

Non-paper on agenda item 3

Planning, monitoring, reporting and review: global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Non-paper

IMPORTANT NOTE FOR REVIEWING THIS DOCUMENT: This non-paper includes text from SBSTTA. The text from SBSTTA is highlighted in grey and relates to the scientific, technical and technological advice for the global review. This text is specifically related to the findings of the global report and the monitoring framework. This text is out of the scope of the SBI and the contact group. It will not be modified and text related to the topics that SBSTTA discussed will not be added by the contact group as described by the Chair of SBI when she established the mandate for the contact group.

The draft decision text below includes a part A and part B. Part A includes progress in implementation and actions to address gaps in implementation. Part B includes actions related to the PMRR mechanism, including the seventh national report, the second global review and the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. (This note is for the contact group and will be deleted.)

A. 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

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 at its seventeenth meeting and that the national reports and the global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Framework are the primary sources of information for the global review,¹

Recalling also that, in 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,

¹ This paragraph was also discussed by SBSTTA, but as this is a general recalling of the relevant decisions it is relevant for both meetings.

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 implementation of or a lack of commitment to the Framework,

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 of implementation of the Framework,

Also acknowledging that the planning, monitoring, reporting and review mechanism, 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 the Kingdom of the Netherlands and, through the China Trust Fund, the United Nations Environment Programme for the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,⁴ as well as the financial support provided by the European Union and the Governments of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Switzerland and, through the China Trust Fund, the United Nations Environment Programme for the preparation of the related global report,⁵

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

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.

³ Decision [15/5](#), annex I.

⁴ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

⁵ The list will be updated, as necessary, on the basis on the final list of Parties and entities that will have provided support.

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

4. *Further 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;⁶

5. *Highlights* the fact that, as indicated in the global report, the review had 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 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 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 the least developed countries and small island developing States
- (ii) 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 since the adoption of the Framework;
- (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;

⁶ 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](#)).

(iv) The availability of sufficient and timely means of implementation were identified as the most common barrier to implementation, especially by developing country Parties, in particular the 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

(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 and 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, or 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 most reported headline indicators, and 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 least reported indicators;

(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* that the provisions in the present decision on the Global Review may be used to guide and prioritize future work over the period 2026–2030 to address gaps, challenges and barriers in collective progress in implementation in relation to the 2030 targets and mission, including on the means of implementation, especially for developing country Parties, in particular least developed countries and small island developing states and that these provisions should be interpreted to be non-punitive, mutually supportive, Party driven, inclusive and participatory;

9. *Further decides* that Parties shall retain flexibility with regard to developing and implementing national targets and associated actions, taking into account national circumstances, priorities and capabilities and 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 by the present decision, in particular this includes decision 17/-- on resource mobilization, 17/-- on capacity-building and development and technical and scientific cooperation, decisions 17/-- on cooperation and 17/-- on mainstreaming.

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 Biosafety⁷ and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization⁸ and recognizes the respective governing bodies of the Protocols may take into account, as appropriate, relevant provisions of the present decision.

12. *Further notes* that Parties and actors other than national Governments may also wish to develop actions, as appropriate and relevant, using the non-prescriptive approaches identified in the global report and/or non-prescriptive actions described in relevant IPBES assessments in order to address gaps, challenges and barriers;

13. [Placeholder for the outcomes on the Kunming Dialogue on the Global Review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework]

⁷ Ibid., vol. 2226, No. 30619.

⁸ Ibid., vol. 3008, No. 30619.

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

14. *Reaffirms* its commitment to the full and effective implementation of the Framework, advancing 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, especially for developing country Parties, in particular, least developing countries and small island developing states.

