

**Subsidiary Body on Implementation****Sixth meeting**

Rome, 16–19 February 2026

Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

**Planning, monitoring, reporting and review: update on
national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national
targets and national reporting****Update on national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national
targets and national reporting****Note by the Secretariat****I. Introduction**

1. The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity established mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review by its decision [15/6](#) and provided further guidance thereon in its decision [16/32](#), including a template for the seventh and eighth national reports and procedures for conducting the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

2. In paragraph 15 of its decision [15/6](#), the Conference of the Parties decided to consider at its sixteenth meeting and at each subsequent meeting a global analysis of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national targets submitted pursuant to paragraphs 6 and 7 of the same decision, to assess contribution towards the Framework. The present document provides an overview of information submitted through the online reporting tool (sect. II) and a summary of the analysis (sect. III). The complete analysis, which is also listed in decision [16/32](#) as a source of information for the global report on collective progress in implementation of the Framework, will be made available in document [CBD/SBI/6/INF/5](#). Last, a draft recommendation for consideration by the Subsidiary Body is contained in section IV.

**II. Overview of the submission of national biodiversity strategies and action
plans, national targets, national reports and commitments from actors
other than national Governments through the online reporting tool**

3. In decision [15/6](#), Parties were requested to submit their revised and updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national targets, following the guidance provided in annex I to the same decision, by the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, while Parties not in a position to do so were requested to submit national targets as a stand-alone submission by

* [CBD/SBI/6/1](#).

the same deadline. Parties were also requested to submit their seventh national reports by 28 February 2026. In decision [16/32](#), the Conference of the Parties reiterated the deadline and endorsed a template for the seventh and eighth national reports based on the submitted national targets.¹

4. In paragraph 26 of its decision [15/6](#), the Conference of the Parties invited actors other than national Governments² to develop, on a voluntary basis, and share commitments contributing to national biodiversity strategies and action plans and to the Framework. The core reporting elements for commitments by actors other than national Governments were adopted in annex II to decision [16/32](#).

5. As at 31 October 2025, the status of submission of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national targets and national reports was as follows:

(a) A total of 58 Parties had submitted a revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan since the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, as follows: 11 African States, 17 Asia-Pacific States, 3 Eastern European States, 8 Latin American and Caribbean States and 19 Western European and other States. An additional 51 Parties had adopted national biodiversity strategies and action plans before the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties that remained valid, until 2030 for 31 of them, bringing the total of number of Parties with a currently operational national biodiversity strategy and action plan to 109;

(b) A total of 142 Parties had submitted 3,382 national targets, as follows: 49 African States, 40 Asia-Pacific States, 10 Eastern European States, 20 Latin American and Caribbean States and 23 Western European and other States. On average, each Party had submitted 24 national targets and addressed 21 of the 23 targets of the Framework. A total of 91 Parties had set national targets addressing all 23 targets of the Framework. Of the 109 Parties currently covered by a valid national biodiversity strategy and action plan, 93 had submitted national targets;

(c) No Parties had submitted national reports. During a series of regional dialogues on monitoring and national reporting, however, many Parties stated that they were planning to submit their national reports before or by the deadline. In addition, some Parties have already begun entering information for their national report in the online reporting tool;

(d) No submissions of commitments from actors other than national Governments had been received. The functionality for submitting such commitments through the online reporting tool was launched on 20 October 2025, through notification No. [2025-132](#).

III. Summary of the global analysis of information in national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including national targets, to assess the contribution towards the Framework

6. The present section contains a summary of the global analysis of information³ contained in the national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the national targets submitted through the online reporting tool by 51 and 130 Parties, respectively, between the adoption of the Framework and 31 May 2025.⁴

¹ The list of Parties that have submitted national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national targets is updated with each new submission at <https://ort.cbd.int/>. It should be noted that information provided in national target submissions automatically pre-populate many fields in the national reporting template.

² Indigenous peoples and local communities, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, other multilateral environmental agreements, non-governmental organizations, women, youth, research organizations, the business and finance community and representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity.

³ The analysis is an update to that provided in documents [CBD/SBI/5/2/Rev.1](#) and [CBD/SBI/5/2/Add.1/Rev.1](#).

⁴ The list of Parties the national targets and national biodiversity strategies of which have been considered in the analysis is provided in document [CBD/SBI/6/INF/5](#).

A. National biodiversity strategies and action plans

8. The analysis of national biodiversity strategies and action plans shows progress towards achieving a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach. Approximately one third of the submitted national biodiversity strategies and action plans have been approved at the cabinet, head of State or parliament level, and about half have been adopted as a policy instrument. Most Parties have a process for stakeholder engagement for both the development and the implementation of the strategies and plans; however, the level of engagement of various stakeholder groups varies greatly across Parties. Less than half of the submitted strategies and plans contain details of the process for engaging indigenous peoples and local communities, youth, women, academia, the private sector or the public. About half include elements related to biodiversity finance, communication or monitoring, and about a quarter include cost estimates.

9. While an increasing number of national biodiversity strategies and action plans contain elements related to mainstreaming, and more than half of Parties addressed subnational or municipal issues in their strategies and plans, very few Parties have integrated sustainable development strategies, climate policies or poverty eradication frameworks into their strategies and plans. The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization are mentioned in most of the submitted strategies and plans. Most also contain references to at least one multilateral environmental agreement, with most mentioning at least one biodiversity-related convention and about half mentioning the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, or both. There were fewer mentions of marine-related conventions, and only a few of chemicals-related conventions or human rights-related conventions. Although the Rio conventions, other multilateral environment agreements or the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols were mentioned in most strategies and plans, many strategies and plans simply provided a reference to other processes and did not include information or concrete actions for achieving synergistic implementation.

10. Most Parties that had submitted national biodiversity strategies and action plans had also submitted national targets. In addition, within the strategies and plans, some Parties included action-planning matrices and identified responsible actors, key partners and indicators.

B. National target analysis

11. The present section contains a global summary of how the elements of the targets of the Framework have been collectively addressed in the national targets set by Parties. Each submitted national target was reviewed to identify which elements of the associated target of the Framework were covered by it. The information was then compiled to analyse which elements or aspects of the targets of the Framework were covered in the national targets submitted by each Party. The target elements used in the analysis were based on the list developed by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework available in document [CBD/COP/16/INF/3/Rev.1](#) and the methodology described in document [CBD/SBI/6/INF/5](#).

12. The comparison of the scope of the national targets with each target of the Framework shows that the elements of the global targets were collectively addressed to a varying extent (see figure I). A summary of the submitted national targets addressing the targets of the Framework is provided in the annex.

