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Item 3 (a) of the provisional agenda*

**Planning, monitoring, reporting and review:
global review of collective progress in the
implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global
Biodiversity Framework****Subsidiary Body on Implementation
Seventh meeting**

Nairobi, 4–12 August 2026

Item 3 of the provisional agenda**

**Planning, monitoring, reporting and review:
global review of collective progress in the
implementation of the Kunming-Montreal
Global Biodiversity Framework****Summary, conclusions and key messages of the global review of collective
progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global
Biodiversity Framework*******Note by the Secretariat**

1. The present document is presented jointly to the twenty-eighth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.
2. A summary of the conclusions and key messages of the global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework was included in annex I to document CBD/SBSTTA/28/2-CBD/SBI/7/2. Since the publication of that document, the global report has been revised following its peer review, in line with the process for drafting the global report and the timeline in annex IV of decision [16/32](#), as described in CBD/SBSTTA/28/2-CBD/SBI/7/2. That summary of the conclusions and key messages has been revised and is included in the annex to the present document. A summary of the comments received during the peer review and the ways in which they were addressed is available in document CBD/SBSTTA/28/INF/13. In addition, all comments received are available on the web page for notification No. [2026-047](#).

* [CBD/SBSTTA/28/1](#).** [CBD/SBI/7/1](#).

*** The present document is being issued without formal editing.

Annex

Summary, conclusions and key messages of the global report*

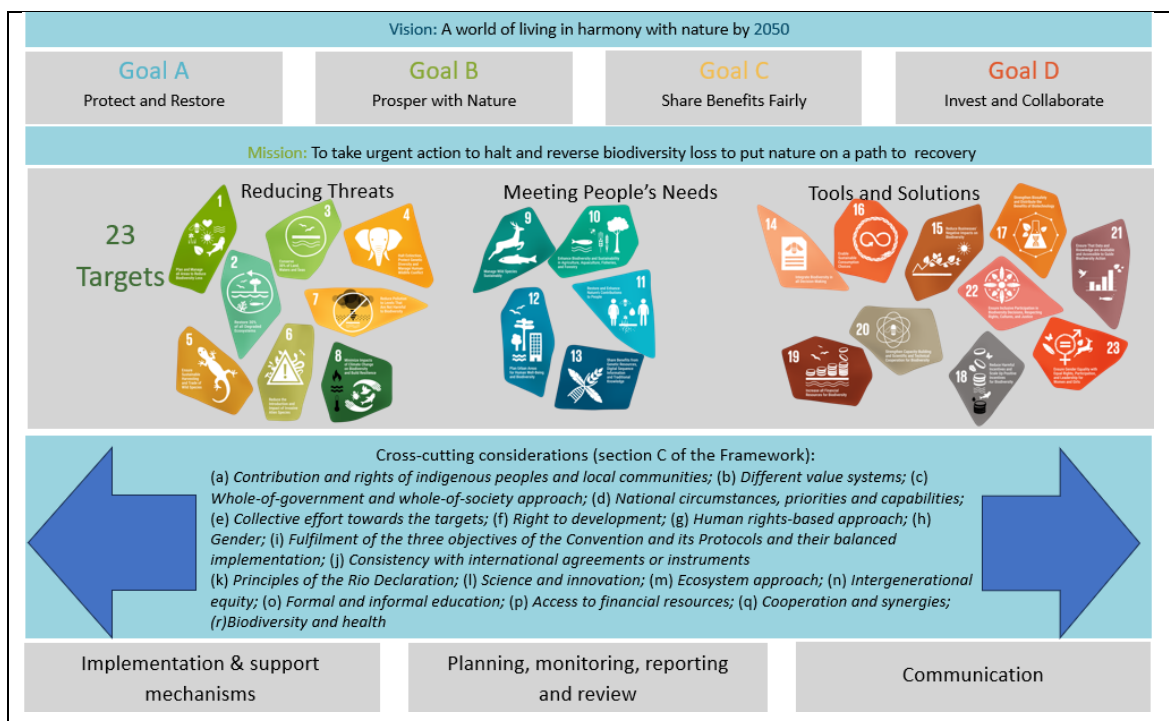
Concise summary

Purpose and basis: The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is a landmark international agreement, adopted by 196 Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in December 2022 as a roadmap towards the global vision of living in harmony with nature by 2050. It consists of the Vision and four accompanying goals for 2050, a 2030 Mission with 23 action-oriented targets, cross-cutting considerations for implementation, and sections describing how the Framework will be implemented.

This report assesses collective progress at the midpoint between the adoption of the Framework and 2030. The global report is based on national reports from 129 Parties (66 per cent of all Parties), each with at least some indicators; national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) from 89 Parties (45 per cent of all Parties) and 3,693 national targets from 162 Parties (82 per cent of all Parties). It also draws upon submissions from actors other than national governments, scientific information, traditional knowledge and other knowledge systems, submissions from the secretariats of biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, international organizations and processes, and relevant assessments and literature. In all, this provides a substantial evidence base for assessing progress in implementation of the Framework. The report cannot attribute all observed changes to actions taken since 2022, nor can it detect changes in biodiversity outcomes from recent implementation of the Framework or provide a definitive assessment of progress towards the 2050 goals; however, it provides a snapshot of steps taken in the last two to three years in implementation which can be directly related to the 2030 targets and mission of the Framework.

The report does not rank or compare individual Parties or regions and does not provide policy advice or recommendations. It identifies successes, gaps, challenges and lessons learned and presents potential opportunities for moving forward.

* The present annex is not part of the draft recommendations submitted for consideration by the subsidiary bodies. It is lifted from the revised draft global report and is reproduced as submitted.



Overarching message. The Framework has generated unprecedented global engagement, and has driven action, innovation, collaboration and learning experiences across all 23 targets. However, unless collective implementation accelerates rapidly, the 2030 targets and mission will not be achieved. While it is too early to detect change in biodiversity outcomes, the slow rate of current progress represents a long-term risk, as achieving the 2030 targets and mission are the foundation for putting the world on a pathway towards the 2050 goals and vision.

Since the adoption of the Framework in 2022, many Parties have committed to and adopted national targets, developed strategies and plans, and many continue their work on these instruments. Overall, Parties took substantial steps towards implementation. Additionally, many actors other than national governments, including indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, other multilateral environmental agreements, non-governmental organizations, research organizations, the business and finance community and representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, have made commitments and taken actions in support of the implementation of the Framework.