15. *Reiterates* that implementation of the Framework includes implementation across all 23 targets and all sections of the Framework, including section C;

Accelerating action and implementation

16. *Urges* Parties to rapidly accelerate implementation of the Framework, including through addressing the gaps, challenges and barriers related to implementation, scope and coverage, means of implementation, whole-of-government, whole-of-society approaches and data and knowledge noted in paragraph 5 of this decision, in accordance with national circumstances, priorities and capabilities, and recognizing that Parties may prioritize and sequence their actions in accordance with their national circumstances, capacities and the means of implementation available to them;

17. *Emphasizes* that accelerating implementation would need to be supported through increased action to address the underlying drivers of biodiversity loss and transformation of economic and financial systems and sectors that impact nature;

18. *Invites* actors other than national Governments to increase their support for the implementation of the Framework, in a manner that aligns with implementation priorities and needs of Parties;

19. *Welcomes* 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, 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 paragraph 5(b) and in a manner which is supportive of the national implementation of Parties and noting that such initiatives should not be seen as a substitute for the provision and mobilization of means of implementation;

20. *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, in particular developing country Parties, including by facilitating peer-to-peer learning, South-South and triangular cooperation and information exchange;

Enhancing scope and coverage

21. *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 and, where relevant, take into account the gaps and challenges identified in paragraph 5 in accordance with national circumstances, priorities and capabilities;

21. *Encourages* Parties who have not already done so to develop, through inclusive processes, national biodiversity finance plans, capacity building plans and monitoring plans for

national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national targets to guide effective implementation in accordance with national circumstances, priorities and capabilities;

22. *Invites* 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, including through their NBSAP and/or national targets, as appropriate and where relevant, in particular on 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 these are noted as gaps in paragraph 5, while 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* that the full and effective implementation of the Framework relies on having the necessary means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity, technology and technical and scientific resources and that gaps in means of implementation are the most common barriers for the effective implementation of the Framework, especially for developing country Parties, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as noted in paragraph 5;

24. *Invites* Parties, on a voluntary basis and as appropriate, to identify specific national implementation priorities and corresponding means of implementation necessary, and, to reflect these needs in relevant plans and policies and to share this information, where relevant and appropriate;

25. *Encourages* Parties, in accordance with national circumstances, priorities and capabilities, to ensure that domestic public spending on biodiversity is aligned with the needs and priorities identified;

26. *Urges* developed country Parties, the Global Environment Facility and *invites* donors, multilateral and bilateral agencies and funds, organizations, actors other than national Governments and other actors providing means of implementation to Parties to increase the provision of adequate, predictable timely and easily accessible means of implementation, including by simplifying access procedures and strengthening country ownership of supported activities, , to ensure that the provision of means of implementation is aligned with the challenges, needs and priorities identified by Parties and to share through existing reporting arrangements and without creating additional burdens for recipient Parties, transparent and disaggregated information on the resources provided and the extent to which the resources have addressed the needs and priorities identified by Parties, in particular developing country Parties, and among them the least developed countries and small island developing States;

27. *Further requests* the Global Environment Facility to enhance the adequacy, predictability, timeliness, accessibility and transparency of its support to eligible developing country Parties in response to their nationally identified needs and priorities, without prejudice to the process established under decision 16/34 and the 17/--;

28. *Further invites* relevant organizations, including the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres, to continue to provide support for strengthening of capacity-building and development initiatives and addressing gaps and challenges at the national and subnational levels;

Engaging whole of Government

29. *Urges* Parties, subject to their national circumstances and priorities, to take a whole-of-government-approach to implementation including by strengthening institutional, policy, legal, fiscal, budgetary and regulatory coordination mechanisms, integrated planning, monitoring and reporting processes, and mainstreaming biodiversity across and within sectors;;

30. *Encourages* Parties, subject to their national circumstances and priorities, to consider opportunities to promote policy coherence across biodiversity, climate, food, water, health, land-use and development, including in the implementation of national strategies and policies developed under the Rio conventions and other biodiversity-related multilateral environment agreements;

31. *Emphasizes* the need for interministerial coordination in order to support whole-of-government planning and implementation;

32. *Invites* Parties to integrate commitments and actions in support of the implementation of the Framework from subnational Governments and different sectors of Government in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and/or national targets and national reports, as appropriate and where relevant;