13. National targets tended to be focused on a small number of elements of the targets of the Framework. Overall, Parties have addressed the elements of the Framework targets related to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use more than those addressing more socioeconomic issues, including those related to participation, the integration of biodiversity or means of implementation. Issues related to ecological connectivity or integrity or to areas of importance for biodiversity were also either not addressed or addressed to a limited extent by many Parties. Overall, the national targets had a greater focus on terrestrial ecosystems than on marine, coastal and freshwater ecosystems. In general, national targets also addressed more elements of Targets 3, 4, 6,

8, 10 and 21 of the Framework than those of Targets 14, 16, 18 and 19. Across the entire Framework, few Parties had set national targets that fully addressed half or more of the elements of the targets of the Framework (see figure II), which suggests that the targets set by Parties do not collectively address the overall ambition set out in targets of the Framework.

14. Section C of the Framework sets out considerations for its implementation. Most Parties included in their national target submissions information on which considerations from section C had been or would be taken into account in the development or implementation of their national targets. However, that information was generally presented as a list of the elements that had been considered, without additional information on how this had been done in practice (noting, however, that the submission of information related to section C is voluntary). Across the national targets, the considerations most commonly mentioned were the whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach and the collective effort towards the targets of the Framework, while the least commonly mentioned were different value systems, the right to development and the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.

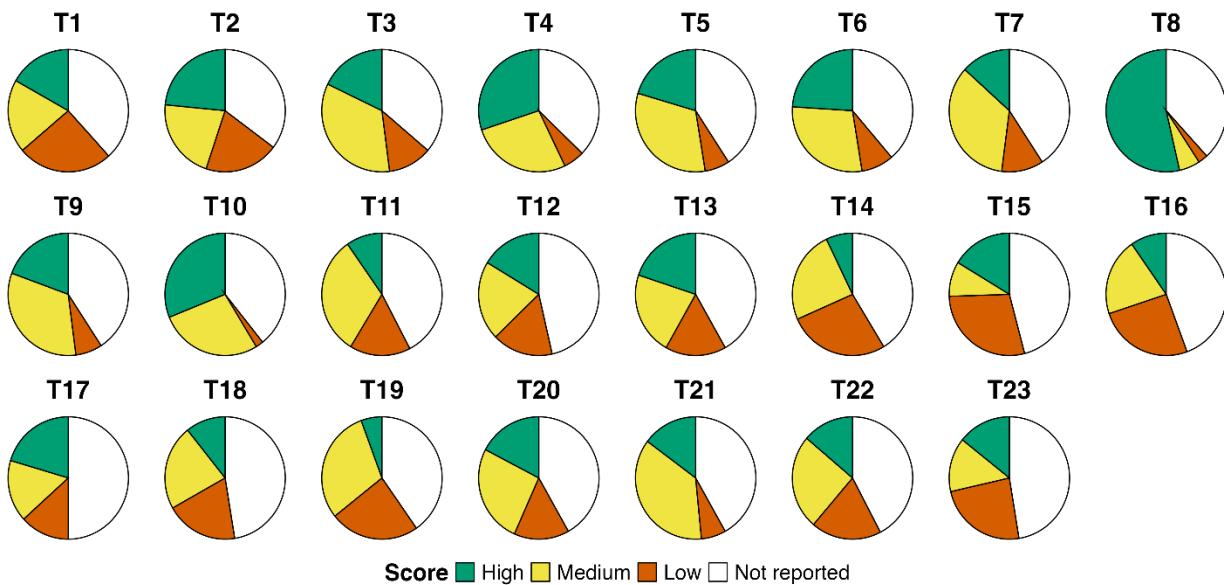
15. The online reporting tool automatically links the headline and binary indicators from decision [16/32](#) to the national targets according to how a Party has mapped its national targets to the targets of the Framework. More than half the Parties included optional component, complementary and national indicators in their submissions. The submission of national indicators was most common. Parties intended to use national indicators most frequently for national targets related to Targets 4 and 5 of the Framework; however, some submitted national indicators for each of their national targets. With regard to the component and complementary indicators in decision [16/32](#), Parties most often indicated that they would use them for their national targets related to Targets 2, 3, 4, 5 and 13. Comparatively, few Parties indicated that they would use component or complimentary indicators for their national targets related to Targets 18 and 19. The national, component and complementary indicators that Parties said that they intended to use were more focused on indicators that directly measured biodiversity or action related to protection or conservation. This pattern is similar to what was observed in the scope of the national targets described above.

16. Most Parties indicated in their submissions that they required additional means of implementation to reach their national targets. It was five times more common for a Party to report that means of implementation were required than to report that they were available. Means of implementation that were commonly included in the national target submissions were financial and human resources, capacity-building, awareness-raising, the transfer of technology and scientific research. Parties indicated that means of implementation were required for most of their national targets. However, the national targets associated with Targets 17, 22 and 23 of the Framework were most often identified as requiring means of implementation. By comparison, fewer Parties reported that means of implementation were needed for their national targets related to Targets 12, 15 and 21.

17. Few national target submissions included information on the commitments and involvement of actors other than national Governments. Those that did commonly included general text expressing an intention to engage such actors in future. Very few Parties referenced specific organizations or entities, or their commitments.

Figure I

Coverage of the elements of each target of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in the national targets submitted by Parties



Abbreviation: T, target of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

Note: the proportion of national targets that fully addressed at least half of the elements of a target of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is shown in green (high). The proportion of national targets that fully or partially addressed at least one element of a target of the Framework is shown in yellow (medium). The proportion of national targets that did not fully address or only partially addressed any elements of a target of the Framework is shown in red (low). The proportion of Parties that did not submit a national target is shown in white.

IV. Implications in terms of the information available for the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

18. The global review of collective progress of the implementation of the Framework will be conducted during the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. In decision [16/32](#), the Conference of the Parties outlined the sources of information for the global review (para. 12) and the associated global report (para. 18). The national reports are the primary source of information for both the global review and the global report, and the global report is a primary input for the global review. The global review will also draw upon relevant recommendations of the subsidiary bodies.⁵ For example, the sources of information may include the outcomes of the reviews of the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization,⁶ the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030)⁷ and the role of subnational and local governments in the implementation of the objectives of the Convention and its Protocols and the Framework (Plan of Action on Subnational Governments, Cities and Other Local Authorities for Biodiversity (2023–2030)).⁸

19. The quality of the global report and its usefulness to the global review will heavily depend on the quality of information provided by Parties through their national reports. While the global report will also draw upon other sources of information, including the information on commitments from

⁵ That is, recommendations adopted at the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, the sixth and seventh meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and the first meeting of Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.

⁶ To be considered by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its sixth and seventh meetings.

⁷ To be considered by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its sixth meeting.

