UN environment programme

CBD/SBSTTA/28/2/Add.1/Rev.1

Distr.: General
26 July 2026

Original: English

Convention on Biological Diversity

Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice
Twenty-eighth meeting
Nairobi, 27 July–1 August 2026
Item 3 (a) of the provisional agenda*
Planning, monitoring, reporting and review: global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Draft global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**

Note by the Secretariat

1. In its decision 16/32, the Conference of the Parties adopted an indicative timeline for the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, which included a peer review. The peer review concluded on 29 June 2026.

2. The present document contains a revised draft global report which has been revised on the basis of the peer review. The document is unedited and in the drafting language only. An information document (CBD/SBSTTA/28/INF/13) is available which contains a summary of the peer review process. Note that from section II.B target 20 to the end of the document, with the exception of the Conclusions section (section III), the document is still undergoing technical editing and revision. While peer review comments have been addressed, this portion of the text requires further technical editing to ensure clarity and consistency. Further the case study text is provisional pending further editing and coordination with the Parties and organizations referenced in the case studies.

3. As noted in the indicative timeline, the final version of the global report will be edited and translated in all official languages of the United Nations after the seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation. The concise summary, key messages and conclusions of this draft, however, has been reproduced and translated in document CBD/SBSTTA/28/2/Add.3.

* CBD/SBSTTA/28/1.
** The present document is being issued without formal editing.

State of Biodiversity Action: Global Report on Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Second Draft

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Forewords

Acknowledgements

The *State of Biodiversity Action: Global Report on Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework* is an output of the processes of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Parties to the Convention, other governments, and observer organizations have helped to shape the global report through their contributions at meetings and through their peer review comments.

The global report has been prepared by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity with guidance from Parties, including through the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, and with the scientific, technical and technological advice of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice supported by the ad hoc scientific and technical advisory group for the preparation of the global report. The preparation of the global report has also benefited from collaboration with numerous partner organizations and individuals from governments, non-governmental organizations and scientific networks that have generously contributed their time, energy and expertise.

The global report draws on multiple sources of information, as decided by Parties. The seventh national reports submitted by the Parties to the Convention have been the primary source of information in the preparation of the global report. The Secretariat would like to thank the Parties who submitted their seventh national reports, national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and national targets in time for them to be considered in the preparation of the global report. The Secretariat would also like to thank Parties and observer organizations who shared additional reports and information, and co-produced case studies, to support the preparation of the global report.

The global report also draws heavily on the assessments of the Intergovernmental Science Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). The Secretariat would like

to express its sincere appreciation to all those involved in the IPBES process, and in particular the experts involved in preparation of its assessments.

The ad hoc scientific and technical advisory group (AHSTAG) for the preparation of the global report provided invaluable advice during all the preparation of the global report. Special thanks are extended to its co-chairs, Hesiquio Benitez Diaz and Emily Nicholson, and its members: Ossama Ahmed Abdelkawy, Obaid Ali Humaid Alshamsi, Neil Burgess, Jocelyn Carino, Cristina Eghenter, Megan Eldred, Voskehat Grigoryan, Shizuka Hashimoto, Walter Jetz, Vainuupo Jungblut, Alice Zione Kammwamba, Marcel Kok, Maria Cecilia Londoño Murcia, William Armand Mala, Mukondi Precious Matshusa, Rita Mesquita, Slaviša Popović, Alexander Shestakov, Ruth Spencer, Andrew Stott, Jade Sullivan, Josefa Tauli and Jing Xu.

The report has been written and edited by Tim Hirsch, Flavio Affinito, Usman Tariq, Kieran Noonan Mooney, Vincent Hulin, Hirotsugu Takahashi, and Jillian Campbell under the guidance of Astrid Schomaker. Its production was managed by Jillian Campbell and supported by Lisa Janishevski and Frederic Vogel.

In addition, many Secretariat staff, interns and consultants provided input, feedback and support to the preparation and communication of the global report. They include Joseph Appiott, Erdoo Awai, Jade Baker, Lis Mullin Bernhardt, Bianca Lisboa Da Camara Brasil, Katherine Brielmaier, Michael Brodsky, Philippa Burgess-Arcos, Lijie Cai, Joshua Cohen, Q"apaj Conde, Annie Cung, Valentina De Noia, Jamie Depolla, Virginie Dupont-Shakh, Deniz Dutton, Mohamed elSehemawi, Andrea Floudiotis, Blaise Fonseca, Mingjiang Gao, Sarah Geargeoura, Jihed Ghannem, Ray Goh, Beatriz Gomez Castro, Zakir Jafry, Mariano Castro Jimenez, Sam Johnston, Regina Kipper, Monica Kobayashi, Yuwei Kong, Jihyun Lee, Markus Lehmann-Kleineidam, Lucas Magdalena, Wadzanayi Mandivenyi, Matthias Massoulier, Teresa Mazza, Jennifer Mcdonald, Aylin S. McNamara, Ehab Metwali, Natalia Morozova, Asad Naqvi, Ahmed Osman, Claudia Paguaga Trewin, Maria A. Troitiño, Jacopo Pasquero, Shu Pei, Rosario Pérez, Laura Perez Carrara, Anna Polkina, Yonglin Qin, Marianela Araya Quesada, Rachel Richardson, Eliza Richold, Chantal Robichaud, Olivier Rukundo, Nadine Saad, Benjamin Shaw, Nikolay Siganov, Sakhile Silitshena, Erie Tamale, Tristan Tyrrell, Frederic Vogel, Anaë Werner, Kelan Xiao, Anna Zaitseva.

The production of the global report was enabled through financial contributions from the European Union, the governments the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Switzerland,and the United Nations Environment Programme through the China Trust Fund.

