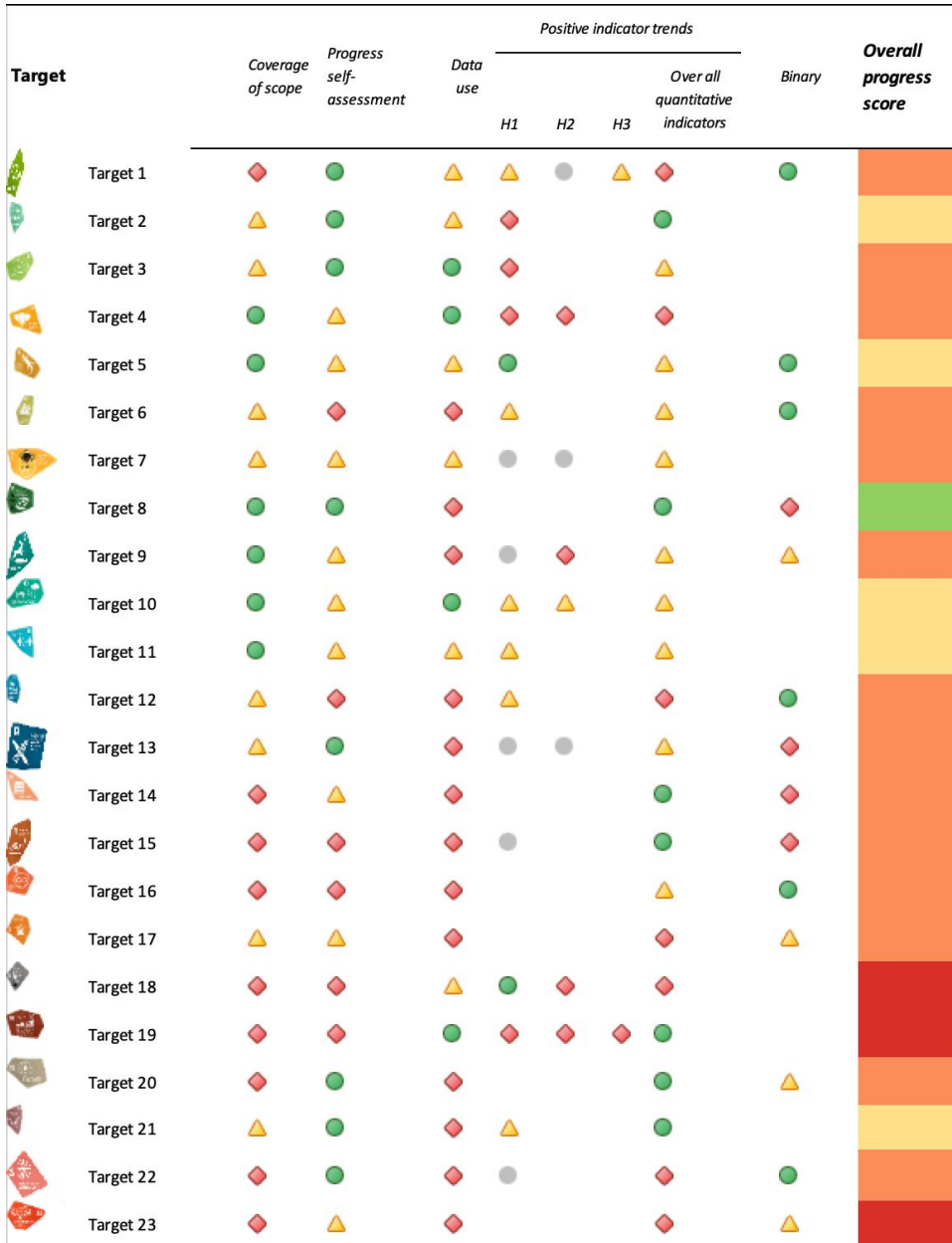


3
 4 *Figure 5. Framework targets associated with each of the goals of the Framework. Associations are based on Parties' national target submissions. A link is drawn between a target and goal if at least one in three of all Parties' national targets from any CBD region associated a target to the goal. The Framework does not contain a mapping of the relationship between the targets of the Framework and its goals. This figure therefore provides an illustration of how Parties have collectively view the relationship between the targets and goals of the Framework.*

9 Addressing the gaps in collective progress will require addressing the underlying reasons
 10 for the gaps, including those related to ambition, implementation action, means of
 11 implementation, environmental governance and policy coherence, whole-of-society
 12 engagement, and data and knowledge (the specific progress and challenges in these areas
 13 are summarized in Table 3). Strong planning, monitoring, reporting and review mechanisms
 14 are the foundation for identify where implementation is lagging and take informed
 15 decisions to accelerate progress.

16 *Table 55 (III.A-SUMMARY): Summary of progress in the implementation of the Framework. Scope of coverage is measured as the percentage of elements addressed to some extent. Progress self-assessment is measured as the percentage of national targets on track or achieved. Data use is measured as the percentage of all quantitative indicators with data submitted. Overall quantitative indicator trends are measured as the percentage of indicators with positive trends. The colour coding reflects where the value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved across targets (green is assigned to values falling within the top third of the total range, yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the headline indicator results are based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed, red when progress is insufficient; and black when progress cannot be assessed). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent, yellow to values between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent). The overall progress score is calculated as an equal average of two measures: a combined coverage to progress score and a combined indicator score, then split into four categories (0-25% red, 25-50% orange, 50-75% yellow, 75-100%*

1 green). The combined coverage to progress score uses coverage as a maximum possible score, which can be
 2 dragged down by lower progress scores (green coverage with yellow progress drops to yellow; green coverage with
 3 red progress drops to orange; yellow coverage with yellow progress drops to orange; yellow coverage with red
 4 progress drops to red; all other possible combinations remain as the coverage score). The combined indicator score
 5 is an unweighted average of the individual score (red/yellow/green) for each type of indicator relevant to the target.



6
 7 Table 2 – Summary of progress towards the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework based on
 8 the analysis in section II.B of the global report.

Target	Summary of progress
Target 1: plan and manage all areas to reduce biodiversity loss	Good progress has been made, but national targets often don't cover the full scope of the target, in particular in relation to participatory processes and integration in planning. Significant challenges of implementation remain for many Parties, and there is a big step to be made from current, reported