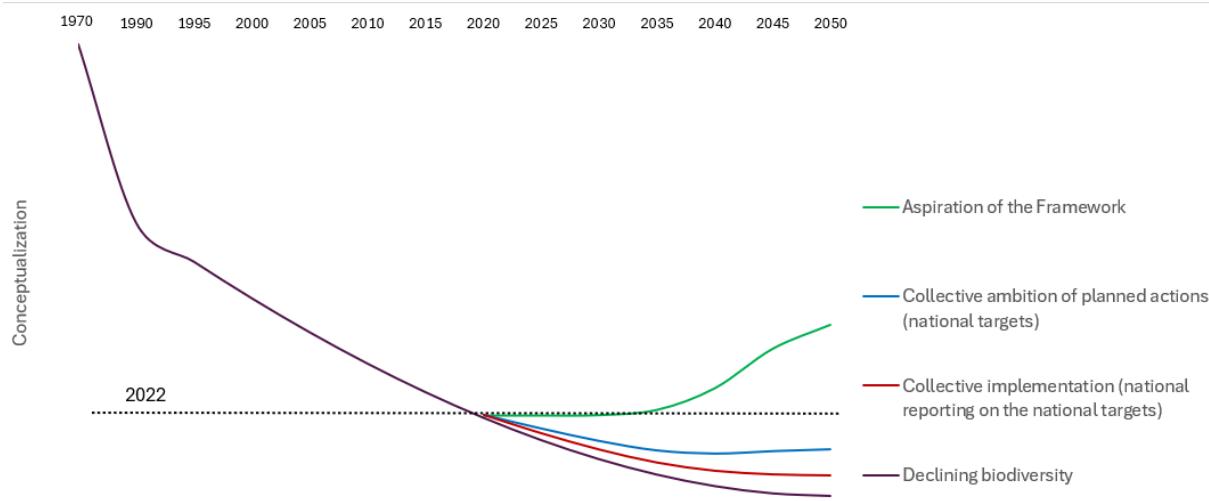
⁸ To be considered by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its seventh meeting.

actors other than national Governments, the submitted national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national targets and the national reports are its primary sources of information, as these are the only sources of information that capture how Parties are contributing to the implementation of the Framework through actions taken to meet their national targets.

20. Figure II provides an illustrative conceptualization of the relationship between the Framework, the information provided in the national targets and progress towards the implementation of national targets, as indicated in the national reports. The national targets capture the planned contributions to the Framework, while the national reports describe progress in implementing national targets.⁹

Figure II

Conceptual relationship between the aspiration of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, planned contributions of national targets and information on the implementation of national targets, as provided in national reports



Note: The red line illustrates the continuing decline in biodiversity, with a 90 per cent reduction between 1970 and 2050 marked by an s-bend curve. The green line represents the aspiration of bending the curve of biodiversity loss. The dark blue line illustrates the collective ambition of planned actions, as communicated through the national targets. The light blue line illustrates collective implementation, as reported through the national reports. The lines are hypothetical and provided for illustration purposes only.

21. The rate of submission of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national targets, as described in section III. A, makes it clear that many Parties have experienced delays in revising or updating their strategies and plans and national targets. Some countries, including those in the Asia-Pacific, Eastern European and Latin American and Caribbean regions, have experienced challenges with the initial phases of implementation the early action support project of the Global Environment Facility. Those delays could partially explain some of the differences across the regions. In the context of the global review, it is worth noting that this may have an impact on regional representativeness in the global review, as the delays will likely have implications for the preparation of national reports. During the regional and subregional dialogues to support the review and implementation of the Framework convened by the Secretariat and its partners since the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, Parties also highlighted a range of challenges in revising or updating their strategies and plans and national targets and in preparing their national reports, including:

- (a) The length of time required to consult all stakeholders involved;

⁹ It should be noted that, in the adopted national reporting template, Parties do not directly report on progress in implementing the targets of the Framework.

- (b) The length of time required to complete bureaucratic processes;
- (c) Other delays related to specific national contexts, for example, in post-conflict countries;
- (d) The complex nature of the Framework and of the information needed to fully describe the national targets or to report on their implementation;
- (e) Human resource shortages and the burden of reporting to many multilateral environment agreements;
- (f) Gaps in the coverage of national monitoring systems or in technical capacity for monitoring, including gaps related to reporting on the headline indicators.

22. A summary of key findings from the regional and subregional dialogues on national biodiversity strategies and action plans convened between the fifteenth and sixteenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties is available in document [CBD/SBI/5/2/Add.3](#), while a report on the regional or subregional dialogues to support the review and implementation of the Framework convened between the sixteenth and seventeenth meetings is available in document [CBD/SBI/6/INF/6](#). Both documents also contain an indication of where to find the report of each dialogue.

23. The situation described above has several implications for the information available for the analysis underpinning the global report, as detailed below:

- (a) *Regional representativeness.* Although the global report is focused on global collective progress in the implementation of the Framework, it is important for the national information supporting the review to be regionally balanced. Currently, 66 per cent of Parties overall have submitted at least one national target, but the rate varies across regions, with 85 per cent of Parties in the African region, 63 per cent in the Asia-Pacific region, 43 per cent in the Eastern European region, 55 per cent in the Latin American and Caribbean region and 69 per cent in the Western European and other States region;
- (b) *Ability to contextualize national targets and national reports using the national biodiversity strategies and action plans.* The priorities and the overall policy environment for the implementation of the Framework, including information on the legal status and revision, are described in the national biodiversity strategies and action plans. This information is important for understanding how implementation is being pursued, the various national contexts and priorities and links with other multilateral environmental agreements and the Sustainable Development Goals. If national targets and national reports are submitted without a national biodiversity strategy and action plan, it may be difficult to understand how policy priorities were identified, the successes and challenges in terms of engaging stakeholders, and specific actions that Parties are taking to promote synergies between the Convention and other relevant international processes;
- (c) *Level of detail in describing national targets.* Some of the national targets submitted by Parties through the online reporting tool are highly detailed; however, some do not provide the level of detail necessary to underpin a robust analysis. As indicated in document [CBD/SBI/6/INF/5](#), between 5 and 10 per cent of the submitted national targets do not include any detailed information. Other Parties have submitted draft national targets. If a submitted national target only includes a very brief description, it is not possible to determine with confidence the extent to which it addresses the elements of the target of the Framework. In addition, many Parties provided a ranking of alignment with the targets of the Framework of high, medium or low, but not the optional description of how the national targets and the targets of the Framework were aligned;
- (d) *Optional information from national targets.* The national target template allows Parties to include, as an option, information on how section C was considered in the development of their targets; the component, complementary and national indicators that they intend to use to monitor their national targets, as well as information on how non-State actors have been engaged, what their roles in implementing the targets will be, associated means of implementation that are available or needed, and barriers to implementation. Many Parties have not included such information with their

target submissions, thereby limiting the information on those topics available for the global report. In addition, while most Parties indicated that additional means of implementation were required, they provided limited detail on specific needs and no specific information on the need for the means of implementation, including their financial implications;