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List of abbreviations

Will be updated for the final publication

Abbreviation	Full term
ABS	Access and Benefit-Sharing
AHSTAG	Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Expert Group for the Preparation of the Global Report on Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
ASGM	Artisanal and small-scale gold mining
AHTEG	Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators
BIOFIN	Biodiversity Finance Initiative
BWM Convention	International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments
CBD ("The Convention")	Convention on Biological Diversity
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
CREMA	Community resource management area
Convention on Wetlands	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention)
EBSA	Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas
ESG	Environmental, social and governance
ESRS	European Sustainability Reporting Standards
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EPR	Extended producer responsibility
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GBIF	Global Biodiversity Information Facility
GBO	Global Biodiversity Outlook
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross domestic product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFC	Global Framework on Chemicals
GIS	Geographic Information System
Global report	Global Report on Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
Framework	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
FERM	Framework for Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IMO	International Maritime Organization

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IOC-UNESCO	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
IPA	Important Plant Area
IPBES	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
ISSB	International Sustainability Standards Board
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
LMO	Living modified organism
MAB	Man and the Biosphere Programme
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
ODA	Overseas development assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OECM	Other Effective area-based Conservation Measure
PINE	Positive Instruments for the Environment database
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
REDD+	Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation in developing countries
SBI	Subsidiary Body on Implementation
SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEEA-EA	System of Environmental Economic Accounting Ecosystem Accounting
TNFD	Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VPR	Voluntary Peer Review of NBSAP Revision and Implementation
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WDPCA	World Database on Protected and Conserved Areas

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Summary of the conclusions and key messages of the global report

Overarching message. The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework has generated unprecedented global engagement, and has driven action, innovation, collaboration and learning experiences across all 23 of its targets. However, unless collective implementation accelerates rapidly, the 2030 targets and mission will not be achieved. While it is too early to detect change in biodiversity outcomes, the slow rate of current progress represents a long-term risk, as achieving the 2030 targets and mission are the foundation for putting the world on a pathway towards the 2050 goals and vision.

Since the adoption of the Framework in 2022, many Parties have committed to and adopted national targets, developed strategies and plans, and many continue their work on these instruments. Overall, Parties have taken substantial steps towards implementation. Additionally, many actors other than national Governments, including indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, other multilateral environmental agreements, non-governmental organizations, research organizations, the business and finance community and representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, have made commitments and taken actions in support of the implementation of the Framework.

Parties and other actors have taken action to address all 23 targets; however, no target presents a fully positive picture. The available evidence indicates that there are gaps in the collective progress being made, and that there are barriers impeding progress (Figure 1). Without urgently addressing these gaps and barriers, it will not be possible to meet the 2030 targets and mission, in turn placing the achievement of the 2050 goals and vision in jeopardy.

Two distinct gaps in progress are evident. First, the collective scope and planned actions of the national targets set by Parties do not yet fully reflect the scope and level of ambition of the global targets of the Framework (Key Message 1): not all elements of the 23 targets are adequately addressed, while quantitative commitments are below those in the global targets. Second, implementation of actions to achieve the 2030 targets is not advancing sufficiently across the Framework. In particular, progress is uneven between the targets, with targets addressing indirect drivers of biodiversity loss particularly lagging behind; uneven across different ecosystems, with marine, coastal and inland water ecosystems showing consistent gaps in coverage; and weak on the cross-cutting issues and

considerations for implementation of the Framework (these considerations are elaborated in Section C of the Framework).

In terms of barriers to progress, Parties have reported gaps in the scale and timely provision of the means of implementation for the Framework, including financial resources, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, access to and transfer of technology, and knowledge sharing. Parties have also often reported barriers related to policy coherence and coordination across sectors and levels of government; participation and engagement of rights holders and actors other than national Governments, including sectors and actors that have significant biodiversity impacts; and data and knowledge gaps. These barriers can result in uneven capacities and cause specific technical and financial constraints for all Parties, but particularly for developing country Parties. It is likely these constraints are even more pressing for least developed countries and small island developing States; a smaller percentage of small island developing State Parties submitted national reports in time to be included in the global report and thus their experiences are underrepresented in the analysis.

Target	1	2	3	4	Overall score
Target 1	47%	49%	50%	44%	0.25
Target 2	56%	46%	50%	39%	0.50
Target 3	48%	50%	25%	65%	0.38
Target 4	70%	36%	0%	68%	0.25
Target 5	60%	42%	83%	33%	0.67
Target 6	54%	32%	67%	27%	0.33
Target 7	55%	36%	50%	30%	0.38
Target 8	62%	43%	50%	18%	0.75
Target 9	61%	36%	33%	25%	0.42
Target 10	60%	42%	50%	57%	0.50
Target 11	63%	37%	50%	32%	0.50
Target 12	51%	32%	50%	21%	0.25
Target 13	59%	44%	25%	24%	0.38
Target 14	43%	38%	50%	12%	0.25
Target 15	40%	31%	50%	27%	0.25
Target 16	37%	29%	75%	19%	0.38
Target 17	50%	42%	25%	8%	0.25
Target 18	43%	26%	33%	37%	0.17
Target 19	41%	33%	25%	68%	0.13
Target 20	42%	46%	75%	18%	0.38
Target 21	54%	44%	75%	24%	0.63
Target 22	38%	44%	50%	15%	0.25
Target 23	43%	42%	25%	13%	0.13

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Figure 1 (0-SCORECARD): Scorecard of collective progress towards each target of the Framework. Each column, and associated percentage values, represent important measures of progress in implementation of the Framework. Column 1: coverage of the elements of the Framework target by Parties' national targets (percentage of Parties covering at least half of the target elements to some extent). Column 2: Parties' self-assessment of progress towards their national targets (percentage of national targets reported as "on-track" or "achieved"). Column 3: assessment of progress towards the Framework target based on all the relevant indicators (percentage based on the average score of all associated indicator types, detail available in Table 55). Column 4: data availability in national reports (percentage of Parties reporting some quantitative data on headline, component, complementary or national indicators). The three colours in columns 1 to 4 reflect where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved across all targets (green is assigned to values falling within the top third of the total range, yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). The overall assessment score is based on a formula which gives a 50% weighting to the self-assessment of progress relative to coverage by national targets and a 50% weighting to the indicator-based assessment of progress. Results from this calculation are then split into four categories (0-0.25 red, 0.25-0.5 orange, 0.5-0.75 yellow, 0.75-1 green). Note that this is relies on a more detailed scorecard which is included in section III of this report. Additionally, the rationale for the compilation of these scores is briefly explained in Box 3 and the methods are detailed in (CBD, 2026a CBD/SBSTTA/28/INF/9).

