Agenda item 9 (a)
Planning, monitoring, reporting and review: global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
Working Group I

Global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework at the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties

Non-paper

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling that, in its decisions 15/4 and 15/6 of 19 December 2022, and 16/32 of 27 February 2025, the Conference of the Parties decided to conduct a global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework [1] at its seventeenth meeting and that the national reports and the global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Framework would be the primary sources of information for the global review,

Recalling also that, in its decision 16/32, the Conference of the Parties also decided that the global review would draw upon relevant recommendations of the subsidiary bodies and working groups and, as relevant, the outcomes of the informal technical dialogue, [which has since been named the Kunming dialogue on collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in support of the global review,] the outcomes of the subregional and regional dialogues on national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national reports, and the global analysis of information in national biodiversity strategies and action plans,

Recognizing that 129 Parties had submitted national reports in time for consideration in the preparation of the global report, that is, by 8 March 2026, which had provided substantial evidence for preparing the global report,

Recognizing also that additional sources of information identified in decision 16/32, such as scientific literature and the deliverables of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, were used in the preparation of the global report, that those sources further strengthened the evidence base for the global report and that science played an important role in the global review,

Noting with concern that there remain data and information gaps in the national reports, that not all Parties were able to submit national reports in time for them to be considered in the preparation of the global report and that, consequently, the experiences of some Parties, in particular small island developing States, are not well reflected in the global report,

Noting with appreciation the support provided to Parties for developing national biodiversity strategies and actions plans and national reports,

Highlighting that, for many developing country Parties, in particular small island developing States, there continues to be delays in the initiation of the Global Environment Facility support for developing national biodiversity strategies and actions plans and national reports, which had an impact on the timeliness and completeness of some national reports,[2] and recognizing that a range of factors may have contributed to delays,

Recognizing that the information and data gaps identified in the global report do not necessarily represent gaps in the implementation of the Framework or a lack of commitment to the Framework,

[1] Decision 15/4, annex.

[2] The timing of disbursement and expenditure for the enabling activities projects funded by the Global Environment Facility is available in document CBD/SBI/7/INF/17 and summarized in the global report.

Stressing that many Parties face institutional, technical, capacity and resource challenges in preparing national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national reports, in particular in relation to the use of the headline indicators in the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,[3] which contribute to the information gaps in the global report,

Acknowledging that, while there were methodological, scientific, technical and data limitations and time constraints related to the preparation of the first global report, the global report is the most definitive source of information on collective progress currently available, that it was developed through a Party-led process and that it provides a [sound] basis for the global review,

Acknowledging also that the planning, monitoring, reporting and review mechanisms, including future global reviews, could be further strengthened by taking into account the experiences and lessons learned in preparing the first global report and the seventh national reports,

Expressing appreciation for the work of the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group for the Preparation of the Global Report on Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in guiding the production of the first global report,

Acknowledging with appreciation the financial support provided by the Governments of Germany and Netherlands (Kingdom of the) and, through the China Trust Fund, the United Nations Environment Programme for the global review, as well as the financial support provided by the European Union and the Governments of Netherlands (Kingdom of the) and Switzerland and, through the China Trust Fund, the United Nations Environment Programme for the preparation of the related global report,

1. *Welcomes* [*with appreciation*] the global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and notes its overarching messages and key messages;

2. [*Also welcomes*][*Recognizes*] *with appreciation* that the Framework has generated unprecedented global engagement and has driven action, innovation, collaboration and learning;

3. *Further welcomes* the fact that Parties have taken actions across all 23 targets of the Framework showing successful examples of implementation for every target;

4. *Welcomes* the fact that actors other than national Governments, namely, indigenous peoples and local communities, subnational governments, cities, and other local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, other multilateral environment agreements, non-governmental organizations, women, youth, research organizations, the business and finance community and representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity have taken action to implement the Framework;[4]

5. *Highlights* the fact that, as indicated in the global report, the review has revealed both progress and gaps in implementation, in particular:

(a) Scope and coverage

(i) Parties have collectively set national targets that had a higher level of scope and coverage of Targets 4, 5, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the Framework, an intermediate level of scope and coverage of Targets 2, 3, 6, 7, 12, 13, 17 and 21 and a lower level of scope and coverage of Targets 1, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22 and 23;

(ii) The consideration of marine, coastal and inland water ecosystems, issues related to the drivers of biodiversity loss and issues related to [section C of the Framework, in particular] [whole-of-government and whole-of-society

[3] Decision 15/5, annex I.