(e) *National report submission process.* Many Parties have shared their intention to include indicator data in their national reports and to submit their reports on time. The information collected through the national reports will build upon the national targets. Given the timeline for preparing the global report, the Secretariat will be unable to consider in this process any national report received after 1 March 2026;

(f) *Other information.* The analysis provided in the present document and the related supporting information documents is one source of information for the global review, as described in paragraph 18 (c) of decision [16/32](#). Other sources include both scientific and technical inputs and inputs related to implementation, as described above. In terms of sources related to implementation, in addition to national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national targets and national reports, the global report will also draw on existing literature, documents produced by the Secretariat, including an analysis of the indicators which will be produced for the twenty-eighth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, the report on the regional and subregional dialogues¹⁰ and information submitted through official processes, that is:

- (i) Information on commitments from actors other than national Governments;
- (ii) Relevant information from the secretariats of biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, international organizations and processes, including reports submitted under related multilateral environmental agreements and on the Sustainable Development Goals, as collected through notification No. [2025-100](#);
- (iii) Information on relevant traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technology of indigenous peoples and local communities that is given access to with their free, prior and informed consent, as collected through notification No. [2025-099](#).¹¹

V. Recommendation

24. The Subsidiary Body on Implementation may wish to adopt a recommendation along the following lines:

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation,

Recalling decisions [15/6](#) of 19 December 2022 and [16/32](#) of 27 February 2025 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹²

1. *Welcomes* the fact that many Parties have submitted national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national targets but notes with concern that many Parties have yet to do so;
2. *Encourages* Parties that have not yet done so to submit their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and their national targets as soon as possible;
3. *Urges* Parties to submit their seventh national reports before or by the submission deadline of 28 February 2026.

¹⁰ [CBD/SBI/6/INF/6](#).

¹¹ Information submitted through official processes will be made available in document CBD/SBI/6/INF/7.

¹² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

Annex

Summary of the national targets submitted by Parties addressing the targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Global target	Statistics ¹	Summary ²
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) One hundred twenty-one Parties submitted a total of 393 national targets related to Target 1, while 75 Parties did not submit a target; (b) Sixty-six per cent of Parties reported that they had at least one national target that had high alignment with Target 1. For 26 per cent of Parties, the highest level of reported alignment with a national target was moderate or low, while 7 per cent of Parties did not report on alignment; (c) Thirty-seven per cent of Parties provided information on the means of implementation related to the target. Of those Parties, 84 per cent indicated that additional means of implementation were required; (d) Twenty-eight per cent of Parties identified component indicators, 23 per cent identified complementary indicators and 38 per cent identified national indicators for the target. 	<p>The national targets set by Parties tended to focus on the elements of Target 1 related to biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning. The elements related to integration, the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities and participatory processes were addressed to a lesser extent. Policy measures commonly reported included: strengthening land-use planning legislation, developing national spatial strategies and promoting ecological connectivity through corridors and protected networks. Some Parties were embedding biodiversity into environmental impact assessments and zoning regulations. Improving synergies among planning processes, awareness-raising, improving access to geographic information systems, enhanced monitoring systems, clarifying the roles and responsibilities of different national organizations and departments, resolving questions concerning legislation and regulatory frameworks, and means of engaging with stakeholders were noted as required means of implementation.</p>
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) One hundred twenty-five Parties submitted a total of 371 national targets related to Target 2, while 71 Parties did not submit a national target; (b) Sixty-six per cent of Parties reported that they had at least one national target that had high alignment with Target 2. For 23 per cent of Parties, the highest reported level of alignment for a national target was moderate or low, while 9 per cent of Parties did not report on alignment; (c) Eighteen per cent, 17 per cent and 17 per cent of Parties set a national target for restoring 30 per cent or more of degraded terrestrial areas, inland waters and coastal and marine areas (non-landlocked countries), respectively. The other Parties set national targets lower than 30 per cent or set targets without quantitative elements; 	<p>Restoration of wetlands, forests and coastal habitats featured prominently in national targets related to Target 2. Fewer national targets addressed ecosystem integrity or contributions to ecosystem services. Common policy measures included: actions aimed at reforestation, ecosystem restoration plans, innovative approaches to restoration finance and partnerships with indigenous peoples and local communities. Some Parties mentioned incentives such as payment for ecosystem services or integrating restoration into climate adaptation plans. Developing baseline data; improved mapping; ongoing monitoring, development and implementation of plans; developing and updating guidelines, protocols and best practices for effective restoration; improving stakeholder and citizen participation, collaboration and coordination; strengthening legal</p>

¹ The statistics are based on the submissions received as at 31 May 2025. Except where noted, the percentage values are based on the number of Parties that submitted a national target related to the relevant target of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

² With regard to means of implementation, the need for financial and human resources, capacity-building, awareness-raising, technology transfer and scientific research was mentioned across all of the targets. Only means of implementation separate from those are mentioned in the present summary.

Global target	Statistics ¹	Summary ²
	<p>(d) Thirty-one per cent of Parties provided information on the means of implementation related to the target. Of those Parties, 89 per cent indicated that additional means of implementation were required;</p> <p>(e) Twenty-eight per cent of Parties identified component indicators, 27 per cent identified complementary indicators and 38 per cent identified national indicators for the target.</p>	frameworks and harmonizing planning instruments across sectors and levels of government were noted as required means of implementation.
3	<p>(a) One hundred twenty-five Parties submitted a total of 396 national targets related to Target 3, while 71 Parties did not submit a target;</p> <p>(b) Seventy-three per cent of Parties reported that they had at least one national target that had high alignment with Target 3. For 19 per cent of Parties, the highest reported level of alignment for a national target was moderate or low, while 9 per cent of Parties did not report on alignment;</p> <p>(c) Twenty-seven per cent 23 per cent and 13 per cent of Parties had a national target of conserving 30 per cent or more of their terrestrial areas, inland waters and coastal and marine areas (non-landlocked countries), respectively. The other Parties set national targets lower than 30 per cent or set targets without quantitative elements;</p> <p>(d) Thirty-four per cent of Parties provided information on the means of implementation related to the target. Of those Parties, 86 per cent indicated that additional means of implementation were required;</p> <p>(e) Twenty-nine per cent of Parties identified component indicators, 24 per cent identified complementary indicators and 37 per cent identified national indicators for the target.</p>	In national targets related to Target 3, most Parties addressed increasing protection of terrestrial areas, inland waters and coastal and marine areas, with attention focused mostly on terrestrial protected areas. Many national targets included specific information on the role of other effective area-based conservation measures. Few Parties addressed issues related to sustainable use, the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, integration, equitable governance, representativeness, effective management, connectivity or areas of particular importance for biodiversity. Policy measures commonly reported included: expanding protected area coverage, undertaking spatial planning, enhancing management effectiveness and improving stakeholder engagement. Coordinating actions across stakeholders; improved access to tools for mapping, planning, data collection, monitoring and reporting; and awareness-raising were noted as required means of implementation.
4	<p>(a) One hundred twenty-three Parties submitted a total of 458 national targets related to Target 4, while 73 Parties did not submit a target;</p> <p>(b) Sixty-seven per cent of Parties reported that they had at least one national target that had high alignment with Target 4. For 23 per cent of Parties, the highest reported level of alignment for a national target was moderate or low, while 9 per cent of Parties did not report on alignment;</p> <p>(c) Thirty-six per cent of Parties provided information on the means of implementation related to the target. Of those Parties, 86 per cent indicated that additional means of implementation were required;</p> <p>(d) Thirty per cent of Parties identified component indicators, 24 per cent identified complementary indicators and 37 per cent identified national indicators for the target.</p>	Most national targets related to Target 4 addressed management action for threatened species or the management of human-wildlife conflicts. Issues relating to genetic diversity and halting human-induced extinction were addressed to a lesser extent. Parties tended to identify national actions that focused on biodiversity conservation, sustainable resource use, the strengthening of legal and administrative frameworks, the control or management of invasive species, and habitat and species protection, including initiatives for documenting genetic resources, gene conservation and protection of migratory corridors. Establishing legal frameworks, funding for landowner protection of biodiversity, improving laboratories for digital sequencing and genetic analysis, community engagement and biodiversity research were mentioned as necessary means of implementation.