Parties and other actors have taken action to address all 23 targets; however, no target presents a fully positive picture. The available evidence indicates that there are gaps in the collective progress being made, and that there are barriers that are impeding progress (Figure 1). Without urgently addressing these gaps and barriers, it will not be possible to meet the 2030 targets and mission, in turn placing the achievement of the 2050 goals and vision in jeopardy.

Two distinct gaps in progress are evident. First, the collective scope and planned actions of the national targets set by Parties do not yet fully reflect the scope and level of ambition of the global targets of the Framework (Key Message 1); not all elements of the 23 targets are adequately addressed, while quantitative commitments are below those in the global targets. Second, implementation of actions to achieve the 2030 targets is not advancing sufficiently across the Framework. In particular, progress is uneven between the targets, with targets addressing drivers of

biodiversity loss particularly lagging behind; uneven across different ecosystems, with marine, coastal and inland water ecosystems showing consistent gaps in coverage, and weak on the cross-cutting issues and considerations for implementation of the Framework (these considerations are elaborated in Section C of the Framework).

In terms of barriers to progress, Parties have reported gaps in the scale and timely provision of the means of implementation for the Framework, including financial resources, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, access to and transfer of technology, and knowledge sharing. Parties have also often reported barriers related to policy coherence and coordination across sectors and levels of government; participation and engagement of rights holders and actors other than national governments, including sectors and actors that have significant biodiversity impacts; and data and knowledge gaps. These barriers can result in uneven capacities and cause specific technical and financial constraints for all Parties, but particularly for developing country Parties. It is likely these constraints are even more pressing for least developed countries and small island developing States, a smaller percentage of small island developing Parties submitted national reports in time to be included in the global report and thus their experiences are underrepresented in the analysis.

Figure 1 (0-SCORECARD): Scorecard of collective progress towards each target of the Framework. Each column, and associated percentage values, represent important measures of progress in implementation of the Framework. Column 1: coverage of the elements of the Framework target by Parties' national targets (percentage of Parties covering at least half of the target elements to some extent). Column 2: Parties' self-assessment of progress towards their national targets (percentage of national targets reported as "on-track" or "achieved"). Column 3: assessment of progress towards the Framework target based on all the relevant indicators (percentage based on the average score of all associated indicator types, detail available in Table 55). Column 4: data availability in national reports (percentage of Parties reporting some quantitative data on headline, component, complementary or national indicators). The three colours in columns 1 to 4 reflect where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved across all 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 score is based on a formula which gives a 50% weighting to the self-assessment of progress relative to coverage by national targets and a 50% weighting to the indicator-based assessment of progress. Results from this calculation are then split into four categories (0-0.25 red, 0.25-0.5 orange, 0.5-0.75 yellow, 0.75-1 green). Note that this is a relies on a more detailed scorecard which is included in section III of this report. Additionally, the rationale for the compilation of these scores is briefly explained in the methods are detailed in (CBD, 2026 CBD/SBSTTA/28/INF/9).

Target	1	2	3	4	Overall score
 Target 1	 47%	 49%	 50%	 44%	0.25
 Target 2	 56%	 46%	 50%	 39%	0.50
 Target 3	 48%	 50%	 25%	 65%	0.38
 Target 4	 70%	 36%	 0%	 68%	0.25
 Target 5	 60%	 42%	 83%	 33%	0.67
 Target 6	 54%	 32%	 67%	 27%	0.33
 Target 7	 55%	 36%	 50%	 30%	0.38
 Target 8	 62%	 43%	 50%	 18%	0.75
 Target 9	 61%	 36%	 33%	 25%	0.42
 Target 10	 60%	 42%	 50%	 57%	0.50
 Target 11	 63%	 37%	 50%	 32%	0.50
 Target 12	 51%	 32%	 50%	 21%	0.25
 Target 13	 59%	 44%	 25%	 24%	0.38
 Target 14	 43%	 38%	 50%	 12%	0.25
 Target 15	 40%	 31%	 50%	 27%	0.25
 Target 16	 37%	 29%	 75%	 19%	0.38
 Target 17	 50%	 42%	 25%	 8%	0.25
 Target 18	 43%	 26%	 33%	 37%	0.17
 Target 19	 41%	 33%	 25%	 68%	0.13
 Target 20	 42%	 46%	 75%	 18%	0.38
 Target 21	 54%	 44%	 75%	 24%	0.63
 Target 22	 38%	 44%	 50%	 15%	0.25
 Target 23	 43%	 42%	 25%	 13%	0.13

Conclusions

This report provides a review of collective commitment to and progress in the implementation of the Framework at the midpoint between its adoption in 2022 and the deadline to achieve its 2030 targets. It is important to note that by design Parties report on progress in implementation with reference to their national targets, and not on progress towards the global targets of the Framework. Parties do define their vision for the alignment between their national targets and the global targets. The analysis across the global report has used this alignment to summarize collective commitment and progress towards each of the global targets of the Framework, based on national targets and NBSAPs and progress reported by Parties towards their national targets many of which were established just during 2023–2026. Additionally, it takes account of the reporting of Parties on the common set of indicators as adopted in the monitoring framework, each of which is associated with the goals and targets of the Framework. In this way, the global report is able to provide a relative assessment of collective commitment and progress of Parties towards each global target of the Framework based on national reports and their data submitted by the time of the report preparation. The methodology for this approach is briefly explained in the methodology section of the report and the full methodology is available in a supplementary document (CBD, 2026 CBD/SBSTTA/28/INF/9).

III.A Synthesis of collective progress towards the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including the 2030 mission and the 2050 vision

Overarching message. The Framework has generated unprecedented global engagement and has driven action, innovation, collaboration and learning experiences across all 23 targets. However, unless collective implementation accelerates rapidly, the 2030 targets and mission will not be achieved. While it is too early to detect change in biodiversity outcomes, the slow rate of current progress represents a long-term risk, as achieving the 2030 targets and mission are the foundation for putting the world on a pathway towards the 2050 goals and vision.

Parties and other actors have taken action to address all 23 targets; however, no target presents a fully positive picture. The available evidence indicates that there are gaps in the collective progress and there are challenges and barriers which are impeding progress (figure X). Without urgently addressing these gaps and barriers, it will not be possible to meet the 2030 targets and mission, in turn placing achievement of the 2050 goals and vision in jeopardy (figure X).

