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Item 3 (b) of the provisional agenda*

Planning, monitoring, reporting and review: monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Review of the use of indicators in the seventh national reports**

Note by the Secretariat

I. Background

1. Through its decision 15/5 the Conference of the Parties adopted the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. In decision 15/6 all Parties were requested to submit data on headline indicators and to provide responses to the multiple-choice questions of the binary indicators, as set out in the monitoring framework, in their national reports, and supplemented, as appropriate, by optional component and complementary indicators also included therein and other national indicators. Later, through its decision 16/31, the Conference of the Parties endorsed technical updates to the monitoring framework and in decision 16/32 endorsed revisions to the national reporting template for the seventh and eighth national reports.

2. The monitoring framework is composed of a set of headline and binary indicators. The headline and binary indicators were a core element of the reporting template for the seventh national reports. The monitoring framework also identifies possible disaggregation of the headline indicators and a set of component and complementary indicators. The monitoring framework further invites the use of national indicators relevant to Party priorities. The use of the disaggregation of the headline indicators and the component and complementary indicators in the national reports is optional.

3. In decision 16/31, the Executive Secretary was requested to prepare an analysis of the use of the headline, binary, component and complementary indicators and of national indicators in national reports and to share information with 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. Section II of this document provides an overview of how the monitoring framework was used by Parties to monitor progress towards their national targets. Section III summarizes cross cutting issues and challenges that Parties reported in making use of the headline indicators in the monitoring framework. Section IV summarizes the challenges encountered by the Secretariat in compiling and aggregating the indicator information in the national reports. Section V provides conclusions and possible actions for improving the use of indicators. The Annex to the present document contains detailed information on how Parties have

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

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

used indicators to report on their national targets associated with the targets of the Framework, organized by the targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Parties may wish to consider the information in this document when deciding on what, if any, changes are needed to the monitoring framework and future rounds of national reporting. The section also identifies areas where additional support and capacity may be required to facilitate the use of the indicators in the monitoring framework at the national level. Parties and relevant organisations may wish to take this information into account when undertaking activities related to improving or supporting the further use of the monitoring framework.

II. Review of the use of indicators in the seventh national reports

Overall use of the headline, binary, component and complementary indicators

1. More Parties provided data for headline, component, complementary and national indicators associated with Targets 3, 4 10, and 19 of the Framework than for any others.
2. The use of the headline indicators was variable across the national reports (see table 1). While most Parties were able to provide data for at least one headline indicator no Party was able to provide information on all headline indicators. On average a Party reported on 9 headline indicators in their national report and the percentage of Parties reporting on a given indicator ranged from 7 to 78 per cent.
3. Parties more commonly provided data for headline indicators with higher levels of methodological readiness¹, specifically:
4. The headline indicators most reported on (i.e. by two in five Parties or more) were, in order, indicator 3.1 (coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation methods); A.3 (Red List of Index); D.1 (international public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems); D.2 (domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems); A.2 (extent of natural ecosystems); 10.2 (progress towards sustainable forest management); and 2.1 (area under restoration).
5. For most headline indicators Parties regularly reported data using disaggregations of the indicator, rather than aggregate national values. For example, some Parties provided information for a subset of ecosystems, locations, species or types of funding, rather than providing overall national values. One exception to this general trend was headline indicator A.3 where most Parties reported aggregated national values.
6. In many cases, disaggregations used by Parties were specific to national circumstances and did not follow the standard disaggregations proposed for each headline indicator in the metadata. Notable exceptions to this pattern included terrestrial and marine protected areas for indicator 3.1, ecosystem functional groups for indicators A.1 and A.2, taxonomic group for indicator A.3, ecosystem service category for indicator B.1, types of financial flows for indicators D.1, D.2 and D.3, and type of incentive for indicator 18.1. Few Parties disaggregated by indigenous peoples and local communities, sex, age, persons with disabilities and other relevant groups in decision 16/31
7. Few Parties reported that any given headline indicator was not relevant to their national circumstances and have therefore not reported information for it. However, for each headline indicator at least one Party has indicated that it is not applicable to their national circumstances. Values range from less than 1 per cent of Parties to around a quarter of Parties reporting that any given headline indicator is not applicable to their national circumstances. The headline indicators with the greatest number of Parties reporting that the indicator is not applicable are, in order, 22.1, 7.1, C.1, C.2, and 9.2. Commonly reported reasons for these indicators not being applicable include

¹ Note that, as described in annex II to document CBD/SBSTTA/26/2, the headline indicators in the monitoring framework have different levels of methodological readiness. The indicators with the higher methodological readiness are A1. A.2. A.3, D.1, D.2, 2.1, 3.1, 5.1 6.1, 7.1, 10.1, 10.2, 12.1 18.1.

the Party not being a Party to the Nagoya Protocol or not having national mechanisms to regulate the access to their genetic resources (C.1 and C.2); the Party not having recognized indigenous peoples and local commitments (9.2 and 22.1); or the indicator falling outside the Party's area of responsibility (7.1).

8. In most cases Parties not reporting on a headline indicator have indicated that they do not have data to do so. However, in some cases, Parties noted that data for the headline indicators was available but would not be ready on time for inclusion in their seventh national report.

9. The average length of the time series submitted by Parties for all headline indicators was 6 years. 73 per cent of submissions had data for more than two time points. Overall, most data submitted by Parties for headline indicators covered some or all of the years between 2020 and 2025. However, for many indicator submissions no time series were provided.

10. At the time of submission, the online reporting tool provided Parties with the option to use pre-populated data from trusted providers for five headline indicators (A.3, D.1, 3.1, 5.1 and 18.1). Most of the databases developed by these data providers compiled national submitted data in place to facilitate its access and use. Only headline indicators A.3 and 3.1 included pre-populated data for all Parties. Over half of Parties who submitted data for headline indicator A.3 did so using the data made available through the available database while less than a quarter used the available data for headline indicator 3.1. Uptake of the other available datasets was largely reflective of their Party coverage. However, many Parties chose to submit data from the same trusted providers by manually uploading the national datasets. Other Parties accessed the datasets available through these partners but then updated or modified it prior to manually submitting it as part of their national report.

11. Over ninety per cent of Parties answered all questions related to the binary indicators. Many Parties provided additional comments to qualify their answers and provide context. Some Parties noted challenges in using the binary indicators due to the technical requirements of following the metadata guidance in the national context and of simplifying complex realities into categorical multiple-choice answers.

12. Some Parties used a combination of component, complementary in their national reports alongside the headline and binary indicators:

(a) Few Parties used component indicators in their national reports. Around 23 per cent of Parties used at least one component indicator to measure progress towards a national target. The number of Parties using a given component indicator varied from 0 to 10;

(b) The component indicators most used by Parties were 11.CT.1, 11.CT.2, 11.CT.3, 15.CT.1 and 16.CT.3. In all, 71 per cent of all component indicators were used at least once and 15 component indicators (29 per cent) were not used by any Party;

(c) The Framework targets with the highest submission of component indicator were Target 11 (20 Party submissions across component indicators), Target 16 (17 Party submissions across component indicators), and Target 4 (12 Party submissions across component indicators);

(d) Few Parties used complementary indicators in their national reports. Around 26 per cent of Parties used at least one complementary indicator to measure progress towards a national target. The number of Parties using a given complementary indicator varied from 0 to 12 Parties.

(e) The complementary indicators most used by Parties were A.CY.1, 7.CY.6 and 8.CY.2. In all, 49 per cent of all complementary indicators were used at least once and 63 complementary indicators (51 per cent) were not used by any Party;

(f) The Framework targets with the highest complementary indicator submissions were Target 8 (21 Party submissions across complementary indicators), Target 10 (15 Party submissions across complementary indicators), and Target 11 (10 Party submissions across complementary indicators);

(g) Around two in five of reporting Parties submitted data for at least one national indicator to measure progress towards a national target. In total, 688 unique national indicators were used by Parties. National indicators were most often used in relation to national targets related to Targets 3, 4, 7, 10 and 20 of the Framework and addressed specific elements of each Framework target.

13. The use of component, complementary and national indicators in the national reports was lower than what was described by Parties in their national target submissions. In their national target submissions, Parties indicated they would use a total of 2731 unique national indicators to track progress on their national targets. However, Parties ultimately reported data for a quarter of these indicators. Similarly, Parties indicated they would use 60 component indicators and 133 complementary indicators but ultimately reported data for 31 component indicators (61 per cent) and 60 complementary indicators (45 per cent). On average, five Parties indicated they would submit data for each of the component and complementary indicators selected in national target submissions. However, on average three Parties ultimately submitted data for each component indicator and two Parties submitted data for each complementary indicator. Reasons for the large drop in reporting on optional indicators (component, complementary and national) relative to intention were rarely made explicit by Parties. However, they often included a lack of data availability and the desire to reflect which indicators had been selected by Parties setting in new national biodiversity monitoring frameworks.

Table 1

Number of Parties using each headline, component and complementary indicator in the monitoring framework organised by the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Component and complementary indicators not shown in the table were not used by any Party

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Indicator type</i>	<i>Indicator number</i>	<i>Methodological readiness of the headline indicator²</i>	<i>Percentage of reporting Parties providing data on the indicator</i>
A	Headline	A.1	4. Tested	26 per cent
		A.2	4. Tested	50 per cent
		A.3	5. Operational	70 per cent
		A.4	4. Tested	13 per cent
	Component	A.CT.2		1 per cent
		A.CT.3		2 per cent
		A.CT.4		2 per cent
		A.CT.5		1 per cent
		A.CT.6		1 per cent
		A.CT.7		2 per cent
		A.CT.9		1 per cent
		A.CT.10		2 per cent
		A.CT.11		2 per cent

² In document CBD/SBSTTA/26/2 an analysis of the methodological readiness of each headline indicator was provided. This analysis has been summarized here to indicate the methodological readiness of each headline indicator at the time the national reports were being prepared. The numbers in the columns refer to the following categories of methodological readiness: 1. Methods not yet developed, and a process needs to be established to develop these; 2. Methods not yet developed, but a process is underway to develop them, led by one or more organizations, to develop them; 3. Methods developed (or partially developed) and tested/piloted, but data not yet widely available (and/or collection not yet underway). (Indicator/methodology maintained by an organization(s)); 4. Methods established, data being compiled, and indicator operational in at least some countries, but further investment in methods ongoing and/or further (data collection required); 5. Methods established, data being compiled and accessible, and indicator operational for most/all countries. (Indicator/methodology maintained by an organization); Sustainable Development Goal: the indicator aligns with or is identical to a defined indicator for the Sustainable Development Goals.

<i>Goal/ Target</i>	<i>Indicator type</i>	<i>Indicator number</i>	<i>Methodological readiness of the headline indicator²</i>	<i>Percentage of reporting Parties providing data on the indicator</i>
	Complementary	A.CY.1		9 per cent
		A.CY.2		1 per cent
		A.CY.4		1 per cent
		A.CY.6		1 per cent
		A.CY.8		1 per cent
		A.CY.9		2 per cent
		A.CY.11		1 per cent
		A.CY.13		1 per cent
		A.CY.19		1 per cent
		A.CY.20		2 per cent
		A.CY.22		1 per cent
B	Headline	B.1	3. Piloted	26 per cent
	Binary	B.b		91 per cent
	Complementary	B.CY.1		1 per cent
		B.CY.2		2 per cent
C	Headline	C.1	2. In development	11 per cent
		C.2	2. In development	14 per cent
	Complementary	C.CY.1		2 per cent
		C.CY.2		1 per cent
D	Headline	D.1	5. Operational	60 per cent
		D.2	4. Tested	53 per cent
		D.3	2. In development	26 per cent
	Complementary	D.CY.3		1 per cent
		D.CY.4		1 per cent
		D.CY.6		1 per cent
		D.CY.10		1 per cent
1	Headline	1.1	1. Conceptual	28 per cent
	Binary	1.b		98 per cent
2	Headline	2.1	4. Tested	41 per cent
	Component	2.CT.1		3 per cent
	Complementary	2.CY.1		1 per cent
		2.CY.2		1 per cent
3	Headline	3.1	5. Operational	78 per cent
	Component	3.CT.2		3 per cent
	Complementary	3.CY.5		2 per cent
4	Component	4.CT.1		54 per cent
		4.CT.2		1 per cent
		4.CT.4		1 per cent
5	Headline	5.1	5. Operational	27 per cent
	Binary	5.b		98 per cent
	Complementary	5.CY.8		1 per cent

<i>Goal/ Target</i>	<i>Indicator type</i>	<i>Indicator number</i>	<i>Methodological readiness of the headline indicator²</i>	<i>Percentage of reporting Parties providing data on the indicator</i>
6	Headline	6.1	4. Tested	21 per cent
	Binary	6.b		98 per cent
7	Headline	7.1		10 per cent
		7.2	3. Piloted (for the indicator aggregated total applied toxicity)	14 per cent
	Component	7.CT.2		3 per cent
		7.CT.3		1 per cent
	Complementary	7.CY.3		1 per cent
		7.CY.4		1 per cent
		7.CY.6		3 per cent
8	Binary	8.b		98 per cent
	Component	8.CT.1		2 per cent
		8.CT.2		1 per cent
	Complementary	8.CY.1		1 per cent
		8.CY.2		4 per cent
		8.CY.4		1 per cent
9	Headline	9.1	1. Conceptual	10 per cent
		9.2	3. Piloted	19 per cent
	Complementary	9.CY.2		1 per cent
10	Headline	10.1	5. Operational	31 per cent
		10.2	5. Operational	50 per cent
	Component	10.CT.1		1 per cent
	Complementary	10.CY.1		1 per cent
		10.CY.2		1 per cent
		10.CY.4		2 per cent
11	Component	11.CT.1		62 per cent
		11.CT.2		39 per cent
		11.CT.3		54 per cent
	Complementary	11.CY.1		1 per cent
		11.CY.2		2 per cent
		11.CY.3		2 per cent
		11.CY.5		2 per cent
12	Headline	12.1	5. Operational	27 per cent
	Binary	12.b		98 per cent
13	Binary	13.b		
	Complementary	13.CY.1		1 per cent
14	Binary	14.b		
	Component	14.CT.1		1 per cent
15	Headline	15.1	2. In development	19 per cent
	Binary	15.b		

<i>Goal/ Target</i>	<i>Indicator type</i>	<i>Indicator number</i>	<i>Methodological readiness of the headline indicator²</i>	<i>Percentage of reporting Parties providing data on the indicator</i>
	Component	15.CT.1		5 per cent
16	Binary	16.b		
	Component	16.CT.1		2 per cent
		16.CT.2		3 per cent
		16.CT.3		8 per cent
	Complementary	16.CY.1		1 per cent
		16.CY.2		1 per cent
		16.CY.4		2 per cent
		16.CY.5		1 per cent
		16.CY.7		1 per cent
17	Binary	17.b		
	Complementary	17.CY.1		2 per cent
18	Headline	18.1	4. Tested	31 per cent
		18.2	3. Piloted	19 per cent
20	Binary	20.b		
	Component	20.CT.1		2 per cent
21	Headline	21.1	2. In development	21 per cent
	Component	21.CT.1		1 per cent
		21.CT.3		1 per cent
	Complementary	21.CY.2		2 per cent
		21.CY.3		1 per cent
		21.CY.4		1 per cent
		21.CY.5		1 per cent
22	Headline	22.1	Not assessed	7 per cent
	Binary	22.b		
	Complementary	22.CY.1		2 per cent
		22.CY.2		1 per cent
		22.CY.3		1 per cent
		22.CY.4		1 per cent
23	Binary	23.b		
	Component	23.CT.1		5 per cent
		23.CT.2		1 per cent

Regional and capacity differences in the use of headline, component and complementary indicators

14. Regional differences, different development status and difference access to technical support appears to have affected Parties' capacity to collect data, compile indicators and report to the Convention. However, as the analysis of indicator use directly depends on submission rates of the seventh national reports, the differences presented below should be interpreted with caution. For example, 36 per cent of Parties from Eastern European States submitted their national reports on time for inclusion, compared to 72 per cent of Parties from the Africa group.