Engaging whole of society

33. *Emphasizes* that action from actors other than national Governments, in addition to the actions of Parties, contributes to the implementation of the Framework and that more effective use of the contributions, knowledge, expertise and initiatives of actors other than national Governments represents a significant opportunity to accelerate the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

34. *Urges* Parties to strengthen efforts to enable the full and effective, equitable, inclusive and gender-responsive participation and engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth in planning and implementation, including through better recognition of rights holders as partners in implementation;

35. *Encourages* Parties to improve the engagement of all actors other than national Government in order to ensure that these actors are not only involved in consultation processes, but also in planning and implementation;

36. *Invites* indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth to share information with Parties on their actions in relation to the implementation of the Framework, and *invites* other actors other than national Government to share information on how their actions contribute to the implementation of the Framework in a way that aligns with the needs and priorities of Parties;

37. *Invites* Parties, subject to their national circumstances and priorities, to reflect commitments and actions in support of the implementation of the Framework by indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and other stakeholders in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and/or 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 the 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 subregional and regional scientific and technical 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 and the subregional and regional scientific and technical 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 regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres supporting the implementation of the Framework to make use of the information contained in global report and the national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national targets and national reports in executing their respective mandates and competencies, where relevant;

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

45. *Invites* relevant partners, including the technicaltechnical and scientific cooperation support centres, in collaboration with the Secretariat, to conduct workshops and/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 of experiences and best practices and identifying opportunities to address gaps, challenges and barriers in the present decision;

46. *Invites* UNEP 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 to providing options to better align planning, monitoring and reporting obligations under the Convention and those under other relevant processes;

47. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

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

(b) To transmit the present decision to all relevant entities and major groups, including the technical cooperation support centres, the secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements, United Nations entities, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and research networks, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth as well as the

⁹ The part of the present paragraph related to the Global Environment Facility will be duplicated in the decision 17/-- on the financial mechanism to be adopted at the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Global Environment Facility, relevant multilateral funds, multilateral development banks and other international financial institutions;

(c) To support Parties and actors other than national governments to share experiences, lessons learned and good practices in the implementation of the Framework, including on actions taken in follow-up of the global review, through the virtual library of the clearing-house mechanism, and to provide a summary of this information to a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation prior to the eighteenth meeting of the conference of the Parties,

(d) To continue to collaborate with partners, including the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres, to facilitate peer-to-peer learning and capacity-building activities, including supporting subregional and regional dialogues on the follow-up to the global review, subject to the availability of resources;

(e) 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;

(f) 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

(g) To continue to coordinate and collaborate with relevant partners to provide capacity-building and development 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.

B. [Title][Title]¹¹

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decisions [15/4](#), [15/5](#), [15/6](#) of 19 December 2022, [16/4](#) of 30 October 2024 and [16/31](#) and [16/32](#) of 27 February 2025,

Noting that there are still gaps related to the coverage, methodologies and metadata for existing indicators and the operationalization of the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,¹²

1. *Welcomes* the efforts made by Parties to develop national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national targets aligned with the Framework and to develop and submit their seventh national reports;
2. *Notes with concern* that many Parties, in particular small island developing States, faced institutional, technical, capacity and resource challenges in preparing national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national targets and national reports, including challenges related to delays in the initiation of the Global Environment Facility support for preparing these policy documents, and that some Parties were not able to provide complete national reports, in particular related to the use of indicators and that some Parties were not able develop and submit national biodiversity strategies and action plans aligned national targets and/or national reports in time for them to be considered in the preparation of the global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Framework;
3. *Urges* Parties to ensure their most recent national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national targets is the version available in the online reporting tool, in particular before preparing their eighth national reports;
4. *Invites* Parties, where relevant, to provide more detailed information on the national targets in the online reporting tool in order to provide further information, which is relevant for the second global report, in particular, to provide more details or optional information in the template which would allow the assessment of the implementation of Section C of the Framework or to capture the actions or efforts from across Government;
5. *Invites* actors other than national Governments to continue to share information on their commitments to the Framework, including on progress made towards meeting those commitments, through the online reporting tool and to do so well ahead of the deadline for the eighth national reports of 30 June 2029;
6. *Recognizes* that there were information and data gaps in the global report due to the fact that not all Parties provided a national report and that the national reports provided contained information gaps, particularly related to the use of indicators, as described in decision 17/-- on the global review;
7. *Emphasizes* that future global reviews of collective implementation should progressively strengthen their scientific robustness, transparency and ability to assess implementation outcomes and effectiveness;
8. *Stresses* that improving future global reviews of collective implementation will require strengthening of national reporting, including the use of indicators and the further