Table 1 (0-SCORECARD): Scorecard of collective progress towards each target of the Framework. Each column, and associated percentage values, represent important measures of progress in implementation of the Framework. Column 1: coverage of the elements of the Framework target by Parties' national targets (percentage of Parties covering at least half of the target elements to some extent). Column 2: Parties' self-assessment of progress towards their national targets (percentage of national targets reported as "on-track" or "achieved"). Column 3: assessment of progress towards the Framework target based on all the relevant indicators (percentage based on the average score of all associated indicator types, detail available in Table 55). Column 4: data availability in national reports (percentage of Parties reporting some quantitative data on headline, component, complementary or national indicators). The three colours in columns 1 to 4 reflect where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved across all 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 score is based on a formula which gives a 50% weighting to the self-assessment of progress relative to coverage by national targets and a 50% weighting to the indicator-based assessment of progress. Results from this calculation are then split into four categories (0-0.25 red, 0.25-0.5 orange, 0.5-0.75 yellow, 0.75-1 green). Summary descriptions of progress rely on the findings of the target-by-target analysis of section IIB. Note that the rationale for the compilation of these scores is briefly explained in the methods are detailed in (CBD, 2026 CBD/SBSTTA/28/INF/9).

Target	1	2	3	4	Overall score	Summary description of progress
Target 1	 47%	 49%	 50%	 44%	0.25	Progress has been made in developing biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and management approaches, but major gaps remain in integrating biodiversity into broader planning processes and ensuring participatory implementation. National targets often do not fully address the global target's requirements for integrated planning and participation, and current levels of implementation remain far below those needed to achieve full coverage of biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans, minimizing loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, and integrated and participatory processes. Parties are experiencing challenges related to improving participation of stakeholders and rights holders, expanding implementation beyond protected areas and integration across sectors.
Target 2	 56%	 46%	 50%	 39%	0.50	Restoration efforts are expanding, but current commitments to restore areas, and implementation of those commitments, remain below the level required to restore 30 per cent of degraded ecosystems by 2030 with less progress in marine, coastal and freshwater areas than in terrestrial areas. National targets are generally well aligned with Target 2 although addressing the effectiveness of restoration efforts is often absent. Monitoring progress is constrained by inconsistent definitions and monitoring approaches for ecosystem degradation and restoration. Addressing challenges in both implementation and monitoring by increasing the reliable provision of resources for restoration efforts remains a major barrier.

Target 3	 48%	 50%	 25%	 65%	0.38	Parties continue to make progress in expanding and managing protected areas, especially for marine and coastal areas, but current ambition and implementation remain insufficient to fully achieve all aspects of the target. Parties continue to make progress in the designation of terrestrial and inland water areas and of marine and coastal areas, for effective conservation outcomes and management and are at an early stage in implementation and monitoring of other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), although methodological limitations affect the ability to precisely assess this progress. However, national targets are less well aligned with qualitative aspects of Target 3 and monitoring and reporting of some elements of the target remains low, including those relating to equitable governance of protected areas and OECMs, recognition of indigenous and local territories, and integration into wider landscapes and seascapes. Parties face significant challenges in implementation, particularly related to lack of finance and capacity. Available evidence indicates continuing pressures on threatened species and extinction risks, but the assessment of collective progress remains constrained by uneven national monitoring capacities, incomplete taxonomic coverage and limited data on genetic diversity. National targets generally address species conservation, but issues related to maintaining and restoring genetic diversity within and between populations of domesticated species, and on effectively managing human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflicts for coexistence are addressed to a lesser extent. Strengthening species recovery programmes, expanding monitoring systems and addressing the drivers of species decline have been identified as priorities.
Target 4	 70%	 36%	 0%	 68%	0.25	Progress is being made in strengthening legal and policy frameworks for the sustainable use and trade of wild species, but evidence remains insufficient to assess collective progress across all elements of the target. Reported advances are concentrated in regulated trade and sustainable harvesting practices, while major knowledge, monitoring and capacity gaps limit implementation and assessment of sustainable harvesting. National targets generally align to most aspects of the global target except for preventing pathogen spillover. Substantial knowledge, data and technical gaps hinder progress, and there remain legal, financial, administrative and capacity constraints on implementation.
Target 5	 60%	 42%	 83%	 33%	0.67	

Target 6	 54%	 32%	 67%	 27%	0.33	Parties are taking action on invasive alien species, but progress remains difficult to assess. Most Parties reported that they are not on track to achieve national targets associated with Target 6. 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 such as limited baseline data and low detection capacity 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. Effective actions include strong prevention-focused biosecurity measures which are not broadly in place across Parties due to differences in capacity and national circumstances.
Target 7	 55%	 36%	 50%	 30%	0.38	Advances in addressing pollution are uneven and major gaps in data availability hinder assessment of progress. Target 7 includes diverse sources of pollution, which Parties have addressed differently in setting national targets. Reported trends for national indicators are divergent. However, low reporting on headline indicators, incomplete or uneven monitoring systems, and limited comparability across indicators constrain aggregate assessment of pollution risks and progress. Most (60 per cent) Parties acknowledge that they are not currently on track to meet national targets associated with Target 7. A major challenge in advancing Target 7 is effectively and fairly considering and managing impacts on food security and livelihoods.
Target 8	 62%	 43%	 50%	 18%	0.75	Actions to strengthen climate resilience and adaptation are progressing, but implementation remains constrained by data gaps, limited means of implementation and the need for stronger coherence between biodiversity, climate and disaster risk reduction planning. There is generally a good alignment between national targets and Target 8, across all elements apart from efforts to minimize impacts of ocean acidification. Half the indicators submitted by Parties show positive trends, suggesting that actions implemented are generally effective. However, Parties acknowledge, in their self-assessments, that progress is not being made at a sufficient rate to meet half of their targets. Important approaches reported to address elements of Target 8 are ecosystem restoration, which is also reported in Target 2, and nature-based solutions but these are not being deployed at sufficient scale.