Global target	Statistics ¹	Summary ²
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) One hundred sixteen Parties submitted a total of 322 national targets related to Target 5, while 80 Parties did not submit a target; (b) Sixty-eight per cent of Parties reported that they had at least one national target that had high alignment with Target 5. For 20 per cent of Parties, the highest reported level of alignment for a national target was moderate or low, while 11 per cent of Parties did not report on alignment; (c) Thirty-five per cent of Parties provided information on the means of implementation related to the target. Of those Parties, 83 per cent indicated that additional means of implementation were required; (d) Twenty-six per cent of Parties identified component indicators, 27 per cent identified complementary indicators and 41 per cent identified national indicators for the target. 	<p>Most national targets related to Target 5 addressed the sustainable use and harvesting of wild species, preventing overexploitation and minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems. Fewer Parties had targets addressing trade. Very few Parties had targets addressing pathogen spillover, ecosystem approaches or customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities. Commonly reported policy measures included strengthening national laws and regulations, implementing obligations under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, setting sustainable quotas for the harvest of species, improving traceability and certification schemes and expanding community-based natural resource management programmes. Several Parties referenced customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities. Improved surveillance, trade monitoring and product traceability were highlighted as needs under national targets related to Target 5.</p>
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) One hundred twenty Parties submitted a total of 234 national targets related to Target 6, while 76 Parties did not submit a target; (b) Fifty-nine per cent of Parties reported that they had at least one national target that had high alignment with Target 6. For 27 per cent of Parties, the highest reported level of alignment for a national target was moderate or low, while 14 per cent of Parties did not report on alignment; (c) Forty per cent of Parties set national targets with quantitative elements addressing the rate of invasive alien species introductions. Ninety per cent of these Parties set national targets of reducing the rate of introductions by 50 per cent or more. Some Parties set targets focusing on priority species, while others set more overarching targets; (d) Thirty-four per cent of Parties provided information on the means of implementation related to the target. Of those Parties, 84 per cent indicated that additional means of implementation were required; (e) Twenty-eight per cent of Parties identified component indicators, 24 per cent identified complementary indicators and 39 per cent identified national indicators for the target. 	<p>National targets related to Target 6 tended to focus on the eradication and control of established invasive species. Few Parties had set national targets addressing the identification and management of introduction pathways, the prevention of the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species or reducing the rate of invasive alien species introductions. Policy measures identified in the target submissions included strengthening e-surveillance systems, improving quarantine and import regulations, establishing rapid response protocols, developing national invasive species strategies and action plans, undertaking public awareness campaigns and training customs and border personnel. Addressing gaps in monitoring was highlighted as a means of implementation needed to reach the national targets that had been set.</p>
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) One hundred eighteen Parties submitted a total of 288 national targets related to Target 7, while 78 Parties did not submit a target; (b) Sixty-four per cent of Parties reported that they had at least one national target that had high alignment with Target 7. For 29 per cent of 	<p>Many national targets related to Target 7 focused on reducing pollution risks generally. Fewer Parties set national targets specifically covering plastic pollution, highly hazardous chemicals, nutrient loss or pesticides. Commonly reported measures included developing and strengthening legislation or other policy frameworks, stricter standards for pollutant emissions, improved monitoring mechanisms, sustainable agriculture,</p>

Global target	Statistics ¹	Summary ²
	<p>Parties, the highest reported level of alignment for a national target was moderate or low, while 8 per cent of Parties did not report on alignment;</p> <p>(c) Eighteen per cent 20 per cent and 12 per cent of Parties set national targets for a reduction of 50 per cent or more of nutrients lost to the environment, pesticide risk and highly hazardous chemicals, respectively. The remaining Parties set targets lower than 50 per cent or set national targets without quantitative values for those issues;</p> <p>(d) Thirty-three per cent of Parties provided information on the means of implementation related to the target. Of those Parties, 78 per cent indicated that additional means of implementation were required;</p> <p>(e) Twenty-four per cent of Parties identified component indicators, 23 per cent identified complementary indicators and 39 per cent identified national indicators for the target.</p>	<p>mainstreaming and promoting circular economy principles. Specific needs identified by Parties with respect to reaching their national targets related to improving regulatory enforcement and effective cooperation with diverse stakeholders.</p>
8	<p>(a) One hundred twenty-one Parties submitted a total of 315 national targets related to Target 8, while 75 Parties did not submit a target;</p> <p>(b) Sixty-eight per cent of Parties reported that they had at least one national target that had high alignment with Target 8. For 21 per cent of Parties, the highest level of alignment for a national target was moderate or low, while 4 per cent of Parties did not report on alignment;</p> <p>(c) Thirty-three per cent of Parties provided information on the means of implementation related to the target. Of those Parties, 83 per cent indicated that additional means of implementation were required;</p> <p>(d) Twenty-five per cent of Parties identified component indicators, 23 per cent identified complementary indicators and 37 per cent identified national indicators for the target.</p>	<p>Most of the national targets related to Target 8 focused on ecosystem-based approaches, carbon sequestration and resilience. Fewer Parties set targets addressing ocean acidification. Very few Parties had targets addressing the integration of biodiversity into national climate adaptation and mitigation strategies. The most commonly mentioned policy measures included: increasing knowledge of the interconnections between biodiversity and climate change, mainstreaming biodiversity and climate change, taking actions to restore biodiversity and stakeholder engagement. Parties highlighted coordination, cross-sectoral collaboration and institutional strengthening as means of implementation required to reach their national targets.</p>
9	<p>(a) One hundred sixteen Parties submitted a total of 306 national targets related to Target 9, while 80 Parties did not submit a target;</p> <p>(b) Sixty-eight per cent of Parties reported that they had at least one national target that had high alignment with Target 9. For 24 per cent of Parties, the highest reported level of alignment for a national target was moderate or low, while 8 per cent of Parties did not report on alignment;</p> <p>(c) Thirty-seven per cent of Parties provided information on the means of implementation related to the target. Of those Parties, 83 per cent indicated that additional means of implementation were required;</p>	<p>National targets related to Target 9 addressed the environmental, economic or social benefits arising from sustainable use generally. Few Parties set national targets addressing all of the elements of this target of the Framework. Significant gaps included national targets addressing the benefits for people in vulnerable situations, customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities and benefits derived from biodiversity-based activities, products and services. Examples of policy measures included: strengthening policies for sustainable fisheries, forestry and wildlife management; promoting community participation, including participation of women and youth; supporting sustainable local projects; and disease risk management. Aside from mentioning the general cross-</p>