¹¹ Part B includes two annexes coming from SBSTTA. These have not been replicated in this non-paper as they are out of the scope of the contact group, but they will be in the CRP.

¹² Decision [15/5](#), annex I.

improvement of national monitoring systems, and strengthening the process for preparing the future global reports on collective progress in implementation;

9. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility, prior to the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to ensure timely, adequate and accessible resources are provided for the eighth round of national reporting, including support for making use of the headline indicators in the monitoring framework, and to initiate this support in a timely manner and in a way that supports country ownership and the early engagement of relevant national authorities;

10. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, at a meeting prior to the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, based on the experience gained in the preparation of the seventh national reports and first global review, to review and update, if needed, the concrete procedures for the second global review and the template for the eighth national reports, including opportunities for enhancing engagement of actors other than national Government in these processes, while stressing the need to ensure consistency between the seventh and eighth national reports and the first and second global report and preserving the Party-driven, collective, facilitative, non-intrusive and non-punitive nature of the global review process;

11. *Further requests* the Subsidiary Body on Implementation to consider how the global review to be undertaken by the nineteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties will inform the development of a post-2030 strategic plan for the Convention and to provide a concrete proposaloptions for how this plan could be developed between the eighteenth and nineteenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties, including the role of the global review in informing this process;

12. *Further requests* the Subsidiary Body on Implementation to consider, at a meeting held before the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, options for reducing the reporting burden on Parties and, as appropriate, improving coherence and interoperability among relevant planning, monitoring and, reporting and review processes, including those under the Rio Conventions and other biodiversity-related multilateral environment agreements, while respecting their respective legal mandates, authority, and decisions of their governing bodies, and avoiding duplication and additional reporting requirements, for further consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its eighteenth meeting;

13. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to consider, at a meeting held before the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, scientific and technical inputs relevant to the second global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Framework, specifically taking into account the need to address methodological, scientific, technical and data limitations in the first global review, including [further methodological development of headline indicators that remain at a low level of development and methodological readiness,] ways to reflect, among other inputs, the relevant deliverables of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, in particular its second global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services, while recognizing that [the sources of information were agreed in paragraph 18 decision [16/32](#)] and that the eighth national reports remain the primary source of information for the second global review, and respecting the respective mandates of the Convention and the Platform;

14. *Emphasizes* the scientific and technical importance of maintaining comparability between the seventh and eighth national reports and the first and second global reports, as well as the need to ensure that any changes to the planning, monitoring, reporting and review mechanism provide continuity, do not disrupt the existing efforts of Parties to establish national monitoring [systems][mechanisms] and do not increase the reporting burden related

to the indicators [for the eighth national report, while allowing for development in national monitoring [systems][mechanisms]];

15. *Notes* with concern that the methodological readiness of headline indicators listed in methodological statuses 1, 2 and 3 in document [CBD/SBSTTA/28/INF/4](#)¹³ remains low, which impedes national reporting;

16. *Notes with appreciation* the technical updates to the metadata for the headline indicators, as contained in document [CBD/SBSTTA/28/INF/4](#) and the support provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its partners to the further development and operationalization of some headline indicators, as described in document [CBD/SBSTTA/28/INF/8/Rev.1](#);