Target 9					0.42	Progress towards ensuring sustainable use of wild species and associated benefits remains uneven, while several Parties report important enabling policies and community-based approaches that support livelihoods, customary sustainable use and conservation outcomes. The broad scope of Target 9 is addressed in national targets, although elements specifically relating to indigenous peoples and local communities as well as people in vulnerable situations are less well covered. 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. Reported challenges in implementation include lack of finance, perverse incentives, weak enforcement and poorly developed monitoring systems.
	61%	36%	33%	25%		
Target 10					0.50	Collective progress remains uneven across production sectors, with evidence of recent positive trends in some areas. Overall, there is good coverage across the scope of Target 10 within national targets submitted by Parties. Recent improvements are evident in the trends of quantitative indicators for Target 10, suggesting improvements in enhancing sustainability in agriculture and forestry. However, 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. Significant challenges remain to scale up biodiversity-friendly practices while safeguarding food security, livelihoods and sustainable development. Particularly, a lack of incentives and persistence of harmful subsidies, weak enforcement, low capacity of local communities and increasing external pressures including climate change continue to hinder progress.
	60%	42%	50%	57%		

Target 11					0.50	Available evidence remains insufficient to robustly assess collective progress, and Parties' self-assessments indicate that implementation is not yet proceeding at the required pace. National targets submitted by Parties provide good coverage across the scope of Target 11. The limited information in the national reports relevant to headline indicator B.1 is 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 is mixed and self-assessments indicate that Parties consider progress towards most national targets (64 per cent) associated with Target 11 to be insufficient. Reported challenges relate to the 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.
	63%	37%	50%	32%		
Target 12					0.25	Gaps remain in implementation, monitoring and alignment of national targets to the full scope of Target 12. National targets are largely aligned with increasing the area of green spaces and ensuring biodiversity-inclusive urban planning over any other aspects of the 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. Parties reported challenges in data and methods for monitoring, weak planning frameworks and enforcement, poor coordination between authorities and lack of relevant expertise.
	51%	32%	50%	21%		
Target 13					0.38	Progress is being made in establishing access and benefit-sharing frameworks, but implementation of the necessary policy and administrative frameworks is largely at early stages. Overall, national targets provide good coverage of the elements of Target 13 related to genetic resources. Limited data has been submitted by Parties on monetary 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. Trend analysis suggests an overall positive direction of travel which is supported by Party self-assessments 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. Increased monitoring is required to determine the impact of national ABS and other regulatory frameworks on increasing benefit sharing.
	59%	44%	25%	24%		

Target 14					43%	38%	50%	12%	0.25	Integration of biodiversity values 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 all other target elements, such as integration with poverty eradication strategies or alignment of fiscal and financial flows. Reporting of progress towards target 14 is limited with very few Parties submitting quantitative indicators and many aspects of implementation measured by the binary indicator remain poorly addressed. However, self-assessment by Parties indicates some confidence that they are on track to meet national targets associated with mainstreaming. Parties report facing a persistent disconnect between formal biodiversity policy and effective implementation.
Target 15					40%	31%	50%	27%	0.25	Despite an increase in company disclosures, both implementation of policy and coverage of national targets remain limited. Most national targets are not well aligned with the elements of 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, increasing year on year. Yet, the binary indicator reveals that measures to deliver on Target 15 are largely under development and not yet in place. Self-assessments acknowledged that two-thirds of national targets show no or insufficient progress. 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					37%	29%	75%	19%	0.38	Most aspects of Target 16 are not well addressed in national targets but efforts to implement relevant policy instruments are advancing. Less than half of the national targets set by Parties address any element of Target 16. However, some good progress is reported on establishing policies and mechanisms to support sustainable consumption, but 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) national targets related to Target 16 are showing 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					50%	42%	25%	8%	0.25	Some progress is being made in establishing and implementing biosafety measures though it remains uneven and some elements of Target 17 remain insufficiently addressed. A majority of Parties have national targets addressing elements related to establishing and implementing biosafety measures, while elements related to Article 19 on handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits remain unaddressed. Nevertheless, progress is reported in establishing and implementing biosafety-related measures. 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 already achieved. Only a few Parties reported data and indicators related to this target. The main challenges reported include adequacy, implementation and enforcement of legal and regulatory frameworks, capacity and access to laboratory facilities, and dependency on external project financing.
Target 18					43%	26%	33%	37%	0.17	Limited progress has been made in scaling up positive incentives, identifying and reforming harmful incentives. Available evidence suggests that the 2025 milestone was not 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 on indicators shows growth in the number of positive incentives, at the same time the value of reported subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity remains substantial. 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					41%	33%	25%	68%	0.13	Biodiversity finance is increasing, but progress remains insufficient and the 2025 finance milestone was likely not achieved, although a definitive assessment will only be possible once complete data for 2024 and 2025 have been reported. Elements related to synergies of finance and the role of collective actions are largely missing from national targets. 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. 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					0.38	Progress on capacity-building and technical cooperation is being made, but some aspects of the target remain under addressed. Parties have addressed the elements of Target 20 unevenly with a focus on capacity-building and development, and access to innovation, over others. Trends in submitted indicators by 24 Parties are largely improving, and Parties reported good progress on the binary indicator, particularly in establishing measures to address capacity-building and development needs, but more needs to be done to undertake national capacity self-assessments. Self-assessment of related national targets also indicate that many are making progress (46 per cent), although gaps remain. Key challenges include limited coverage of technical and scientific cooperation, and difficulties in monitoring capacity-building outcomes.
	42%	46%	75%	18%		
Target 21					0.63	Parties are making significant efforts to improve access and availability of biodiversity data, yet 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 43 per cent of 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. Because the availability and accessibility of data, information and knowledge underpin implementation across the Framework, challenges related to Target 21 have cross-cutting implications.
	54%	44%	75%	24%		

Target 22					0.25	Most Parties have addressed some elements of Target 22, but the scope of the national targets is not well-aligned 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. Some Parties reported progress in creating enabling conditions for inclusion and rights-based participation, and efforts to ensure representation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, and persons with disabilities and policies related to access to justice. Very few Parties set targets that included the protection of environmental human rights defenders. Self-assessments suggest moderate progress. Key challenges include methodological limitations and insufficient monitoring systems to measure outcomes.
	38%	44%	50%	15%		
Target 23					0.13	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. Binary indicator reporting suggests that implementation is at an early stage for many Parties in monitoring, enabling informed participation and leadership, and applying gender-responsive approaches to implementation. 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, a lack of sex-disaggregated data and incomplete coverage of target elements. There is a link between the implementation of this target and national implementation of the Gender Plan of Action.
	43%	42%	25%	13%		