[4] All references to "actors other than national Governments" are to be understood as described in paragraph 4 (in line with decisions 15/6 and 16/32).

approaches, including participation, the engagement of actors other than national Governments, gender responsiveness, equitable governance and mainstreaming], has been less addressed in national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national targets and national reports;

(b) Action and implementation

(i) National targets associated with Targets 1, 2, 3, 8, 13, 20, 21 and 22 of the Framework were most frequently self-assessed by Parties as being on track, while national targets associated with Targets 6, 12, 15, 16, 18 and 19 were least frequently self-assessed by Parties as being on track; however, less than half of the national targets associated with any global target had been reported by Parties as being on track;

(ii) While there were data and national monitoring capacity gaps that limited the ability to report national data and, thus, to aggregate them at the global level and conclusively track collective progress towards the global targets, indicators related to the targets of the Framework showed negative trends more commonly than positive ones;

(c) Means of implementation

(i) Means of implementation remain below what is required for the full and effective implementation of the Framework, especially for developing country Parties, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States;

(ii) Since the adoption of the Framework, there has been some, albeit uneven, progress across Parties in domestic and international public finance, positive incentives for biodiversity, capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology and technical and scientific cooperation;

(iii) Collectively, limited progress has been made in mobilizing and tracking private sector finance and positive incentives and in reducing incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity;

(iv) The lack of availability of sufficient and timely means of implementation was identified as the most common barrier to implementation, especially by developing country Parties, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States;

(d) Whole-of-government approaches

(i) Parties have made progress in strengthening environmental governance, including by engaging all levels of government and all sectors; however, gaps remain with regard to policy coherence, mainstreaming biodiversity and its multiple values into national policy and engaging ministries beyond the environmental sector in implementation;

(ii) Gaps remain with regard to progress towards Targets 1 and 14 of the Framework, which relate to integrated planning and mainstreaming and are most directly related to whole-of-government approaches, especially in relation to integrated spatial planning, integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes and ensuring integration across all levels of government and sectors;

(e) Whole-of-society approaches

(i) Actors other than national Governments are actively supporting the implementation of the Framework, but indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and persons with disabilities face challenges related

to limited resources, technical capacities, access to information and knowledge, effective participation and coordination mechanisms;

(ii) Collectively, Parties have made progress in engaging actors other than national Governments in planning and implementation; however, many Parties reported challenges in accounting for the contributions of those actors in national implementation efforts;

(iii) While many Parties reported progress towards some elements of Targets 22 and 23 of the Framework, such as involving to a varying degree indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, persons with disabilities and other actors defined in those targets in biodiversity-related decision-making, issues related to the following were less well reflected in national targets: access to information and justice, rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, and the protection of environmental human rights defenders or gender-responsive biodiversity governance;

(f) Data and knowledge

(i) Parties have demonstrated improvements to national monitoring and knowledge management systems, including accounting for traditional knowledge and collecting and using information from government agencies, scientific institutions, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society and international sources, as reflected in the progress made towards Target 21 of the Framework;

(ii) A total of 116 Parties reported on at least one headline indicator; the headline indicators on protected area extent (3.1), Red List Index (A.3), international public funding (D.1) and domestic public funding (D.2), which are associated with Targets 3, 4 and 19 of the Framework, were the headline indicators most reported on, while the indicators related to land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities (22.1), benefits from the sustainable use of wild species (9.1), index of coastal eutrophication (7.1) and monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments (C.1), which are associated with Targets 7, 9 and 13, were the indicators least reported on;

(iii) For 19 of the 23 targets of the Framework, less than half of the reporting Parties submitted any data for a headline, component, complementary or national indicator; the targets with the most reported quantitative data were 1, 2, 3, 4 and 10, while Targets 8, 14, 16, 17, 20, 22 and 23 received the least;

(iv) The use of disaggregated indicator information, including by ecosystem type, sex, age, indigenous people and local community status or other relevant characteristics, was limited;

