



Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.: General
10 September 2024

Original: English

Subsidiary Body on Implementation

Fifth meeting

Cali, Colombia, 16–18 October 2024

Item 2 of the provisional agenda*

Review of implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including means of implementation

Analysis of Targets established by Parties aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Note by the Secretariat

I. Introduction

1. In its decision 15/6, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity requested Parties, inter alia, to submit their national targets, aligned with the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, by the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in accordance with the reporting template provided in annex I to that decision. The Secretariat developed an online reporting tool to facilitate the submission of national targets in accordance with the reporting template.¹ The present document contains an analysis of the national targets submitted through the online reporting tool as at 6 October 2024.

II. Methodology

2. As at 6 October 2024, 78 Parties had submitted national targets aligned with the Framework through the online reporting tool.² They were from the following regions: Africa (31), Asia-Pacific (18), Eastern Europe (6), Latin America and the Caribbean (11) and Western Europe and other States (12). A total of 2,047 national targets were submitted, representing an average of 26 national targets per country, with four countries submitting five or fewer targets and two countries submitting more than 100 targets.³ Some parties submitted draft or preliminary targets.⁴

3. In the template for the communication of national targets adopted by the Conference of the Parties through its decision 15/6, Parties are requested to map each national target to at least one

* CBD/SBI/5/1.

¹ The online reporting tool is available at <https://ort.cbd.int/>.

² A list of Parties that submitted national targets is available in document CBD/SBI/5/2/Rev.1.

³ The countries that submitted a small number of targets are likely still in the process of submitting targets.

⁴ Algeria, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Burundi, Cambodia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eswatini, Ethiopia, European Union, France, Ghana, Honduras, Hungary, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Togo, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Yemen.

target of the Framework. Moreover, Parties are able to indicate how closely their national target is aligned with the relevant target of the Framework using a three-point scale (low, medium or high alignment). Parties are also requested: to provide a description of the main policy measures that would be taken to reach the national target; to specify the aspects of the global target that are covered; to describe which considerations listed in section C of the Framework were considered in setting the national target; to list any component, complementary or national indicators that would be used to measure the national target, in addition to the agreed headline and binary indicators; and to elaborate the contribution of non-State actors towards reaching the national target.

4. The Secretariat considered the information requested and analysed the extent to which the elements of each of the targets of the Framework were addressed by the national targets submitted through the online reporting tool. In undertaking the analysis, the Secretariat used the target elements identified by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators⁵ and the target mapping provided by Parties in their submissions. All Parties considered in the present analysis mapped their national targets to at least one target, and in most cases several targets, in the Framework. Using the target template, Parties were requested to map their national targets against the goals of the Framework. While the mapping was optional, 75 of the 78 Parties considered in the analysis provided such a mapping for at least some of their national targets. This is a significant improvement compared with the figure for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, for which only about half of Parties had mapped their national targets against the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

5. This assessment should be considered preliminary given the short time period between the submission of the national targets and the preparation of the report. In addition, many Parties are still in the process of submitting their national targets. It is important to note that, while the analysis has considered the scope of national targets as measured against that of the goals and targets of the Framework, it has not considered national circumstances. Moreover, the range of approaches that Parties have taken in setting their national targets and the level of detail provided in the submission through the online reporting tool have created challenges in analysing the information systematically in the time available.

6. The analysis of the national targets comprises three parts: general observations (sect. III), observations on the alignment of national targets with the goals of the Framework (sect. IV) and observations on the alignment of national targets with the targets of the Framework (sect. V).

III. General observations

7. Fifty-six of the 78 Parties addressed all of the targets of the Framework through their national targets and most of the remaining Parties addressed more than 20 targets. Similarly, almost all of the Parties included in the analysis had national targets linked with all four goals of the Framework. This represents a very high level of coverage of the Framework.

8. More than half of the national targets submitted included a description of the national target. Similarly, more than half of the national targets submitted included a description of the main policy actions. It was difficult to assess the scope of the national targets that did not include those descriptions.