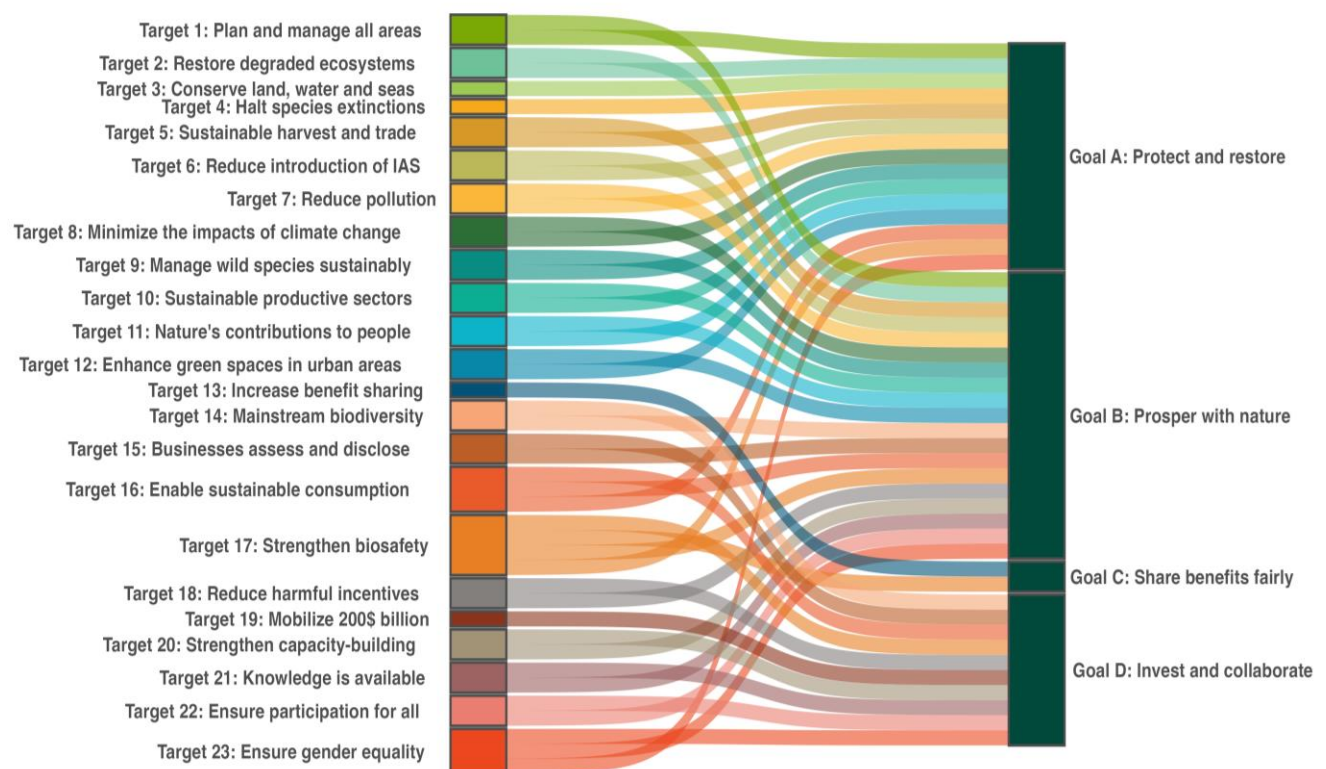


Figure 2 (0-TARGETS): Framework targets associated with each of the goals of the Framework. Associations are based on Parties' national target submissions. A link is drawn between a target and goal if at least one in three of all Parties' national targets from any CBD region associated a target to the 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 collectively view the relationship between the targets and goals of the Framework. 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.

Goal A – Protect and Restore

Parties associated 15 of the 23 Framework targets with Goal A, including all targets related to reducing threats to biodiversity except Target 5, and four of the five targets related to sustainable use and benefit-sharing. Based on this, progress towards Goal A depends on implementation across a broad range of targets with both direct and indirect impacts on biodiversity. While some associated targets show positive trends, overall collective progress towards these targets remains mixed.

Goal B – Prosper with Nature

Parties associated 19 of the 23 Framework targets with Goal B, more than for any other Goal. Based on this, progress towards Goal B is highly dependent on coordinated action across most of the Framework. As shown in section II.B, collective progress across the Framework is mixed and requires action on both direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity change.

Goal C – Share Benefits of Genetic Resources Fairly

Parties associated only two Framework targets with Goal C: Target 13 on access and benefit-sharing and Target 17 on biosafety. There is insufficient information to track progress on outcomes related to these two global targets; however, Parties have shared progress towards developing some of the administrative, legislative and policy measures defined in these two targets.

Goal D – Invest and Collaborate

Parties associated 10 of the 23 Framework targets with Goal D, corresponding to the targets related to tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming. Targets 18, 19 and 20 show the strongest association with Goal D. Collective progress towards several of the targets associated with Goal D faces major implementation challenges.

III.B Moving forward: challenges and opportunities

This report has identified six key messages related to collective progress. Achieving the Framework will require addressing the gaps and overcoming the barriers impeding collective progress identified in these messages.

Key message 1: Political will and ambition

The Framework has garnered strong political will and commitment. However, there are gaps between the collective scope of the national targets and the scope of the global targets of the Framework. Strengthening political will and commitment would enable these gaps in scope and ambition to be addressed and overcome.

By the time of the preparation of this report, 162 Parties (82 per cent) had set national targets aligned with the Framework, with each Party addressing on average 22 of the 23 global targets. This contrasts strongly with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets: by the time of the final review in 2020, only about half of Parties had set national targets aligned with the global targets (CBD, 2020). Additionally, more than 100 actors other than national governments submitted commitments through the portal established for this purpose in time for them to be considered in the preparation of this report and the number of submissions continues to increase¹. Despite this high level of engagement, many of the key elements making up the global targets are not addressed or are weakly reflected in the national targets submitted by Parties.

National targets aligned with Targets 4, 8 and 10 of the Framework, followed by Targets 2, 3, 5 and 9, were assessed to have the highest coverage of the elements of the global targets (Figure 1 and Table 1). National targets aligned with Targets 14, 16, 19 and 22 of the Framework demonstrate the lowest coverage of the elements of the global targets, followed by Targets 1, 15, 18, 20 and 23. The specific coverage of different elements in national targets varies greatly between global targets.