Part I: Introduction

I.A Introduction to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the Global Report

The Framework

In December 2022, the 196 Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework[1] (CBD, 2022a CBD/COP/DEC/15/4). The Framework represents a comprehensive multilateral strategy for achieving the objectives of the Convention, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (United Nations, 2015). When the Framework was adopted, the Conference of the Parties decided that it should be used as a strategic plan for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, its bodies and its Secretariat over the period 2022–2030.

The Framework builds on the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and it sets out an ambitious pathway to reach a global vision of living in harmony with nature by 2050 ("the 2050 Vision") (CBD, 2010a CBD/COP/DEC/X/2). It provides an overarching approach for urgent and transformative action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss. Its success requires the commitment of and actions by all levels of government and all actors of society.

[1] For the remainder of this report, the Convention on Biological Diversity is referred to as "the Convention", and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is referred to as "the Framework", except in cases where the full names are used to avoid confusion with other conventions or frameworks.

The Framework seeks to address the drivers of biodiversity loss identified in the Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES, 2019), the fifth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (CBD, 2020), and many other scientific documents providing ample evidence that, despite ongoing efforts, biodiversity is deteriorating worldwide at rates unprecedented in human history.

The Framework includes the 2050 Vision and four outcome-oriented goals for 2050, a mission ("the 2030 Mission"), and 23 action-oriented targets for 2030 to meet the goals (CBD, 2022a, sec. F,G,H CBD/COP/DEC/15/4). The implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity framework is underpinned by 18 cross-cutting considerations(CBD, 2022a, sec. C CBD/COP/DEC/15/4), and a foundation consisting of: implementation and support mechanisms and enabling conditions; responsibility and transparency; and communication, education, awareness and uptake (CBD, 2022a, sec. I, J, K CBD/COP/DEC/15/4) (see Figure 2).

The responsibility and transparency component of the Framework (CBD, 2022a, sec. J CBD/COP/DEC/15/4) is underpinned by effective mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review, forming an agreed, synchronized and cyclical system. This system provides the context for this global report, and is summarized in the next section (Figure 3).

The Framework further promotes complementarity and cooperation between the Convention and its Protocols, other biodiversity-related conventions, other relevant multilateral agreements and international institutions, whilst respecting their mandates, and creates opportunities for cooperation and partnerships. Examples of such complementarity are provided below in the summaries of collective progress towards each of the targets (section II.B), and in the section on the contributions of relevant multilateral environmental agreements, international organizations and processes (section II.E).

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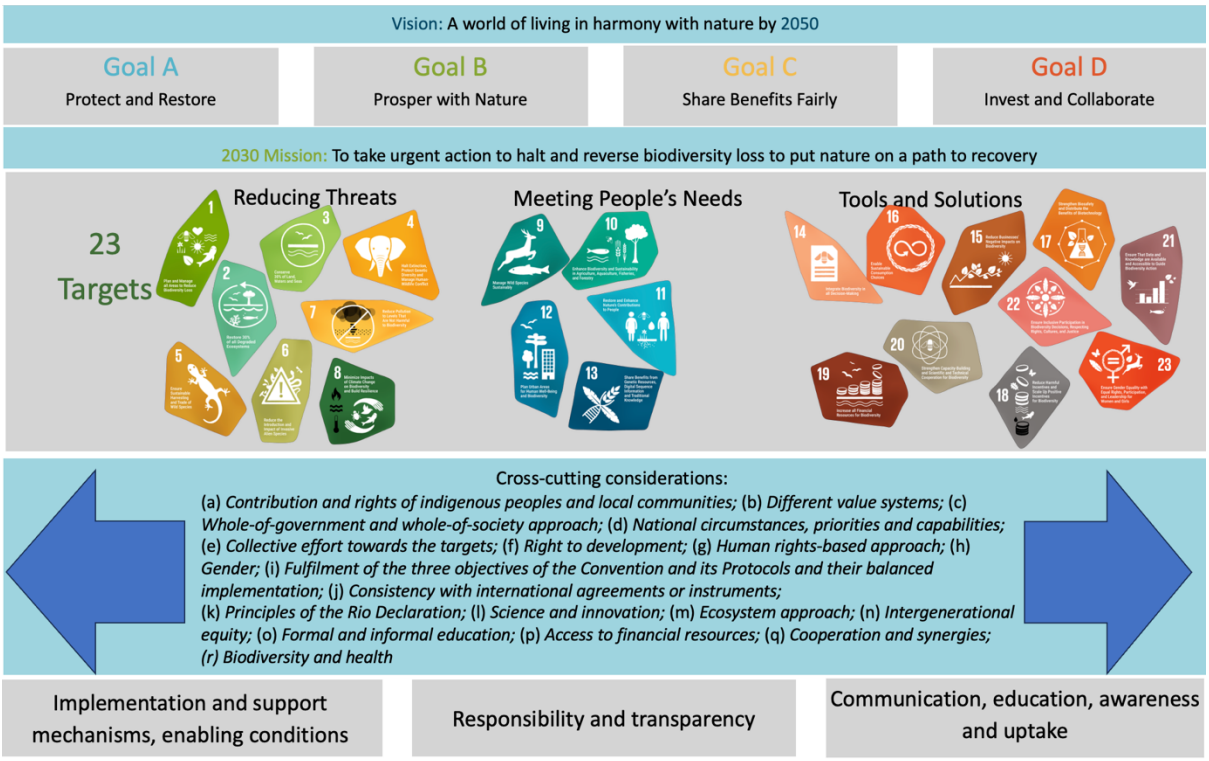

Figure 2 (I.A-FRAMEWORK): Graphical representation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. NOTE: this is a placeholder graphic which will be revised and remade for the final report.

Planning, monitoring, reporting and review

The mechanism established by the Framework to ensure responsibility and transparency has the following key components, illustrated in Figure 3.