Global target	Statistics ¹	Summary ²
	(d) Twenty-seven per cent of Parties identified component indicators, 26 per cent identified complementary indicators and 37 per cent identified national indicators for the target.	cutting needs noted above, few Parties elaborated on their specific needs with respect to means of implementation.
10	<p>(a) One hundred nineteen Parties submitted a total of 448 national targets related to Target 10, while 77 Parties did not submit a target;</p> <p>(b) Seventy-one per cent of Parties reported that they had at least one national target that had high alignment with Target 10. For 21 per cent of Parties, the highest reported level of alignment for a national target was moderate or low, while 8 per cent of Parties did not report on alignment;</p> <p>(c) Thirty-four per cent of Parties provided information on the means of implementation related to the target. Of those Parties, 88 per cent indicated that additional means of implementation were required;</p> <p>(d) Twenty-five per cent of Parties identified component indicators, 27 per cent identified complementary indicators and 37 per cent identified national indicators for the target.</p>	Most Parties set national targets related to Target 10 that addressed sustainable management in key production sectors, including agriculture, fisheries and forestry. Approximately half of Parties set national targets addressing the elements of this target of the Framework related to aquaculture, the application of biodiversity-friendly practices and the contribution of sustainable management to conservation. Fewer Parties set national targets addressing food security, resilience or the contributions of nature to people's lives. Common policy measures identified in the target submissions were financial incentives, such as payment for ecosystem services, strengthening legal and regulatory frameworks, improving monitoring systems and raising public awareness. Aside from mentioning the cross-cutting needs noted above, few Parties elaborated on needs for means of implementation.
11	<p>(a) One hundred thirteen Parties submitted a total of 387 national targets related to Target 11, while 83 Parties did not submit a target;</p> <p>(b) Sixty-nine per cent of Parties reported that they had at least one national target that had high alignment with Target 11. For 24 per cent of Parties, the highest reported level of alignment for a national target was moderate or low, while 6 per cent of Parties did not report on alignment;</p> <p>(c) Thirty-seven per cent of Parties provided information on the means of implementation related to the target. Of those Parties, 85 per cent indicated that additional means of implementation were required;</p> <p>(d) Twenty-seven per cent of Parties identified component indicators, 26 per cent identified complementary indicators and 38 per cent identified national indicators for the target.</p>	Few Parties had national targets fully addressing the elements of Target 11. Parties tended to set national targets related to natural hazards and disasters, pollination and regulatory services. Some Parties highlighted nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches in their national targets. Among the policy measures noted by Parties in their national target submissions were: climate-smart agricultural practices, including those that supported pollinators; river basin and/or forest management plans; education and outreach programmes; national ecosystem accounting; integration of ecosystem services into decision-making processes, and development or strengthening of pollution guidelines and regulations. Awareness-raising, improving policy instruments and legislative changes, interministerial and sectoral cooperation and technology transfer were mentioned as means of implementation needed to reach national targets.
12	<p>(a) One hundred fourteen Parties submitted a total of 260 national targets related to Target 12, while 82 Parties did not submit a target;</p> <p>(b) Seventy-two per cent of Parties reported that they had at least one national target that had high alignment with Target 12. For 20 per cent of Parties, the highest reported level of alignment for a national target was moderate or low, while 8 per cent of Parties did not report on alignment;</p>	Approximately half of Parties with national targets related to Target 12 addressed the subject of increasing the area of green spaces. Few Parties set national targets addressing blue spaces and few addressed the quality or connectivity of or the benefits arising from those spaces or the issue of native biodiversity in urban areas. Actions related to mainstreaming and inclusive urban planning were included in most of the submissions. Associated policy measures included: tree planting, improving green infrastructure, mapping of green and/or blue spaces, developing urban plans and water management directives. Parties identified generally the

Global target	Statistics ¹	Summary ²
	<p>(c) Thirty-one per cent of Parties provided information on the means of implementation related to the target. Of those Parties, 83 per cent indicated that additional means of implementation were required;</p> <p>(d) Twenty-seven per cent of Parties identified component indicators, 22 per cent identified complementary indicators and 40 per cent identified national indicators for the target.</p>	<p>required means of implementation related to the general cross-cutting issues noted above.</p>
13	<p>(a) One hundred fourteen Parties submitted a total of 224 national targets related to Target 13, while 82 Parties did not submit a target;</p> <p>(b) Sixty-nine per cent of Parties reported that they had at least one national target that had high alignment with Target 13. For 22 per cent of Parties, the highest reported level of alignment for a national target was moderate or low, while 9 per cent of Parties did not report on alignment;</p> <p>(c) Thirty-six per cent of Parties provided information on the means of implementation related to the target. Of those Parties, 85 per cent indicated that additional means of implementation were required;</p> <p>(d) Twenty-five per cent of Parties identified component indicators, 28 per cent identified complementary indicators and 35 per cent identified national indicators for the target.</p>	<p>Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity that were Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization to the Convention were more likely to have national targets related to Target 13. Those national targets addressed access to genetic resources more than the sharing of benefits and addressed genetic resources more than digital sequence information. Few Parties provided detailed information on how benefits arising from traditional knowledge would be shared. Most national targets placed a greater focus on legal, policy and administrative measures than on capacity-building measures. A few Parties mentioned mainstreaming of multilateral agreements such as the Nagoya Protocol and the Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction as a policy measure for reaching their national targets. The creation or enhancement of administrative, legal and/or institutional frameworks in order to build linkages with the Nagoya Protocol was highlighted as a required means of implementation.</p>
14	<p>(a) One hundred thirteen Parties submitted a total of 416 national targets related to Target 14, while 80 Parties did not submit a target;</p> <p>(b) Seventy-one per cent of Parties reported that they had at least one national target that had high alignment with Target 14. For 21 per cent of Parties, the highest reported level of alignment for a national target was moderate or low, while 9 per cent of Parties did not report on alignment;</p> <p>(c) Thirty-seven per cent of Parties provided information on the means of implementation related to the target. Of those Parties, 81 per cent indicated that additional means of implementation were required;</p> <p>(d) Twenty-one per cent of Parties identified component indicators, 17 per cent identified complementary indicators and 35 per cent identified national indicators for the target.</p>	<p>National targets related to Target 14 commonly focused on a specific aspect of the integration of biodiversity values into relevant processes rather than on integration across all national processes. Few Parties set targets addressing integration with poverty reduction strategies, environmental assessments, national accounting or vertical or horizontal integration across government policy. A minority of Parties addressed alignment of relevant public and private activities or fiscal and financial flows. A broad range of policy measures were described in the national targets, including actions related to policy integration and governance, integration of revenue streams, public awareness, community involvement and sustainable development, for example, in the tourism sector. Commonly noted required means of implementation were national, regional and international cooperation and partnerships, enhancement of legal frameworks and provision of resources to support biodiversity governance.</p>