[17. *Agrees* to the inclusion of the additional component and complementary indicators contained in annex I to the present decision into the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, noting that their use in national reporting is optional and subject to national circumstances;]

[17.Alt. *Notes* the additional component and complementary indicators proposed in annex I to the present decision, noting that Parties may use them in national reporting and that their use is optional and subject to national circumstances;]

18. *Decides* to establish an ad hoc technical expert group, with a mandate until the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to advise on the further operationalization of the monitoring framework, and in particular to support the eighth round of national reporting in accordance with the terms of reference contained in annex II to the present decision;

19. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to consider the outcomes of the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on the Further Operationalization of the Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework established pursuant to paragraph 18 above, for subsequent consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its eighteenth meeting;

20. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, building on its recommendation [1/3](#) and [1/5](#) of 30 October 2025, to provide advice on the integration of traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and community-based monitoring into the monitoring framework, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at a meeting held before the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, with a view to submitting guidance for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its eighteenth meeting;

21. *Invites* Parties and other Governments, upon their request and on a voluntary, facilitative, non-intrusive and non-punitive basis to undertake a voluntary peer review of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans;¹⁴

22. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) When further developing the functionality of the online reporting tool, to improve its functionality for indicator reporting and data entry [and extraction], ensuring that existing global data are available through the tool, and to identify and make other improvements to the tool, as needed;

(b) To collaborate with relevant partners, including the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres, the secretariats of biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, other United Nations

¹³ I.e. indicators B.1, C.1, C.2, D.3, 1.1, 7.2 (pesticide environment concentration), 9.1, 9.2, 15.1, 18.2, 21.1 and 22.1.

¹⁴ The voluntary peer review methodology provided in document CBD/SBI/6/INF/14.

entities, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and research organizations, including those addressing issues related to indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and the private sector, to support the further operationalization of the monitoring framework, including by supporting technical and scientific cooperation and capacity-building and development related to the use of the monitoring framework and the development of national biodiversity monitoring systems;

(c) To support the further development of the metadata for indicators under the guidance of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on the Further Operationalization of the Monitoring Framework;

(d) To keep the metadata for all headline and binary indicators under review, as necessary, in order to reflect methodological improvements, but without introducing substantive changes to methodology;

(e) To collect information from Parties related to subparagraphs 2 (a), (d) and (e) of annex II and to make this information available to the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on the Further Operationalization of the Monitoring Framework for its consideration when undertaking its work;

(f) To identify potential collaborators for the development of headline indicators 1.1, [7.2 (pesticide environment concentration)] and 9.1;

(g) To encourage the partner organizations providing global data to ensure the timely update and validation of those data.

(h) To undertake an analysis of the lessons learned and challenges identified from undertaking the global review process, including on experiences with the use of the online reporting tool and in accessing financial resources from the Global Environment Facility for national reporting and to make this analysis available to a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation prior to the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(i) To prepare options for possible updates to the reporting template for the eighth national report taking into account the analysis mentioned in the previous paragraph and taking into account the need to keep changes to the reporting template to a minimum and ensure comparability between the seventh and eight national reports and to make this information available to a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation prior to the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(j) To prepare draft procedures for the second global review of collective progress, taking into account the analysis undertaken in response to the request in paragraph 22 (h), and prepare a draft process for developing the post-2030 Framework for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at a meeting held before the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(k) To convene, in collaboration with UNEP, the Joint Liaison Group, the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions and the Bern process, a consultation with Parties on options to reduce the reporting burden and, as appropriate, improve coherence and interoperability among planning, monitoring, reporting and review processes under the Convention and those under other relevant processes, while respecting their respective legal mandates and the authority and decisions of their governing bodies;

(l) To enhance the functionality of the online reporting tool, including its ease of use, based on the analysis undertaken under paragraph 22(h) and to enable actors other than national governments to report voluntarily on progress made in meeting the commitments that they have submitted through the tool;