- Planning: at the national level, consisting of revised or updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and national targets aligned with the Framework, defining each Party's contribution towards the Framework's targets and the goals (CBD, 2022b CBD/COP/DEC/15/6);
- Monitoring: use of headline and binary indicators, as well as optional component, complementary and additional national or subnational indicators to track progress, as set out in the monitoring framework established alongside the Framework itself (see Box 1) (CBD, 2022c CBD/COP/DEC/15/5, 2025a CBD/COP/DEC/16/31);
- Reporting: preparation and submission of national reports using a template agreed by the Conference of the Parties, enabling each Party to report on progress in the implementation of its national targets, including submission of data for headline, binary and optional indicators (CBD, 2025b CBD/COP/DEC/16/32, 2022b CBD/COP/DEC/15/6);

- Review: global reviews of collective progress in the implementation of the Framework carried out at the seventeenth and nineteenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties, in 2026 and 2030 respectively, culminating in recommendations, as necessary, aimed at enhancing actions and efforts to achieve the 2030 targets and to meet the 2050 goals. These reviews are each informed by a global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Framework, with national reports providing the primary sources of information (CBD, 2025b CBD/COP/DEC/16/32, 2022b CBD/COP/DEC/15/6).

Figure 3 (II.A-PMRR): Visualization of the responsibility and transparency component of the Framework, incorporating the mechanism for planning, monitoring, reporting and review (CBD, 2022b CBD/COP/DEC/15/6) (NOTE: this is a placeholder graphic which will be revised and remade for the final report).

Box 1 (I.A-MONITORING): The monitoring framework of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

An important innovation of the Framework, distinguishing it from the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, was to adopt from the beginning an agreed monitoring framework to measure collective progress towards the targets and goals (CBD, 2025a CBD/COP/DEC/16/31, 2022c CBD/COP/DEC/15/5). Developed by consensus alongside the Framework itself and subject to further adjustment, the monitoring framework includes an agreed set of headline and binary indicators which all Parties should use, to enable consistent reporting and analysis of collective progress.

The monitoring framework includes five types of indicators:

- headline indicators, a set of 27 high-level indicators capturing the overall scope of the goals and targets of the Framework, which can be calculated using national data, or global data sources validated by Parties, which themselves often include national data reported through other global processes, and relevant at national, regional and global scales;
- binary indicators, a set of 15 global-level indicators collated from binary and categorical responses to questions included in the national reporting template, thus providing a count of the number of Parties having undertaken certain activities relevant to the relevant target;
- a list of 54 optional component indicators that, together with the headline indicators, cover components of the goals and targets of the Framework, which may apply at global, regional, national and subnational scales;
- a list of 120 optional complementary indicators for thematic or in-depth analysis of each goal and target, which may be applicable at global, regional, national and subnational scales;
- additional national or subnational indicators which Parties may use to supplement the monitoring framework.

The monitoring framework provides a standardized architecture for reporting on progress towards national targets, using the reference period 2011-202 where data is available, enabling assessment of trends, aggregation of national information, and the formation of a consistent evidence base for national reporting, contributing to a global analysis of collective progress (Affinito et al., 2024; CBD, 2025a CBD/COP/DEC/16/31, 2022c CBD/COP/DEC/15/5).

Purpose of the global report

This aim of the global report is to provide an overview of collective progress towards the implementation of the Framework since its adoption. To achieve this, it provides analysis of:

- Collective ambition: the collation of planned actions by Parties and other actors as communicated through the submission of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), associated national targets and of commitments from actors other than national Governments;
- Collective implementation: progress made towards implementing the Framework on the basis of the national reports as the primary source, supplemented with additional sources of information as agreed by Parties;
- Challenges, gaps and opportunities in implementation of the Framework; and
- Non-prescriptive approaches: options for addressing the challenges, gaps and opportunities, with a view to making collective progress in the implementation of the Framework.

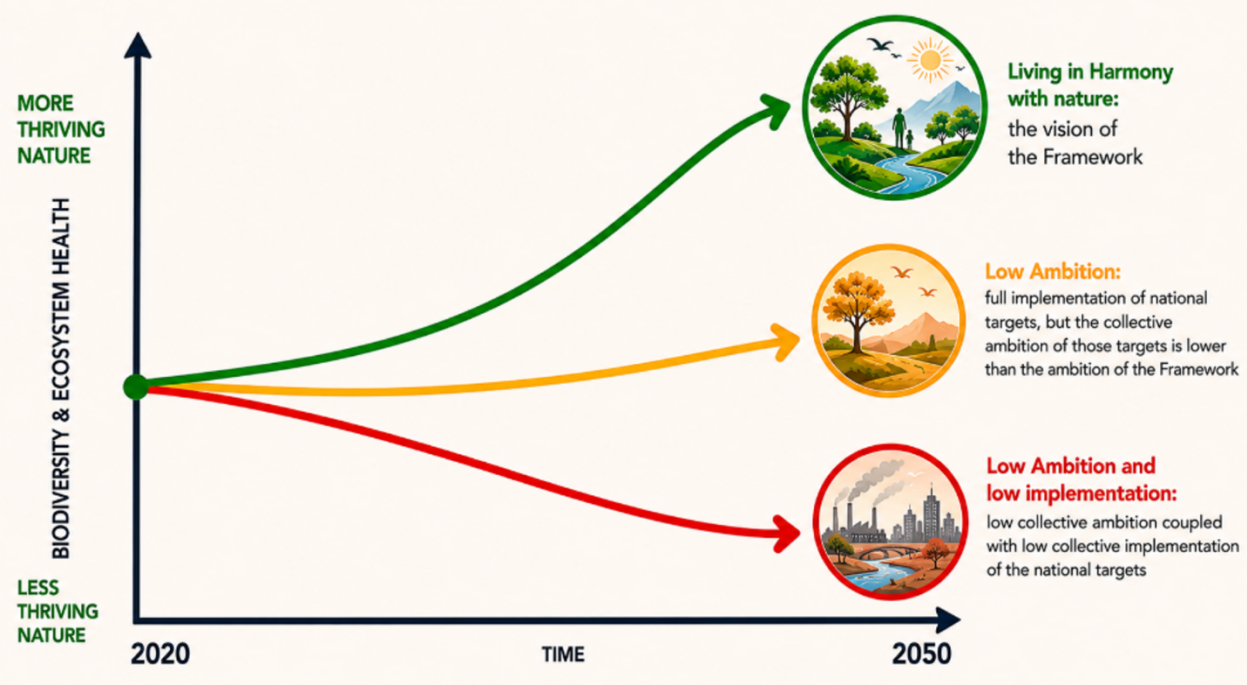

Figure 4 (I.A-IMPLEMENTATION): Visualization of the way in which the ambition of Parties as set out in national targets, and implementation as described in national reports, contributes to collective progress in the implementation of the Framework. NOTE: this is a placeholder graphic which will be revised and remade for the final report.