(v) Reporting against the indicators and monitoring efforts have been negatively affected by gaps, challenges and barriers related to methodologies, data availability and access, data fragmentation, technical and technological infrastructure, resource availability and capacity;

6. *Notes with deep concern* that, unless collective implementation is rapidly accelerated, including through enhanced international cooperation, improved actions and efforts and strengthened means of implementation, the 2030 targets and mission of the Framework will not be achieved, and stresses the imperative to address gaps, challenges and barriers in implementation to achieve the 2030 targets and mission;

[7. *Also notes with deep concern* that, if the 2030 targets and mission of the Framework are not achieved, [its 2050 goals and vision may be at risk [unless the provision of means of implementation are rapidly accelerated]];]

8. [*Decides*][*Agrees*] that the provisions of the present decision[, as well as the global report,] [may][are to][should] be used to guide and prioritize future work over the period 2026–2030 to address gaps, challenges and barriers and foster possible opportunities to enhance collective progress in implementation and means of implementation in relation to the 2030 targets and mission, for all Parties, but especially for developing country Parties, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, and that the provisions should be interpreted to be facilitative, non-intrusive and non-punitive;

[9. [*Also decides*][*Reiterates*][*Recalls*] that Parties [shall][should] retain flexibility with regard to developing [and implementing] national targets and associated actions, taking into account national circumstances, priorities and capabilities [and][within] the means of implementation available;]

10. *Notes* that the present decision is complemented by relevant decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting and that the implementation of those decisions should be informed, as appropriate, by the present decision;

11. *Also notes* that the implementation of the Framework is supported by relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety[5] and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization,[6] and recognizes that the governing bodies of the respective Protocols may take into account, as appropriate, relevant provisions of the present decision;

12. [*Invites*][*Encourages*] Parties and [actors other than national Governments] to consider, as appropriate and relevant, the non-prescriptive approaches[7] identified in the global report to address the gaps, challenges and barriers in the implementation of the Framework and to foster possible opportunities to enhanced collective progress in implementation, and notes that Parties may also use the policy-relevant actions described in relevant assessments of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in that regard;

13. [Placeholder for the outcomes on the Kunming dialogue on collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in support of the global review;]

Yerevan pathway for accelerating the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

14. *Reaffirms* the Parties' commitment to the full and effective implementation of the Framework, including by taking into account the considerations in its section C, in accordance with national circumstances, priorities and capabilities, to advance the three objectives of the Convention in a balanced and mutually supportive manner, including through enhanced international cooperation, improved actions and efforts and strengthened means of implementation;

Accelerating action and implementation

15. *Urges* Parties to accelerate implementation of the Framework, including by [increased ambition and by] addressing the gaps, challenges and barriers related to implementation, [scope and coverage, means of implementation, whole-of-government approaches, whole-of-society approaches, and data and knowledge[, as noted in paragraph 5 of the present decision,]] in accordance

[5] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2226, No. 30619.
[6] Ibid., vol. 3008, No. 30619.
[7] The non-prescriptive approaches are listed in section III of the global report (CBD/SBSTTA/28/2/Add.3). The reference will be updated to a decision of the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties after adoption.

with national circumstances, priorities and capabilities[, and the means of implementation available to them];

[16. *Emphasizes* that accelerating implementation would need to be supported through increased action to address [both] the underlying drivers of biodiversity loss [and the transformation of economic and financial systems] [and sectors that have a [negative] impact on nature];]

[17. *Invites* [actors other than national Governments] to accelerate their contributions to the implementation of the Framework, [and[, taking into account national priorities and needs,][in a manner that is consistent with the needs and priorities of Parties,] [align][support][reinforce] the implementation priorities and needs of Parties with the implementation priorities and needs of Parties] [, as appropriate];]

[17. Alt. *Invites* [actors other than national Governments] to accelerate their contributions to the implementation of the Framework and support the implementation priorities and needs of Parties, as appropriate;]