9. Regarding section C of the Framework, about two thirds of the national targets submitted by Parties contained information on how the issues identified in section C were being taken into account. During the dialogues on national biodiversity strategies and action plans, Parties often noted difficulties in taking section C into account in the development of their national targets and some noted that the issues identified in section C would be addressed in the context of the further development of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans.⁶

⁵ See annex I to document CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/19.

⁶ Additional information on the dialogues is contained in document CBD/SBI/5/2/Add.3.

10. More than two thirds of Parties have set at least one quantitative target related to Target 2 (restoration) and more than three quarters have set at least one quantitative target related to Target 3 (protected areas) of the Framework. Few countries set quantitative targets related to the other targets of the Framework that have quantitative elements, namely, Target 1 (spatial planning), Target 6 (invasive alien species), Target 7 (pollution), Target 16 (sustainable consumption), Target 18 (incentives) and Target 19 (finance).

11. Almost half of the Parties included component or complementary indicators in their national target submissions. During the dialogues on national biodiversity strategies and action plans, some Parties noted challenges in developing monitoring plans for their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national targets. Moreover, some noted that they would first finalize their national targets before identifying indicators.

12. About one quarter of Parties included information in some of their national target submissions on the contributions of non-State actors. During the dialogues on national biodiversity strategies and action plans, Parties noted difficulties in engaging non-State actors and capturing their commitments.⁷

IV. Observations on the alignment of national targets with the goals of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

13. The Framework has four long-term goals for 2050. The achievement of the targets of the Framework will contribute to the achievement of those outcome-oriented goals. The analysis of the contribution of national targets towards the goals of the Framework presented in the present section is based on the mapping of national targets against goals undertaken by the Parties themselves. Many Parties linked the same national target to multiple goals and all national targets were linked to at least one target of the Framework. No national target was linked only to a goal of the Framework.⁸

Goal A: protect and restore

14. Almost all Parties had at least one national target linked to Goal A of the Framework and almost half of the targets that were submitted were linked to that goal. On average, each Party linked about 13 targets with Goal A. A high percentage of national targets linked with Targets 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the Framework were linked to Goal A (see the figure below).

Goal B: prosper with nature

15. Almost all Parties had at least one national target linked to Goal B of the Framework and almost half of the targets that were submitted were linked to that goal. On average, each Party linked 12 targets to that goal. A high percentage of national targets linked with Targets 5, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the Framework were linked with Goal B (see figure).

Goal C: share benefits fairly

16. Almost all Parties had at least one national target linked to Goal C of the Framework and almost one fifth of the targets that were submitted were linked to that goal. On average, each Party had about five national targets linked to Goal C. A high percentage of national targets linked to Target 13 of the Framework were linked to Goal C. However, relatively few national targets were linked to Goal C, compared with the other goals of the Framework (see figure).

Goal D: invest and collaborate

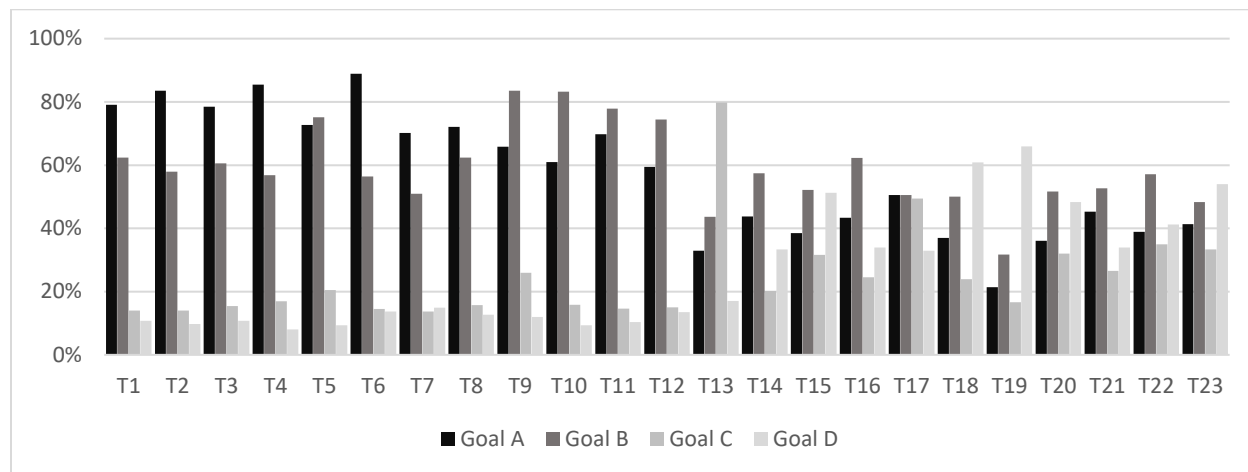
⁷ The commitments of non-State actors in relation to the national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the implementation of the Framework will be discussed further by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting under agenda item 10, entitled "Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review."