The global report builds upon the experiences gained in producing the five editions of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO), and serves to complement rather than duplicate the work of other bodies such as the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) (see Box 2). It does not provide a comprehensive assessment of the status of, or trends in, biodiversity based on scientific literature; however, a concise summary of such status and trends is provided in section I.B. In keeping with its mandate (CBD, 2025b CBD/COP/DEC/16/32, 2025c CBD/SBSTTA/REC/27/1, 2022b CBD/COP/DEC/15/6), the report does not single out countries or regions to evaluate their relative progress against the goals and targets of the Framework. It does not provide any comparisons or rankings among individual Parties or actors. It does, however, highlight individual Parties and actors for the purposes of illustrating examples of success or progress in implementation of the Framework, in the form of short case studies. The global report does not make recommendations, but provides an evidence base, including non-prescriptive approaches, to support decision-making under the Convention.

Box 2(I.A-GBO): History of global reports under the Convention and linkages with the assessments of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES).

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The Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO) was developed prior to the establishment of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). There have been five editions of the GBO (CBD, 2001, 2006a, 2010b, 2014a, 2020). The GBO publications provided an assessment of progress in implementing the Convention. While national reports were used in the GBO publications, the assessment of global progress was largely reliant on the scientific literature and independent analyses. This was due to challenges in aggregating information based on national reporting, due to the lack of a standardized reporting mechanism, unclear relationships between national and global targets, and the absence of a common monitoring framework. The most recent Global Biodiversity Outlook, GBO-5 (CBD, 2020), was released the year after the first IPBES Global Assessment (IPBES, 2019), and provided a final evaluation of the level of achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, as well as setting out future options for 'bending the curve' of biodiversity loss.

This global report builds on the experiences of producing the five editions of the GBO, and does not duplicate the work of IPBES. While IPBES conducts scientific assessments, the global report includes only a concise overview of the global status of, and trends in, biodiversity (see section I.B), which itself draws substantially on the findings of IPBES. The global report focusses its analysis on information submitted by Parties relating to implementation of the Framework, complemented by inputs from other actors and relevant information sources.

For the second global review of the Framework in 2030, the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth meeting will have available both the second global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Framework, and the second global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services of IPBES. Thus, during the final review of the Framework, the Conference of the Parties will have both an up-to-date analysis of progress in implementation (in the second global report), and a robust scientific assessment of the status of biodiversity and ecosystem services (in the IPBES second global assessment).

This global report is the primary source of information, alongside the seventh national reports to the Convention, for the first global review of progress to be conducted by the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in October 2026 in Yerevan, Armenia. During the review process, the Conference of the Parties will provide recommendations, as necessary, on the basis of this report as well as the national reports, with a view to achieving the goals and targets of the Framework. Additionally, Parties may take the outcome of the global review into account in future revisions and implementation of their NBSAPs, including the provision of means of implementation, with a view to improving actions and efforts, as appropriate. Particular attention has been paid to the specific challenges faced by developing country Parties, in particular least developed countries and small island developing states.

This first global report marks an important milestone in operationalizing the planning, monitoring, reporting and review mechanism of the Framework, while providing valuable lessons to strengthen future global reports and reviews.

Global report sources and methodology

The national reports are the primary source of information for the global report. However, there are a number of complementary information sources which have been used in its development. The information sources for the global report were specified by the Conference of the Parties in its decision setting out the detail of the global review process (CBD, 2025b, para. 18). Box 3 provides a list of the information sources, and references to where the original information may be found.

Box 3 (I.A-SOURCES): Sources of information in the global report, as specified by the Conference of the Parties (CBD, 2025b, para. 18).

At its sixteenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties agreed on a list of sources of information that should be drawn upon when preparing the global report. The below is a list of those sources, along with the location of where the relevant information can be found.

(a) As the primary source, national reports submitted in compliance with Article 26 of the Convention and in line with decision CBD/COP/15/DEC/6;	The Convention's online reporting tool[2]
(b) The analysis of the usage of the headline, binary, component and complementary indicators and of national indicators in national reports;	(CBD, 2026b CBD/SBSTTA/28/INF/11)
(c) The global analysis of information in national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national targets provided pursuant to paragraph 15 of decision 15/6;	(CBD, 2026c, 2026c)
(d) The five editions of the Global Biodiversity Outlook and the two editions of the Local Biodiversity Outlook to date;	(CBD, 2001, 2006a, 2010b, 2014a, 2020; Forest Peoples Programme et al., 2016, 2020)
(e) Assessments, reports and deliverables of IPBES and other relevant intergovernmentally reviewed scientific assessments and reports, including those of the IPCC and other science-policy platforms of the United Nations;	Referenced individually in this report
(f) Relevant national, regional and international scientific and technical assessments, including subregional and regional assessments;	Referenced individually in this report

[2] https://ort.cbd.int/

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(g) Reports on means of implementation, including those of the Council of the Global Environment Facility on progress in the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund and the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund;	(GEF, 2026 CBD/SBI/7/INF/13); referenced individually in this report
(h) Other relevant scientific and technical peer-reviewed literature;	Referenced individually in this report
(i) Reports of the regional and subregional dialogues;	(C D, 2026c CBD/SBI/6/INF/6)
(j) Information on commitments by actors other than national Governments towards the Framework, including disaggregated information on contributions from indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth;	The Convention online reporting tool[2]
(k) Relevant information from the secretariats of biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, international organizations and processes, including reports submitted under related conventions and on the Sustainable Development Goals;	Responses to notification 2025-099[3]
(l) Relevant traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technology of indigenous peoples and local communities that are given access to with their free, prior and informed consent.	Responses to notification 2025-100[4]

There is a strong foundation of evidence for the global report. It takes account of submissions of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) from 43 per cent of Parties to the Convention, almost 3,700 national targets from 83 per cent of Parties, and national reports provided by 66 per cent of Parties in time to be considered for analysis in the global report.[5] Details of the status of submissions by Parties are set out in section II.A. The report also considers more than 180 commitments from actors other than national governments, 28 submissions from secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements, United Nations bodies, other intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and research networks; and 52 submissions of case studies on relevant traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technology of indigenous peoples and local communities, submitted by 14 Parties and 38 Observers.