15. The most and least reported headline indicators did not vary greatly between regions (Figure 1). Across all headline indicators, Parties in the Western Europe and Others Group had the highest data submission rates while Eastern Europe had the lowest. At least one Party from the Africa and Asia-Pacific regions reported data on every single headline indicator. No Parties in Western Europe and Other Groups reported data on headline indicator 9.1 and no Parties from the Group of Latin America and the Caribbean reported data on headline indicator A.4. Parties from Eastern Europe did not report data on several headline indicators (A.1, A.4, C.1, C.2, D.3, 7.1, 12.1, 15.1, 18.2, 21.1 and 22.1).

16. The most and least reported headline indicators did not vary greatly between Parties in different development status categories (Figure 2). One notable difference was for headline indicator 10.2, which was reported on more often by developed country Parties. Across all headline indicators, submission rates were highest for developed and developing Parties and lowest for economies in transition and small island developing states. However, no developed country Party reported data on headline indicator 9.1, while at least one Party from developing and least developed countries reported data for every headline indicator. Parties with economies in transition did not report any data on eight headline indicators (A.3, A.4, B.1, C.1, 6.1, 7.1, 15.1 and 22.1) and small island developing states did not report any data on six headline indicators (A.4, 6.1, 7.2, 9.2, 15.1 and 22.1).

17. Reporting rates of Parties supported by each Technical and Scientific Cooperation Support Centre did vary considerably (Figure 3). Parties supported by the following Technical and Scientific Cooperation Support Centres had higher overall headline indicator reporting rates: ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB), Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC), Alexander von Humboldt Biological Resources Research Institute (Humboldt), European Union Joint Research Centre (JRC) and South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI). These support centres are all located in regions with submission rates for the seventh national reports above 60 per cent. Conversely, Parties supported by Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) had very low indicator reporting rates. However, these Parties are all small nations of the Caribbean or Pacific, regions where specific challenges affected the compilation and submission of seventh national reports. Parties supported by International Union for Conservation of Nature Regional Office for West Asia (IUCN ROWA) and Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS) also had low headline indicator reporting rates. Parties not supported by any technical support centre had similarly high reporting rates and headline indicator submission patterns to those supported by ACB, COMIFAC, Humboldt, JRC and SANBI. Nevertheless, there were gaps in indicator reporting across all Parties supported, whether they were supported or not by a technical support centre. The indicators that were submitted were generally reflective of the patterns observed at the regional and development status level (Figures 1 and 2).

18. Reporting on the optional indicators of the monitoring framework (component and complementary) was similar for Parties in the following regions Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Western Europe and Other Groups (Table 2). Parties in the Group of Latin America and the Caribbean and Eastern Europe submitted data for fewer optional indicators.

19. Considerably more Parties from economies in transition submitted data on optional indicators than all others, while considerably fewer Parties from small island developing states submitted data on the optional indicators of the monitoring framework (Table 2).

20. Considerably more Parties supported by the Technical and Scientific Cooperation Support Centre Nanjing Institute of Environmental Sciences (NIES) submitted the most data on optional indicators while Parties supported by CARICOM, Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD/SICA) and SANBI did not report any data on the optional indicators of the monitoring framework (Table 2).

21. The differences observed in this analysis are likely the result of many different interacting factors and a more detailed analysis is required to understand their underlying causes. The technical

support centres may wish to consider these results and any necessary follow up analysis required when undertaking their work to support Parties.

Figure 1

Percentage of reporting Parties in each regional group of United Nations Member States, submitting data for each of the headline indicator in their national report.

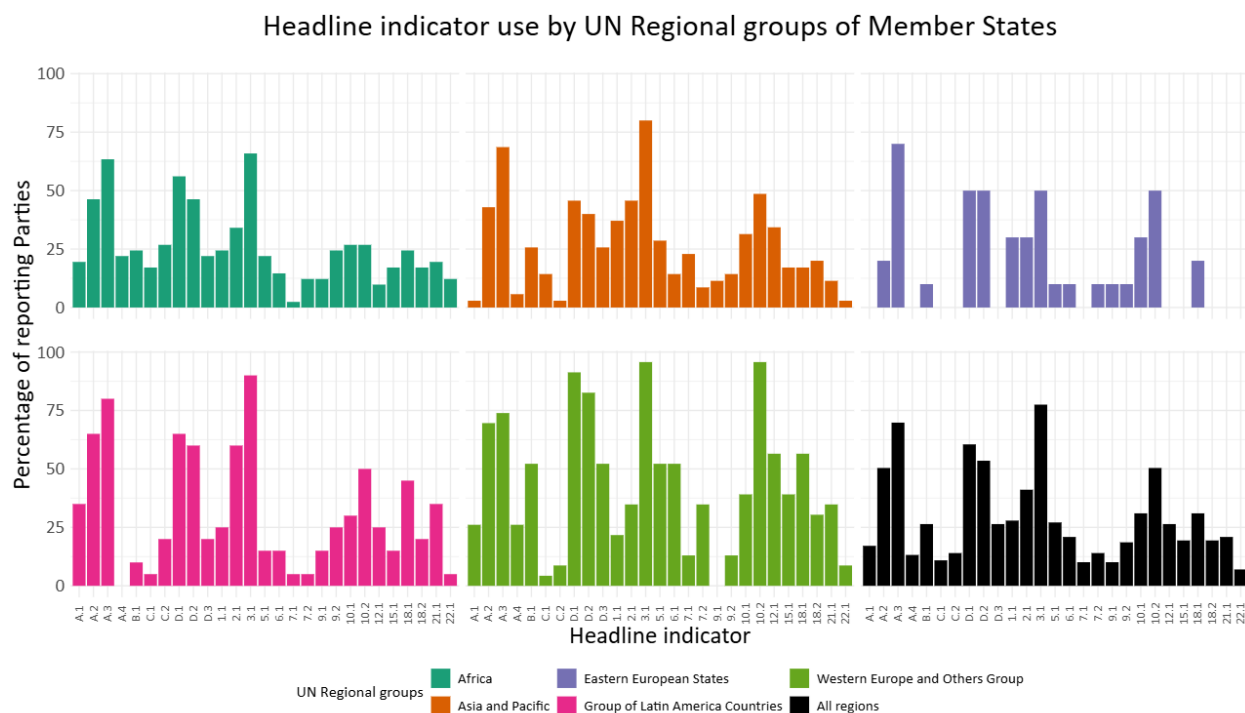


Figure 2
Percentage of reporting Parties at each economic level, using each of headline indicator in their national report

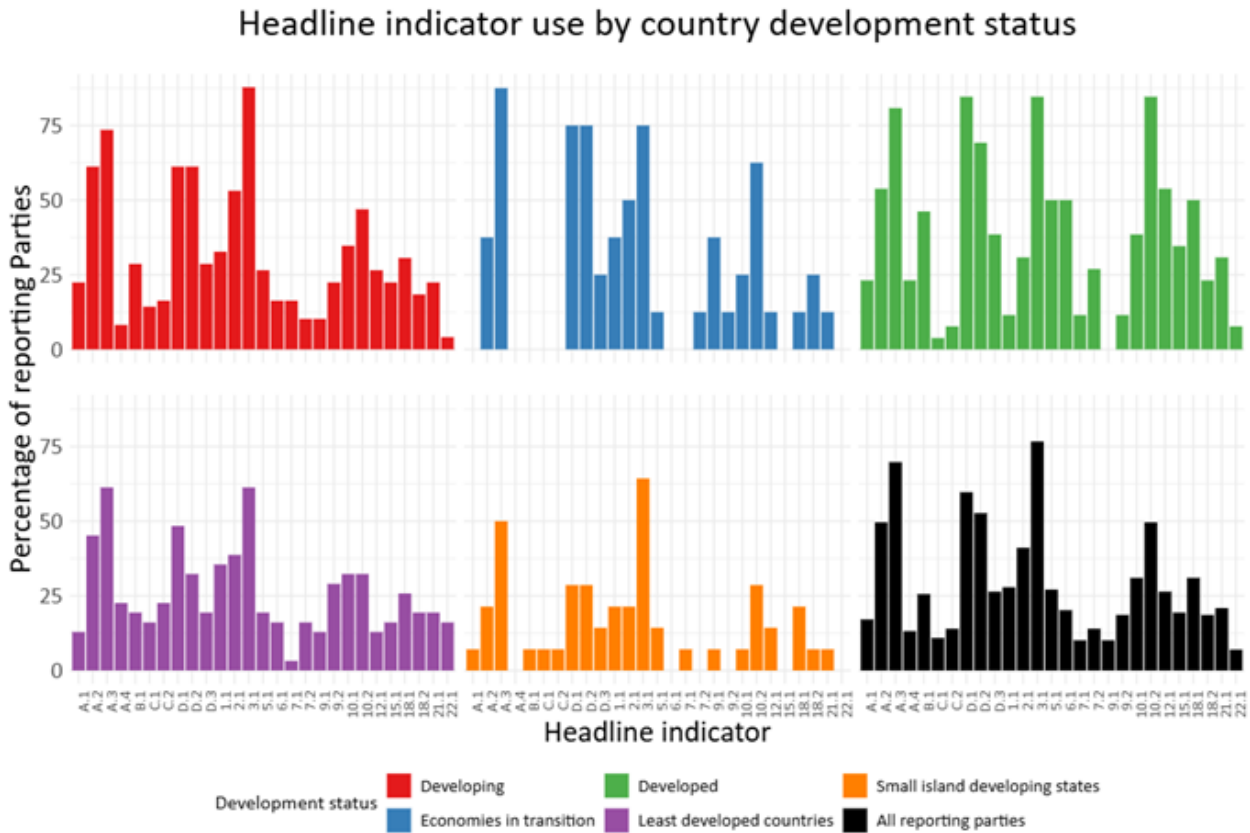


Figure 3

Percentage of reporting Parties in each Technical and Scientific Cooperation Support Centre, using each of the headline indicators in their national report.

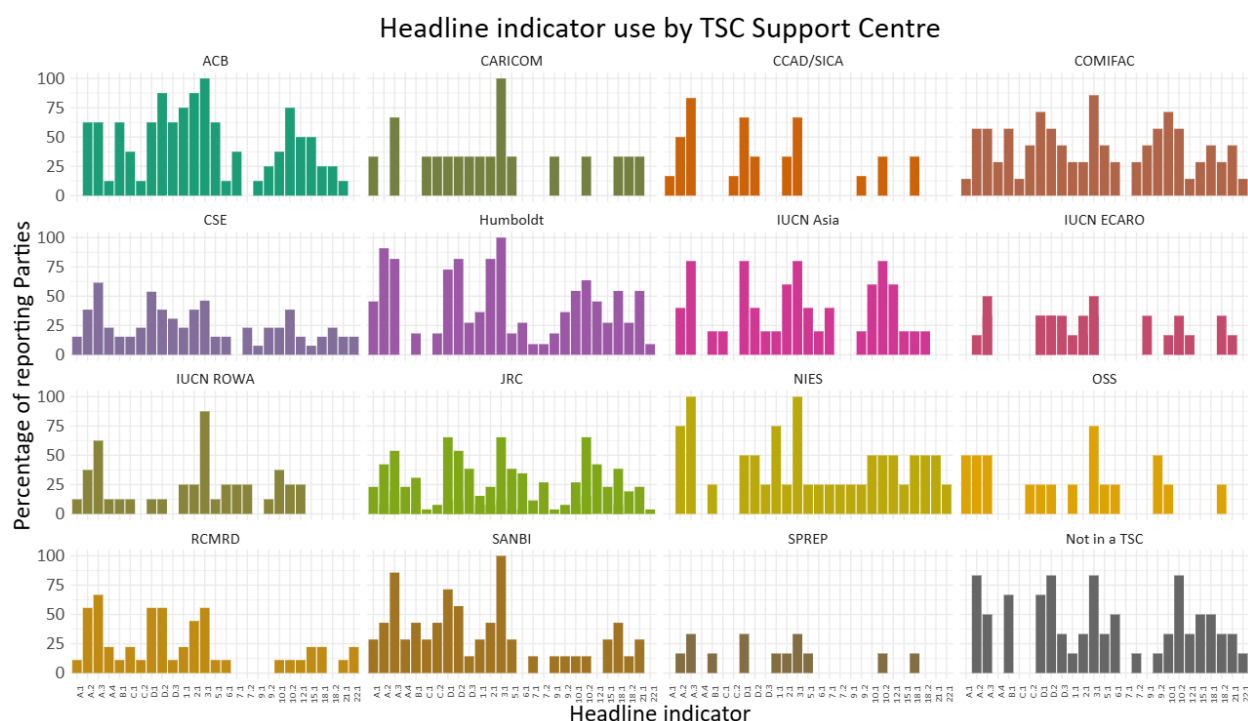


Table 2

Percentage of reporting Parties submitting data for at least one optional (component or complementary) indicator from the monitoring framework by region, development status and Technical and Scientific Cooperation Support Centre group