⁸ For brevity's sake, the descriptions of the goals and targets under the Framework have been capsulized in the italicized paragraph headings in sects. IV and V below. The full descriptions are provided in the annex to decision 15/4.

17. Almost all Parties had at least one national target linked to Goal D of the Framework and almost one quarter of the targets that were submitted were linked to that goal. On average, each Party had about six targets linked to Goal D. The national targets aligned with Goal D were commonly aligned with Targets 15, 18 to 20, 22 and 23 of the Framework (see figure).

Proportion of national targets aligned with each goal of the Framework, by Framework target

(Percentage)



Abbreviation: T, target (of the Framework).

V. Observations on the alignment of national targets with the targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Target 1: plan and manage all areas to reduce biodiversity loss

18. Almost all Parties included in the analysis mapped at least one national target against Target 1 of the Framework. A total of 272 national targets were mapped against it. More than half of the Parties mapped a single national target against Target 1; however, some Parties mapped multiple targets to Target 1. Overall, each Party mapped about three national targets against it. About one third of Parties had at least one national target that was marked as being highly aligned with Target 1.

19. In most of the national targets submitted, biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes are partially or fully addressed. However, for some Parties the national targets for Target 1 were given a higher alignment ranking to a different global target of the Framework. A few Parties included only a national target related to either marine or terrestrial areas as opposed to covering all areas. In addition, a few Parties specified whether “all” areas would be included under spatial planning, with some Parties noting that the spatial plan would not cover all areas. A few Parties have national targets that focus on minimizing land and sea use change, without a description of whether the target includes biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes. With regard to the participatory approach to spatial planning and/or effective management processes, more than half of Parties have set targets which partially or fully address that issue, while slightly less than half have set targets addressing the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities and about one fifth of Parties included information related to how stakeholders or indigenous peoples and local communities would be engaged. The national targets set by Parties linked to Target 1 were frequently linked to Goals A and B and Targets 2, 3, 4 and 10.

Target 2: restore 30 per cent of all degraded ecosystems

20. Almost all Parties included in the analysis mapped at least one national target against Target 2 of the Framework. A total of 251 national targets were mapped against it. More than half of the

Parties mapped a single national target against Target 2 and, on average, each Party mapped three national targets against it. More than half of the Parties that submitted national targets mapped against Target 2 had at least one national target that was marked as being highly aligned with it. The national targets set by Parties linked to Target 2 were frequently linked to Goals A and B and Targets 1, 3, 4 and 11.

21. Almost all Parties that submitted targets included specific actions related to ensuring that degraded ecosystems would be under restoration. While most of the Parties have a single target which covers terrestrial, inland water and marine ecosystems, some Parties included specific targets for terrestrial ecosystems, inland water ecosystems and marine ecosystems.

22. More than two thirds of the Parties included specific quantitative values in their national targets for the amount of degraded ecosystems that would be restored, mostly as percentages or proportions, although five Parties included absolute values in hectares or square kilometres. Of the Parties that have set quantitative targets, most of them aim at restoring 30 per cent or more, about one fifth aim at restoring between 20 and 30 per cent, and about one quarter aim at restoring between 5 and 15 per cent. The remaining targets specified an amount of area, usually in hectares, that would be restored or an increase relative to a baseline.

23. Almost three quarters of the Parties indicated that their national targets would contribute to enhancing biodiversity, ecosystem functions and services and ecosystem integrity and connectivity.