[3] https://www.cbd.int/notifications/2025-099
[4] www.cbd.int/notifications/2025-100
[5] NBSAPs, national targets and national reports are included in the global report analysis if they were submitted by 7 March 2026, one week after the deadline of 28 February 2026 for submitting the seventh national reports (CBD, 2022b CBD/COP/DEC/15/6).

Complete details of the methodology used for the different sections of this report, and an analysis of the way in which Parties used indicators in their national reports, are set out in separate documents (CBD, 2026a CBD/SBSTTA/28/INF/9, 2026b CBD/SBSTTA/28/INF/11).

Figure 5 provides a workflow of the different data sources and methodologies used, as well as how they relate to each section of the global report. Whenever other sources of information have been used (i.e. not taken from Party submissions to the online reporting tool), relevant citations are provided in the report. Where data from other sources, including national data reported to other global processes, was used in the analysis of headline indicators, it is presented separately from national data.

Part II of the report reflects the majority of the analysis done to synthesise progress in implementation based on Party submissions. Section II.A relies on a qualitative text analysis described in detail in Annex A of the methodological document. Section II.B of the report follows a systematic methodology to analyse every target in the Framework. All methodologies were developed and in consultation with the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Expert Group for the Preparation of the Global Report (AHSTAG). For every target the report contains:

- A textual analysis of the national targets submitted by Parties, to determine how they collectively cover the overall scope and ambition of the targets of the Framework. This analysis compared the text of each national target to all of the elements contained in the Framework target, to ascertain to what extent they are reflected in the text. Then, the percentage of Parties with national targets that address each element at least to some extent was calculated. The exact criteria used to determine coverage are found in Annex C of the methodological document;
- An analysis of the use of indicators by Parties. For every headline indicator, the percentage of Parties submitting data out of the 129 Parties for which data was available, was calculated. Additionally, the number of Parties for which indicator data was used in each subsequent indicator analysis was also computed. More information on indicator use was analysed and published separately (CBD, 2026b CBD/SBSTTA/28/INF/11);
- An analysis of collective progress based on aggregating comparable headline indicator submissions. For every headline indicator, the AHSTAG provided guidance on aggregation approaches that were used to measure collective progress. This methodology was dependent on each indicator's metadata and affected by differences in Party submissions. The full aggregation methods are found in Annex D

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C of the methodological document and a discussion of methodological challenges encountered in (CBD, 2026b CBD/SBSTTA/28/INF/11);

- An analysis of responses submitted by Parties in their national reports for the binary indicators, using the methodology established by the ad hoc technical expert group on indicators (AHTEG) to provide an overall progress score (CBD, 2024a CBD/COP/16/INF/3/Rev.1). This progress score is based on the combination of answers to individual questions and ranges from 0 (no measures in place) to 5 (all measures fully in place);
- An analysis of the trend of all quantitative indicators within the monitoring framework submitted by Parties (headline, component, complementary and national indicators) to determine whether these were moving in a direction favourable or unfavourable to the achievement of each target. This analysis uses a methodology (described in Annex D of the methodological document) that combines time series from multiple indicators into an overall percentage of indicators showing improvement. This percentage is weighted by the number of indicators submitted by each Party for the Framework target, to ensure equal contribution to progress from all submitting Parties;
- An evaluation of the overall level of self-assessed progress towards all highly aligned national targets. In their national target submissions, Parties were asked to state to which target or targets of the Framework each national target was aligned; and in each case, whether the alignment was low, medium or high. This information was used to include only highly aligned targets (more information in Annex D of the methodological document). Then, in their national reports, Parties used a Likert scale to rank (from “no change” to “achieved”) their own estimate of progress towards national targets. The percentage of national targets weighted by Party, to equalize contributions of Parties with many targets to those with few targets, in each category was thus calculated;
- An analysis of text components of the national reports. This was done through a semantic analysis of the relevant sections of national reports. The analysis relied on structured data extraction, semantic processing, ontology-supported evidence retrieval, and large language model-assisted analysis, followed by verification and validation. The detailed methodology for this approach is found in Annex F of the methodological document. In addition, case studies illustrating examples of success and progress in the implementation were identified (see Annex G of the methodological document) and co-developed with Party focal points and relevant organisations;
- A synthesis of the contributions from actors other than national governments. This included (i) a prompt-guided AI text analysis of commitments made directly through

the online reporting tool of the Convention (see Annex B of the methodological document), and (ii) a qualitative summary of the contributions of such actors as described by Parties in their national reports;

- A synthesis of other submissions in response to requests for information on case studies on relevant traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technology of indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as other information on activities to engage and support indigenous peoples and local communities in implementing the Framework; and on the contributions of other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, organizations and processes.

Part II.C of the report also follows a systematic methodology for every goal in the Framework developed and in consultation with the AHSTAG. For every goal the report contains:

- An analysis of how Parties associate Framework targets with goals in their national implementation of the Framework. This analysis is done based on national targets submitted by Parties that relate Framework goals to targets. The Party-weighted percentage of national targets associating a Framework target to a goal was used to identify those Framework targets most associated with each goal. The detailed methodology for this approach is found in Annex H of the methodological document;
- The same analysis of indicators (use and status and trends) as for Part IIB;
- An analysis of the types of actions reported by Parties for making progress towards the goals of the framework. This was done through a semantic analysis of the relevant sections of national reports. The analysis relied on structured data extraction, semantic processing, ontology-supported evidence retrieval, and large language model-assisted analysis, followed by verification and validation. The detailed methodology for this approach is found in Annex F of the methodological document;

Part II.D of the report uses a structured keyword search based on a pre-existing typology of terms related to means of implementation (CBD, 2026c CBD/SBI/6/INF/5). This natural language processing approach was applied to the text of all national reports included in the global report. Results were summarised then validated using both semantic analysis and manual checks. The detailed methodology for this approach is found in Annex I of the methodological document.