Category	Sub-category	Percentage
Region	African States	24 per cent
	Asia-Pacific States	26 per cent
	Latin American and Caribbean States	15 per cent
	Eastern European States	20 per cent
	Western European and other States	26 per cent
Development status	Developed	23 per cent
	Developing	20 per cent
	Economies in transition	50 per cent
	Least developed countries	26 per cent
	Small island developing states	7 per cent
Technical and Scientific Cooperation Support Centre group ³	ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB)	25 per cent
	Caribbean Community (CARICOM)	0 per cent
	Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD/SICA)	0 per cent

³ More details on the Technical and Scientific Cooperation Support Centres are available on the webpage: <https://www.cbd.int/tsc/tscm/subregionalcentres>

<i>Category</i>	<i>Sub-category</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
	Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC)	33 per cent
	Ecological Monitoring Centre (CSE)	38 per cent
	Alexander von Humboldt Biological Resources Research Institute	27 per cent
	International Union for Conservation of Nature Asia Regional Office (IUCN Asia)	20 per cent
	International Union for Conservation of Nature Regional Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia (IUCN ECARO) in partnership with the Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia (CAREC)	33 per cent
	International Union for Conservation of Nature Regional Office for West Asia (IUCN ROWA)	13 per cent
	European Union Joint Research Centre (JRC)	27 per cent
	Nanjing Institute of Environmental Sciences (NIES)	50 per cent
	Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS)	25 per cent
	Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD)	33 per cent
	South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)	0 per cent
	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)	17 per cent
	None	17 per cent

III. Challenges faced by Parties in using the headline indicators of the monitoring framework

22. In their national reports Parties identified a range of challenges and needs related to the use of headline indicators in the monitoring framework⁴. Many needs and challenges were related across headline indicators. Therefore, identified challenges and needs can be divided into several broad and interrelated categories:

(a) Limited data availability: Most of the Parties not providing data for a given headline indicator reported a lack of access to reliable or validated datasets. This overarching challenge manifests in three distinct operational bottlenecks:

- (i) Absence of regular data collection: For several indicators (C.1, C.2, A.4, 6.1, 9.2, 15.1, D.3 and 22.1), many Parties noted that the underlying data needed is not being regularly collected. Therefore, many Parties noted that they are in the process of establishing baseline estimates for these indicators that are likely to only inform on trends by the next round of reporting or 2030.

⁴ The challenges involved in compiling the headline indicators identified by Parties in their national reports were similar to the challenges identified through a series of regional and sub-regional dialogues organised by the Secretariat and its partners on monitoring the implementation of the Framework. See document [CBD/SBI/6/INF/6](#) details.

- (ii) Institutional data fragmentation: Many Parties reported that even when data was being collected, it was often spread across multiple databases managed by a range of stakeholders (e.g. different government agencies, research institutes or projects), making it particularly challenging to report on indicators relying on data not typically held in the government agency accountable for reporting to the Convention (e.g. D.1, D.2, D.3, 10.1, 10.2, 18.1 and 18.2).
 - (iii) Disaggregation and coverage bias: Most Parties noted that while they had some information related to a given headline indicator they often only had access to information for specific disaggregations (e.g. ecosystems for A.1, A.2 and 2.1; species for A.3 and A.4; cities for 12.1; and sectors for 18.2), meaning that data availability is often biased, creating gaps in coverage of the indicators (e.g. for marine areas and ecosystems in indicators 1.1 and A.2, and non-forested areas for indicator 2.1).
- (b) Methodological challenges: Several indicators were singled out for the methodological challenge they pose, which can be categorized into two primary technical constraints:
- (i) Methodological incompleteness: Parties singled out headline indicators 1.1, 7.2, 9.1, 9.2, 12.1 and 21.1 due to insufficient or unclear metadata, preventing effective indicator compilation.
 - (ii) Methodological complexity: Parties highlighted that headline indicators A.4, 6.1 and 7.1 as highly complex, noting that the modelling required for their compilation currently exceeds national capacities or is not adapted to national realities.
- (c) Financial constraints: Parties frequently cited a systemic deficit in dedicated financial resources for biodiversity monitoring, primary data collection, database development, and the establishment of robust monitoring systems. Some noted that the development and long-term maintenance of indicators are not always prioritized within national budgets.
- (d) Limited human capacity: Some Parties noted that they lack the necessary human resources to be able to collect and analyse information to be able to compile the headline indicators. For example, many Parties reported missing staff with the necessary GIS skills to compile several indicators (e.g. 2.1 and 12.1). This was particularly the case for smaller Parties who indicated the need for a staged implementation approach, prioritizing a core subset of indicators to progressively build national capacity toward compiling the full suite of 27 headline indicators.
- (e) Limited information infrastructure: Many Parties stated that they lack the foundational systems required to collect, organize, manage, and validate biodiversity data. The absence of standardized protocols, institutional frameworks, and long-term strategies often results in ad hoc data collection. Notably, the absence of foundational ecosystem maps severely impedes effective reporting on indicators A.1, A.2, and B.1.
- (f) Institutional limitations: Some Parties noted that they needed to go through a process of nationalising the metadata for the headline indicators before they could be reported on. Some also noted that key terms related to the headline indicators, such as degraded areas, needed to be defined nationally before use of the indicators could occur. Some also noted that mechanisms need to be put in place to collect information on issues not currently being tracked, such as information related to the private sector, local communities and gender.

23. While Parties identified several challenges and needs in their national reports related to the use of the headline indicators, many Parties also indicated that they are actively working on addressing these. For example, many Parties noted that they are actively working on the monitoring and data collection systems and strategies that are needed to report on the headline indicators. Others noted that they are undertaking the necessary research and analysis, including the development of ecosystem maps, data validation, data consolidation and base line studies, that are required to be able

to effectively report against the headline indicators. Some Parties have also noted that they are planning to put in place or strengthen their monitoring systems, and by extension their use of the headline indicators, as part of process related to the development or updating of relevant national strategies, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national biodiversity finance plans, and spatial plans. Some Parties also noted that they are in the process of putting in place the relevant tools, statistical standards, training and teams to be able to report on the headline indicators.

24. Many Parties welcomed the efforts of intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations to provide data on the headline indicators and relied extensively on existing databases to compile their national submissions or use pre-compiled values in their submissions. In particular, Parties noted the value of data from the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the World Database on Protected and Conserved Areas, the Global Biodiversity Information Facility, the Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species and the Ocean Biodiversity Information System.

25. This information suggests that reporting against the headline indicators should be expected to improve in the next round of national reporting, and several Parties have already indicated in their national reports that they intend to provide updated information on the headline indicators prior to the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. It should also be noted that while the use of the headline indicators in the national reports may be limited, many Parties have noted that they have undertaken assessments which identify the current status of their national biodiversity and the threats it is facing and have used these assessments when preparing their national reports.

IV. Challenges faced by the Secretariat in compiling and aggregating indicator data submissions

26. The high degree of variation in how national data was provided for headline, component, complementary, and national indicators presented significant methodological challenges for evaluating collective progress in the global report on progress in implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. These variations constrained the systematic aggregation of national data into a measure of collective assessment.

27. The synthesis of collective progress requires a high degree of data standardisation in the headline indicators to facilitate annual global aggregation for the global report. While the agreed metadata for each headline indicator establishes the baseline guidance for data compilation, significant divergence in national reporting limited the feasibility of global aggregation. However, in many cases, Parties did provide additional information in comments, making it possible to back calculate indicator values into methodologically compatible units to maximize data retention⁵.

28. Specific technical constraints included:

(a) Divergence in reporting units: Data was frequently submitted using mutually incompatible units of measurement. For example, submissions for indicator B diverged from the expected unitless index to include metrics such as metric tonnes, United States dollars, and carbon dioxide equivalents. While unit conversions were feasible for certain area-based or currency metrics, in line with the indicator metadata, such adjustments were limited to a subset of indicators. Consequently, data submitted using non-convertible units could not be integrated into the global aggregate (e.g. approximately 75 per cent of submissions for headline indicator B.1 could not be utilised in the aggregate assessment, see Annex for further indicator-specific details).

(b) Inconsistent application of absolute and relative values: There were several discrepancies between the provision of absolute metrics (counts) and relative metrics (percentages).

⁵ See document CBD/SBSTTA/28/INF/9 for the detailed methodology on how these challenges were addressed.

For instance, total counts were submitted where percentages were required (e.g., indicator 9.2) without providing the necessary baseline denominators. Conversely, some percentage values were reported without the explicit underlying parameters or baselines required to interpret their scope (e.g., indicators 10.2 and 18.2). Where supplementary contextual data was absent, such submissions could not be harmonized or recalculated.

(c) Divergent applications of metadata definitions: Despite the provision of standardized metadata definitions, national interpretations of specific biodiversity-related metrics varied. For example, some submissions for headline indicator 15.1 (regarding corporate disclosures of biodiversity risks, dependencies, and impacts) included broad environmental, social, and governance (ESG) reporting not directly related to biodiversity, resulting in data distributions that precluded direct aggregation. Where possible, narrative explanations accompanying the submissions were used to meaningfully include submissions in the aggregate.

(d) Variability in temporal coverage: Reflecting disparate national data capacities, the length of reported time series ranged from 1 to 60 years, frequently interrupted by internal reporting gaps. To maintain analytical continuity and prevent the exclusion of incomplete datasets, statistical gap-filling methodologies were applied where technically viable. Additionally, the layout of the reporting template concentrated submissions primarily within the 2020–2025 timeframe, even when longer historical time series may have been available domestically.

29. The analysis and use of disaggregations submitted by Parties also faced several challenges:

(a) Variable use of the submission template: The disaggregation fields within the reporting template were used heterogeneously. In several instances, data was entered into disaggregation columns for entries representing national level submissions, or the disaggregation type was used interchangeably with the specific disaggregation itself. Furthermore, the nomenclature utilized for recommended disaggregations varied considerably between submissions. These differences are largely attributable to the absence of pre-standardized, constrained data fields within the reporting template, necessitating an itemized, case-by-case technical evaluation of disaggregations during the global synthesis to determine appropriate use in analysing collective progress.

(b) Unstandardized national disaggregations: A substantial number of submissions included unique, nationally specific disaggregations reflecting distinct domestic priorities. While accompanying narrative comments frequently facilitated the integration of these data points into the broader analysis, the absence of supporting explanatory comments in other instances limited their inclusion in the analysis.

30. Several Parties noted the difficulty of using the online reporting tool and its associated indicator data submission template. This likely resulted in inconsistent use of the reporting template. For instance, quantitative indicator values were frequently inserted within narrative comment sections after a "no data available" status had been selected or were placed within explanatory footnotes rather than the designated value column. Although supplementary narrative context occasionally permitted the manual extraction and interpretation of these entries for inclusion in the analysis, systematic integration could not be uniformly guaranteed.

31. While the headline, binary, component, and complementary indicators of the monitoring framework have pre-established alignments with specific Framework targets, the integration of national indicators depends on separate, case-specific mapping. The association of national indicators to global targets relies entirely on the alignment provided by Parties within national target submissions, where the links between national and global targets are defined. However, methodological inconsistency or omissions in specifying these alignments introduced technical complexities in using submitted national indicator data. Thus, affecting the systematic mapping of national indicators to their related Framework targets for effective progress tracking.

V. Conclusions

32. From Parties first experiences with the practical use the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework for the preparation of the seventh national reports it is possible to identify a number of conclusions which Parties and observers may wish to consider in the further development and operationalization of the monitoring framework at the national level. Similarly, these conclusions identify issues which those organisations supporting Parties in the use of the monitoring framework may wish to bear in mind when planning and implementing relevant support activities.

33. While the optional flexibility within the monitoring framework successfully accommodates distinct national contexts in reporting, the variability in how Parties have applied the guidance for the use of the headline indicators has resulted in the submission of indicator data which is highly heterogeneous. In turn this has significantly limited the ability to synthesize this information into a cohesive global assessment of progress across the targets of the framework. To resolve this issue, future reporting cycles would benefit from greater standardization of headline indicator submissions, ensuring that high rates of national report submissions can translate into aggregable data which can better monitor and reflect collective progress in implementation. This can be achieved by:

(a) Further developing the metadata for the headline indicators to address the challenges Parties have noted (as summarized in section III of the present note) and by providing greater support to Parties to calculate national values to the headline indicators.⁶

(b) Targeted scientific and methodological support from expert groups and indicator custodians, particularly for those indicators with higher technical challenges, such as advanced modelling skills, related to their calculation. In particular, headline indicators B.1, 6.1, 7.1, 12.1 and 22.1 all rely on specific models that often still need to be validated nationally. Building capacity for this modelling is necessary.

(c) Providing greater support to countries with limited data-processing capacities. One way to address this would be to encourage those agencies supporting the development and use of specific headline indicators to develop automated, open-source analytical pipelines to accompany published metadata, thereby lowering the technical barriers for computing methodologically complex indicators by streamlining the conversion of raw national data into standardized indicator values.

(d) Improving the methodological readiness of those headline indicators at lower levels of readiness. Specifically, headline indicators 1.1, 7.2, 9.1, and 21.1 do not have up to date metadata standards, and relevant expert bodies must urgently finalize the guidance necessary for Parties to operationalize them nationally.⁷

34. In several cases, the underlying data required to compile indicators are lacking for most Parties. However, transitioning from opportunistic, project-based data gathering to systematic, long-term national monitoring requires predictable financial investments and targeted domestic budget prioritization. Financial support could specifically target the creation of domestic enabling environments, such as data infrastructure for tracking access and benefit-sharing (indicators C.1 and C.2), private finance flows (indicator D.3), and corporate reporting (indicator 15.1), as well as strengthening field-based monitoring of species populations (A.4) and invasive alien species (6.1).