18. [*Welcomes*][*Notes*] the voluntary coalitions, partnerships, initiatives and multi-stakeholder platforms that have been established to support the implementation [of specific aspects] of the Framework, and encourages Parties, [in accordance with national circumstances and priorities,] and invites other Governments and actors other than national Governments, to make effective use of relevant existing initiatives, and, where needed, establish new ones, aimed at enhancing the implementation of the Framework, prioritizing the targets and cross-cutting elements of the Framework for where Parties have reported the least progress towards their national targets, [including Targets 6, 12, 15, 16, 18 and 19, as identified in subparagraph 5 (b),] and in a manner that is supportive of implementation by Parties at the national level, noting that such initiatives may complement and contribute to means of implementation and should not be seen as a substitute for [the obligations under the Convention regarding] means of implementation;

19. *Welcomes* the support provided by relevant partners, including the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres, the secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements, United Nations entities, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and research networks, to implement the Framework, and invites these partners to provide further support, paying particular attention to areas where progress remains insufficient, while responding to the needs and priorities identified by Parties, especially developing country Parties, in particular least developed countries and small island development States[, and Parties with economies in transition], including by facilitating peer-to-peer learning, North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation and information exchange;

Enhancing scope and coverage

20. *Urges* Parties that have not yet done so to finalize and submit their revised or updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national targets and seventh national report as soon as possible, noting that the submission of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national reports are obligations under Articles 6 and 26 of the Convention, and, where relevant and in accordance with national circumstances, priorities and capabilities, take into account the gaps, challenges, barriers and opportunities identified in the global report, in particular the gaps and progress identified in paragraph 5 above;

21. *Encourages* Parties who have not already done so, on a voluntary basis, to develop, through inclusive processes, national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments, capacity-building and monitoring plans to guide effective implementation, in accordance with national circumstances, priorities and capabilities;

[22. [*Invites*][*Also encourages*][*Welcomes*] Parties [that wish to do so], [on a voluntary basis and] in accordance with national circumstances, priorities and capabilities, to strengthen their commitments and the scope and coverage of [their targets][the targets of the Framework], [including] through their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national targets, as appropriate and

where relevant, [noting that the gaps are described in paragraph 5 above,][in particular with regard to Targets 1, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22 and 23, the consideration of marine, coastal and inland water ecosystems, and issues related to the drivers of biodiversity loss and issues related to [section C of the Framework, in particular] [whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches, including participation, the engagement of actors other than national Governments, gender responsiveness, equitable governance and mainstreaming], as those are noted as gaps in paragraph 5 above],[while recognizing that the extent and pace at which developing country Parties are able to do so depend[, in part,] on the availability of adequate, predictable, timely and easily accessible means of implementation, and] while ensuring that such development or revision does not divert attention or resources away from actions to implement the Framework;]

[22 Alt. *Recognizes* that Parties that wish to do so, and in accordance with national circumstances, priorities and capabilities, may further strengthen their commitments towards the implementation of the Framework through national instruments, as appropriate and where relevant, noting the gaps described in paragraph 5 above, while further recognizing that the extent and pace at which developing country Parties are able to do so depends on the availability of adequate, predictable, timely and easily accessible means of implementation, and while ensuring that such development or revision does not divert attention or resources away from actions to implement the Framework;]

Strengthening means of implementation

[23. [*Recognizes*][*Recalls*] that the full and effective implementation of the Framework relies[, inter alia,] on [having] the [necessary][provision of][adequate] means of implementation, including [adequate, predicable and easily accessible] financial resources, capacity, technology and technical and scientific resources, and that gaps in means of implementation are the most common barriers for the full and effective implementation of the Framework, especially for developing country Parties, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, [and Parties with economies in transition] as noted in paragraph 5;]

[24. *Invites* Parties, on a voluntary basis and as appropriate, to identify specific priorities to implement their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and corresponding necessary means of implementation, and to reflect those needs in relevant plans and policies and share that information, where relevant and appropriate;]

25. *Encourages* Parties, in accordance with national circumstances, priorities and capabilities, to mobilize domestic and international public and private finance for biodiversity in line with a view to filling the gaps identified in paragraph 5 above[, including by reducing perverse incentives, such as subsidies harmful to biodiversity];

26. [*Urges*][*Encourages*][*Invites*] developed country Parties, and invites other Parties in a position to do so, on a voluntary basis, as well as other Governments, multilateral and bilateral agencies and funds and other relevant organizations, to increase their support, including through [the provision of] [new,] adequate, predictable and timely means of implementation in an easily accessible manner, such as simplified access procedures and strengthened country ownership of supported activities, and to continue to provide transparent information on the resources provided [[and on the extent to which they have addressed the needs and priorities identified by] [Parties, especially for]][to] developing country Parties, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, [and Parties with economies in transition];