In general, the targets and target elements related to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use are addressed more comprehensively in national targets than those related to the indirect drivers of biodiversity loss. Targets and elements related to mainstreaming biodiversity, sustainable consumption, resource mobilization, incentives and subsidies, participation and participatory processes, equitable governance, land and resource rights, gender responsiveness, policy coherence and means of implementation are less consistently addressed. Marine, coastal and inland water ecosystems are also under-represented relative to terrestrial ecosystems. Cross-cutting issues, such as the contributions and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth; whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches; human rights-based approaches, gender, intergenerational equity, and other considerations in Section C are often missing in the descriptions included with the national targets, national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national reports.

Possible non-prescriptive approaches:

- Without diverting resources from implementation, Parties could adjust targets and strengthen actions to better address specific targets or elements of the global targets that are not fully reflected. National policy could be reviewed and further developed as necessary with

¹ <https://ort.cbd.int/stakeholders/commitments>

reference to the full scope of the associated global targets, to identify potential areas where stronger and more comprehensive national commitments could fill the gaps and overcome challenges in collective implementation and ambition. Different options may be considered depending on national circumstances, for example, Parties that have not yet updated NBSAPs and/or targets could make greater efforts to align with the scope and ambition of global targets, with adequate means of implementation; Parties could review and adjust targets, if this in accordance with national circumstances, but without taking resources or focus away from implementation; or Parties could keep their already updated targets but strengthen their actions to better address specific targets or target elements where gaps in collective scope and ambition have been identified.

- Multi-stakeholder platforms, coalitions, partnerships, initiatives and other forms of cooperation and collaboration could be scaled up and replicated, to support higher ambition and implementation, sustained engagement, communication, awareness, education and advocacy, thus broadening the commitment to the Framework, in particular for under-represented targets and elements.
- To support a broader scope in their national strategies and in particular action plans, Parties could focus on addressing key barriers related to the means of implementation, policy coherence and environmental governance, participation and engagement of actors other than national governments, and data and knowledge gaps.

Key message 2: Action and implementation

Implementation is under way across all targets, but less than half of Parties reported that their national targets were on track for any global target. This could be addressed through accelerated, strategic and prioritized action, tailored to national circumstances, particularly on issues related to addressing the underlying drivers of biodiversity loss.

Action is being taken across all targets of the Framework and national reports include numerous examples of successful implementation. Many Parties reported progress towards achieving one or more of their national targets; however, when looking at the collective progress across the global targets, fewer than half of reporting Parties considered their national targets aligned with any of the global targets of the Framework to be on track. The indicator trends were mixed and, overall, negative trends are more common than positive trends.

National targets associated with Targets 1, 2, 3, 8, 13, 20, 21 and 22 of the Framework are most frequently self-assessed by Parties as being on track, while national targets associated with Targets 6, 12, 15, 16, 18 and 19 are least frequently self-assessed by Parties as being on track. It may be too early to detect trends in indicators related to implementation of the Framework due to time lags between implementation and monitoring and data gaps across the Framework. However, based on the data submitted in the national reports, the data does not currently consistently demonstrate that the trend is progressing at a rate needed to meet any of the global targets. Nevertheless, some targets, notably those aligned with global targets 5, 6, 16 and 20, demonstrate more collective progress towards the global target than others, in particular targets 3, 4, 13, 17, 19 and 23.

The analysis of the self-reported assessment of progress, and the indicators submitted in national reports, highlight implementation gaps across the Framework. This includes uneven coverage of specific types of ecosystems in the disaggregated data submitted, and in the trends in those data. Implementation gaps also reflect broader challenges in addressing the indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, including unsustainable

production and consumption patterns, misaligned economic incentives, and insufficient integration of biodiversity and its multiple values across sectors.

Possible non-prescriptive approaches:

- Peer-to-peer learning, including at the regional level, and exchanges between policymakers, technical experts, rights holders, specialists involved in implementation and other stakeholders could be further pursued, as a modality for helping to identify approaches for identifying possible actions and accelerating implementation.
- Further emphasis on developing biodiversity finance plans, capacity building plans and monitoring plans to support national implementation could foster efficient implementation and provide a basis for targeting action, identifying and addressing gaps in implementation.
- Parties could benefit from identifying and prioritizing actions for which an investment of resources is most likely to deliver most progress towards targets, taking into consideration the associated requirements for finance, capacity, technology, governance and monitoring. In particular, such a process could target actions aimed at addressing the underlying drivers of biodiversity loss, aligning economic and financial systems with biodiversity objectives, strengthening inclusive and adaptive governance, promoting sustainable and equitable production and consumption, and advancing integrated approaches across biodiversity, climate, food, land use, water and health systems, presenting opportunities for delivering multiple benefits and for reducing trade-offs.
- Addressing gaps in implementation could be improved through strengthening whole of society and whole of government approaches, and by addressing the barriers related to means of implementation, policy coherence and environmental governance, participation and engagement of actors other than national governments, and data and knowledge gaps.

Key message 3: Means of implementation

There have been some gains in domestic and international public finance, positive incentives for biodiversity, capacity-building and development, technology transfer and technical and scientific cooperation since the adoption of the Framework; however, less progress is reported in mobilizing and tracking private finance, and in reducing incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity. Parties report that access to sufficient and timely means of implementation remains a barrier to implementation across the Framework.

Goal D of the Framework defines the need for adequate means of implementation to fully implement the Framework. Parties have identified national targets aligned with Target 19, as well as, Targets 18 and 20 of the Framework as being most strongly associated with Goal D, followed by targets 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, and 23. As demonstrated in the target-by-target analysis, in general these global targets have some of the largest gaps in terms of collective scope and ambition.

Targets 15, 16, 18 and 19 scored amongst the lowest of all targets of the Framework in terms of the self-assessment of progress by Parties. Based on the data reported by Parties in relation to the assessment of collective progress towards target 19, the 2025 milestone of US\$ 20 billion per year in total biodiversity related international financial resources was likely not met; however, a definitive assessment will only be possible once complete data through to 2025 has been reported.