⁶ Updated metadata for the headline indicators is accessible in document CBD/SBSTTA/28/INF/4. The metadata was updated by the Secretariat, in response to the requests in decision 16/31, and in collaboration with relevant organisations. These updates will address some of the challenges identified by Parties in their national reports but not all. Further updates are likely needed based on the experiences of Parties in preparing their seventh national reports.

⁷ In the cases of headline indicator 7.2 the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has supported significant work to further operationalize the aggregated total applied toxicity indicator and support Parties in using it. For a summary on the support FAO has provided to the development and operationalization of several headline indicators in the monitoring framework see information document CBD/SBSTTA/28/INF/8.

Without dedicated efforts to make these national tracking and corporate disclosure frameworks operational, the primary datasets required for reporting will remain unavailable.

35. Many Parties identified data fragmentation as a challenge to identifying, accessing and using national data. For example, it was noted that in some cases existing data was not used in national reporting as the data was managed by a different ministry or organisation than that preparing the national report. Similarly, some Parties noted that different definitions were used within the same country depending on the national context and therefore it was not possible to easily use national information collected for other processes. Establishing formal inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms appears essential to harmonize technical definitions across relevant sectors and align domestic reporting with requirements from the Convention and other international reporting processes, including those of the other multilateral environmental agreements. Headline indicators identified as being most dependent on effective coordination include 10.1, 10.2, 15.1, 18.2, 18.2, D.1, D.2 and D.3. For indicator 18.2, utilizing the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) methodology may offer an effective pathway to identify domestic subsidies. Moreover, effective tagging of national data on biodiversity finance is required for tracking progress on indicators associated with Goal D.

36. Technical support centres are uniquely positioned to address capacity gaps through practical, hands-on technical assistance, including support for peer-to-peer learning. The greater empowerment of and support to technical support centers to, in turn, provide greater support to the Parties in their region could be one way of addressing the challenges identified by Parties. Particular areas where these centers could be well positioned to provide support to Parties are the generation of foundational spatial datasets, such as the creation of high-resolution national ecosystem maps, and strengthening specialized modelling and GIS skills. Technical support centres could also facilitate knowledge-sharing to help Parties establish robust data-tagging and indexing protocols within national databases, to enhance data discoverability across distributed government networks.

37. It should be noted that while most Parties will require further effort and support to improve their national reporting on most of the indicators in the monitoring framework, a nationally determined staged prioritisation approach is likely needed to identify those indicators which should be focused on initially. Such a prioritization would allow efforts and investment to be focused on those areas of greatest need.

38. The monitoring framework seems to be driving advances in national biodiversity monitoring efforts, but many Parties are still at early stages in these efforts, with most indicators compiled to date representing baseline values. A coordinated effort to build national capacity while making indicators more methodologically accessible has the potential to increase reporting over time. Organisations currently making data on indicators available should be encouraged to keep doing so and to help Parties validate and use these datasets nationally. Further creating greater opportunities between these organisations and governments could help to address some of the challenges and concerns related to the use of national data housed on the websites and databases of international organisations.

39. Technical refinements to the online reporting tool and its associated indicator templates are necessary to prevent data misplacement and nomenclature issues. Future template designs should incorporate pre-standardized, validated dropdown menus for disaggregation fields to replace open-text entry. Additionally, embedding automated data-type and unit-validation constraints within the template would eliminate some of the inconsistencies between national data submissions prior to submission, reducing the need for manual, post-hoc data normalization.

40. The forthcoming Methodological Assessment on Monitoring Biodiversity and Nature's Contributions to People being prepared by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services is likely to provide observations and advice on how the use of the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework could be further strengthened and how Parties can best improve national biodiversity monitoring systems. The

assessment is expected to be approved during the thirteenth meeting of the plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in 2027.

Annex

Review of the use of quantitative indicators related to each goal and target of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

1. Only quantitative indicators (headline, component, complementary and national) are discussed in this Annex. Binary indicators were used and submitted by over 90 per cent of Parties for each relevant goal and target. No indicator specific issues with the binary indicators were raised and overall challenges are discussed in Section II of this document.

Indicators related to Goal A

2. Note that in the monitoring framework headline indicators A.1 and A.2 are also related to Target 1 and that headline indicators A.3 and A.4 are also related to Target 4.

1. Use of the headline, component, complementary and national indicators

3. 21 per cent of Parties (27 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report provided data for on headline indicator A.1, 79 per cent of Parties (99 Parties) reported that no national data was available for the indicator and 3 per cent of Parties (4 Parties) reported that indicator A.1 was not relevant to their national circumstances

4. 50 per cent (65 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report provided data on headline A.2, 48 per cent (62 Parties) reported that they did not have national data to report and 1 per cent (one Party) reported that headline indicator A.2 was not relevant to their national circumstances.

5. 70 per cent (90 Parties) of Parties who submitted a seventh national report provided data on headline A.3, 26 per cent (34 Parties) reported that they did not have data to report and 2 per cent (two Parties) reported that the indicator was not relevant to their national circumstances.

6. 13 per cent (17 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report provided data on headline indicator A.4, 83 per cent (107 Parties) reported that that no national data was available for the indicator, and 2 per cent (three Parties) reported that the indicator was not relevant to their national circumstances.

7. Component indicators A.CT.2, A.CT.5, A.CT.6, and A.CT.9 were each reported on by one Party. Component indicators A.CT.7, A.CT.10, and A.CT.11 were each reported on by two Parties, and component indicators A.CT.3 or A.CT.4 were each reported on by three Parties. No Parties reported on component indicators A.CT.1, A.CT.7 and A.CT.8.

8. A.CY.1 was the most used complementary indicator across all targets and goals, with 9 per cent of Parties (12 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report providing data on it. Complementary indicators A.CY.2, A.CY.4, A.CY.6, A.CY.8, A.CY.11, A.CY.13, A.CY.19 and 8.CT.2 were each reported on by one Party. Complementary indicators A.CY.9, A.CY.22 and 4.CT.4 were each reported on by two Parties, complementary indicators A.CY.20 and 3.CT.2 were each reported on by three Parties, complementary indicator 4.CT.1 was reported on by seven Parties. No Parties reported on complementary indicators A.CY.3, A.CY.5, A.CY.7, A.CY.10, A.CY.12, A.CY.14, A.CY.15, A.CY.16, A.CY.17, A.CY.18, A.CY.21 and A.CY.22.

9. In all, 27 per cent of component and 44 per cent of complementary indicators were not reported on by any Party.

2. Regional use of the headline indicators

10. Table 3 provides a regional breakdown of the use of the four headline indicators associated with this goal. Indicator specific reporting rates vary per region. However, across all regions the most consistently reported indicator is A.3 while the least reported indicator is A.4. Overall goal A headline indicator reporting is lowest for Eastern Europe Parties and highest for the Western Europe and Others Group. No Parties from Eastern Europe or the Group of Latin America and Caribbean

Countries reported on indicator A.4. More Parties from the Group of Latin America and Caribbean Countries reported on indicator A.1 than any others.

Table 3

Percentage of reporting Parties in each region that provided data on the headline indicators organized by region

Region	Headline indicators			
	A.1	A.2	A.3	A.4
African States	20 per cent	46 per cent	63 per cent	22 per cent
Asia-Pacific States	3 per cent	43 per cent	69 per cent	6 per cent
Eastern European States	0 per cent	20 per cent	70 per cent	0 per cent
Latin American and Caribbean States	35 per cent	65 per cent	80 per cent	0 per cent
Western European and other States	26 per cent	70 per cent	74 per cent	26 per cent

3. Temporal coverage of the data reported for the headline indicator

11. For headline indicator A.1, only three Parties submitted a time series. Submissions covered years between 2001 and 2026.

12. For headline indicator A.2 Parties provided data covering the period from 1985 to 2026. The median number of years reported on by Parties was five years.

13. For headline indicator A.3, Parties provided data covering the period from, 1993 to 2027. The median number of years reported on by Parties was 32 years.

14. For headline indicator A.4, Parties provided data covering the period from 2016 to 2026. The median number of years reported on by Parties was two years.

4. Use of headline indicator disaggregations

15. For headline indicator A.1, 17 Parties submitted some form of disaggregated data and ten Parties submitted aggregate data. For headline indicator A.2, 42 Parties submitted some form of disaggregated data and 28 Parties submitted aggregate data. Disaggregations for both indicators A.1 and A.2 largely focused on ecosystem types defined using the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Global Ecosystem Typology or national ecosystem classifications. For headline indicator A.3, 19 Parties submitted some form of disaggregated data and 75 Parties submitted aggregate data. Disaggregations largely focused on taxonomic groups and species. For headline indicator A.4, 15 Parties submitted some form of disaggregated data and six Parties submitted aggregate data. Disaggregations largely focused on the specific species for which the indicator had been calculated.

5. Challenges and needs encountered

16. While some Parties have established ecosystem accounting frameworks or national maps, many are either developing their baselines, using proxies, or working to align their national data with global standards like the IUCN Global Ecosystem Typology. The absence of ecosystem maps in some countries therefore makes it difficult to calculate indicators reliant on such information. Relatedly several Parties noted challenges in aligning their national typologies to the IUCN Global Ecosystem Typology. Many Parties also commented on the fact that assessments of ecosystems have not yet been carried out to allow for submission of indicator A.1. Further Limited access to data was also a commonly noted challenge, with several Parties only being able to provide data related to forests.

17. With regards to headline indicator A.3 many Parties noted the need to rely on prepopulated data from IUCN due to a lack of nationally available information. Further several Parties noted that their calculation of their national red list index had partial or limited species representativeness due to limited data availability on many species and that this created bias in their indicator calculations.

A further challenge noted by many Parties was the time requirements and costs related to updating their national red list indexes for multiple taxa. Further some Parties noted highlighted challenges in re-evaluating past red list index values to effectively calculate trends in the indicator.

18. For headline indicator A.4 several Parties noted that the indicator is relatively new creating challenges in its use. Similarly, many Parties reported that the relative complexity of indicator was a challenge to its use. It was also noted that the indicator is very sensitive to which are species are included in its calculation. Overall, while improving genetic diversity monitoring was regarded as a priority the scientific needs associated with the use of the indicator, its relative complexity and the lack of historical data were regarded as challenges to its use.

6. Methodological issues in aggregating and using the provided information

19. 27 Parties reported data for headline indicator A.1 that could be used to compile the overall indicator value. Only 3 Parties provided time series information making it impossible to calculate an overall trend.

20. 45 Parties reported data for headline indicator A.2 that could be used to compile the overall indicator value. The data range used by Parties in their submissions was inconsistent. 28 per cent of reporting Parties provided data for 2020 and 9 Parties reported data for 2020-2022. Some Parties also only provided data for forest ecosystems. From the data provided it was not possible to calculate an overall trend. Less than 5 per cent of all Parties' national territories are captured in the indicator submissions. Further, data for marine ecosystems was largely missing from the submissions.

21. 86 Parties submitted comparable data that could be used to compile the overall indicator value for headline indicator A.3. Due to differences in the underlying methodology for calculating the Red List Index at the national and global scale, Party submissions had to be kept separate between indicator values submitted using the global Red List Index and those using a national Red List Index.

22. 10 Parties submitted comparable data that could be used to compile the overall indicator value for headline indicator A.4. As few Parties reported on this indicator and as most Parties only submitted information for a handful of species, the geographic representativeness for this indicator was low as was the representativeness of species. Additionally, most of the Parties who submitted only submitted data for one year.

Indicators related to Goal B

23. Note that in the monitoring framework headline indicator B.1 is also related to Target 11.

1. Use of the headline, component, complementary and national indicators

24. 26 per cent of Parties (34 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report provided data for on headline indicator B.1, 79 per cent of Parties (99 Parties) reported that no national data was available for the indicator and 3 per cent of Parties (four Parties) reported that indicator B.1 was not relevant to their national circumstances

25. No Party reported on component indicators B.CT.1, B.CT.2 and B.CT.3.

26. Complementary indicators B.CY.1 and 4.CT.2 were each reported on by one Party, complementary indicators B.CY.2 and 11.CT.2 were each reported on by two Parties, complementary indicator 16.CT.3 was reported on by ten Parties and complementary indicator 11.CT.3 was reported on by seven Parties.

27. No Party reported on complementary indicator B.CY.3.

28. In all, 100 per cent of component and 17 per cent of complementary indicators were not reported on by any Party

2. Regional use of the headline indicators

29. Table 4 provides a regional breakdown of the use of the headline indicator associated with this goal. A higher percentage of Parties from Asia and the Pacific and the Western Europe and Others Group submitted data on headline indicator B.1. However, none of the Parties from Asia and the Pacific submitted data using the methodology described in the metadata. Few Parties from Eastern Europe and the Group of Latin America and Caribbean countries submitted data on indicator B1.

Table 4

Percentage of reporting Parties in each region that provided data on the headline indicator organized by region

<i>Region</i>	<i>Headline indicator</i>
	<i>B.1</i>
African States	24 per cent
Asia-Pacific States	26 per cent
Eastern European States	10 per cent
Latin American and Caribbean States	10 per cent
Western European and other States	52 per cent

3. Temporal coverage of the data reported for the headline indicator

30. For headline indicator B.1, Parties provided data covering the period from 2001 to 2026. The median number of years reported on by Parties was six years.

4. Use of headline indicator disaggregations

31. For headline indicator B.1, 27 Parties submitted some form of disaggregated data and 11 Parties submitted aggregate data. Largely, disaggregations addressed broad ecosystem service categories (cultural, provisioning and regulating) and specific ecosystem services, with an overall emphasis on forest and carbon related services as well as productive sectors (e.g. fisheries, timber and agriculture).

5. Challenges and needs encountered

32. Parties reporting on this indicator noted that they had adopted the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting Ecosystem Accounting framework but national implementation varied. Many Parties noted that as they are still testing and developing national ecosystem accounts and therefore faced challenges in calculating the indicator. Similarly, some Parties noted that they faced challenges due to a lack of baseline data as well as ecosystem maps. Another challenge noted by some countries was their lack of national ecosystem classification systems.