Target 3: conserve 30 per cent of land, waters and seas

24. Almost all Parties included in the analysis mapped at least one national target against Target 3 of the Framework. A total of 275 national targets were mapped against it. More than half of the Parties mapped a single national target against Target 3 and, on average, each Party mapped four national targets against it. More than one third of Parties that submitted national targets mapped against Target 3 had at least one national target that was marked as highly aligned with it. The national targets set by Parties linked to Target 3 were frequently linked to Goals A and B and Targets 1, 2, 4, 10 and 11.

25. Most Parties that submitted targets included a specific quantitative target on the percentage of areas that would be included in the system of protected areas and other effective conservation measures. Of the Parties submitting national targets related to Target 3, more than half had targets of protecting and conserving 30 per cent or more of their terrestrial area and about one quarter had set targets of protecting and conserving between 5 and 30 per cent of their terrestrial area. Less than one tenth of Parties had quantitative national targets that specified an increase in hectares or a percentage of areas important for biodiversity. The remaining Parties did not set a quantitative target.

26. Of the 78 Parties submitting national targets, 69 have coastal and marine areas. Of those Parties, most included a specific quantitative target on the percentage of marine and coastal areas that would be included in the system of protected areas and other effective conservation measures. More than one third had a national target of 30 per cent or more and more than one third had targets lying between 5 and 30 per cent. The others had a national target that specified an increase in hectares or a percentage of areas important for biodiversity that would be protected or did not set a quantitative target.

27. More than three quarters of Parties included information in their national target on how particular areas important for biodiversity and/or ecosystem functions and services are included in systems of protected areas and other effective conservation measures. Approximately two thirds of the Parties also included effective management, while more than half of Parties have set targets partially or fully addressing ecological representation, connectivity, governance and respect for the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories. Only about one third of Parties included information on how protected areas are integrated into the wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean.

Target 4: halt species extinction, protect genetic diversity and manage human-wildlife conflicts

28. Most Parties included in the analysis mapped at least one national target against Target 4 of the Framework. A total of 340 national targets were mapped against it. Almost two thirds of the Parties mapped a single national target against Target 4 and, on average, each Party mapped about four national targets against it. Most Parties that submitted national targets mapped against Target 4 had at least one national target that was marked as being highly aligned with it. The national targets set by Parties linked to Target 4 were frequently linked to Goals A and B and Targets 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10 and 11.

29. Most Parties have set targets that partially or fully address urgent management actions for halting human induced extinction, recovery and conservation. More than two thirds of Parties have set targets partially or fully addressing the maintenance and restoration of the genetic diversity within and between populations of domestic species. Moreover, about half of the Parties have targets that address the effective management of human-wildlife interactions.

Target 5: ensure sustainable, safe and legal harvesting and trade of wild species

30. Most Parties included in the analysis mapped at least one national target against Target 5 of the Framework. A total of 161 national targets were mapped against it. About half of the Parties mapped a single national target against Target 5 and, on average, each Party mapped about three national targets against it. Most Parties that submitted national targets mapped against Target 5 had at least one national target which was marked as being highly aligned with it. The national targets set by Parties linked to Target 5 were frequently linked to Goals A and B and Targets 4, 9 and 10.

31. Almost all Parties have set targets that partially or fully address the challenge of ensuring that the use and harvesting of wild species are sustainable and about three quarters have set targets on ensuring that the trade in species is sustainable and legal. More than half of Parties have targets on ensuring that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species are safe, while less than half have targets addressing the application of the ecosystem approach. Less than half of targets addressed customary sustainable use by indigenous people and local communities.

Target 6: reduce the introduction of invasive alien species by 50 per cent and minimize their impact

32. Almost all Parties included in the analysis mapped at least one national target against Target 6 of the Framework. A total of 174 national targets were mapped against it. Less than two thirds of the Parties mapped a single national target against Target 6 and, on average, each Party mapped about two national targets against it. More than two fifths of the Parties that submitted national targets related to Target 6 had at least one national target that was marked as being highly aligned with it. The national targets set by Parties linked to Target 6 were frequently linked to Goals A and B and Targets 4 and 5.