Global target	Statistics ¹	Summary ²
15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) One hundred seven Parties submitted a total of 225 national targets related to Target 15, while 89 Parties did not submit a target; (b) Sixty-three per cent of Parties reported that they had at least one national target that had high alignment with Target 15. For 29 per cent of Parties, the highest reported level of alignment for a national target was moderate or low, while 8 per cent of Parties did not report on alignment; (c) Twenty-nine per cent of Parties provided information on the means of implementation related to the target. Of those Parties, 77 per cent indicated that additional means of implementation were required; (d) Nineteen per cent of Parties identified component indicators, 23 per cent identified complementary indicators and 33 per cent identified national indicators for the target. 	<p>The national targets set by Parties commonly focused on measures related to encouraging and enabling businesses to monitor, assess and disclose their risks and/or impacts on biodiversity. Fewer Parties set national targets focused on biodiversity dependencies, sustainable consumption patterns or compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations. In that context, many of the national targets related to Target 15 of the Framework were linked to Target 13. Very few national targets were sector-specific, with most of them applying broadly to all businesses. Policy measures identified in the national target submissions included: legal and regulatory reforms to embed biodiversity into corporate governance policies; development of frameworks for risk disclosure, including for large and transnational companies; promotion of the circular economy; and financial incentives to promote sustainable business. Knowledge-sharing, stakeholder collaboration and synergy and regulatory frameworks were identified as needs required for reaching submitted national targets.</p>
16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) One hundred six Parties submitted a total of 201 national targets related to Target 16, while 89 Parties did not submit a target; (b) Fifty-two per cent of Parties reported that they had at least one national target that had high alignment with Target 16. For 37 per cent of Parties, the highest reported level of alignment for a national target was moderate or low, while 11 per cent of Parties did not report on alignment; (c) Twelve per cent of Parties set national targets with quantitative values for the reduction of food waste, of which 62 per cent were aimed at reducing food waste by 50 per cent. The remaining Parties set national targets for reducing food waste by less than 50 per cent or set targets with no quantitative element; (d) Thirty-four per cent of Parties provided information on the means of implementation related to the target. Of those Parties, 81 per cent indicated that additional means of implementation were required; (e) Twenty-two per cent of Parties identified component indicators, 21 per cent identified complementary indicators and 36 per cent identified national indicators for the target. 	<p>Most of the national targets set by Parties in relation to Target 16 were general in nature. Few national targets addressed sustainable consumption choices or reduction of waste and overconsumption. National targets focused on establishing policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks to encourage sustainable consumption choices, or improving education and access to information to facilitate sustainable consumption choices, were more common than those targets addressing reducing consumption, waste regeneration or overconsumption. Most of the identified implementation needs were general and included points noted above.</p>
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) One hundred eight Parties submitted a total of 179 national targets related to Target 17, while 88 Parties did not submit a target. Of the Parties that submitted a target, 92 per cent were also Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety; 	<p>Many of the national targets related to Target 17 referred to establishing biosafety measures, strengthening capacity and promoting implementation of Article 8 (g) of the Convention on establishing or maintaining means to regulate, manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms. Relatively few targets addressed Article 19 of the Convention on the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its</p>

Global target	Statistics ¹	Summary ²
	<p>(b) Fifty-six per cent of Parties reported that they had at least one national target that had high alignment with Target 17. For 32 per cent of Parties, the highest reported level of alignment for a national target was moderate or low, while 11 per cent of Parties did not report on alignment;</p> <p>(c) Thirty-eight per cent of Parties provided information on the means of implementation related to the target. Of those Parties, 83 per cent indicated that additional means of implementation were required;</p> <p>(d) Twenty per cent of Parties identified component indicators, 21 per cent identified complementary indicators and 37 per cent identified national indicators for the target.</p>	<p>benefits. Common policy measures included strengthening legislation and policy on biosafety and genetic resources and improved monitoring and control of biotechnology. Parties identified a broad range of needs related to means of implementation, including strengthening enabling environments and legal systems, engaging with the private sector, public awareness and monitoring and surveillance systems.</p>
18	<p>(a) One hundred three Parties submitted a total of 193 national targets related to Target 18, while 93 Parties did not submit a target;</p> <p>(b) Fifty-nine per cent of Parties reported that they had at least one national target that had high alignment with Target 18. For 31 per cent of Parties, the highest reported level of alignment for a national target was moderate or low, while 10 per cent of Parties did not report on alignment;</p> <p>(c) Twelve per cent of Parties had set quantitative targets for the reduction of incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity;</p> <p>(d) Forty per cent of Parties provided information on the means of implementation related to the target. Of those Parties, 80 per cent indicated that additional means of implementation were required;</p> <p>(e) Fifteen per cent of Parties identified component indicators, 22 per cent identified complementary indicators and 35 per cent identified national indicators for the target.</p>	<p>National targets related to Target 18 placed greater emphasis on scaling up positive incentives for conservation and sustainable use than on the elimination, phasing out or reform of incentives harmful to biodiversity. Most Parties, however, did in some way address reduction of harmful incentives. Policy measures included the development or improvement of monitoring and reporting programmes, research to identify harmful incentives, optimization of the use of positive subsidies and development or strengthening of political and/or legal frameworks. Many Parties noted that monitoring was a required means of implementation.</p> <p>One element of Target 18 has a 2025 deadline. That element calls for incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity to be identified by 2025. Fewer than 15 per cent of Parties referenced plans in their national targets to identify incentives by 2025. While some Parties had national targets with a deadline of 2030 for identifying incentives, most Parties did not address the identification of subsidies in their national targets.</p>
19	<p>(a) One hundred seventeen Parties submitted a total of 265 national targets related to Target 19, while 79 Parties did not submit a target;</p> <p>(b) Sixty-one per cent of Parties reported that they had at least one national target that had high alignment with Target 19. For 28 per cent of Parties, the highest reported level of alignment for a national target was moderate or low, while 11 per cent of Parties did not report on alignment;</p> <p>(c) Twenty-four per cent of Parties set national targets with quantitative values for the increase in financial resources. Most Parties that set targets with quantitative values expressed those values as a percentage of increases or increases in relation to current funding levels;</p>	<p>Parties submitted a variety of national targets related to Target 19. Some focused on increasing international, domestic and private sector financing, while others focused on actions related to costing biodiversity action, resource mobilization or the promotion of blended finance. The emphasis in national targets was generally on increasing domestic resource mobilization. Fewer Parties set targets on leveraging private finance, innovative finance schemes, synergies between biodiversity and climate finance or the role of collective action. Policy measures included actions related to environmental taxes, carbon markets and the mainstreaming of ecosystem accounting.</p> <p>One element of Target 19 has a 2025 deadline. That element calls for biodiversity-related international financial resources for developing countries to increase to at least 20 billion United States dollars per year. In</p>