27. *Request*s the Global Environment Facility to enhance the provision of adequate, predictable, timely and transparent means of implementation in an easily accessible manner to developing country Parties, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, and Parties with economies in transition, including by simplifying access procedures and strengthening country ownership of activities to support the Framework, in accordance with national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and to share through existing reporting arrangements, and without creating additional burdens, detailed [and disaggregated] information on the resources

provided and how they address the needs and priorities identified by Parties through their projects, without prejudice to the process established under decision[s] 16/34 of 27 February 2025 [and 17/--];

28. *Also requests* the Global Environment Facility and its implementing agencies, including the United Nations Development Programme in the context of the Biodiversity Finance Initiative, to expedite the support to all eligible Parties on their enabling support activities for the development of biodiversity finance plans, in order to unlock financial resources for the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as described in decision 15/7 of 19 December 2022;

[29. *Encourages* Parties, and invites other Governments, multilateral and bilateral agencies and funds and other organizations, to address [persistent gaps in equity, inclusion and] access to means of implementation, [including [by improving access to and increasing financial resources for indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth][through direct access to financial resources],][in particular for indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth];]

30. *Invites* relevant organizations, including the technical and scientific cooperation support centres, to continue to provide support for strengthening capacity-building and development initiatives and addressing gaps and challenges at the national and subnational levels;

Engaging the whole of government

31. *Invites* Parties, in accordance with their national circumstances and priorities, to strengthen the whole-of-government-approach to implementation, including by strengthening institutional, [interministerial,] policy, legal, fiscal, budgetary and regulatory coordination mechanisms, integrated planning, monitoring and reporting processes, and mainstreaming biodiversity and its multiple values across and within sectors;

32. *Encourages* Parties, in accordance with their national circumstances and priorities, to promote policy coherence across biodiversity and other areas, including climate, food, water, health, land-use and sustainable development, in, inter alia, the implementation of national strategies and policies developed under the Rio conventions and other biodiversity-related multilateral environment agreements;

33. *Invites* Parties to integrate commitments and actions in support of the implementation of the Framework from subnational and local governments and different sectors of government in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and in their national targets and national reports, as appropriate and where relevant;

Engaging the whole of society

34. *Emphasizes* that action from [actors other than national Governments], [in accordance with national biodiversity strategies and action plans] [in addition to][complements] the actions of Parties, [may] contribute[s] to the implementation of the Framework and that a more effective use of the contributions, knowledge, expertise and initiatives of [actors other than national Governments][, where applicable,] [may] represent[s] a significant opportunity to accelerate the implementation of the Framework;

35. [*Urges*][*Encourages*] Parties to strengthen the engagement of all [actors other than national Governments] [in particular by enabling the full and effective, equitable, inclusive and gender-responsive participation and engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth,] in order to ensure that such actors are involved in consultation processes, planning and implementation[, in line with Targets 22 and 23 of the Framework][, in accordance with national legislation];

36. *Invites* [actors other than national Governments][indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth] to share information with Parties on their actions in relation to the implementation of the Framework[, including with regard to traditional knowledge of indigenous

peoples and local communities used with [their] free, prior and informed consent[8][, in line with national legislation [and [relevant] international obligations]]];

37. *Invites* Parties, [in accordance with their national circumstances and priorities,] to reflect commitments and actions in support of the implementation of the Framework by [actors other than national Governments] [, including indigenous peoples and local communities, women, [and] youth] [and other stakeholders,] in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national targets and national reports, as appropriate and where relevant;

Enhancing monitoring and knowledge

38. *Urges* Parties to further develop and/or strengthen national monitoring and knowledge management systems to address the gaps in data and knowledge mentioned above and to improve evidenced-based decision-making and the tracking of national progress in the implementation of the Framework;

[39. *Encourages* Parties to ensure that the foundational data needed for implementing the monitoring framework, in particular national ecosystem maps, are in place to support the operationalization of the ecosystem-based headline indicators;]