6. Methodological issues in aggregating and using the provided information

33. 7 Parties, most from the Western Europe and Others Group, submitted data that could be used to compile the overall indicator value. Thus, given the small number of Parties reporting on the indicator and the limited geographic representation the aggregate value has limitations.

34. Many Parties submitted data in local currency or in United States Dollars, valuing ecosystem services monetarily, which is a component indicator (B.CT.3) for goal B, but not an expected value for the headline indicator. These monetary values could not be included in the calculation of the headline indicator value. Similarly other Parties submitted values related to specific types of ecosystems services such as tonnes of carbon dioxide, cubic meters of water or lumber.

Indicators related to Goal C

35. Note that in the monitoring framework headline indicators C.1 and C.2 are also related to Target 13.

1. Use of the headline, component, complementary and national indicators

36. 11 per cent of Parties (14 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report provided data for on headline indicator C.1, 73 per cent of Parties (94 Parties) reported that no national data was available for the indicator and 16 per cent of Parties (21 Parties) reported that indicator C.1 was not relevant to their national circumstances

37. 14 per cent of Parties (18 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report provided data for on headline indicator C.2, 70 per cent of Parties (90 Parties) reported that no national data was available for the indicator and 16 per cent of Parties (20 Parties) reported that indicator C.2 was not relevant to their national circumstances

38. No component indicators are associated with Goal C.

39. Complementary indicator C.CY.1 was reported on by three Parties and complementary indicator C.CY.2 was reported on by one Party.

40. No Party reported on complementary indicators C.CY.3 and 13.CT.1.

41. In all, 50 per cent of complementary indicators were not reported on by any Party

2. Regional use of the headline indicators

42. Table 5 provides a regional breakdown of the use of the two headline indicators associated with this goal. A higher percentage of Parties from the Africa group reported on both headline indicators than any other region. For other regions, reporting was generally very low for both headline indicators, except for Asia and Pacific Parties for indicator C.1 and Parties from the Group of Latin America and Caribbean for indicator C.2.

Table 5

Percentage of reporting Parties in each region that provided data on the headline indicators organized by region

<i>Region</i>	<i>Headline indicators</i>	
	<i>C.1</i>	<i>C.2</i>
African States	17 per cent	27 per cent
Asia-Pacific States	14 per cent	3 per cent
Eastern European States	0 per cent	0 per cent
Latin American and Caribbean States	5 per cent	20 per cent
Western European and other States	4 per cent	9 per cent

3. Temporal coverage of the data reported for the headline indicator

43. For headline indicator C.1, Parties provided data covering the period from 2009 to 2026. The median number of years reported by Parties was five and a half years.

44. For headline indicator C.2, Parties provided data covering the period from 2013 to 2026. The median number of years reported by Parties was six years.

4. Use of headline indicator disaggregations

45. 5. For headline indicator C.1, four Parties submitted some form of disaggregated data and ten Parties submitted aggregate data. Disaggregations included different sources of monetary benefits such as export value for medicine and park access fees. For headline indicator C.2, ten Parties submitted some form of disaggregated data and ten Parties submitted aggregate data. Disaggregations were very varied, including ABS applications, trainings, research applications/permits, scientific publications and technology transfers.

5. Challenges and needs encountered

46. Parties reported that both monetary and non-monetary benefits are challenging to track. In particular, tracking monetary flows across agreements into a single indicator is challenging due to a lack monitoring systems in many countries. Several Parties noted that they are still finalising their access and benefit agreements and legislation making it challenging to track monetary and non-monetary benefits at this stage. Further multiple Parties noted the challenge of quantifying non-monetary benefits. However, one Party noted the opportunity to liaise with other secretariats and relevant organisations, such as the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture to harmonise reporting requirements.

6. Methodological issues in aggregating and using the provided information

47. 14 Parties and 16 Parties submitted comparable data that could be used to compile the overall indicator value for headline indicators C.1 and C.2 respectively. This is largely because some of the benefits reported for indicator C.1 do not relate to access and benefit-sharing or because monetary amounts were submitted for indicator C.2 on non-monetary benefits.

Indicators related to Goal D

48. Note that in the monitoring framework headline indicators D.1, D.2 and D.3 are also related to Target 19.

1. Use of the headline, component, complementary and national indicators

49. 61 per cent of Parties (78 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report provided data for on headline indicator D.1, 34 per cent of Parties (44 Parties) reported that no national data was available for the indicator and 3 per cent of Parties (four Parties) reported that indicator D.1 was not relevant to their national circumstances

50. 54 per cent of Parties (69 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report provided data for on headline indicator D.2, 45 per cent of Parties (58 Parties) reported that no national data was available for the indicator and 1 per cent of Parties (one Party) reported that indicator D.2 was not relevant to their national circumstances

51. 26 per cent of Parties (34 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report provided data for on headline indicator D.3, 72 per cent of Parties (93 Parties) reported that no national data was available for the indicator and no Party (20 Parties) reported that indicator D.3 was not relevant to their national circumstances.

52. There are no component indicators associated with Goal D.

53. Complementary indicators D.CY.3 and D.CY.6 were each reported on by one Party. Complementary indicators D.CY.4 and D.CY.10 were each reported on by two Parties. Complementary indicator 20.CT.1 was reported on by two Parties.

54. No Party reported on complementary indicators D.CY.1, D.CY.2, D.CY.5, D.CY.7, D.CY.8, D.CY.9, D.CY.11, D.CY.12, D.CY.13, D.CY.14, D.CY.15, D.CY.16 and D.CY.17.

55. In all, 72 per cent of complementary indicators were not reported on by any Party.

2. Regional use of the headline indicators

56. Table 6 provides a regional breakdown of the use of the three headline indicators associated with this goal. Overall, data submission rates were highest for indicator D.1 then D.2, with a noticeable drop in submissions for D.3 across all regions. Parties from the Western Europe and Others Group reported data considerably more often than others for all three indicators. No single region submitted consistently less data for indicators D.1 and D.2. However, Parties from Eastern Europe did not submit any data for indicator D.3.

Table 6

Percentage of reporting in each region that provided data on the headline indicators organized by region

<i>Region</i>	<i>Headline indicators</i>		
	<i>D.1</i>	<i>D.2</i>	<i>D.3</i>
African States	56 per cent	46 per cent	22 per cent
Asia-Pacific States	46 per cent	40 per cent	26 per cent
Eastern European States	50 per cent	50 per cent	0 per cent
Latin American and Caribbean States	65 per cent	60 per cent	20 per cent
Western European and other States	91 per cent	83 per cent	52 per cent

3. Temporal coverage of the data reported for the headline indicator

57. For headline indicator D.1, Parties provided data covering the period from 2000 to 2026. The median number of years reported on by Parties was eight years.

58. For headline indicator D.2, Parties provided data covering the period from 2000 to 2026. The median number of years reported on by Parties was five years.

59. For headline indicator D.3 Parties provided data covering the period from 2000 to 2026. The median number of years reported on by Parties was five years.

4. Use of headline indicator disaggregations

60. For headline indicator D.1, 49 Parties submitted some form of disaggregated data and 35 Parties submitted aggregate data. Disaggregations included type of financial flow, purpose of the financial flow and source of the financial flow. For headline indicator D.2, 14 Parties submitted some form of disaggregated data and 57 Parties submitted aggregate data. Disaggregations largely focused on the purpose and the source of the financing reported. For headline indicator D.3, 10 Parties submitted some form of disaggregated data and 25 Parties submitted aggregate data. Disaggregations largely focused on the source of the funds reported.

5. Challenges and needs encountered

61. For headline indicators D.1, D.2 and D.3 Parties frequently noted challenges in determining if financial flows were related to biodiversity or other environmental, social, and governance issues. Similarly, it was noted that the absence of tagging systems to track biodiversity financing was a challenge. In addition, some Parties noted that they did not have specific national budget lines related to biodiversity further complicating the identification of data needed to calculate the indicator. Of the three headline indicators, D.3 was consistently reported as the most challenging to calculate as in most places it is private sector funding for biodiversity is not required to be reported.

62. Many Parties also noted that data relevant to these indicators was difficult to access due to institutional siloes and limited engagement of other government agencies.

63. Many Parties report that they are relying on the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) methodology to compile these indicators, but that in many cases is still in early in the development process or that the methodology is being used to calculate baselines rather than trends in the indicator.

6. Methodological issues in aggregating and using the provided information

64. 22 Parties, 66 Parties and 30 Parties submitted data that could be used to compile the overall indicator value for headline indicators D.1, D.2 and D.3 respectively. Some Parties reported on the indicators as a percentage of GDP which had to be converted into total USD amounts. Additionally, some Parties reported counts of financial instruments in place, which could not be aggregated, rather than values in dollars.

Indicators related to Target 1

65. Note that the use of headline indicators A.1, and A.2, which are relevant to Target 1, is described above under the section addressing Goal A.

1. Use of the headline, component, complementary and national indicators

66. 28 per cent of Parties (36 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report provided data for on headline indicator 1.1, 69 per cent of Parties (89 Parties) reported that no national data was available for the indicator and 2 per cent of Parties (three Parties).

67. No component indicators are associated with Target 1.

68. No Parties reported on the complementary indicator (1.CY.1) linked to Target 1.

69. 18 per cent of Parties (23 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report submitted data on national indicators. The indicators used tended to focus on the topic of spatial planning and effective management processes addressing land/sea-use change.

2. Regional use of the headline indicators

70. Table 7 provides a regional breakdown of the headline indicator associated with this target. A higher percentage of Parties from the Asia and Pacific group reported on headline indicator 1.1 than any other region. Reporting was lower for other regions, with 30 per cent or less of Parties reporting on headline indicator 1.1.

Table 7

Percentage of reporting Parties in each region that provided data on the headline indicator organized by region

<i>Region</i>	<i>Headline indicator</i>
	<i>1.1</i>
African States	24 per cent
Asia-Pacific States	37 per cent
Eastern European States	30 per cent
Latin American and Caribbean States	25 per cent
Western European and other States	22 per cent

3. Temporal coverage of the data reported for the headline indicator

71. For headline indicator 1.1, Parties provided data covering the period from 1995 to 2026. The median number of years reported on by Parties was five and a half years.

4. Use of headline indicator disaggregations

72. For headline indicator 1.1, 17 Parties submitted some form of disaggregated data and 21 Parties submitted aggregate data. The disaggregations addressed topics largely focused on land and sea areas, protected areas and specific ecosystems (e.g. forests).

5. Challenges and needs encountered

73. In their submissions many Parties noted that the methodology for headline indicator 1.1 is not currently available. This created challenges to the use of the indicator and differences in how Parties reported on it. Several Parties commented on the lack of clear definition for “biodiversity-inclusive” resulting in different approaches to how Parties determined which spatial plans were considered in the calculation of the indicator.

74. Many Parties noted that they lacked data to be able to report on indicator 1.1 or that the data they have only addresses certain types of ecosystems, such as forests. Several Parties also noted that to do not yet have suitable ecosystem maps to allow for the indicator to be calculated.

6. Methodological issues in aggregating and using the provided information

75. Of all submissions, 26 Parties submitted data that could be used to compile the overall indicator value for headline indicator 1.1. While eight Parties provided disaggregated information related to biodiversity inclusive spatial planning the amount of data provided was too limited to undertake any trend analysis. Additionally, several Parties submitted data on the coverage of spatial plans, specifying that these were not necessarily biodiversity-inclusive.

Indicators related to Target 2

1. Use of the headline, component, complementary and national indicators

76. 41 per cent of Parties (53 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report provided data for on headline indicator 2.1, 57 per cent per cent of Parties (73 Parties) reported that no national data was available for the indicator and 2 per cent of Parties (two Parties) reported that the indicator was not relevant to their national circumstances.

77. Component indicator 2.CT.1 was reported on by four Parties.

78. Complementary indicators 2.CY.1 and 2.CY.2 were each reported on by one Party.

79. 19 per cent of Parties (25 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report submitted data on national indicators. The indicators used tended to focus on issues related to the restoration of degraded terrestrial areas and ecosystems.

2. Regional use of the headline indicators

80. Table 8 provides a regional breakdown of the headline indicator associated with this target. A higher percentage of Parties from the Group of Latin American Countries reported on headline indicator 2.1 than any other region. This was followed by the Asia and Pacific group where almost 50 per cent of Parties reported on headline indicator 2.1. For remaining regions 30 to 35 per cent of Parties reported on headline indicator 2.1.

Table 8

Percentage of reporting Parties in each region that provided data on the headline indicator organized by region

<i>Region</i>	<i>Headline indicator</i>
	<i>2.1</i>
African States	34 per cent
Asia-Pacific States	46 per cent
Eastern European States	30 per cent
Latin American and Caribbean States	60 per cent
Western European and other States	35 per cent

3. Temporal coverage of the data reported for the headline indicator

81. For headline indicator 2.1, Parties provided data covering the period from 2009 to 2026. The median number of years reported on by Parties was five years.

4. Use of headline indicator disaggregations

82. 5. For headline indicator 2.1, 29 Parties submitted some form of disaggregated data and 32 Parties submitted aggregate data. Disaggregations largely focused on type of ecosystem being restored, including forests, wetlands, mangroves and coral reefs, and the restoration method, including afforestation and assisted natural regeneration.

5. Challenges and needs encountered

83. Many Parties noted that the definition of degraded areas is not sufficiently developed to be able to calculate the restoration of degraded areas. Some Parties noted that the data they have provided was related to specific restoration projects and that national level information on restoration was not currently available, including the restoration of privately held or controlled lands. Similarly, some Parties noted the lack of monitoring systems for tracking restoration efforts.

84. Several countries cited the limited availability of reliable information, the absence of official statistics at the time of reporting, or the need to further develop methodologies for reporting as challenges in the use of the indicator. Some Parties noted that data is available but not aggregated at the national level while others indicated that restoration data is still being consolidated or validated.

6. Methodological issues in aggregating and using the provided information

85. Of all submissions, 52, Parties submitted data that could be used to compile the overall indicator value for headline indicator 2.1. However, many Parties did not specify if the data submitted represented cumulative restoration values or the size of the area being restored annually. Similarly reporting on the types of restoration efforts being undertaken was not consistent across national reports. It was assumed that restoration types did not overlap when aggregating disaggregations to a total national value.