Global target	Statistics ¹	Summary ²
	<p>(d) Thirty-four per cent of Parties provided information on the means of implementation related to the target. Of those Parties, 85 per cent indicated that additional means of implementation were required;</p> <p>(e) Nine per cent of Parties identified component indicators, 22 per cent identified complementary indicators and 35 per cent identified national indicators for the target.</p>	<p>that regard, of the five developed country Parties that included a specific value in their national targets, the percentage increase ranged from 100 per cent (for Austria, Croatia, the European Union and France) to 400 per cent (for Luxembourg). The European Union and France specified that the increase represented a monetary value of 7 billion euros and 1 billion euros, respectively. However, with the exception of France, the deadline for achieving those increases was not 2025.</p>
20	<p>(a) One hundred fourteen Parties submitted a total of 310 national targets related to Target 20, while 82 Parties did not submit a target;</p> <p>(b) Sixty-nine per cent of Parties reported that they had at least one national target that had high alignment with Target 20. For 21 per cent of Parties, the highest reported level of alignment for a national target was moderate or low, while 10 per cent of Parties did not report on alignment;</p> <p>(c) Thirty-four per cent of Parties provided information on the means of implementation related to the target. Of those Parties, 82 per cent indicated that additional means of implementation were required;</p> <p>(d) Twenty per cent of Parties identified component indicators, 22 per cent identified complementary indicators and 40 per cent identified national indicators for the target.</p>	<p>National targets related to Target 20 addressed the elements of that target of the Framework to a varying extent. While some national targets addressed individual aspects such as strengthening capacity-building and development, technology transfer, innovation and/or technical and scientific cooperation, few national targets covered all of those elements. There was less of a focus in the national targets on joint technology development, scientific research or monitoring. Education and/or awareness campaigns, information-sharing and frameworks for scientific collaboration were some of the types of policy measures that were referenced in that target.</p>
21	<p>(a) One hundred fourteen Parties submitted a total of 426 national targets related to Target 21, while 82 Parties did not submit a target;</p> <p>(b) Sixty-eight per cent of Parties reported that they had at least one national target that had high alignment with Target 21. For 21 per cent of Parties, the highest reported level of alignment for a national target was moderate or low, while 11 per cent of Parties did not report on alignment;</p> <p>(c) Thirty per cent of Parties provided information on the means of implementation related to the target. Of those Parties, 82 per cent indicated that additional means of implementation were required;</p> <p>(d) Twenty-five per cent of Parties identified component indicators, 27 per cent identified complementary indicators and 39 per cent identified national indicators for the target.</p>	<p>Many Parties set national targets related to Target 21 that focused on specific types of data, information and knowledge, such as those related to threatened species, ecosystem types or types of pollution. There was also a greater focus on making data and knowledge accessible and improving communication, education and public awareness than on strengthening research or elements related to traditional knowledge. Few Parties set national targets related to overarching policies or frameworks for addressing the availability and accessibility of data to guide biodiversity-related action.</p>
22	<p>(a) One hundred twelve Parties submitted a total of 274 national targets related to Target 22, while 84 Parties did not submit a target;</p> <p>(b) Sixty-four per cent of Parties reported that they had at least one national target that had high alignment with Target 22. For 28 per cent of</p>	<p>Target 22 includes many unique elements but very few Parties set national targets covering the entire scope of that target of the Framework. The number of Parties that set national targets addressing the representation and participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and persons with disabilities was slightly</p>

Global target	Statistics ¹	Summary ²
	<p>Parties, the highest reported level of alignment for a national target was moderate or low, while 8 per cent of Parties did not report on alignment;</p> <p>(c) Thirty-seven per cent of Parties provided information on the means of implementation related to the target. Of those Parties, 85 per cent indicated that additional means of implementation were required;</p> <p>(d) Twenty-seven per cent of Parties identified component indicators, 26 per cent identified complementary indicators and 35 per cent identified national indicators for the target.</p>	<p>greater than the number of those that set national targets addressing access to justice or information. Few Parties set national targets on respecting the rights and cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities or the protection of environmental human rights defenders. Among the associated policy measures were the following: indigenous-led or community-based management, especially of conservation initiatives; awareness-raising and participation programmes, including direct citizen engagement, such as those involving the promotion of various forums; and the strengthening or development of administrative and/or legal measures.</p>
23	<p>(a) One hundred ten Parties submitted a total of 198 national targets related to Target 23, while 86 Parties did not submit a target;</p> <p>(b) Sixty-eight per cent of Parties reported that they had at least one national target that had high alignment with Target 23. For 25 per cent of Parties, the highest reported level of alignment for a national target was moderate or low, while 7 per cent of Parties did not report on alignment;</p> <p>(c) Forty per cent of Parties provided information on the means of implementation related to the target. Of those Parties, 68 per cent indicated that additional means of implementation were required;</p> <p>(d) Twenty-six per cent of Parties identified component indicators, 23 per cent identified complementary indicators and 35 per cent identified national indicators for the target.</p>	<p>National targets related to Target 23 tended to address gender-responsive approaches to implementation and the full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership of women and girls at all levels. Fewer targets related to the equal rights or equal access of women and girls to land and natural resources. Examples of policy measures included: development of national gender strategies and action plans, establishment of quotas and standards for female representation, national equality policies, tools for evaluating and monitoring gender inclusion and standards for participation of women and girls in implementation activities.</p>