	level of progress, across all indicators, to achieve the 2030 target in terms of full coverage of biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans, minimizing loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, and integrated and participatory processes.
Target 2: restore 30% of all degraded ecosystems	National levels of ambition collectively remain below those necessary to meet the target across biomes. Despite high levels of reported activity, collective contributions to the quantitative restoration target, as far as they can currently be ascertained, also remain below those needed to achieve the target. The lack of consistently-applied definitions and methods for monitoring ecosystem restoration and degradation currently hamper collective analysis of progress.
Target 3: conserve 30% of land, waters and seas	Parties continue to make progress in expanding and managing protected areas, but current ambition and implementation remain insufficient to fully achieve the target. Following on from Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, Parties continue to make progress in the designation and effective management of protected areas. They are at an early stage in implementation and monitoring of other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs). Parties face significant challenges in implementation, particularly related to lack of capacity. As currently assessed, both the target ambition and pace of implementation are insufficient to fully meet the target.
Target 4: halt species extinction, protect genetic diversity, and manage human-wildlife conflicts	National targets are generally well aligned with target 4, particularly the elements relating to species conservation objectives, but progress remains insufficient to achieve the target. A majority of Parties acknowledge insufficient progress has been made so far to achieve these national targets. The headline indicator A.3 (Red List Index) is widely reported, using data from both national and globally-disaggregated Red List assessments, and in all cases continues to decline, representing an ongoing increase in the risk of species extinctions. Technical, financial and capacity-related challenges are important barriers to implementation.
Target 5: ensure sustainable, safe and legal harvesting and trade of wild species	Progress is being made in the sustainable use and trade of wild species, but overall progress across the target remains insufficient. The target shows a good level of progress on sustainable harvesting of fish, and implementing legal and policy frameworks for regulating trade in wild species. However, collective progress across all target elements has not been determined, and many Parties have reported that there has been insufficient progress. Substantial knowledge, data and technical gaps hinder progress, and there remain legal, financial, administrative and capacity constraints on implementation.
Target 6: reduce the introduction of invasive alien species by 50% and minimize their impact	Parties are taking action on invasive alien species, but progress remains insufficient and difficult to assess. Overall, national targets do not explicitly capture the full scope of the target and only a minority of Parties have quantitative elements that match the global ambition of Target 6, noting the challenges associated with monitoring of invasive alien species. Although Parties have reported significant actions taken to deliver on the target it is not yet possible to discern the long-term effects of these efforts on establishment or impacts of invasive alien species. Most Parties acknowledge that they are not on track to achieve national targets associated with Target 6.
Target 7: reduce pollution to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity	Progress in addressing pollution is uneven and remains insufficient to achieve the target. Target 7 embraces diverse sources of pollution, which Parties have addressed differentially in setting national targets. Reported trends for national indicators are divergent, with more than a fifth of submitted indicators showing negative trends, low reporting on the headline indicators

	and a lack of monitoring systems for better assessing risks or progress towards the target. Most (60 per cent) of Parties acknowledge that they are not currently on track to meet national targets associated with Target 7.
Target 8: minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and build resilience	Actions to strengthen climate resilience and adaptation are progressing, but implementation remains insufficient to achieve the target. There is generally a good alignment between national targets and Target 8, across all elements apart from efforts to minimize impacts of ocean acidification. There are no quantitative elements in Target 8 to provide a metric for assessment. Half the indicators submitted by Parties show positive trends, suggesting that actions implemented are generally moving towards the national targets aligned to Target 8. However, Parties acknowledge, in their self-assessments, that progress is not being made at a sufficient rate to meet half of these targets. A dominant approach to address elements of Target 8 is ecosystem restoration, which is also reported in Target 2.
Target 9: manage wild species sustainably to benefit people	Progress towards the sustainable use of wild species remains limited and uneven. Many Parties have addressed the broad scope of target 9 in their national targets, although elements specifically relating to indigenous peoples and local communities IPLCs and people in vulnerable situations are less well covered. There are no quantitative elements within target 9. It is difficult to ascertain collective trends in headline indicators for the target, due to gaps and variability in data and methodological issues. Reported progress in policy implementation through the binary indicator, and self-assessed progress for national targets, were relatively low. Analysis of all submitted indicators showed more negative trends compared to positive ones. Reported challenges in implementation include finance, perverse subsidies, weak enforcement and poorly developed monitoring systems.
Target 10: enhance biodiversity and sustainability in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry	National targets generally cover the scope of Target 10, and some improvements are evident in the trends in the headline indicators and in a quarter of all indicators. Overall there is good coverage across the scope of Target 10 within national targets submitted by Parties. There are no specific quantitative elements included in Target 10. Collective progress towards all elements of the target has been limited. Some slight improvements are noted in coverage of forest certification and fish stocks within biological sustainable levels. Improving trends are reported, but Parties acknowledge in their self-assessments that progress is not on track for over half of national targets related to target 10. No assessment can be made on sustainable aquaculture. Challenges remain significant, including lack of incentives and persistence of harmful subsidies, weak enforcement, capacities of local communities and increasing external pressures including climate change.
Target 11: restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people	National targets submitted by Parties provide good coverage across the scope of Target 11, though most Parties report that progress towards national targets is at an insufficient rate. There are no specific quantitative elements included in the target. Limited reports with consistent data for the relevant headline indicator (B.2) are insufficient to assess progress, and it can only be considered an experimental indicator at this stage. Trend analysis of all indicators reported by a third of Parties include a mix of trends, with more positive (33 per cent) than negative (15 per cent) but self-assessments indicate that Parties consider progress towards most national targets associated with Target 11 to be at an insufficient rate. Reported challenges relate to application of valuation methods for nature's contributions to people in both policy and monitoring, as well as financial and legal frameworks for

	implementation of nature-based solutions and management of trade-offs with other policy sectors.
Target 12: enhance green spaces and urban planning for human well-being and biodiversity	Gaps remain between the scope of national targets and the full scope of Target 12. Some significant gaps are noted in the scope of national targets in comparison to the global target. Reported data is insufficient to assess trends, but an initial baseline of green and blue space in urban and densely populated areas is indicated. A clear majority of Parties report progress on including biodiversity and ecosystem services in urban planning. However, other national indicators submitted, and the self-assessment of Parties', suggest that progress is not on track to meet most national targets, which themselves are not fully aligned with Target 12. Parties reported challenges in data and methods for monitoring, weak planning frameworks and enforcement, poor coordination between authorities and lack of relevant expertise
Target 13: increase the sharing of benefits from genetic resources, digital sequence information and traditional knowledge	Progress is being made in establishing access and benefit-sharing frameworks, with evidence of a generally positive direction of travel. Overall, national targets provide good coverage of the elements of Target 13 that depend on national implementation. Limited data has been submitted by Parties to establish trends in monetary benefits received, and non-monetary benefits arising from access and benefit sharing instruments. Progress in developing the legislative, policy and administrative frameworks necessary for implementation of Target 13 is at an intermediate stage overall, with three-quarters of Parties scoring at a mid-level of progress, and more Parties in early stages of implementation. Trend analysis of national-level indicators submitted by 31 Parties suggests an overall positive direction of travel which is support by self-assessments by 127 Parties, showing that 43 per cent of national targets highly aligned to Target 13 are on track for achievement.
Target 14: integrate biodiversity in decision-making at every level	Integration of values of biodiversity into policies, planning and decision-making is progressing, but implementation generally remains at an early stage and is difficult to assess. Most Parties have submitted national targets that address the integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes; however, there are significant gaps in coverage of other target elements. Reporting of progress towards target 14 is limited. Very few Parties were able to submit quantitative indicators, meaning that an analysis of trends is not currently possible. However, self-assessment by Parties indicates some confidence that they are on track to meet national targets associated with mainstreaming.
Target 15: businesses assess, disclose and reduce biodiversity-related risks and negative impacts	Most Parties have a significant shortfall in scope of the national targets in relation to the ambitions set out in Target 15. Most elements of Target 15 are addressed by fewer than half of Parties in their national targets, suggesting a significant shortfall in scope in relation to the ambitions set out in Target 15. Although many Parties noted problems in compiling data for the headline indicator 15.1, almost a fifth of Parties reported on a total of over 5,000 companies disclosing biodiversity-related risks, with an increasing number in each reported year. Self-assessments acknowledged that two-thirds of national targets show no progress or progress at an insufficient rate. The main challenges identified include: absence of mandatory reporting frameworks; capacity and data gaps; exclusion of small and medium enterprises; and inappropriate incentives.
Target 16: enable sustainable consumption choices to	The scope and ambition of national targets set by most Parties falls well below the scope and ambition committed to at the global level in Target 16. Whilst some good progress is reported on establishing policies and mechanisms to support sustainable consumption, specific measures to