Part IIE of the report is based upon a review and synthesis of submissions provided in response to the notification seeking information from biodiversity-related conventions, other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, international organizations and

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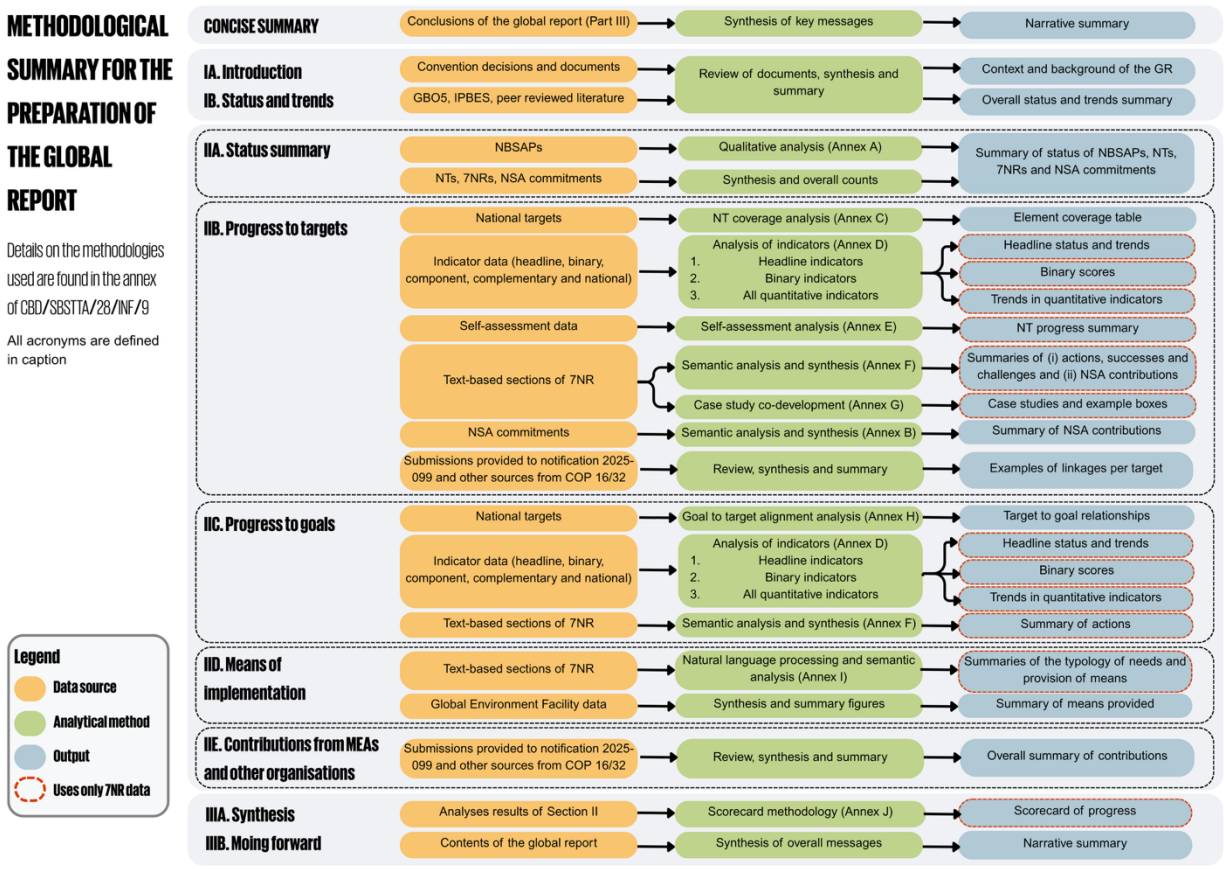
processes[6], as well as other sources consistent with the mandate for the report from the Conference of the Parties (CBD, 2025b CBD/COP/DEC/16/32).

The final part of the report summarizes and synthesizes the findings of Part II. First, a relative scoring methodology was developed to systematically assess and compare progress in implementation across targets of the Framework. This methodology uses the results of the analyses described above to highlight differences in implementation based on national target coverage, self-assessed progress, data use and indicator results. Specifically, it calculates an overall score for each (see Box 3, and Annex J of the methodological document) to rank Framework targets relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved across targets. These scores are then used to determine an overall score for each target which is calculated as an equal average of two measures: a combined coverage and self-assessed progress score, and a combined indicator results score subsequently split into four score categories. Finally, the key messages and overall conclusions of the report were co-developed with the AHSTAG based on the findings of all previous sections.



[6] https://www.cbd.int/notifications/2025-099

Figure 5 (I.A-METHODS): Methodological flow diagram for the preparation of the global report. The figure highlights, for each section of the global report, what information/data was used, how it was used and how it relates to the content of the report. Acronyms used, in order: GBO5 – Fifth Global Biodiversity Outlook, IPBES – Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, GR – global report, NBSAPs – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, NTs – national targets, 7NRs – seventh national reports, NSA – actors other than national Governments.

Box 4 (I.A-ASSESSMENT-EXPLAINER): Understanding the assessment of progress in implementation: how the assessment of Framework targets relates to implementation of the Framework and progress towards the 2050 goals.

The global report has a mandate to provide "a summary of collective progress in implementation across all 23 targets, emphasizing areas of relative strengths and weakness in implementing the Framework". National implementation of the Framework happens through national targets. If national targets are well aligned with the global targets of Framework, then progress towards national targets should contribute to collective progress towards the global targets. In parallel, indicators in the monitoring framework were designed to be able to capture both progress in implementation towards national targets as well as progress towards the global targets, when national data is aggregated. Therefore, four measures assessed in the report are important to assess the overall progress in implementation of the Framework: (i) the coverage of Framework targets by national targets, (ii) Parties' self-assessed progress towards national targets, (iii) indicator values and trends that, in aggregate, show progress towards global targets based on national data, and (iv) the quantity of indicator data reported by Parties (i.e. the number of headline, binary, component and national indicators provided by Parties per target). These measures are column 1-4 in the summary scorecard for the report (Table 1).