33. Most Parties have set targets that partially or fully address the elimination, minimization, reduction or mitigation of the impacts of invasive alien species. Almost three quarters of Parties have set targets related to the eradication or control of invasive alien species. Almost three quarters have set targets on eliminating, minimizing, reducing or mitigating the impacts of invasive alien species on ecosystem services and preventing the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species. More than half of Parties have set targets addressing the identification or management of introduction pathways and about three quarters have targets on reducing the rate of introduction and establishment of known or potential invasive alien species. About one quarter of countries have set quantitative targets and the majority of those countries that have set such targets refer to reducing the rate of introduction or establishment by 50 per cent.

Target 7: reduce pollution to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity

34. Most Parties included in the analysis mapped at least one national target against Target 7 of the Framework. A total of 217 national targets were mapped against it. More than half of the Parties mapped a single national target against Target 7 and, on average, each Party mapped about three

targets against it. About three quarters of the Parties that submitted national targets for Target 7 had at least one national target that was marked as being highly aligned with it. The national targets set by Parties linked to Target 7 were frequently linked to Goals A and B and Targets 8, 10 and 11.

35. Almost all Parties have set targets partially or fully addressing reducing pollution risks and negative impacts on biodiversity, with about three quarters having set targets addressing pollution risks and impacts on ecosystem functions. About two thirds have set targets addressing pesticides, while about half have targets addressing highly hazardous chemicals and nutrient pollution. Few Parties have set targets with quantitative elements related to reducing the loss of nutrients, with most of these targets referring to reductions of 50 per cent. About one quarter have set quantitative targets related to reducing the risk of pesticides, with most targets referring to reducing the risks of pesticides by 50 per cent.

Target 8: minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and build resilience

36. Most Parties included in the analysis mapped at least one national target against Target 8 of the Framework. A total of 229 national targets were mapped against it. More than half of the Parties mapped a single national target against Target 8 and, on average, each Party had mapped three national targets against it. Most of the Parties that submitted national targets for Target 8 had at least one national target that was marked as being highly aligned with it. The national targets set by Parties linked to Target 8 were frequently linked to Goals A and B and Target 11.

37. Almost all Parties have set targets partially or fully aimed at minimizing the impacts of climate change on biodiversity, with about three quarters of those Parties having targets addressing the application of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches. About half of the Parties have set targets addressing the minimization of the impacts of ocean acidification on biodiversity and increasing its resilience and fostering the positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.

Target 9: manage wild species sustainably to benefit people

38. All Parties included in the analysis mapped at least one national target against Target 9 of the Framework. A total of 223 national targets were mapped against it. More than one third of the Parties mapped a single national target against Target 9 and, on average, each Party had mapped about three targets against it. Almost all of the Parties that submitted national targets for Target 9 had at least one national target that was marked as being highly aligned with it. The national targets set by Parties linked to Target 9 were frequently linked to Goals A and B and Targets 4, 5 and 10.

39. Most Parties have set targets partially or fully addressing the sustainable management and use of wild species, which provide social, economic and environmental benefits to people. About half of the Parties have set targets addressing customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities. More than half of Parties have set national targets on ensuring that the sustainable management and use of wild species provide benefits for people living in vulnerable situations and ensuring that the benefits to people through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services are enhanced.

Target 10: enhance biodiversity and sustainability in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry

40. All Parties included in the analysis mapped at least one national target against Target 10 of the Framework. A total of 316 national targets were mapped against it. More than half of the Parties mapped a single national target against Target 10 and, on average, each Party mapped four targets against it. Almost all Parties that submitted national targets related to Target 10 had at least one national target that was marked as being highly aligned with it. The national targets set by Parties linked to Target 10 were frequently linked to Goals A and B and Targets 3, 4, 5, 9 and 11.