reduce waste and overconsumption	address food waste, overconsumption and waste management are still under development. In their self-assessments, Parties acknowledge that most (70 per cent) of national targets related to Target 16, despite their low ambition compared with the global target, are showing no significant change or insufficient progress. Parties report on significant challenges including: absence of adequate waste facilities; lack of finance and enforcement; weak implementation of extended producer responsibility; and persistence of high material footprints in some countries.
Target 17: strengthen biosafety and distribute the benefits of biotechnology	Good progress is being made in establishing and implementing biosafety measures though elements of target 17 remain unaddressed. A majority of Parties have national targets address elements of Target 17 related to establishing and implementing biosafety measures, although some more specific elements are less well reflected in national targets. Good progress is reported in establishing and implementing biosafety-related measures, with these being fully established and implemented for nearly half of Parties. Similarly, Parties report that 37 per cent of national targets highly aligned with Target 17 are on track for achievement, and five per cent are reported as already achieved. The main challenges reported include adequacy, implementation and enforcement of legal and regulatory frameworks, capacity and access to laboratory facilities, and short-term project funding.
Target 18: reduce harmful incentives by at least \$500 billion per year, and scale up positive incentives for biodiversity	Limited progress has been made in scaling up positive incentives, identifying and reforming harmful incentives. The 2025 milestone is unlikely to have been achieved. National targets address the elements of Target 18 unevenly, particularly those relating to identifying harmful incentives by 2025 and reducing them by 2030. Reporting indicates growth in positive incentives, at the same time the reported harmful subsidies remain substantial. Available evidence suggests that the 2025 milestone was not achieved. Self-assessments indicate that only a quarter of highly aligned national targets are on track, while most show insufficient progress. Key challenges include identifying, quantifying and reforming harmful subsidies.
Target 19: mobilize \$200 billion per year for biodiversity from all sources, including \$30 billion through international finance	Biodiversity finance is increasing, but progress remains insufficient and the 2025 finance milestone was likely not achieved. International and domestic biodiversity finance generally show upward trends, although below levels required to meet the target, and domestic spending as a share of GDP has declined. Private finance peaked in 2021 and fell afterwards, based on reported data, and remains particularly undeveloped. Reported biodiversity-related ODA remains well below the agreed 2025 milestone. Self-assessments indicate that only a minority of national targets are on track. Key challenges include mobilizing finance at scale, improving access to funding and strengthening enabling conditions for investment.
Target 20: strengthen capacity-building, technology transfer, and scientific and technical cooperation for biodiversity	Progress on capacity-building and technical cooperation is being made, but ambition and coverage remain limited. Parties have addressed the elements of Target 20 unevenly and often with limited ambition in their national targets. Trends in submitted indicators are largely stable or improving, and Parties reported good progress, particularly in establishing measures to address capacity-building and development needs. Self-assessment of related national targets also indicate that many Parties are making progress, although significant gaps remain. Key challenges include limited coverage of technical and scientific cooperation, and difficulties in monitoring capacity-building outcomes.
Target 21: ensure that knowledge is available	Access to biodiversity information and knowledge is improving, although important gaps remain. Most Parties address access to biodiversity data,

and accessible to guide biodiversity action.	information and knowledge within national targets, although access to traditional knowledge with free, prior and informed consent is less consistently reflected. Headline indicator 21.1 shows that relatively few Parties currently have the national data needed to implement the monitoring framework. Nevertheless, many improvements in availability of and access to data and knowledge were reported. Self-assessments indicate positive progress towards associated national targets. Key challenges include addressing data gaps and strengthening communications, and gaps relating to access to traditional knowledge with free, prior and informed consent.
Target 22: ensure participation in decision-making and access to justice and information related to biodiversity for all	Most Parties have addressed the elements of Target 22 unevenly in their national targets and data to assess progress remain limited. Progress is being made in strengthening participation, inclusion and rights-based approaches, but monitoring systems remain underdeveloped. Insufficient data were reported to assess trends, and Parties reported methodological, definitional and data challenges. Many Parties reported progress in creating enabling conditions for inclusion and rights-based participation, efforts to ensure representation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, and persons with disabilities and policies related to access to justice and protection of environmental human rights defenders, though progress was uneven. Self-assessments suggest moderate progress. Key challenges include methodological limitations and insufficient monitoring systems to measure outcomes.
Target 23: ensure gender equality and a gender-responsive approach for biodiversity action	Progress towards gender-responsive biodiversity governance is advancing, but implementation remains at an early stage. Significant gaps remain between national targets and the full scope of Target 23, particularly regarding the rights and access of women and girls to land and natural resources. Indicator reporting suggests that implementation remains at an early stage in many Parties. Self-assessments indicate some positive progress, although more than half of highly aligned national targets remain off track. Key challenges include policy implementation gaps, limited measurement systems and incomplete coverage of target elements.

1

2 *Box 49 (ASSESSMENT-EXPLAINER): Understanding the assessment of progress in implementation. The box explains how*
 3 *the assessment of Framework targets relates to implementation of the Framework and progress towards the 2050 goals.*

National implementation of the Framework happens through national targets. If national targets are well aligned with the global targets of Framework then a progress towards national targets should contribute to collective progress towards the global targets. Note that the indicators in the monitoring framework were designed to be able to capture both progress towards national targets as well as progress towards the global targets, when national data is aggregated.

To assess collective progress towards the global targets, two concepts are relevant (1) the scope of the national target vis-a-vis the global targets and progress towards implementing these national targets and (2) progress towards creating a positive implementation as measured through the indicator trends. The summary of progress provided in this section combines the coverage analysis, which qualifies how well national targets align with Framework targets, the self-assessment of progress against the national targets (noting that the self-assessment is related to the scope of the national targets, not the global targets) and the indicator analysis, which quantifies reported outcomes of progress towards the Framework targets.

Therefore, by analyzing how the coverage of the national targets and how those national targets have been implemented and progress in implementation based on the indicator trends, the global report is able to provide a relative assessment of collective progress towards each global target of the Framework. This relative assessment has been used to develop the colors in the scorecards in this document. The methodology for this approach is briefly explained in the summary scorecard and a full methodology is available at SBSTTA/28/INF/X. The overall colour-coding does not reflect an absolute measure of progress but is aiming to identify which targets are facing the greatest implementation challenges.

At this early stage in implementation, it is too soon to assess whether progress towards the global targets is translating into progress towards the global goals. Beyond the fact this it is an early stage of implementation, global trends in biodiversity change are slow and detectable only over long time periods. However, Parties, in their submissions, have related their national targets to both global targets and global goals differently. Therefore, by mapping how Parties relate targets to goals, it is possible to identify those targets seen as most relevant to each goal and summarise the progress made towards these targets specifically. If the targets mapped to a goal have significant barriers in implementation, then it is assumed that a lack of progress in the targets will correspond to a lack of progress in the goals mapped to that target. However, it is not possible to confidently state the specific level of progress towards the goals.