[40. *Also encourages* Parties, and [requests][invites] the Global Environment Facility and invites other Governments and other organizations, to provide support for addressing the technical and financial challenges faced by Parties, especially developing country Parties, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, in improving their national monitoring and knowledge management systems [and foundational data needed for implementing and monitoring the Framework], including by enhancing the provision of adequate, predictable, accessible and timely financial resources, technology transfer [on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed][on mutually agreed terms], technical assistance and capacity-building and development to developing country Parties in order to enable the effective implementation of the monitoring framework and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;[9]]

41. *Invites* actors other than national Governments, the technical and scientific cooperation support centres, the secretariats of biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, United Nations entities and intergovernmental organizations to support the efforts of Parties to improve national monitoring and knowledge management systems;

42. *Encourages* Parties to make full use of existing mechanisms, tools, the technical and scientific cooperation support centres, capacity-building and development initiatives and plans, and enhanced regional cooperation to strengthen monitoring and knowledge management systems;

43. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, actors other than national Governments and the technical and scientific cooperation support centres supporting the implementation of the Framework to make use of the information that is contained in the global report and the national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national targets and national reports, when executing their respective mandates, and that is within their area of competence, where relevant;

44. *Encourages* Parties and [actors other than national Governments] to share experiences, lessons learned and best practices in the implementation of the Framework, including by uploading them to the virtual library of the clearing-house mechanism, and invites Parties to make use of that information, where relevant;

[45. *Invites* Parties to engage in regional and subregional dialogues on the global review and the Yerevan Pathway for accelerating implementation of the Framework[[, in line with paragraph 20

[8] Free, prior and informed consent refers to the tripartite terminology of "prior and informed consent" or "free, prior and informed consent" or "approval and involvement".

[9] The section of paragraph 41 related to the Global Environment Facility will be duplicated in the decision on the financial mechanism to be adopted at the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

of decision 15/6] [, with a view to sharing actions and efforts, as appropriate][and share [any][their] respective actions and efforts, as appropriate;]]]

46. *Invites* relevant partner organizations, in particular, the technical and scientific cooperation support centres, in coordination with the Secretariat, to conduct workshops or dialogues, building on existing processes, as appropriate, on the findings of the first global review, with a view to promoting peer-to-peer learning and sharing experiences and best practices;

47. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme to organize a fourth Bern Conference on cooperation among multilateral environmental agreements with a view to enhancing the implementation of the Framework by multilateral environmental agreements, based on the findings of the global report and global review and to providing options to better align planning, monitoring and reporting obligations under the Convention and those under other relevant processes;

48. *Encourages* Parties, and invites other Governments and relevant organizations to support the reporting by indigenous peoples and local communities on the implementation of the Framework including by continuing to support community-based monitoring and information systems and initiatives such as the *Local Biodiversity Outlook*;

49. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To take into account the present decision and the gaps, challenges, barriers and opportunities identified in the global report [and its key messages] in [the Secretariat's future work over the period 2026–2030, including] the review of the programmes of work;

(b) To facilitate efforts by Parties and [actors other than national Governments] to share experiences, lessons learned and best practices in the implementation of the Framework, including on actions taken in follow-up to the global review, including through the virtual library of the clearing-house mechanism, while promoting North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation;

(c) To provide a summary of the information submitted pursuant to subparagraph 49 (b) above at a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation held before the eighteenth meeting of the conference of the Parties, subject to the availability of resources;

(d) To continue to coordinate with partner organizations, including the technical and scientific cooperation support centres, the facilitation of peer-to-peer learning and capacity-building activities[, subject to the availability of resources];

[(e) To facilitate, in coordination with Parties, the technical and scientific cooperation support centres and relevant stakeholders, the holding of subregional and regional dialogues on the global review and the Yerevan Pathway for accelerating the implementation of the Framework and to compile views from Parties and stakeholders for the preparation of such dialogues, subject to the availability of resources;]

(f) To make the information contained in the submitted national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national targets, national reports and commitments from actors other than national Governments more easily accessible;

(g) To make the findings from the global report easily accessible, including through the development of information dashboards on the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention on Biological Diversity;[10]

(h) To continue to coordinate and collaborate with relevant partners to provide capacity-building and development support to Parties and actors other than national Governments aimed at improving national monitoring and knowledge management systems.

[10] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.