41. Most Parties set targets partially or fully addressing the sustainable management of areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry. About two thirds of the Parties have set targets partially or fully addressing the increase in the application of biodiversity friendly practices and ensuring that sustainable management contributes to conserving and restoring biodiversity. About

two thirds of the Parties have set national targets that partially or fully address ensuring that sustainable management of productive sectors contributes to maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services. About half of Parties have set targets that partially or fully address food security. Similarly, about half of the Parties have set targets addressing the resilience, productivity and long-term efficiency of productive sectors. *Target 11: restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people*

42. Almost all Parties included in the analysis mapped at least one national target against Target 11 of the Framework. A total of 290 national targets were mapped against it. Less than half of the Parties mapped a single national target against Target 11 and, on average, each Party mapped four national targets against it. Almost all Parties that submitted national targets for Target 11 had at least one national target that was marked as being highly aligned with it. The national targets set by Parties linked to Target 11 were frequently linked to Goals A and B and Targets 2, 3, 4, 8 and 10.

43. Most Parties have set national targets partially or fully addressing nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. About half have set national targets addressing the regulation of air, water and climate and protection from natural hazards and disasters. Less than half have set national targets addressing soil health. Similarly, less than half of Parties have set targets related to reducing disease risk. About one third of Parties have set targets on addressing pollination and about one third on enhancing disaster risk reduction.

Target 12: enhance green spaces and urban planning for human well-being and biodiversity

44. Almost all Parties included in the analysis mapped at least one national target against Target 12 of the Framework. A total of 185 national targets were mapped against it. More than half of the Parties mapped a single national target against Target 12 and, on average, each Party mapped about two targets against it. Most Parties that submitted national targets for Target 12 had at least one national target that was marked as being highly aligned with it. The national targets set by Parties linked to Target 12 were frequently linked to Goals A and B.

45. About two thirds of Parties have set national targets that partially or fully address significantly increasing the area and quality of green and blue spaces. About two thirds have set national targets that partially or fully address the increased access to green and blue spaces. About half have targets address the mainstreaming of conservation and sustainable use, connectivity, the enhancement of native biodiversity and improving human health and well-being. About one third of Parties have set national targets partially or fully addressing inclusive and sustainable urbanization and the enhancement of native biodiversity in urban areas.

Target 13: increase the sharing of benefits from genetic resources, digital sequence information and traditional knowledge

46. Almost all Parties included in the analysis mapped at least one national target against Target 13 of the Framework. A total of 147 national targets were mapped against it. Almost two thirds of the Parties mapped a single national target against Target 13 and, on average, each Party mapped two national targets against it. Most Parties that submitted national targets for Target 13 had at least one national target that was marked as being highly aligned with it. The national targets set by Parties linked to Target 13 were frequently linked to Goal C.

47. Most Parties have set targets that partially or fully address taking effective legal, policy and administrative measures as well as capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and digital sequence information. About two thirds have set targets addressing capacity-building measures for the sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources. About two thirds of the Parties have set targets addressing issues related to facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources and increasing the benefits shared from the use of genetic resources. About one fifth of the Parties submitting national targets related to Target 13 referred to

the Nagoya Protocol in either the wording of their national targets or the associated descriptions or policy measures.

Target 14: integrate biodiversity in decision-making at every level

48. Almost all Parties included in the analysis mapped at least one national target against Target 14 of the Framework. A total of 290 national targets were mapped against it. More than half of the Parties mapped a single national target against Target 14 and, on average, each Party mapped about four national targets against it. Almost all of the Parties that submitted national targets related to Target 14 had at least one national target that was marked as being highly aligned with it. The national targets set by Parties linked to Target 14 were frequently linked to Goals B and D.

49. About two thirds of Parties have set targets that partially or fully address the integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes. Similarly, about two thirds of the Parties have targets that address the integration of biodiversity and its multiple values across sectors and two thirds have targets addressing the integration of biodiversity values across all levels of government. About half of the Parties have targets addressing strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments, national accounting, public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows. Less than half of the Parties have set targets partially or fully addressing the integration of biodiversity values in poverty eradication strategies.

Target 15: businesses assess, disclose and reduce biodiversity-related risks and negative impacts

50. Almost all Parties included in the analysis mapped at least one national target against Target 15 of the Framework. A total of 166 national targets were mapped against it. More than half of the Parties mapped a single national target against Target 15 and, on average, each Party mapped two national targets against it. Almost three quarters of the Parties that submitted national targets for Target 15 had at least one national target that was marked as being highly aligned with it. The national targets set by Parties linked to Target 15 were frequently linked to Goals B and D.