Yet, the logic of the Framework is that achievement of the 2030 mission, through achievement of the targets, will be necessary to achieve the 2050 vision and its goals. Therefore, by analysing current progress towards the targets, some information can be gleaned about progress towards the goals. Specifically, if the targets are not on-track then the goals likely are not on track either.

Once the Framework is at a more advanced stage, it should be possible to improve the assessment of collective progress towards the global goals.

[Table 3. The below text is proposed to be a figure which will be laid out.]

PROGRESS	CHALLENGE
AMBITION	
<p>1. Efforts by Parties are a tangible illustration of their commitment to the implementation of the Framework</p> <p>2. 160+ Parties have submitted national targets in response to the global targets; 120+ national reports submitted; 80+ national biodiversity strategies and action plans submitted; 180+ commitments from non-state actors.</p> <p>3. Commitments cover all goals and targets of the Framework.</p> <p>4. The national collective ambitions for achieving global Targets 4, 8 and 10, followed by Targets 2, 3, 5 and 9 are mostly closely aligned with those set out in the Framework.</p>	<p>5. National targets collectively do not match the full ambition or scope of the global Framework.</p> <p>6. Collective ambition is particularly low for Targets 14, 16, 19 and 22.</p> <p>7. The elements of the targets were unevenly addressed: those related to biodiversity conservation and sustainability were addressed more than those on direct and indirect drivers, socioeconomic issues, participation, equitable governance, land and resource rights, mainstreaming, means of implementation, ecological connectivity or integrity.</p> <p>8. Greater focus on terrestrial systems than marine, coastal and inland water ecosystems.</p>
IMPLEMENTATION	
<p>9. Action is taking place across all targets.</p> <p>10. National targets related to global Targets 1, 2, 3, 8, 13, 20, 21 and 22 are most commonly self-assessed as being on track.</p> <p>11. While none of the global targets had a completely positive picture based on the indicators, progress or stable trends could be seen in some cases, particularly for Targets 5, 6, 16, 20 and 21.</p> <p>12. Implementation support initiatives are increasing, and the national reports include many successful implementation examples that could be scaled up.</p> <p>13. Many networks and partnerships are supporting on-the-ground action.</p>	<p>14. Progress in implementation has been uneven across the targets and across Parties.</p> <p>15. Parties were most negative in their self-assessment of progress towards their national targets associated with Targets 6, 12, 15, 16, 18 and 19 of the Framework.</p> <p>16. On average more than half of Parties have reported that progress is being made towards their national targets but not at a rate that will allow them to be reached by 2030.</p> <p>17. Overall, global trends in the indicators across the Framework are showing more negative trends than positive.</p> <p>18. Across the targets, there were gaps in implementation for inland waters and coastal and marine environments.</p> <p>19. Results are not yet clearly visible due to data gaps and the time lags between biodiversity action and improvement.</p>
MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION	
<p>20. Parties reported mobilising a cumulative 17.7 billion USD from international public sources, 135.9 billion USD from domestic sources and 32.8 billion USD from private finance sources for a cumulative total of 186.4 billion USD over 4 years (2020-2023). Public domestic and international finance have seen increasing trends.</p>	<p>26. Biodiversity finance remains far below what is needed, with the majority of Parties identifying lack of financial resources as a barrier to effective implementation. Total official development assistance from all reporting Parties is well short of the USD 20 billion annual target set for 2025.</p>

<p>21. More than half of Parties have national targets addressing the scaling up of positive incentives to some extent.</p> <p>22. Parties that reported on binary indicator 20.b noted progress in establishing measures to address capacity-building and development needs.</p> <p>23. Knowledge-sharing and cooperation are increasing through increasing South-South and triangular partnerships, with several Parties report national- or regional-level examples of cooperation.</p> <p>24. Technology development and transfer have expanded with Parties reporting on the use of remote sensing technologies, geographic information system tools, drones and citizen science platforms.</p> <p>25.</p>	<p>27. Private finance remains particularly underdeveloped and only a few Parties have used indicator D3 to report on this issue.</p> <p>28. The lack of information including the absence of disaggregated data makes it difficult to assess means of implementation for indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, and subnational governments.</p> <p>29. Most Parties have not addressed subsidies nor provided quantitative information related to Target 18 of the Framework.</p> <p>30. Most Parties have not addressed the elements on capacity building and development set out in Target 20 of the Framework in their national targets.</p> <p>31. Many Parties noted limited technical and institutional capacity, and difficulties in accessing, deploying and leveraging technology</p>
ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE AND POLICY COHERENCE	
<p>32. Some Parties have provided examples of how the Rio conventions and other multilateral environmental agreements have been reflected in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans.</p> <p>33. Numerous multilateral environmental agreements and other initiatives are contributing to the implementation of the Framework.</p> <p>34. Some Parties have provided examples of how integrated planning across sectors can be achieved (including biodiversity, climate, food, water, health, land-use and development).</p> <p>35. There has been progress in engaging subnational and local authorities. For example, 43 per cent of Parties indicated that they engaged subnational governments, cities and other local authorities in their national biodiversity strategy and action plan.</p> <p>36. 72 per cent of Parties, in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, identified ministries other than the ministry of environment as being involved in the development and implementation of their national biodiversity strategy and action plan. Ministries of agriculture, fisheries and finance were most often identified.</p>	<p>37. In general, biodiversity planning remains disconnected from broader policy agendas.</p> <p>38. Most Parties have not addressed the element of Target 14 related to the integration of biodiversity and its multiple values within and across all levels of government in their national targets.</p> <p>39. Overall, integration across climate, food, water, health, land-use and development remain limited.</p> <p>40. Many Parties noted the need to strengthen their enabling environment for effective action.</p> <p>41. Parties noted gaps in legislation and enforcement of legislation as a challenge.</p>
WHOLE-OF-SOCIETY	
<p>42. Many Parties have made efforts to improve the engagement of all actors through their national biodiversity strategy and action plan processes, with wider participation across Government and society.</p>	<p>46. There are major gaps related to many of the targets of the Framework and the elements of the Framework related to whole-of-society approaches, including those in Targets 22 and 23 of the Framework, the traditional knowledge aspect of Target 21, and the governance aspect of Target 3.</p>