Indicators related to Target 3

1. Use of the headline, component, complementary and national indicators

86. 78 per cent of Parties (100 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report provided data for headline indicator 3.1, 19 per cent of Parties (24 Parties) reported that no national data was available for the indicator and 2 per cent of Parties (to Parties) reported that the indicator was not relevant to their national circumstances.

87. Component indicator 3.CT.2 was reported on by four Parties and component indicator A.CT.6 was reported on by one Party.

88. No Parties reported component indicator 3.CT.1

89. Complementary indicators 3.CY.5 was reported on by three Parties.

90. No Parties reported complementary indicators 3.CY.1, 3.CY.2, 3.CY.3 and 3.CY.4.

91. In all, 33 per cent of component and 80 per cent of complementary indicators were not reported on by any Party.

92. 21 per cent of Parties (28 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report submitted data on national indicators relating to Target 3. The indicators used tended to focus on issues related to terrestrial protected areas and marine protected areas.

2. Regional use of the headline indicators

93. Table 9 provides a regional breakdown of the use of the headline indicator associated with this target. Reporting on headline indicator 3.1 was the highest amongst all headline indicators. The highest levels of reporting on headline indicator 3.1 were seen in the Western Europe and Others Group and the Group of Latin American Countries. Reporting was lower for headline indicator 3.1 in other regions, however, all regions had at least 50 per cent of Parties reporting on this headline indicator.

Table 9

Percentage of reporting Parties that provided data on the headline indicators organised by region

<i>Region</i>	<i>Headline indicator</i>
	3.1
African States	66 per cent
Asia-Pacific States	80 per cent
Eastern European States	50 per cent
Latin American and Caribbean States	90 per cent
Western European and other States	96 per cent

3. Temporal coverage of the data reported for the headline indicator

94. For headline indicator 3.1, Parties provided data covering the period from 1950 to 2026. The median number of years reported on by Parties was six years.

4. Use of headline indicator disaggregations

95. For headline indicator 3.1, 78 Parties submitted some form of disaggregated data and 30 Parties submitted aggregate data. Mainly, disaggregations focused on terrestrial and freshwater protected areas vs marine and coastal protected areas. Additional disaggregations focused on specific ecosystems, regions or municipalities and specific management approaches.

96. Some Parties provided aggregate national values for both terrestrial and freshwater and marine protected areas which could not be disaggregated into each relevant category for the global report.

5. Challenges and needs encountered

97. The most frequently mentioned challenges noted by Parties were difficulties in incorporating data related to other effective conservation measures in their calculations of the coverage of protected areas. Some Parties noted technical difficulties in accounting for the overlapping boundaries of protected areas as well as accounting the evolution of calculation methods for protected areas. Some Parties also mentioned that it was difficult to account for the protection of private lands.

6. Methodological issues in aggregating and using the provided information

98. Of all submissions, 96, Parties submitted data that could be used to compile an overall indicator value (including marine and terrestrial areas together) for headline indicator 3.1. However, 84 Parties provided data disaggregated by marine and terrestrial areas that could be used to calculate the indicator value for each separately.

Indicators related to Target 4

99. Note that the use of headline indicators A.3 and A.4 are described above under Goal A.

1. Use of the headline, component, complementary and national indicators

100. Component indicator 4.CT.1 was reported on by seven Parties, component indicator 4.CT.2 was reported on by one Party and component indicators 4.CT.4 and A.CT.10 were each reported on by two Parties.

101. No Party reported on component indicator 4.CT.3.

102. None of the complementary indicators of Target 4 were reported on.

103. In all, 20 per cent of the component and 0 per cent of the complementary indicators were not reported on by any Party.

104. 19 per cent of Parties (24 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report submitted data on national indicators relating to Target 4. The indicators used tended to focus on issues related to in-situ/ex-situ conservation, halting extinction, and species recovery.

Indicators related to Target 5

1. Use of the headline, component, complementary and national indicators

105. 27 per cent of Parties (35 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report provided data for on headline indicator 5.1, 65 per cent of Parties (84 Parties) reported that no national data was available for the indicator and 7 per cent of Parties (nine Parties) reported that the indicator was not relevant to their national circumstances.

106. No Parties reported on the component indicators (5.CT.1, 5.CT.2 and B.CT.2) for Target 5.

107. Complementary indicators 5.CY.8 was reported on by one Party.

108. No Party reported on complementary indicators 5.CY.1, 5.CY.2, 5.CY.3, 5.CY.4, 5.CY.5, 5.CY.6 and 5.CY.7.

109. In all, 0 per cent of component and 88 per cent of complementary indicators were not reported on.

110. 15 per cent of Parties (19 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report submitted data on national indicators. The indicators used tended to focus on issues related to the sustainable use and harvest of wild species.

2. Regional use of the headline indicators

111. Table 10 provides a regional breakdown of the headline indicator associated with this goal. A higher percentage of Parties from the Western Europe and Others Group reported on headline indicator 5.1 than any other region. Reporting was much lower for all other regions, with 30 per cent or less of Parties in each region reporting on headline indicator 5.1.

Table 10

Percentage of reporting Parties in each region that provided data on the headline indicator organized by region

<i>Region</i>	<i>Headline indicator</i>
	5.1
African States	22 per cent
Asia-Pacific States	29 per cent
Eastern European States	10 per cent
Latin American and Caribbean States	15 per cent
Western European and other States	52 per cent

3. Temporal coverage of the data reported for the headline indicator

112. For headline indicator 5.1, Parties provided data covering the period from 1990 to 2026. The median number of years reported on by Parties was five years.

4. Use of headline indicator disaggregations

113. For headline indicator 5.1, 13 Parties submitted some form of disaggregated data and 23 Parties submitted aggregate data. Disaggregations largely focused on specific fish stocks, species of national interest and fishing areas.

5. Challenges and needs encountered

114. Several Parties noted that they rely on regional fisheries bodies or international organizations for their data and multiple Parties noted that they focus their monitoring efforts on fish stocks of interest nationally. Several Parties noted that they lack reliable monitoring to produce fisheries data.

6. Methodological issues in aggregating and using the provided information

115. Of all submissions, 23, Parties submitted data that could be used to compile the overall indicator value for headline indicator 5.1. Many Parties submitted values in tonnes of fish caught which could not be recalculated as a percentage of stocks sustainably harvested.

Indicators related to Target 6

1. Use of the headline, component, complementary and national indicators

116. 21 per cent of Parties (27 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report provided data for on headline indicator 6.1, 78 per cent of Parties (100 Parties) reported that no national data was available for the indicator. No Party reported that the indicator was not relevant to their national circumstances.

117. There are no component indicators associated with Target 6.

118. No Parties reported on the complementary indicator linked to Target 6.

119. 14 per cent of Parties (18 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report submitted data on national indicators relating to Target 6. The indicators used tended to focus issues related to reducing the rates of introduction and establishment of invasive alien species.

2. Regional use of the headline indicators

120. Table 11 provides a regional breakdown of the headline indicator associated with this target. A higher percentage of Parties from the Western Europe and Others Group submitted data on headline indicator 6.1 than any other region. Across the remaining regions, levels of reporting were very low, with 15 per cent or less of Parties submitting data for headline indicator 6.1 in each region.

Table 11

Percentage of reporting Parties in each region that provided data on the headline indicator organized by region

<i>Region</i>	<i>Headline indicator</i>
	<i>6.1</i>
African States	15 per cent
Asia-Pacific States	14 per cent
Eastern European States	10 per cent
Latin American and Caribbean States	15 per cent
Western European and other States	52 per cent

3. Temporal coverage of the data reported for the headline indicator

121. For headline indicator 6.1, Parties provided data covering the period from 1990 to 2026. The median number of years reported on by Parties was seven years.

4. Use of headline indicator disaggregations

122. For headline indicator 6.1, eight Parties submitted some form of disaggregated data and 19 Parties submitted aggregate data. Disaggregations largely focused on the type of invasive species (e.g. aquatic or terrestrial, plant or animal) and taxonomic groups.

5. Challenges and needs encountered

123. Many Parties commented on the difficulty of calculating a rate of establishment from their available data and stated that they are currently focused on establishing baseline estimates rather than calculating rates of introduction. Several Parties commented on their lack of monitoring capacity for invasive alien species making it challenging to acquire the data needed to compile the indicator. Some Parties commented that the definition of invasive alien species does not match the definitions used nationally or did not align with national control priorities. Multiple Parties welcomed the data

available in the Global Register of Invasive and Introduced Species to help compile the indicator but also noted that the data it contains is incomplete.

6. Methodological issues in aggregating and using the provided information

124. Of all submissions, 14, Parties submitted data that could be used to compile the overall indicator value for headline indicator 6.1. Six Parties reported data consistently between 2020-2023. Many Parties reported counts or detections of invasive alien species rather than a rate of invasive alien species introduction. Further many of the Parties that reported counts of invasive alien species did not indicate if the reported values were cumulative.

Indicators related to Target 7

1. Use of the headline, component, complementary and national indicators

125. 10 per cent of Parties (13 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report provided data for on headline indicator 7.1, 70 per cent of Parties (90 Parties) reported that no national data was available for the indicator and 19 per cent of Parties (24 Parties) reported that the indicator was not relevant to their national circumstances.

126. For indicator 7.2 Parties can choose to report on pesticide environment concentration and/or aggregated total applied toxicity. No Party provided data on pesticide environment concentration. 14 per cent of Parties (18 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report provided data for aggregated total applied toxicity, 85 per cent of Parties (109 Parties) reported that no national data was available for the indicator and 1 per cent of Parties (one Party) reported that the indicator was not relevant to their national circumstances.

127. Component indicator 7.CT.2 was reported on by four Parties, and component indicator 7.CT.3 was reported on by one Party.

128. No Party reported on component indicators 7.CT.1 and 7.CT.4.

129. Complementary indicator 7.CY.3 was reported on by one Party, complementary indicator 7.CY.4 was reported on by two Parties and complementary indicator 7.CY.6 was reported on by four Parties.

130. No Party reported on complementary indicators 7.CY.1, 7.CY.2 and 7.CY.5.

131. In all, 50 per cent of component and 50 per cent of complementary indicators were not reported on.

132. 15 per cent of Parties (19 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report submitted data on national indicators. The indicators used tended to focus on issues related to the impacts of pollution on biodiversity and on ecosystem services and on pesticide risk. There was also a strong focus amongst the indicators used on eliminating plastic pollution.

2. Regional use of the headline indicators

133. Table 12 provides a regional breakdown of the two headline indicators associated with this target. Levels of reporting varied between the two headline indicators for Target 7, with a higher percentage of Parties from the Asia and Pacific group reporting on headline indicator 7.1 compared to any other region, and more Parties from the Western Europe and Others Group reporting on headline indicator 7.2 compared to any other region. Across the other regions, reporting was generally very low for both headline indicators.

Table 12

Percentage of reporting Parties that provided data on the headline indicators organized by region

Region	Headline indicators	
	7.1	7.2
African States	2 per cent	12 per cent

Asia-Pacific States	23 per cent	9 per cent
Eastern European States	0 per cent	10 per cent
Latin American and Caribbean States	5 per cent	5 per cent
Western European and other States	13 per cent	35 per cent

3. Temporal coverage of the data reported for the headline indicator

134. For headline indicator 7.1, Parties provided data covering the period from 1986 to 2025. The median number of years reported on by Parties was five years.

135. For headline indicator 7.2, Parties provided data covering the period from 1990 to 2026. The median number of years reported on by Parties was six and a half years.

4. Use of headline indicator disaggregations

136. For headline indicator 7.1, ten Parties submitted some form of disaggregated data and four Parties submitted aggregate data. Disaggregations largely focused on specific locations and pollutant/nutrient type.

137. For headline indicator 7.2, 12 Parties submitted some form of disaggregated data and seven Parties submitted aggregate data. Disaggregations largely focused on taxonomic group affected and pollutant/pesticide type.

5. Challenges and needs encountered

138. Most Parties who reported relied on proxies for both headline indicators (e.g. chlorophyll for headline indicator 7.1 and pesticide load for headline indicator 7.2). Similarly, for both headline indicators, several Parties reported metrics necessary to compile the indicator rather than the indicator value itself. For example, nitrogen and/or phosphorus loading for indicator 7.1 or total applied toxicity for indicator 7.2.

139. Several Parties commented on the methodological difficulty of the models involved in calculating indicator 7.1. Several Parties also commented on the insufficient methodological guidance available for 7.2 and the difficulty of acquiring the data needed to calculate the indicator. For both headline indicators many Parties also reported that little data was available to calculate the indicator due to a lack of monitoring.

6. Methodological issues in aggregating and using the provided information

140. Two Party submitted time series data for headline indicator 7.1 following the metadata guidance. Five Parties reported a value for the aggregated total applied toxicity indicator. However, these were not reported using a similar standardized normalization and/or units so an aggregate time series could not be calculated. Thus, for both headline indicators 7.1 and 7.2 too few Parties provided standardized data (relying largely on a variety of proxies) through their national reports making it impossible to calculate an overall value for the indicators.

Indicators related to Target 8

1. Use of the headline, component, complementary and national indicators

141. Component indicator 8.CT.1 was reported on by three Parties, and component indicator 8.CT.2 was reported on by one Party

142. Complementary indicator 8.CY.1 was reported on by two Parties, complementary indicator 8.CY.2 was reported on by five Parties and complementary indicator 8.CY.4 was reported on by one Party.

143. The remaining complementary indicator for Target 8, 8.CY.3, was not reported on by any Parties.

144. In all, 0 per cent of component and 25 per cent of complementary indicators were not reported on by any Party.

145. 17 per cent of Parties (22 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report submitted data on national indicators. The indicators used tended to focus on issues related to minimising the impact of climate change on biodiversity and increasing the resilience of biodiversity to these impacts.

Indicators related to Target 9

1. Use of the headline, component, complementary and national indicators

146. 10 per cent of Parties (13 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report provided data for on headline indicator 9.1, 86 per cent of Parties (111 Parties) reported that no national data was available for the indicator and 3 per cent of Parties (four Parties) reported that the indicator was not relevant to their national circumstances.