51. About three quarters of the Parties have set targets that partially or fully address taking legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable businesses to assess and disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity. More than three quarters of Parties have targets addressing legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business and, in particular, ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions provide information to consumers needed to promote sustainable consumption patterns and that they report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable.

Target 16: enable sustainable consumption choices to reduce waste and overconsumption

52. Almost all Parties included in the analysis mapped at least one national target against Target 16 of the Framework. A total of 140 national targets were mapped against it. More than half of the Parties mapped a single national target against Target 16 and, on average, each Party mapped about two national targets against it. Most Parties that submitted national targets for Target 16 had at least one national target that was marked as being highly aligned with it. The national targets set by Parties linked to Target 16 were frequently linked to Goal B.

53. More than two thirds of Parties have targets that partially or fully address encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices, by establishing supportive policy, legislation or regulations and improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives. About half of the Parties have set targets addressing global food waste and reducing overconsumption and waste generation.

Target 17: strengthen biosafety and distribute the benefits of biotechnology

54. Almost all Parties included in the analysis mapped at least one national target against Target 17 of the Framework. A total of 125 national targets were mapped against it. Almost three quarters of the Parties mapped a single national target against Target 17 and, on average, each Party mapped two national targets against it. More than half of the Parties that submitted national targets for Target

17 had at least one national target that was marked as being highly aligned with it. The national targets set by Parties linked to Target 17 were frequently linked to Goals A and B.

55. About two thirds of the Parties have set targets partially or fully addressing the establishment of biosafety measures and more than three quarters of the Parties have set targets referring to strengthening capacity for or implementation of biosafety measures. With regard to the handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits, the situation is similar. About two thirds of the Parties have set targets for the establishment of such measures, while more than three quarters have set targets referring to strengthening the capacity or implementation of measures for handling biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits. About one fifth of the Parties submitting national targets related to Target 17 referred to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety or the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in either the wording of their national targets or the associated descriptions or policy measures.

Target 18: reduce harmful incentives by at least \$500 billion per year and scale up positive incentives for biodiversity

56. Most Parties included in the analysis mapped at least one national target against Target 18 of the Framework. A total of 138 national targets were mapped against it. More than half of the Parties mapped a single national target against Target 18 and on average each Party mapped about two national targets against it. More than two thirds of the Parties that submitted national targets for Target 18 had at least one national target that was marked as being highly aligned with it. The national targets set by Parties linked to Target 18 were frequently linked to Goals B and D.

57. More than two thirds of the Parties have established targets addressing the identification of incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity. About three quarters of Parties have set targets addressing the elimination of incentives, their phasing out or their reform and almost all Parties have referred to progressively reducing incentives harmful to biodiversity. More than half of Parties have set targets addressing scaling up the use of positive incentives for conservation and sustainable use. A few Parties have set targets with quantitative elements and those that have set such targets refer to reducing harmful incentives by 50 per cent, reducing agricultural subsidies by 50 per cent and progressively increasing positive incentives.

Target 19: mobilize \$200 billion per year for biodiversity from all sources, including \$30 billion through international finance

58. Almost all Parties included in the analysis mapped at least one national target against Target 19 of the Framework. A total of 185 national targets were mapped against it. Less than three quarters of the Parties mapped a single national target against Target 19 and, on average, each Party mapped about two national targets against it. About three quarters of the Parties that submitted national targets for Target 19 had at least one national target that was marked as being highly aligned with it. The national targets set by Parties linked to Target 19 were frequently linked to Goal D.

59. About two thirds of the Parties have set targets referring to increasing total biodiversity-related international financial resources. Most developed countries have set targets addressing that issue, while about half of developing countries have set targets on the issue. More than three quarters of Parties refer to significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization. More than half of the Parties have referred to leveraging private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies for raising new and additional resources, encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity and stimulating innovative schemes. About one third of the Parties have set targets addressing the optimization of co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting biodiversity and climate change and addressing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use. About one quarter of Parties have set targets addressing enhancing the role of collective actions. About one third of Parties have set targets with quantitative elements. The majority of those Parties refer to domestic and international funding in aggregate. About half of the Parties with quantitative targets express them as percentage increases in available resources, while the remainder refer to values in dollar

amounts. Given different end points and different formulation of the targets, it is currently not possible to aggregate those values.