<p>43. There are many specific initiatives reported by Parties which demonstrate the contributions and participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, civil society and other stakeholders.</p> <p>44. There are an increasing number of businesses engaged and disclosing information as called for in Target 15 of the Framework.</p> <p>45. The most commitments from actors other than national Government based on both the national reports and the commitment portal relate to Targets 2, 3 and 14 of the Framework and several commitments contribute to multiple targets.</p>	<p>47. Less than a third of Parties have included information on the involvement of actors other than national governments in their national targets which makes it difficult to assess how actors are engaged in planning or implementation.</p> <p>48. In the national reports, information on the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, civil society, the private sector and other actors varies significantly from target to target and across countries.</p> <p>49. It is not clear to what extent information is flowing between different actors and national Governments.</p>
<p>DATA AND INFORMATION GAPS PERSIST</p>	
<p>50. Many Parties have elaborated specific efforts they have made to improve national monitoring systems. Others have committed to collecting the data needed to report on headline indicators in their eighth national reports. The monitoring framework for the Framework has provided both the blueprint and the impetus for supporting the development of national monitoring plans.</p> <p>51. All headline indicators were used, with indicator 3.1 on protected area coverage having the highest use (78 per cent of reporting parties). The headline indicator with the lowest use was headline indicator 22.1 (7 per cent of reporting Parties). 90 per cent of reporting Parties reported on at least one headline indicator.</p> <p>52. There is relatively high use of national indicators for national targets related to Targets 3, 4, 10 and 19 of the Framework. However, most of the reporting on Target 19 is related to official development assistance.</p> <p>53. Some Parties have highlighted the contributions from traditional knowledge and citizen science as well as from national research institutes and international organizations.</p>	<p>54. Monitoring systems remain under-resourced; there has been inconsistent use of headline and component, complementary and national indicators and there are challenges in terms of technical capacity and fragmented national data systems.</p> <p>55. National targets related to Targets 7, 9, 13, 15, 18 and 22 of the Framework have the biggest gaps in the use of quantitative data.</p> <p>56. There is limited disaggregated data, including by gender, age or by ecosystem type.</p> <p>57. Inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems have large data gaps, for example for national targets related to Targets 1, 2 and 12 of the Framework largely focus on terrestrial ecosystems.</p> <p>58. Across the Framework there are gaps in science and knowledge management.</p>

1 III.B Moving forward: challenges and opportunities

2 Addressing the gaps in collective progress will require addressing the underlying
3 reasons for the gaps, including those related to ambition, implementation action,
4 means of implementation, environmental governance and policy coherence, whole-of-
5 society engagement, and data and knowledge.

6 This section of the report provides a series key messages which relate to the overarching
7 message noted above. The key messages address two clusters of issues:

- 8 • Addressing gaps in collective progress - These messages relate to the collective
9 progress that has been made in implementing the framework to date, challenges
10 for implementation and opportunities to address these messages synthesise
11 information from across the report
- 12 • Improving planning, monitoring, review and reporting mechanisms. These
13 messages build upon the information in the introduction to the report and are
14 largely focused on the planning, monitoring, reporting and review mechanisms
15 under the Convention and how these could be further strengthened.

16 A. Addressing gaps in collective progress

17 **Key message A.1: Although most Parties have set national targets, setting out their**
18 **commitment to the Framework, these collectively fall short of the ambition set out**
19 **in the Framework. Stronger political will and commitment are urgently needed to**
20 **raise the collective whole-of-society and whole-of-government commitment to**
21 **achieving the Framework, particularly to address gaps related to specific targets,**
22 **cross-cutting issues and biomes.**

23 163 Parties have submitted over 3,600 national targets, with each Party aligning on
24 average with 22 of the 23 global targets. Over 80 Parties have submitted updated
25 NBSAPs, more than 123 have submitted national reports, and 180 commitments have
26 been submitted by non-state actors. The speed and scale of these submissions are
27 unprecedented in the history of the Convention, and the new mechanism for
28 non-governmental commitments has already attracted broad engagement.

29 Each Party has submitted an average of 23 national targets, although the number ranges
30 from one to 104. On average, each Party has set national targets that address 22 of
31 the 23 targets of the Framework, although the number ranges from one to 23. National
32 targets addressing all targets of the Framework have been set by 120 Parties, and 160
33 Parties have set national targets addressing at least three-quarters of the targets of the
34 Framework. For any given target of the Framework, on average 63 per cent of Parties
35 report that at least one of their national targets is highly aligned with it, and the
36 proportion ranges from 48 per cent to 72 per cent.

37 The collective ambition expressed through national targets aligns more closely with
38 global targets 4, 8, 10 and 13, and to a lesser extent targets 2, 3, 5 and 9. However
39 national targets generally address only a limited subset of each global target's
40 elements, and few Parties cover half of the elements for any given target. As a result,
41 important gaps exist between the collective ambition reflected in national targets and
42 the level of action required to meet the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity
43 Framework. This is especially true for targets 14, 16, 19 and 22 of the Framework.
44 Across all targets, marine, coastal and freshwater ecosystems are under-represented
45 compared with terrestrial ecosystems. Parties also tend to focus more on biodiversity
46 conservation and sustainable use than on addressing drivers of biodiversity loss or
47 socioeconomic dimensions such as participation, equitable governance,
48 mainstreaming and means of implementation. These gaps jeopardize achievement of
49 the 2030 Mission, on which the 2050 Goals and Vision depend.

50 *Possible opportunities for moving forward:*

- 51 • While undertaking full revisions of national biodiversity strategies and action
52 plans is time and resource intensive, Parties could identify opportunities to
53 strengthen their commitments towards the Framework and the ambition of their
54 action plans and national targets.
- 55 • Successful examples of initiatives, coalitions and partnerships aimed at
56 advocacy and increasing the political will and ambition for the implementation of
57 the Framework at national level could be further scaled-up and replicated.
- 58 • Building communications and advocacy efforts for specific topics, enhancing
59 strategic partnerships for specific targets, building awareness within other
60 processes through improved cooperation and synergies.

61 **Key message A.2: There have been many successes and lessons learned in**
62 **implementation, but progress is inadequate and uneven across the Framework.**
63 **Accelerated, strategic and prioritized action tailored to national circumstances is**
64 **urgently needed, particularly on issues related to addressing the underlying drivers**
65 **of biodiversity loss and transforming the systems that impact nature.**

66 All Parties are taking actions to advance their national targets, but progress is uneven.
67 National targets aligned with Targets 1, 2, 3, 8, 13, 20, 21 and 22 are most often reported
68 as on track or achieved. These targets generally relate to long-standing areas of work
69 under the Convention or to enabling conditions for action. However, for any given global
70 target, more than half of Parties report that the progress being made towards their
71 national targets at a rate that will not allow them to be met by 2030, that no significant
72 change has occurred, or that progress is unknown. Similarly, although many Parties
73 note positive trends for some indicators, overall trends remain more negative than
74 positive.

75 Despite important advances, current efforts are insufficient to meet the 2030 Targets.
76 The global community has extensive experience in conservation, sustainable use, and
77 access and benefit-sharing that could be more effectively mobilized. Strengthening
78 peer-to-peer learning, scientific and technical cooperation, and matchmaking
79 processes could help scale up implementation. Existing mechanisms under the
80 Convention, such as regional and subregional technical and scientific support centres,
81 have already demonstrated success and could be further reinforced. Ultimately there is
82 no single pathway to implementing the Framework. Effective prioritization is essential
83 and must reflect the interconnected nature of the targets, mission and goals of the
84 Framework.

85 *Possible opportunities for moving forward:*

- 86 • Implementation could be enhanced by improving peer-to-peer learning
87 and exchanges, including exchanges with different rights holders and
88 stakeholders. Regional and sub-regional peer-to-peer learning and
89 exchange, for example through regional and sub-regional technical and
90 scientific cooperation centres, could provide additional benefits, as
91 countries often face similar contexts and challenges. Such an approach
92 would also foster the development of sustainable and functional
93 networks of expertise, collaboration, and peer learning.
- 94 • Identifying and prioritizing actions with the greatest potential to
95 accelerate progress, including by assessing the financial requirements,
96 capacity-building and development needs and other resource
97 requirements, could improve the effectiveness and delivery of
98 implementation efforts.
- 99 • Investing in the development of biodiversity finance plans, capacity
100 building plans and monitoring plans for national biodiversity strategies
101 and action plans and national targets could foster efficient
102 implementation.