147. 19 per cent of Parties (24 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report provided data for on headline indicator 9.2, 67 per cent of Parties (87 Parties) reported that no national data was available for the indicator and 13 per cent of Parties (17 Parties) reported that the indicator was not relevant to their national circumstances.

148. No Parties reported on the component indicators (9.CT.1 and B.CT.2) for Target 9.

149. Complementary indicators 9.CY.2 was reported on by one Party and 4.CT.1 was reported on by seven Parties.

150. The remaining complementary indicators (9.CY.1, 9.CY.3, 5.CT.2, 5.CY.3 and 5.CY.7) for Target 9 were not reported on by any Parties.

151. In all, 100 per cent of component and 71 per cent of complementary indicators were not reported on by any Party.

152. 13 per cent of Parties (17 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report submitted data on national indicators. The indicators used tended to focus on issues relating to the sustainable use and management of wild species and encouraging customary use of wild species by IPLCs.

2. Regional use of the headline indicators

153. Table 13 provides a regional breakdown of the use of the two headline indicators associated with this target. A higher percentage of Parties from the Group of Latin America Countries submitted data on both headline indicator 9.1 and headline indicator 9.2. The Africa group also saw a similar level of reporting for headline indicator 9.2. Elsewhere, reporting levels were generally low for the two headline indicators. No parties from the Western Europe and Others Group reported on headline indicator 9.1.

Table 13

Percentage of reporting Parties that provided data on the headline indicators organized by region

Region	Headline indicators	
	9.1	9.2
African States	12 per cent	24 per cent
Asia-Pacific States	11 per cent	14 per cent
Eastern European States	10 per cent	10 per cent
Latin American and Caribbean States	15 per cent	25 per cent
Western European and other States	0 per cent	13 per cent

3. Temporal coverage of the data reported for the headline indicator

154. For headline indicator 9.1, Parties provided data covering the period from 2012 to 2026. The median number of years reported on by Parties was five years.

155. For headline indicator 9.2, Parties provided data covering the period from 200 to 2026. The median number of years reported on by Parties was five and a half years.

4. Use of headline indicator disaggregations

156. For headline indicator 9.1, eight Parties submitted some form of disaggregated data and six Parties submitted aggregate data. Disaggregations largely focused on the type of activity producing benefits (e.g. fishery and forestry) and export values.

157. For headline indicator 9.2, 12 Parties submitted some form of disaggregated data and 14 Parties submitted aggregate data. Disaggregations largely focused on the sector of employment (e.g. tourism, agriculture, fishing), types of traditional activities (e.g. weaving, apiculture), age and gender.

5. Challenges and needs encountered

158. Many Parties noted that the absence of methodology for indicator 9.1 made it difficult to report on this indicator. In particular, Parties noted challenges in bringing together data on heterogeneous types of benefits and sectors. Further some Parties noted that defining sustainable use was a challenge.

159. Many Parties noted that indicator 9.2 is also still under development and that the values reported may not capture comparable information. Parties also noted that identifying traditional occupations is challenging and that global standards are not always relevant or appropriate nationally.

6. Methodological issues in aggregating and using the provided information

160. For headline indicator 9.1, no aggregation was possible. The lack of metadata on the indicator has resulted in very heterogeneous submission types that are largely unrelated. Submissions include monetary values, indices, counts of species, numbers of management plans, percentages, tons and cubic meters.

161. For headline indicator 9.2, 21 Parties submitted comparable percentage data that could be used to compile the overall indicator value. Some Parties submitted counts of people in traditional occupation that could not be converted into percentage values without further information.

Indicators related to Target 10

1. Use of the headline, component, complementary and national indicators

162. 31 per cent of Parties (40 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report provided data for on headline indicator 10.1, 67 per cent of Parties (86 Parties) reported that no national data was available for the indicator and 1 per cent of Parties (one Party) reported that the indicator was not relevant to their national circumstances.

163. 50 per cent of Parties (65 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report provided data for on headline indicator 10.2, 45 per cent of Parties (58 Parties) reported that no national data was available for the indicator and 4 per cent of Parties (five Parties) reported that the indicator was not relevant to their national circumstances.

164. Component indicator 10.CT.1 was reported on by two Parties,

165. Complementary indicators 10.CY.1, 10.CY.2 and 4.CT.4 were each reported on by two Parties, complementary indicators A.CY.19 and B.CY.1 were each reported on by one Party, complementary indicator 10.CY.4 was reported on by three Parties and complementary indicator 2.CT.1 was reported on by four Parties.

166. The remaining complementary indicator for Target 10 (10.CY.3, 5.CY.3) was not reported on by any Parties.

167. In all, 0 per cent of component and 22 per cent of complementary indicators were not reported on by any Party.

168. 67 per cent of Parties (33 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report submitted data on national indicators. The indicators used tended to focus on issues related to sustainable agriculture, sustainable fisheries and sustainable forestry.

2. Regional use of the headline indicators

169. Table 14 provides a regional breakdown of the use of the two headline indicators associated with this target. A higher percentage of Parties from the Western Europe and Others Group submitted data on both headline indicator 10.1 and headline indicator 10.2. In the other regions, a similar percentage of Parties (about 30 per cent) submitted data on headline indicator 10.1. Reporting varied greatly for headline indicator 10.2: with 96 per cent of Parties from the Western Europe and Others Group submitting data and only 5 per cent of Parties from the Eastern Europe Group submitting data.

Table 14

Percentage of reporting Parties that provided data on the headline indicators organized by region

Region	Headline indicators	
	10.1	10.2
African States	27 per cent	26 per cent
Asia-Pacific States	31 per cent	49 per cent
Eastern European States	30 per cent	5 per cent
Latin American and Caribbean States	30 per cent	50 per cent
Western European and other States	39 per cent	96 per cent

3. Temporal coverage of the data reported for the headline indicator

170. For headline indicator 10.1, Parties provided data covering the period from 1994 to 2026. The median number of years reported on by Parties was five years.

171. For headline indicator 10.2, Parties provided data covering the period from 1990 to 2026. The median number of years reported on by Parties was six years.

4. Use of headline indicator disaggregations

172. For headline indicator 10.1, 12 Parties submitted some form of disaggregated data and 30 Parties submitted aggregate data. Disaggregations largely focused on specific farming practices (e.g. organic, commercial, pesticide-free, subsistence).

173. For headline indicator 10.2, 47 Parties submitted some form of disaggregated data and 22 Parties submitted aggregate data. Disaggregations overwhelmingly related to the sub-indicators of indicator 10.2. Some disaggregations focused on type of forest or ownership model.

5. Challenges and needs encountered

174. Many Parties noted that they have data gaps for headline indicators 10.1 and 10.2 and that time series information is often incomplete. Further, several Parties noted that they needed to rely on proxy information to report on the indicators. In addition, some Parties noted that national harmonization of reporting is required to ensure that submissions to the Sustainable Development Goals processes are aligned with the processes for the Framework while several Parties noted challenges in combining or integrating data originating from different agencies or sectors.

175. Specifically on headline indicator 10.1, several Parties noted challenges related to classifying different farming types and operationalizing the terms “productive” and “sustainable” in their monitoring processes. It was also noted that data and collection methods do not currently capture information on the entire area that could be considered sustainable. On headline indicator 10.2, some Parties also noted challenges related to the definition of forests as different definitions may be used within a country depending on national circumstances.

6. Methodological issues in aggregating and using the provided information

176. 34 Parties and 46 Parties submitted comparable data that could be used to compile the overall indicator value for headlines 10.1 and 10.2 respectively. For indicator 10.1, some Parties used the proxy methodology of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, which could not be aggregated with the percentage values submitted by others. For indicator 10.2, several Parties reported values in hectares without specifying what these referred to.

177. Most Parties who reported a value for headline indicator 10.2 submitted data on one or more of the headline indicator's associated sub-indicators. Five Parties submitted an overall figure representing a percentage of forests in sustainable management. However, many Parties also submitted values for indicator 10.2 without specifying which sub indicator or disaggregation they related to, making them unusable in the analysis

Indicators related to Target 11

178. Note that the use of headline indicators B.1 is described above under Goal B.

1. Use of the headline, component, complementary and national indicators

179. Component indicator 11.CT.1 was reported on by eight Parties, and component indicator 11.CT.2 was reported on by two Parties and component indicator 11.CT.3 was reported on by seven Parties.

180. Complementary indicators 11.CY.1 was reported on by one Party and complementary indicators 11.CY.2, 11.CY.3 and 11.CY.5 were each reported on by three Parties

181. The remaining complementary indicator for Target 11, 11.CY.4, was not reported on by any Parties.

182. In all, 0 per cent of component and 25 per cent of complementary indicators were not reported on by any Party.

183. 16 per cent of Parties (20 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report submitted data on national indicators. The indicators used tended to focus on issues related to restoring, maintaining, and enhancing the regulation of air, water, and climate.

Indicators related to Target 12

1. Use of the headline, component, complementary and national indicators

184. 26 per cent of Parties (34 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report provided data for on headline indicator 12.1, 71 per cent of Parties (91 Parties) reported that no national data was available for the indicator and 2 per cent of Parties (two Parties) reported that the indicator was not relevant to their national circumstances.

185. No Parties reported on the component indicator (12.CT.1) for Target 12.

186. There are no complementary indicators for Target 12.

187. 12 per cent of Parties (16 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report submitted data on national indicators. The indicators used tended to focus on the topic of increasing the area of green spaces in urban and densely populated areas.

2. Regional use of the headline indicators

188. Table 15 provides a regional breakdown of the use of the headline indicators associated with this target. A higher percentage of Parties from the Western Europe and Others Group submitted data on headline indicator 12.1 than any other region. No Parties from the Eastern Europe Group submitted data on headline indicator 12.1

Table 15

Percentage of reporting Parties that provided data on the headline indicator organized by region

<i>Region</i>	<i>Headline indicator</i>
	12.1
African States	10 per cent
Asia-Pacific States	34 per cent
Eastern European States	0 per cent
Latin American and Caribbean States	25 per cent
Western European and other States	57 per cent

3. Temporal coverage of the data reported for the headline indicator

189. For headline indicator 12.1, Parties provided data covering the period from 1985 to 2026. The median number of years reported on by Parties was two years.

4. Use of headline indicator disaggregations

190. For headline indicator 12.1, 21 Parties submitted some form of disaggregated data and 15 Parties submitted aggregate data. The disaggregations overwhelmingly focused on specific cities for which the indicator had been calculated. Some disaggregations focused on green vs blue spaces.

5. Challenges and needs encountered

191. Many Parties noted that data availability was a barrier to reporting on headline indicator 12.1 and it was noted that while information is available for some major cities it is not clear how representative this information is. Some Parties noted that the methodology for this indicator needed to be further developed in order to distinguish between green and blue spaces are artificial spaces that might be of limited biodiversity value. Relatedly, some Parties noted that the definitions of green and blue spaces are insufficient to be able to use accurately.

192. Capacity constraints at the municipal level were also noted to affect monitoring and that maps of urban areas were often insufficient or out of date. In this context it was noted that remote sensing tools could be used to prepare maps but that such tools are methodologically and resource intensive.

193. Some Parties also noted that quantifying issues related to accessibility were particularly challenging. In fact, very few Parties assessed access to green or blue spaces, but rather focused on the coverage of blue and green spaces as a share of urban area.

6. Methodological issues in aggregating and using the provided information

194. 27 Parties submitted comparable data that could be used to compile the overall indicator value for headline indicator 12.1. Several Parties reported area or area per capita values which could not be used in the aggregate.

Indicators related to Target 13

195. Note that the use of headline indicators C.1 and C.2 is described above under Goal C.

1. Use of the headline, component, complementary and national indicators

196. No Parties reported on the component indicator (13.CT.1) linked to Target 13.

197. Complementary indicators 13.CY.1 and C.CY.2 were reported on by one Party and complementary indicator C.CY.1 was reported on by three Parties.

198. No Party reported on complementary indicator C.CY.3

199. In all, 0 per cent of component and 25 per cent of complementary indicators were not reported on by any Party.

200. 14 per cent of Parties (18 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report submitted data on national indicators. The indicators used tended to focus on issues surrounding facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources.

Indicators related to Target 14

1. Use of the headline, component, complementary and national indicators

201. Component indicator 14.CT.1 was reported on by two Parties.

202. There are no complementary indicators linked to Target 14.

203. 11 per cent of Parties (14 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report submitted data on national indicators. The indicators used tended to focus on issues related to ensuring the full integration of biodiversity into policies, regulations, and planning & development processes.

Indicators related to Target 15

1. Use of the headline, component, complementary and national indicators

204. 19 per cent of Parties (25 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report provided data for on headline indicator 15.1, 75 per cent of Parties (97 Parties) reported that no national data was available for the indicator and 4 per cent of Parties (five Parties) reported that the indicator was not relevant to their national circumstances.

205. Component indicator 15.CT.1 was reported on by seven Parties.

206. No Parties reported on the complementary indicator (15.CY.1) linked to Target 15.

207. 12 per cent of Parties (16 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report submitted data on national indicators. The indicators used tended to focus on issues related to taking legal, administrative, or policy measures to encourage and enable businesses to monitor, assess, and disclose their risks, impacts, and dependencies on biodiversity.

2. Regional use of the headline indicators

208. Table 16 provides a regional breakdown of the use of the headline indicator associated with this target. A higher percentage of Parties from the Western Europe and Others Group reported on headline indicator 15.1 than any other region. Across the other regions a similar percentage of Parties submitted data for headline indicator 15.1, except for the Eastern Europe Group where no Parties submitted any data.

Table 16

Percentage of reporting Parties in each region that provided data on the headline indicator organized by region

<i>Region</i>	<i>Headline indicator</i>
	15.1
African States	17 per cent
Asia-Pacific States	17 per cent
Eastern European States	0 per cent
Latin American and Caribbean States	15 per cent
Western European and other States	39 per cent

3. Temporal coverage of the data reported for the headline indicator

209. For headline indicator 15.1, Parties provided data covering the period from 2011 to 2026. The median number of years reported on by Parties was three years.