Some of the challenges highlighted by Parties relate to the scale, timeliness and availability of means of implementation, as well as how means of implementation are aligned with the Framework. Additionally, challenges are reported in relation to biodiversity specific finance data, including gaps in disaggregated

information on recipients, and in target-level finance data. Many Parties report shortages of financial and human resources limited institutional and technical capacity, and difficulties accessing or deploying technology. Developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States, are more likely to have reflected gaps in the means of implementation in their national reports. Additionally, national reports highlight that indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, subnational governments and other actors often lack sufficient resources to support or scale up their contributions to the implementation of the Framework. Successful practices and opportunities for improving means of implementation were identified by Parties, including strengthened policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks; improved alignment of public and private financial flows with biodiversity objectives; reform of incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity; expanded access to finance, capacity-building, technology transfer and technical and scientific cooperation; and greater collaboration across sectors, actors and existing international initiatives to maximize impact and support equitable implementation of the Framework.

Possible non-prescriptive approaches:

- Investing in robust public policy, regulatory frameworks, safeguards and accountability mechanisms, including for taxonomies, disclosure frameworks and other financial instruments where appropriate, could both support resource mobilization and better align economic systems with biodiversity objectives. The consistent integration of biodiversity considerations into economic decision-making and aligning the methodologies used by businesses, financial institutions and other actors with the objectives and indicators of the Framework, could support improved coordination and long-term systemic change.
- Blended finance approaches and other innovative financing mechanisms could help mobilize additional resources, while supporting measurable biodiversity outcomes and equitable benefit-sharing.
- Parties could leverage a whole-of-society approach building on the recognition and integration of the contributions and commitments of actors other than national Government to implementation and by improving the way in which different actors, including indigenous peoples and local communities, women, and youth, can access adequate finance.
- Parties could increase efforts to identify, and then eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, in a proportionate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, and to scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
- Parties may benefit from enhancing capacity around resource mobilization and monitoring. Such efforts would allow for the identification of options for upscaling capacity-building and development, knowledge and information sharing with different actors, technology transfer and technical and scientific cooperation, including through improved regional and subregional mechanisms. The regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation centres established through the Convention, or other regional mechanisms, could play a particularly important role in this respect.
- Work under the Convention on resource mobilization, incentives, capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer could take the findings of the global report into account, as well as needs identified in national reports, in designing actions aimed at addressing gaps in the means of implementation.
- Knowledge sharing, matchmaking and South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation could be upscaled, including potentially through the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation centres.

- Building on existing initiatives under the Convention and its Protocols, biodiversity-related conventions, other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, international organizations and processes, could improve coherence, reduce duplication and maximize the impact of available resources.

Key message 4: Whole-of-Government approaches

While many Parties report actions to strengthen environmental governance, advance the mainstreaming of biodiversity and its multiple values, and improve policy coherence, progress remains uneven and insufficient. The targets of the Framework include aspects related to economic development plans and other sectors including food systems, health, infrastructure, trade, fiscal policy, finance and other national priorities as such improving integration and mainstreaming of biodiversity across Government in order to implement the Framework and to avoid or minimize trade-offs, reduce duplication and streamline domestic resource allocation.

Among the policy actions described in the national reports, Parties report progress in developing legislation and engaging ministries beyond the environmental sector, involving subnational authorities and developing biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and effective management processes. The ministries most commonly reported in such engagement include agriculture, fisheries and finance. Many Parties have reflected the Rio conventions and other multilateral environmental agreements in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and numerous international agreements and initiatives are mentioned across the national targets and national reports. Several Parties provided examples of integrated planning across biodiversity and climate, food, water, health, land-use and/or other development objectives. However, engaging ministries beyond the environmental sector is often described in general terms without including information on coordinated implementation across sectors.

Target 1 and Target 14 of the Framework, which most directly relate for their success to whole-of-government approaches through integrated planning and mainstreaming, respectively, have shown limited progress. This is especially evident in relation to integrated spatial planning, integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, and ensuring integration across all levels of government and sectors.

Possible non-prescriptive approaches:

- Strengthening implementation through better legislative and policy frameworks, stronger coordination mechanisms and improved collaboration across sectors and levels of government is imperative for ensuring effective and integrated planning and implementation.
- Improving integrated planning, monitoring and implementation across processes including the Rio convention, biodiversity-related or other multilateral environmental agreements or other international, regional and subregional agreements and processes, including those related to finance and/or socioeconomic and development objectives, through improved mainstreaming could improve efficiency, reduce duplication and strengthen policy and action coherence and improve domestic resource allocation.
- Improving institutional understanding of the Framework and its related processes across ministries beyond the Ministry of Environment could foster more coordinated and complementary action across government institutions and sectors.
- Investing in participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning, as addressed in Target 1, and assessing the value of biodiversity and its multiple values, as addressed in Target 14, could improve implementation across the targets of the Framework building also on the traditional knowledge and practices of indigenous people and local communities, women and youth.

Key message 5: Whole-of-society

The Framework cannot be achieved without engaging actors other than national Governments. The whole of society approach can be a very effective, inclusive and cost-efficient pathway to strengthening implementation. The impacts on and reliance of different actors on biodiversity, the participation, rights and resource needs of indigenous people and local communities, women, youth, and other actors, and the contributions that different actors are making or could make towards the Framework, are not yet being fully realized, accounted for and supported, or consistently reflected in planning, monitoring and reporting.

Many actors other than national Governments, including indigenous peoples and local communities, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, women, youth, research organizations, the business and finance community, and representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity are currently supporting the implementation of the Framework. Many national biodiversity strategies and action plans describe the participation of different actors in national planning processes to varying degree, and more than 100 actors other than national Governments have made commitments in support of the Framework, through the portal launched for this purpose. There is uneven progress on issues related to rights and equity, equitable governance and participation of rights holders and other actors, the actions of businesses and in coordinating and engaging actors other than national Governments in implementation. While many Parties reported progress towards some elements of Targets 22 and 23, such as involving to a varying degree indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth and other actors in biodiversity-related decision making, there was less coverage in the national targets of access to information and justice, rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, or gender-responsive biodiversity governance. As reflected in the assessment of target 15, progress has been limited in reducing the negative impacts of businesses on biodiversity, increasing positive impacts, reducing biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, promoting actions to ensure sustainable and equitable patterns of production and consumption, and developing corporate disclosure and reporting frameworks.