103 **Key message A.3: The provisioning of all types of means of implementation has**
104 **increased, including resource mobilization, capacity-building and development,**
105 **access to and transfer of technology, scientific and technical cooperation.**
106 **However, the availability of means of implementation has not increased at pace**
107 **with the needs. A significant scaling-up in means of implementation is needed.**

108 Across all means of implementation Parties face challenges related to their scale,
109 timeliness, availability and structural alignment. Reporting by Parties consistently
110 shows large gaps between estimated needs and the means of information available.

111 Financial resources for biodiversity (Target 19) have increased, and many Parties have
112 begun biodiversity finance planning. BIOFIN, now active in more than 130 countries,

113 has been widely cited as helpful in national biodiversity finance planning. Although
114 biodiversity finance is increasing across public domestic and international sources, it
115 remains far below what is needed, a gap especially acute for least developed countries
116 and small island developing States. Private sector finance is particularly
117 underdeveloped, and indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and
118 subnational governments often lack the resources needed to contribute effectively to
119 implementation. Even when means of implementation exist, they do not consistently
120 reach the right actors at the right time.

121 Instruments such as payments for ecosystem services, green bonds and biodiversity
122 credits show promise but are unevenly used and their use is often dependent on
123 technical and institutional capacity. Further strengthening regulatory frameworks,
124 taxonomies and disclosure systems could help mobilize private finance. Efforts to align
125 biodiversity and climate finance are emerging but still at an early stage. While the
126 importance of collective actions and the inclusion of indigenous peoples and local
127 communities, women and youth are increasingly recognized, access to finance for
128 these groups remains limited.

129 Monitoring and biodiversity information remain fragmented across ministries and
130 jurisdictions, affecting not only targets 17, 20 and 21 of the Framework but also the
131 monitoring and implementation of many other targets. Without effective data systems,
132 countries struggle to prioritize limited resources or track progress.

133 In some places reforming harmful incentives could free resources for biodiversity
134 action. However, progress on harmful incentives (Target 18) remains largely at the
135 identification and mapping stage, with little information on quantified reductions,
136 reforms or phase-outs.

137 Human resource capacity is a cross-cutting barrier across all means of
138 implementation. Limited technical and institutional capacity, challenges in accessing
139 and deploying technology, and the absence of national biodiversity information systems
140 and data portals are frequently reported. These structural issues create a cycle in which
141 financing gaps limit institutional development, which in turn limits access to available
142 finance. Addressing these issues in isolation is unlikely to unlock implementation at
143 scale. Closing the means-of-implementation gap will require both scaling up resources
144 and addressing the structural barriers that make them difficult to access, predict and
145 use effectively.

146 *Possible opportunities for moving forward:*

- 147 • Investing in building enabling environments for financial instruments and
148 regulatory frameworks, such as green bonds, blue bonds, biodiversity credits,
149 payments for ecosystem services, taxonomies and disclosure frameworks, could

- 150 provide an opportunity to support the mobilization of financial resources for
151 biodiversity.
- 152 • Leveraging a whole-of-society approach to implementation by improving how
153 different actors, including indigenous peoples and local communities, access
154 finance. The disaggregation of data on financial flows to account for these
155 groups would make such flows visible, traceable and improvable over time.
 - 156 • Increased efforts to identify and then eliminate, phase out or reform incentives,
157 including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, and to scale up positive incentives
158 for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in a proportionate, just,
159 fair, effective and equitable way, are needed.
 - 160 • Prioritizing areas where capacity-building and development, technology transfer
161 and scientific and technical cooperation could have the greatest benefit. This
162 includes enhancing capacity around resource mobilization and monitoring. Such
163 efforts would allow for the identification of options for upscaling capacity-
164 building and development, technology transfer and scientific and technical
165 cooperation, including through improved regional and sub-regional
166 mechanisms. The technical and scientific cooperation centers could play a
167 particularly important role in this respect.
 - 168 • Building on existing work under the Convention, including on resource
169 mobilization, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific
170 cooperation, could provide strategic entry points for ensuring that the means of
171 implementation required for implementing the Framework are available.

172 **Key message A.4: Improving environmental governance, the mainstreaming of**
173 **biodiversity, and policy coherence across Governments, multilateral**
174 **environmental agreements and sectors is needed to achieve the Framework. A**
175 **strong enabling environment and policy coherence could create co-benefits in**
176 **terms of policies and financing for integrated implementation, avoiding trade-offs,**
177 **maximizing synergies, and accelerating progress.**

178 The purpose of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is to catalyze,
179 enable and galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments, and
180 subnational and local authorities, with the involvement of all of society, to halt and
181 reverse biodiversity loss, to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its Vision, Mission,
182 Goals and Targets. The information provide by Parties provides numerous examples of
183 where different government ministries, agencies and local authorities have come
184 together to better manage biodiversity. For example, many Parties have noted that
185 different government ministries have been involved in both the development and
186 implementation of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans in some way,
187 with the most commonly identified ministries being ministries of agriculture, fisheries
188 and finance. Similarly, many Parties have reported that they are actively working with
189 relevant subnational and local authorities to support the implementation of the

190 Framework. However, overall, fragmented national decision and planning processes,
191 coordination challenges both within governments and across society, the absence or
192 appropriateness of legal frameworks for required for action, have been identified as
193 obstacles.

194 An additional purpose of the Framework is to promote coherence, complementarity and
195 cooperation between the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, other
196 biodiversity related conventions, and other relevant multilateral agreements and
197 international institutions and to creates opportunities for cooperation and partnerships
198 among diverse actors to enhance implementation. Numerous multilateral
199 environmental agreements, United Nations organizations and other international
200 organizations have recognized the importance of the Framework and its relevance to
201 their work. Further many Parties refer to the other Rio Conventions, multilateral
202 environmental agreements and other international processes and initiatives in their
203 NBSAPs or national reports. However very few Parties described systems for integrated
204 planning, reporting or implementation amongst these different processes.

205 With competing demands on the environment and means of implementation for action,
206 effective governance, policy coherence and integrated planning it will be challenging to
207 implement the Framework. Coherent and integrated decision making is essential to in
208 avoiding unnecessary trade-offs or to address them when they are unavoidable.

209 *Possible opportunities for moving forward:*

- 210 • Strengthening implementation through better legislative frameworks, stronger
211 coordination mechanisms and improved collaboration across sectors and levels
212 of government is imperative for ensuring effective planning and implementation.
- 213 • Improving integrated planning, monitoring and implementation across processes
214 including the Rio conventions and other multilateral environmental agreements,
215 through improved mainstreaming could improve efficiency, reduce duplication
216 and potentially contradictory action and improve domestic resource allocation.
- 217 • Investing in spatial planning, as elaborated in Target 1 of the Framework, and
218 assessing the value of biodiversity and its multiple values, as elaborated in Target
219 14 of the Framework, could provide a foundation for building policy coherence
220 and mainstreaming.