4. Use of headline indicator disaggregations

210. For headline indicator 15.1, ten Parties submitted some form of disaggregated data and 15 Parties submitted aggregate data. Disaggregations largely focused on the sectors of companies reporting (e.g. agriculture, mining and manufacturing), types of certification schemes and metric assessed (e.g. risk and materiality).

5. Challenges and needs encountered

211. Many Parties commented that no national frameworks or monitoring systems exist for reporting and collecting data on indicator 15.1 and as a result national datasets on private sector reporting do not currently exist. Parties noted that this was largely due to the voluntary nature of corporate disclosure. Some Parties also noted that there is a risk of overcounting in their submissions as some companies state that they report on environmental, social, and governance measures but these may not relate to biodiversity. Similarly, some Parties noted that companies often have their own distinct reporting processes and that this makes the harmonization of data challenging.

6. Methodological issues in aggregating and using the provided information

212. 19 Parties submitted comparable data that could be used to compile the overall indicator value. Submissions included counts of companies reporting but also impact assessments, environmental permits issued or percentage values that could not be included into the aggregate value.

Indicators related to Target 16

1. Use of the headline, component, complementary and national indicators

213. Component indicator 16.CT.1 was reported on by three Parties, component indicator 16.CT.2 was reported on by four Parties and component indicator 16.CT.3 was reported on by ten Parties.

214. Complementary indicators 16.CY.1, 16.CY.5 and 16.CY.7 were each reported on by two Parties. Complementary indicator 16.CY.2 was reported on by one Party and complementary indicator 16.CY.4 was reported on by three Parties.

215. The remaining complementary indicators linked to Target 16 (16.CY.3 and 16.CY.6) were not reported on.

216. In all, 0 per cent of component and 29 per cent of complementary indicators were not reported on by any Party.

217. 16 per cent of Parties (20 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report submitted data on national indicators. The indicators used tended to focus on issues related to reducing: the global footprint of consumption, waste generation, and food waste.

Indicators related to Target 17

1. Use of the headline, component, complementary and national indicators

218. There are no component indicators linked to Target 17

219. Three Parties reported on the complementary indicator (17.CY.1) linked to Target 17

220. 9 per cent of Parties (12 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report submitted data on national indicators. The indicators used tended to focus on issues of establishing and strengthening the capacity for effective biosafety measures.

Indicators related to Target 18

1. Use of the headline, component, complementary and national indicators

221. 30 per cent of Parties (40 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report provided data for on headline indicator 18.1, 75 per cent of Parties (97 Parties) reported that no national data was

available for the indicator and 4 per cent of Parties (five Parties) reported that the indicator was not relevant to their national circumstances.

222. 19 per cent of Parties (25 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report provided data for on headline indicator 18.2, 75 per cent of Parties (97 Parties) reported that no national data was available for the indicator and 4 per cent of Parties (five Parties) reported that the indicator was not relevant to their national circumstances.

223. No Parties reported on the component indicators (18.CT.1, 18.CT.2 and 18.CT.3) linked to Target 18.

224. There are no complementary indicators linked to Target 18

225. 10 per cent of Parties (13 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report submitted data on national indicators. The indicators used tended to focus on issues related to scaling up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and identifying subsidies harmful to biodiversity.

2. Regional use of the headline indicators

226. Table 17 provides a regional breakdown of the use of the two headline indicators associated with this target. A higher percentage of Parties from the Western Europe and Other Group submitted data for both headline indicator 18.1 and 18.2 compared to the other regions. More Parties reported on headline indicator 18.1 as opposed to headline indicator 18.2 across all regions except for the Asia and Pacific group where reporting levels were slightly higher for headline indicator 18.2. No Parties from the Eastern Europe Group submitted data for headline indicator 18.2.

Table 17

Percentage of reporting Parties in each region that provided data on the headline indicators organized by region

<i>Region</i>	<i>Headline indicators</i>	
	<i>18.1</i>	<i>18.2</i>
African States	24 per cent	17 per cent
Asia-Pacific States	17 per cent	20 per cent
Eastern European States	20 per cent	0 per cent
Latin American and Caribbean States	45 per cent	20 per cent
Western European and other States	57 per cent	30 per cent

3. Temporal coverage of the data reported for the headline indicator

227. For headline indicator 18.1, Parties provided data covering the period from 1990 to 2026. The median number of years reported on by Parties was six years.

228. For headline indicator 18.2 Parties provided data covering the period from 2015 to 2026. The median number of years reported on by Parties was four years.

4. Use of headline indicator disaggregations

229. For headline indicator 18.1, 11 Parties submitted some form of disaggregated data and 32 Parties submitted aggregate data. Disaggregations largely focused on the type of incentive (e.g. taxes, laws, payments and permits) or sectors they applied to (e.g. fishing and tourism).

230. For headline indicator 18.2, 12 Parties submitted some form of disaggregated data and 13 Parties submitted aggregate data. Disaggregations overwhelmingly focused on the sector benefiting from identified harmful subsidies (e.g. fossil fuels, agriculture and fisheries).

5. Challenges and needs encountered

231. For both headline indicators, many Parties reported having incomplete data coverage across sectors impacting biodiversity. Many Parties also noted that they intend to use the BIOFIN methodology to help compile these indicators but that they are still at early stages in the process, with many noting early results expected for 2026.

232. For headline indicator 18.2, many Parties reported challenges in tracking and quantifying subsidies as a result of data fragmentation, as subsidies are managed across sectors by different ministries in government, and because of methodological challenges in determining what subsidies should be considered in the calculation of the indicator. Additionally, challenges in determining what constitutes a harmful subsidy were frequently noted. Several Parties also noted that the way they classify subsidies is different than what is done in international data processes.

6. Methodological issues in aggregating and using the provided information

233. For headline indicator 18.1, 33 Parties reported data that could be used to compile an overall indicator value. Several Parties submitted currency amounts representing the value of positive incentives instead of the count necessary to compile the aggregate.

234. For headline indicator 18.2, 22 Parties reported data that could be used to compile an overall indicator value. Some Parties reported in incompatible units for aggregation such as tonnes or percentages.

235. For headline indicator 18.1 and 18.2 Parties often only submitted indicator values for specific sectors. As such the total aggregate values are likely to be an underestimate.

Indicators related to Target 19

236. Note that the use of headline (D.1, D.2 and D.3), component and complementary indicators are described above under Goal D.

1. Use of the headline, component, complementary and national indicators

237. 12 per cent of Parties (16 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report submitted data on national indicators. The indicators used tended to focus on topics including enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency, and transparency of resource provision and use along with increasing total biodiversity-related resources from developed countries.

Indicators related to Target 20

1. Use of the headline, component, complementary and national indicators

238. 4 per cent of Parties (five Parties) reported that the indicator was not relevant to their national circumstances.

239. Component indicator 20.CT.1 was reported on by three Parties.

240. Complementary indicator D.CY.3 was reported on by one Party and D.CY.4 reported on by two Parties.

241. No Parties reported on the complementary indicators (20.CY.1, 20.CY.2 and D.CY.2) linked to Target 20.

242. In all, 0 per cent of component and 60 per cent of complementary indicators were not reported on by any Party.

243. 18 per cent of Parties (23 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report submitted data on national indicators. The indicators used tended to focus on strengthening capacity-building, development, scientific-research, scientific-cooperation, and monitoring capacities to meet the needs for effective implementation.

Indicators related to Target 21

1. Use of the headline, component, complementary and national indicators

244. 20 per cent of Parties (27 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report provided data for on headline indicator 21.1, 78 per cent of Parties (100 Parties) reported that no national data was available for the indicator and 2 per cent of Parties (two Parties) reported that the indicator was not relevant to their national circumstances.

245. Component indicators 21.CT.1 and 21.CT.3 were each reported on by one Party.

246. Component indicators 21.CT.2 was not reported on by any Party.

247. Complementary indicator 21.CY.2 was reported on by three Parties, and complementary indicators 21.CY.3, 21.CY.4 and 21.CY.5 were each reported on by two Parties.

248. Complementary indicators 21.CY.1 and 21.CY.6 were not reported on by any Party.

249. In all, 33 per cent of component and 33 per cent of complementary indicators were not reported on by any Party.

250. 12 per cent of Parties (15 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report submitted data on national indicators. The indicators used tended to focus on ensuring the availability of data for decision-makers and practitioners to guide effective and equitable governance. There was also a strong focus on strengthening communication, awareness-raising, monitoring, research, and knowledge management.

2. Regional use of the headline indicators

251. Table 18 provides a regional breakdown of the use of the headline indicator associated with this target. A higher percentage of Parties from the Group of Latin America Countries and the Western Europe and Others Group reported on headline indicator 21.1 compared to other regions. Reporting in the Africa group and Asia and Pacific group was low. No Parties in the Eastern Europe Group reported on headline indicator 21.1

Table 18

Percentage of reporting Parties in each region that provided data on the headline indicator organized by region

Region	Headline indicator
	21.1
African States	20 per cent
Asia-Pacific States	11 per cent
Eastern European States	0 per cent
Latin American and Caribbean States	35 per cent
Western European and other States	35 per cent

3. Temporal coverage of the data reported for the headline indicator

252. For headline indicator 21.1, Parties provided data covering the period from 1950 to 2026. The median number of years reported on by Parties was 5 years.

4. Use of headline indicator disaggregations

253. For headline indicator 21.1, 13 Parties submitted some form of disaggregated data and 15 Parties submitted aggregate data. Disaggregations focused on types of records, monitoring schemes and species.

5. Challenges and needs encountered

254. Multiple Parties noted that the methodological guidance to compile the indicator is insufficiently clear.

255. Several Parties noted specific national (research) institutions, international organisations and other key partners were generating relevant data and highlighted the importance of making such information more easily accessible nationally. International organisations mentioned included the International Union for Conservation of Nature, the Global Biodiversity Information Facility and the Ocean Biodiversity Information System. Parties also highlighted that national monitoring systems are still being developed and that institutional strengthening, investment and capacity are needed.

256. Only one Party mentioned that traditional ecological knowledge was included in their submission.

6. Methodological issues in aggregating and using the provided information

257. 14 Parties reported data that could be compiled to calculate the indicator value. Some Parties reported on the number of biodiversity related records while others provided the percentage of headline indicators submitted using national data.

Indicators related to Target 22

1. Use of the headline, component, complementary and national indicators

258. 7 per cent of Parties (9 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report provided data for on headline indicator 22.1, 64 per cent of Parties (83 Parties) reported that no national data was available for the indicator and 28 per cent of Parties (36 Parties) reported that the indicator was not relevant to their national circumstances.

259. Complementary indicator 22.CY.1 was reported on by three Parties. Complementary indicator 22.CY.2 was reported on by two Parties, and 22.CY.3 and 22.CY.4 were each reported on by one Party.

260. One Party reported data on component indicator 21.CT.3.

261. No Parties reported on component indicators 22.CT.1, 22.CT.2 and 21.CT.2.

262. Complementary indicator 22.CY.1 was reported on by three Parties, and complementary indicators 22.CY.2 was reported on by two Parties. Complementary indicators 22.CY.3 and 22.CY.4 were each reported on by one Party.

263. No Parties reported on complementary indicators 22.CY.5 and 22.CY.6.

264. In all, 75 per cent of component and 33 per cent of complementary indicators were not reported on.

265. 14 per cent of Parties (18 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report submitted data on national indicators. The indicators used tended to focus on issues related to ensuring the equitable, inclusive, and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by women and youth.

2. Regional use of the headline indicators

266. Table 19 provides a regional breakdown of the use of the headline indicator associated with this target. A higher percentage of Parties from the Africa Group reported on headline indicator 22.1 than in any other region, however, across all the regions reporting was very low. No Parties from the Eastern Europe Group reported on headline indicator 22.1.

Table 19

Percentage of reporting Parties in each region that provided data on the headline indicators organized by region

<i>Region</i>	<i>Headline indicator</i>
	22.1
African States	12 per cent
Asia-Pacific States	3 per cent
Eastern European States	0 per cent
Latin American and Caribbean States	5 per cent
Western European and other States	9 per cent

3. Temporal coverage of the data reported for the headline indicator

267. For headline indicator 22.1, Parties provided data covering the period from 2012 to 2026. The median number of years reported on by Parties was five years.

4. Use of headline indicator disaggregations

268. For headline indicator 22.1, five Parties submitted some form of disaggregated data and five Parties submitted aggregate data. Disaggregations included the sub-indicators of headline indicator 22.1, types of land ownership and customary land use.

5. Challenges and needs encountered

269. Several Parties reported challenges in compiling data for the indicator resulting from a lack of available data, absence of data collection protocols and/or unclear methods. Several Parties also reported that data on land tenure and land use is not organised in a way that allows it to be used to calculate the indicator and that land tenure and use is often managed across different jurisdictions that may not be comparable at the national level.

270. Many Parties also reported challenges related to difficulty of defining “traditional territories” in their legal frameworks. However, many Parties also noted that they are carrying out studies to establish baselines for future reporting on this indicator which they regard as one of the more challenging indicators in the monitoring framework to report on.

6. Methodological issues in aggregating and using the provided information

271. Only 1 Party submitted the headline indicator according to the guidance in the metadata, using all three sub-indicators. The proportion of natural land in traditional territories was submitted by two other Parties, these two also reported on proportion of forest in traditional territories. Other Parties submitted data on the area of traditional territories and/or tenure systems. Generally, Parties did not submit data in a format that would allow aggregation of the headline indicator and only three Parties submitted percentages.

Indicators related to Target 23

1. Use of the headline, component, complementary and national indicators

272. Component indicator 23.CT.1 was reported on by six Parties and component indicator 23.CT.2 was reported on by one Party.

273. No Party reported on component indicator 22.CT.1.

274. Complementary indicator 22.CY.1 was reported on by three Parties and complementary indicators 22.CY.3 and 22.CY.4 were each reported on by one Party

275. No Parties reported on complementary indicator 22.CY.5.

276. In all, 33 per cent of component and 25 per cent of complementary indicators were not reported on by any Party.

277. 12 per cent of Parties (16 Parties) who submitted a seventh national report submitted data on national indicators. The indicators used tended to focus on issues related to ensuring gender equality in the implementation of the Framework and recognising equitable and meaningful leadership of women and girls at all levels of action, and decision-making related to biodiversity.