Target 20: strengthen capacity-building, technology transfer and scientific and technical cooperation for biodiversity

60. Most Parties included in the analysis mapped at least one national target against Target 20 of the Framework. A total of 218 national targets were mapped against it. More than half of the Parties mapped a single national target against Target 20 and, on average, each Party mapped three national targets against it. More than two thirds of the Parties that submitted national targets for Target 20 had at least one national target that was marked as being highly aligned with it. The national targets set by Parties linked to Target 20 were frequently linked to Goals B and D and Target 21.

61. About two thirds of Parties have set national targets that partially or fully address the strengthening of capacity-building and development. A similar proportion of Parties have set national targets addressing the strengthening of access to and transfer of technology. Further, about two thirds of Parties have set targets addressing the development of and access to innovation to meet the needs for effective implementation. About half of the Parties have set targets that partially or fully promote technical and scientific cooperation, joint technology development and scientific research programmes.

Target 21: ensure that knowledge to guide action on biodiversity is available and accessible

62. Almost all Parties included in the analysis mapped at least one national target against Target 21 of the Framework. A total of 301 national targets were mapped against it. More than half of the Parties mapped a single national target against Target 21 and, on average, each Party mapped four targets against it. Most Parties that submitted national targets for Target 21 had at least one national target that was marked as being highly aligned with it. The national targets set by Parties linked to Target 21 were frequently linked to Goals A, B and D and Target 20.

63. More than three quarters of the Parties have set national targets that partially or fully address ensuring that the best available data are accessible, while almost all Parties have set targets that partially or fully address ensuring that the best available information and knowledge are available. About three quarters of the Parties have set targets fully or partially addressing the strengthening of communication, awareness-raising and education and the strengthening of research and knowledge management. About half of Parties have set targets addressing ensuring that traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities are accessed only with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation.

Target 22: ensure participation in decision-making and access to justice and information related to biodiversity for all

64. Almost all Parties included in the analysis have mapped at least one national target against Target 22 of the Framework. A total of 187 national targets were mapped against it. Less than half of the Parties mapped a single national target against Target 22 and, on average, each Party mapped three targets against it. Most Parties that submitted national targets in relation to the global target had at least one national target that was marked as highly aligned with Target 22. The national targets set by Parties in relation to Target 22 were frequently linked to Goal D and Targets 20, 21 and 23.

65. About two thirds of the Parties considered in this assessment have set targets that partially or fully address the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making related to biodiversity of indigenous peoples and local communities. About half of the Parties have set targets that partially or fully address access to justice and access to information. Less than half of the Parties have set targets that partially or fully address the representation of women and girls and their participation in decision-making. Less than half of the targets set by Parties refer to the issue of access to justice and information. About half of the Parties have set targets that refer to the representation of children and youth and their participation in decision-making and more than one third of Parties have sets targets that partially or fully relate to

their access to justice. More than one third of Parties have set targets that refer to access of children and youth to information and the representation and participation of persons with disabilities in decision-making and their access to justice and information. More than one third of the Parties have set targets addressing environmental defenders. Half have set targets addressing respect for the rights of indigenous peoples over their lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge.

Target 23: ensure gender equality and a gender-responsive approach for biodiversity action

66. Almost all Parties included in the analysis mapped at least one national target against Target 23 of the Framework. A total of 128 national targets were mapped against it. Most Parties mapped a single national target against Target 23 and, on average, each Party mapped two national targets against it. Most Parties that submitted national targets in relation to Target 23 had at least one national target that was marked as being highly aligned with it. Parties that have set targets in relation to this global target have frequently linked those targets to Goal D and Target 22.

67. Almost two thirds of the Parties considered in the assessment describe national targets that relate to the adoption of a gender-responsive approach in the implementation of the Framework. Less than half of the countries have set targets that address the equal rights and access of women and girls to land and natural resources, while more than half of the Parties have set targets that recognize their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership.