221 **Key message A.5: Governments cannot implement the Framework alone. While the**
222 **Framework has helped mobilize support from actors other than national**
223 **governments, it is essential to continue to strengthen a whole-of-society approach**
224 **and build on the recognition, coordination, and integration of efforts by indigenous**
225 **peoples and local communities, civil society, the private sector, women, youth, and**
226 **other stakeholders for effective implementation and monitoring**

227 The Framework was adopted as a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach
228 for action, recognizing that Parties cannot achieve its goals alone. Its success depends
229 on coordinated action and collaboration across all sectors of society. While many
230 national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national targets and national reports
231 acknowledge the role of different actors, and 180 commitments have been submitted
232 by actors other than national governments, these efforts remain limited in scale and
233 visibility.

234 Only about one third of national targets include any information on the role of actors
235 other than national governments, and most national reports do not capture progress
236 made by these actors. The number of commitments submitted through the portal for
237 actors other than national governments is growing but still represents only a small
238 fraction of the actions underway. Current systems make it difficult to identify
239 commitments, track specific actions or assess their impact. This lack of visibility
240 impedes coherent action and limits the ability of Parties and other actors, including
241 indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, the private sector,
242 academia, civil society organizations and subnational governments, to work together
243 effectively.

244 Indigenous peoples and local communities, the private sector, academia and civil
245 society are the groups most referenced in national biodiversity strategies and action
246 plans as contributors or consultees. However, the actual contributions of these groups
247 remain underrecognized. As a result, the important role these actors play in
248 implementation is underestimated, and opportunities for collaboration are missed.

249 Strengthening the engagement of actors beyond national governments has the potential
250 to drive more coherent and coordinated action and to help address key implementation
251 challenges. There is no single approach to achieving this, but effective implementation
252 requires that the contributions of actors other than national governments be fully
253 recognized, supported and integrated into national and international processes. Their
254 efforts are essential to a genuine whole-of-society approach, and better accounting for
255 their roles would strengthen collective action and accelerate progress toward shared
256 biodiversity goals.

257 Improving mechanisms to identify, record and systematically track commitments from
258 non-governmental actors would enhance transparency, highlight successes and
259 improve the completeness and accuracy of national and global reporting. Building on
260 existing mechanisms, such as the Action Agenda and the current portal for
261 commitments from actors other than national governments, provides a practical
262 foundation for expanding this work and ensuring that the full breadth of societal action
263 is captured and mobilized.

264 *Possible opportunities for moving forward:*

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- Greater involvement of all national actors in developing, implementing, and monitoring national biodiversity strategies and action plans can lead to more coherent and effective action, helping close current gaps in progress. Indigenous peoples and local communities should be recognized not only as participants in consultation processes, but also as partners in implementation, monitoring and reporting, including through their collective actions, traditional knowledge and governance systems.
 - A coordinated effort to not only engage and support actors, but also to track their commitments and progress towards them would provide multiple benefits. It would allow for these efforts to be better considered in future national reports and reviews of implementation, improved transparency and allow for innovative approaches and actions to be identified. This could build upon the experiences under the previous Action Agenda of the Convention and the commitments in the current portal for actors other than national Governments.

279 **Key message A.6: Improving national biodiversity monitoring and knowledge**
280 **management systems, including traditional knowledge, would support effective**
281 **implementation of the Framework. Support is also needed to further operationalize**
282 **the monitoring framework and support Parties in applying it. This will require**
283 **increased investment in monitoring, data, knowledge and knowledge management**
284 **systems.**

285 While national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national target submissions and
286 national reports provide a strong basis for the global review of collective progress in the
287 implementation of the Framework, important information gaps persist. Limited data
288 and insufficient support for national monitoring systems limit Parties' ability to track
289 implementation, which in turn hinders the Convention's ability to assess progress
290 toward its objectives.

291 Most Parties report progress toward target 21 of the Framework on ensuring access to
292 the best available data, information and knowledge. However significant challenges
293 remain. Many Parties have quantitative data for monitoring national targets related to
294 targets 1, 2, 3, 4 and 10 of the Framework but substantial data gaps persist across the
295 rest of the Framework. Although national monitoring capacity is growing and
296 information is increasingly mobilized from government agencies, scientific institutions,
297 indigenous peoples and local communities, and international organizations, major
298 obstacles remain. These include the development of national monitoring and
299 knowledge-management systems, the integration of community-based information and
300 traditional knowledge, fragmented datasets, and weak data governance.

301 The monitoring framework has helped Parties strengthen national monitoring plans,
302 expand datasets and knowledge systems, and increase the use of indicators in
303 reporting. The volume of data submitted in national reports reflects growing capacity

304 and broader information mobilization. Many Parties provide comprehensive data for
305 targets related to protected areas, sustainable use, species management and
306 ecosystem restoration, and demonstrate strong scientific rigour in applying indicator
307 methodologies. Parties unable to submit headline indicators in their seventh national
308 reports often described progress in developing underlying datasets or indicated that
309 they would use them in their eighth national reports.

310 The status of monitoring systems and indicator use remains uneven. Many Parties
311 report that monitoring systems are under-resourced and misaligned with the
312 Framework's reporting needs. Fragmented data collection, limited technical capacity
313 and gaps in coverage, particularly for marine and freshwater ecosystems and genetic
314 diversity, are widespread. These gaps are reflected in low reporting rates for headline
315 indicators related to traditional knowledge, for example headline indicators 9.2 and
316 22.1. Ecosystem-level information, such as national ecosystem maps, ecosystem
317 accounts and red list assessments also tend to be less used. As a result, many Parties
318 cannot use headline indicators or can only provide partial information. The use of
319 disaggregated data, for example by ecosystem type, gender, or for indigenous peoples
320 and local communities, also remains limited. Generally, the challenges faced by Parties
321 in using headline indicators reduced the comparability of indicator information and
322 constrained the preparation of the global assessments.

323 While data from United Nations organisations and other international organizations is
324 generally welcomed it is used inconsistently in the national reports. The five headline
325 indicators which had data was available through the online reporting tool were those for
326 which data from a global organisation were most frequently used.

327 Improved integration of reporting streams would also reduce the burden of multiple
328 reporting requirements that rely on similar data. Focusing on strategic needs, such as
329 developing comprehensive ecosystem maps, which underpin many headline indicators,
330 and completing biodiversity finance gap assessments through BIOFIN, could
331 significantly improve information availability. At the global level, strengthening
332 methodological guidance for headline indicators, particularly those with lower
333 methodological readiness, will be essential for improving future rounds of national
334 reporting and ensuring that future global reviews are grounded in robust, comparable
335 and comprehensive data.

336 *Possible opportunities for moving forward:*

- 337 • Investing in data, monitoring, and knowledge systems will be fundamental to
338 ensure effective national implementation, reporting and decision making at
339 national, sub-national and global levels. In particular, many Parties report a
340 need for consistent and comprehensive information on ecosystems.

- 341 • Regional and sub-regional collaboration, for example through the technical and
342 scientific cooperation centers, could provide an opportunity for leveraging
343 expertise across regions and building capacity around data, monitoring and
344 information exchange.
- 345 • Building national capacity around science and strengthening national science-
346 policy interfaces is necessary to identify actions which are tailored to national
347 contexts and priorities and to evaluate the impacts of those actions.