Many Parties reported challenges in coordinating and tracking the contributions of actors other national Government towards their national targets. There is limited information on the contributions of different actors, or on the financial, capacity and other means of implementation available to these actors. Additionally, in the case of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, and subnational governments, there is limited information on the gaps in means of implementation which would be required for supporting or scaling up their contributions to the implementation of the Framework. Note that the reason for this lack of information may be that the portal for collecting information from these actors was only launched a few months before this report.

Possible non-prescriptive approaches:

- Improving mechanisms for communication, coordination, tracking and co-implementation of actions with actors other than national Government, including through multi-stakeholder platforms, could improve the coherent and inclusive planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting and review.
- Mechanisms for better tracking, at the national level, the commitments and the progress towards commitments by actors other than national Governments could improve transparency and coordination, and integration. This could also include tracking the means of implementation that different actors have available or the means of implementation needs of specific actors, such as indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, and subnational governments.
- Strengthening the enabling environment for action by and accountability of businesses and financial actors could support implementation of the Framework. This could include

developing and enforcing relevant policies, laws and regulations, promoting biodiversity-related disclosure and reporting, integrating biodiversity considerations into business and financial decision-making, and encouraging action across sectors and value chains that have significant impacts and dependencies on biodiversity.

- Further developing inclusive, rights-based and youth- and gender-responsive approaches could support more effective implementation of the Framework. This includes recognizing rights holders as partners in implementation and promoting the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive participation and representation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women, youth, persons with disabilities and other relevant stakeholders in biodiversity-related policy and decision-making.

Key message 6: Data and knowledge

There has been substantial effort by Parties to improve national monitoring and knowledge management systems, including traditional knowledge. However, there are major gaps in data availability, data sharing, appropriate and operationalized indicators, existing infrastructure and technical capacity which create gaps in data, information and knowledge available for decision making.

Many Parties have quantitative data for monitoring Targets 1, 2, 3, 4 and 10, but reporting was uneven across the rest of the targets, including some significant data gaps. Parties have mobilized information from government agencies, scientific institutions, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society and international sources, and have made progress towards Target 21. Quantitative reporting is more developed for some ecosystems, and for targets on restoration, protected and conserved areas, species status, and production systems, than for targets dealing with socioeconomic and cross-cutting issues. Qualitative reporting of elements of targets is also uneven. No Party reported on every headline indicator, and methodologies are not operational for two headline indicators. Reported data for most indicators lacks comparable time series, and are rarely disaggregated by ecosystem type, sex, age, relationship with indigenous peoples or local communities, or other relevant characteristics. Newer headline indicators proved particularly challenging to consistently report on and consequently to compile.

Challenges related to data and knowledge include a lack of methodological clarity for some indicators, including for the headline indicators, data availability and access, data fragmentation across institutions and platforms, insufficient technical and technological infrastructure, complexities of national statistical systems, the lack of stable and reliable financing, limited human capacity, insufficient institutional coordination and data governance and challenges related the inclusion of traditional knowledge, with free prior and informed consent, and community-based information in monitoring efforts. Given that headline indicators are intended to guide implementation as well as measure progress, this suggests that Parties may lack the information they need to implement the Framework, further hindering progress.

Possible non-prescriptive options:

- Investing in data, monitoring, and multiple knowledge systems, including supporting digital infrastructure, national clearing-house mechanisms or other national information management systems, would be fundamental to ensuring effective national implementation, reporting and decision-making at national, sub-national and global levels. This would include identifying options for enhancing the means of implementation available to developing countries Parties to support the development of national monitoring and statistical systems.
- Parties may benefit from identifying priority areas where investing in data analysis, monitoring, and knowledge systems is most needed to underpin implementation and reporting on the Framework, including by taking into account the value of disaggregated information on ecosystem type, species, sector, sex, age, indigenous peoples or local

communities and other relevant characteristics in informing decision-making, and developing national ecosystem maps.

- Peer-to-peer learning, capacity-building and targeted technical support, including at the regional and sub-regional level, and involving actors other than national Governments, for example through the technical and scientific cooperation centres.
- Research coordination and investment could be directed towards knowledge gaps identified through national reports, including gaps affecting developing countries and under-represented ecosystems, regions, social groups and knowledge systems.
- Processes for engaging indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and other knowledge holders, including leveraging community-based monitoring initiatives, could be developed jointly with them and include appropriate safeguards, mechanisms for free, prior and informed consent and recognition. Such processes could also address improving the functionality of the portal for the submission of commitments by actors other than national governments and encouraging its use.
- Adjusting the monitoring and data systems used by businesses and financial institutions in their disclosure frameworks to align with those of governments, including alignment with the indicators used in national reports, would improve coherence and transparency.

Conclusions related to the production of this report

The updating of NBSAPs, submission of national targets, development of the seventh national reports, and preparation of this first global report on collective progress in implementation of KMGBF, have provided the first opportunities to deploy the enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review, including the monitoring framework, adopted at COP15 and 16 to fulfil the requirement for transparency and responsibility in implementation of the Framework. While reviewing the planning, monitoring, reporting and review mechanism is not a specific objective of the global report, its preparation has generated a number of insights into how these mechanisms are functioning.

Based on the information analysed in this report, the planning, monitoring, review and reporting mechanisms for the Framework are providing a strong foundation for transparency, accountability and assessment of collective progress while allowing flexibility in their use according to national circumstances. All Parties that have reported have included data for at least one indicator from the adopted monitoring framework. The submission of data on headline indicators varies between 7% and 78% of Parties, depending on the indicator. Whilst good foundations have been laid, the data provided on headline indicators are currently not sufficiently representative or consistent to draw firm conclusions on collective progress. Other national indicators submitted provide valuable supplementary information but assessment of collective trends across diverse indicator types and topics remains challenging.

The standardized reporting architecture for both Parties and for actors other than national Governments has improved the ability to assess collective progress globally, but there are some gaps in the information collected, and in the guidance related to reporting, particularly for the use of indicators, information related to Section C of the Framework, and information included in both the national reports and the commitments from other actors on the progress made by those actors. Additionally, further guidance is needed on the methodology and timing for complementing the information provided in Party submissions with information from scientific assessments, including the work of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), global data sources and relevant literature, especially in view to the IPBES Second Global Assessment which is in preparation. Further guidance is also needed on how knowledge gaps identified in national reports and the global report could be used to guide future investments in research, monitoring, development of tools and assessments.