348 B. Improving planning, monitoring, review and reporting mechanisms

349 **Key message B.1: The planning, monitoring, reporting and review mechanisms,**
350 **including the monitoring framework of the Framework, established by the**
351 **Conference of the Parties in its decisions 15/6, 15/5, 16/31 and 16/32 are working**
352 **as intended. However, refinements are needed to strengthen consistency,**
353 **completeness and usability.**

354 The successful implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity
355 Framework requires responsibility and transparency, supported by effective
356 mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review. Experiences to date
357 suggest that the planning, monitoring, reporting and review architecture adopted at the
358 fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties for this purpose are functioning as
359 intended.

360 The submission of national targets and national reports following a standardized
361 approach provides a structured mechanism for Parties to demonstrate both their
362 contributions to the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and their
363 progress in implementing those commitments. The NBSAPs function as national policy
364 documents tailored to domestic contexts, aligned with national policy cycles, and
365 designed for national audiences. The global adoption of the monitoring framework has
366 also signaled a shared commitment to improving biodiversity monitoring, prompting
367 many Parties to elevate national monitoring as a policy priority. The adoption of a
368 submission process for commitments from actors other than national governments has
369 created a pathway for non state actors to showcase their commitments at the global
370 level.

371 The templates for the national reports and national targets provide a means of
372 collecting structured information on the national targets Parties have established and
373 the actions they are taking to reach these. They capture detailed descriptions, indicator
374 data, and information on stakeholder engagement. However, the current reporting
375 templates do not consistently capture information related to Section C of the
376 Framework, and both the templates and indicator metadata require further refinement
377 to strengthen consistency and comprehensiveness in national reporting.

378 More than 80 per cent of Parties have submitted national targets, 65 per cent
379 have submitted national reports, and nearly half have submitted updated NBSAPs. This
380 provides a substantial evidence base for this report and proof of the functioning of the
381 planning, monitoring, reporting and review process. However, several limitations in the
382 information available remain.

383 First, reporting is inconsistent across regions: Africa, the Western Europe and others
384 group and, Latin America, and much of Asia have high submission rates, while Eastern
385 Europe, the Caribbean, and Pacific Island States have much lower levels of reporting.

386 Second, many submissions lack detailed elaboration in the text-based sections of the
387 national targets and national reports. While some Parties provided comprehensive and
388 highly detailed information, others have submitted very limited information. In
389 particular, information related to means of implementation, such as the availability of
390 resources, capacity needs, and enabling conditions, is often missing. Similarly,
391 information on the role of non-state actors is also often missing or very general.

392 Third, the use of indicators varies widely, and significant monitoring gaps exist. Data
393 submissions for headline indicators are highly uneven. Although all headline indicators
394 were used by at least three Parties, their use varies extensively: only one headline
395 indicator has data from most Parties, while many others have data from only a handful
396 of Parties. Additionally, methods used and data reported under the
397 headline indicators vary greatly for some indicators, limiting aggregation and the ability
398 to assess collective progress. These gaps are partly due to several indicators in the
399 monitoring framework still requiring further methodological development to enable
400 use.

401 Finally, to date there has been a relatively low level of submissions of commitments by
402 actors other than national Governments, partly explained by the launch of the portal in
403 early 2026, shortly before the drafting of this report. As the submission of commitments
404 from actors other than national government is a new approach under the Convention,
405 issues have arisen which have affected both the number and quality of submissions.
406 Further guidance and continued effort will be needed to strengthen the platform and
407 improve the consistency and usability of the information provided. In addition, at
408 present, the platform only collects information on commitments and does not include a
409 mechanism for actors to report on progress toward those commitments. A
410 reporting component will be essential for this information to contribute meaningfully to
411 assessments of implementation and collective progress.

412 *Possible opportunities for moving forward:*

- 413 • A review of the experiences in developing the seventh national reports and in
414 conducting the first global review could help inform the finalization of the
415 template for the eighth national reports, the procedures for the second global

416 review by the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth meeting, and the
417 development of tools and guidance supporting the next round of reporting,
418 noting that there is a need for consistency between the seventh and eighth
419 national reports and the first and second global review, as well as a need to
420 reduce any additional reporting burden.

- 421 • There could be an opportunity to strengthen the reporting from actors other than
422 national Governments to include reporting on progress and to better analyze the
423 information on the actions and impacts of these actors.
- 424 • For the first time, in their seventh national reporting exercise, Parties were
425 requested to report on indicators based on an agreed monitoring framework.
426 Further methodological work and guidance is needed to improve the use of
427 indicators in the eighth national reports. In particular, there are methodological
428 gaps in how traditional knowledge and community-based information can be
429 used, and some indicators in the monitoring framework do not currently have
430 operational methodologies.

431 **Key message B.2: Integrating information on collective progress in implementation**
432 **based on Party-reported information and scientific information, traditional**
433 **knowledge and other knowledge systems, can result in better informed policy- and**
434 **decision-making. This is particularly relevant in the context of developing and**
435 **determining what actions are required in the post-2030 period.**

436 Strengthening the science–policy interface is essential for the effective implementation
437 and review of the Framework. Clearer modalities are needed to connect the global
438 review with scientific assessments, particularly the work of the Intergovernmental
439 Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, and with relevant
440 literature. This is especially important for the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth
441 meeting, which will undertake the final global review of the Framework shortly after the
442 release of the second global assessment of the Platform. Ensuring that these processes
443 are aligned will be critical for informing the work of the Convention in the post-2030
444 period.

445 Achieving the objectives of the Framework requires close integration of information
446 provided by Parties through national reporting with strengthened global scientific inputs
447 and coordinated biodiversity research. The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform
448 on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and other organizations play a central role in
449 generating global and regional assessments that can reinforce the scientific foundation
450 of the Convention. However, gaps remain in how this information is incorporated into
451 the global review process

452 Ultimately greater coordination of global biodiversity research is needed to translate
453 identified information gaps into a coherent and targeted research agenda. Current
454 efforts are constrained by fragmented and uneven research, gaps in scientific capacity

455 and data availability, and limited funding. Unlike the climate change domain, which
456 benefits from the World Climate Research Programme, biodiversity lacks a comparable
457 global coordination mechanism.

458 Strengthening national systems to access and build on global data sources would be a
459 cost-effective way to improve the science–policy interface. Aligning the global
460 biodiversity research agenda, with the data needs of the Framework would enhance
461 access to methodologies and information required to track biodiversity change. For
462 example, the Methodological Assessment on Monitoring Biodiversity and Nature’s
463 Contributions to People being undertaken by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy
464 Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services could draw on lessons from the global
465 report to identify priority areas for improving monitoring ahead of the next global review.

466 *Possible opportunities for moving forward:*

- 467 • Strengthening the science-policy-interface at the global level to translate
468 science, including IPBES assessments, into tailored information which can be
469 used in the implementation of the Framework and in reviewing collective
470 implementation to improve the planning, monitoring, review and reporting
471 mechanisms.
- 472 • Improving the coordination of biodiversity research and investing in biodiversity
473 research which is aimed at filling the knowledge gaps which are highlighted in
474 the national reports, and summarized throughout the global report to strengthen
475 planning, monitoring, review and reporting

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