These measures relate to progress in two different ways:

1. Parties' self-assessed progress on national targets can translate to progress towards global targets if the national targets cover the global targets well. Therefore, when both coverage is high and progress is good for national targets, we can expect progress towards global targets to occur. However, if coverage of national targets is low, even if self-assessed progress is high, progress towards the global targets will be limited. Therefore, combining coverage and self-assessed progress provides a first summary measure of expected collective progress.

2. Relevant indicator values and trends measure realised collective progress towards each target, noting that changes in biodiversity outcomes from implementation of the Framework will require time to be detectable. Moreover, the ability to measure collective progress towards any target depends on the representativeness of the indicator data submitted. Where little data is available, it is unlikely that indicator values and trends are reflective of collective progress. The inverse is also true. Therefore, any measure of progress as measured by indicators must be interpreted in the context of the quantity of data available for these indicators to ensure representativeness is considered.

By analysing the coverage global targets by national targets, the self-assessed progress, measured indicator values and trends, and data availability together, the global report is able to provide a relative assessment of collective progress towards each global target of the Framework. This relative assessment has been used to develop the colours in the scorecards in this document.

The methodology for this approach, and the calculation for the colours, is briefly explained in the more detailed scorecard (Table 55) and a full methodology for scoring is available at SBSTTA/28/INF/09. The overall colour-coding does not reflect an absolute measure of progress but rather helps identify which targets are facing the greatest implementation challenges, as it shows where, relatively, lack of

progress is of highest concern. However, this assessment does not imply that there no challenges in implementation for targets scoring relatively high.

At this early stage in implementation, it is too soon to assess whether progress towards the global targets is translating into progress towards the global goals. Global trends in biodiversity change are slow and detectable only over long time periods. However, Parties, in their submissions, have related their national targets to both global targets and global goals differently. Therefore, by mapping how Parties relate targets to goals, it is possible to identify those targets seen as most relevant to each goal and summarise the progress made towards these targets specifically. If the targets mapped to a goal have significant barriers in implementation, then it is assumed that a lack of progress in the targets will correspond to a lack of progress in the goals mapped to that target. However, it is not possible to confidently state the specific level of progress towards the goals with this method.

Yet, the logic of the Framework is that achievement of the 2030 mission, through achievement of the targets, will be necessary to achieve the 2050 vision and its goals. Therefore, by analysing current progress towards the targets, some information can be gleaned about progress towards the goals. Specifically, if the targets are not on track then the goals likely are not on track either.

Once implementation the Framework is at a more advanced stage, it should be possible to improve the assessment of collective progress towards the global goals applying improved methods on better data.

Limitations and methodological assumptions

While the number of national reports received by the deadline of February 2026 was higher than for any previous reporting cycle of the Convention, a number of challenges have limited both the quantity and completeness of national submissions. As described in Section II.A below, delays in accessing and receiving financial support for preparation of NBSAPs, national targets and national reports delayed the process for a number of Parties, although this accounts for a minority of Parties that did not submit by the relevant deadlines.

Additionally, during regional and subregional dialogues on biodiversity monitoring and reporting, Parties highlighted a number of other challenges in relation to developing their national targets, NBSAPs and national reports (CBD, 2026d CBD/SBI/6/INF/6):

- The length of time required to consult all stakeholders involved among other barriers to the inclusion of information from stakeholders;
- The length of time required to complete bureaucratic processes;
- The reporting burden created by having to report to many different multilateral environmental agreements and other processes, especially when compounded by a shortage of human resources;
- Other delays related to specific national contexts;

- The complex nature of the Framework and of the information needed to describe the national targets fully, and to report on their implementation;
- Gaps in the coverage of national monitoring systems or in technical capacity for monitoring, including gaps related to reporting on the headline indicators.

As a result, while the majority of Parties were able to submit national targets and national reports, some of the textual descriptions and indicator data are incomplete. Additionally, the level of submission of national reports varies across regions (see Table 1).

This has created a number of challenges and limitations in the analysis undertaken for this first global report, which should be taken into account when considering its findings (see Figure 7), including:

- *Uneven reporting across regions.* The submission of national reports was not consistent across regions. In particular, the submission rates were low for Eastern Europe, the Caribbean and Pacific Island States;
- *Lack of context for national targets and national reports, in particular for those Parties without revised NBSAPs.* Fewer than half of Parties submitted revised NBSAPs aligned with the Framework;
- *Limited detail in some national targets and national reports.* Some of the information submitted by Parties is highly detailed; however, some Parties provided very limited text. Between five and ten per cent of the submitted national targets do not include any detailed information (CBD, 2026c CBD/SBI/6/INF/5).
- *Varied use of indicators and monitoring gaps.* The data submitted in the national reports varies greatly. The number of years of data also varies, with the majority of submissions including data only between 2020 and 2024. In most cases, data for the reference period 2011-2020, as established in the monitoring framework, was not available. Additionally, many Parties have used different methodologies and approaches to report data. More information on this is included in the study conducted by the Secretariat on the use of indicators (CBD, 2026b CBD/SBSTTA/28/INF/11).
- *Limited level of submissions and information from actors other than national Governments:* The portal for these commitments is a new initiative and was only launched in early 2026, shortly before the drafting of this report. While there has been a high level of interest, the number of submissions with sufficient information to be analysed remains limited, and there has been a learning curve in launching the platform[7].

[7] https://ort.cbd.int/stakeholders/commitments

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In addition, it is not possible for this report to detect change in the status of and trends in biodiversity since adoption of the Framework, for at least two key reasons, Firstly, only four years have passed since the adoption of the Framework, but the response of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services may take years or decades to become evident following a positive management intervention (Moreno-Mateos et al., 2017). Secondly, monitoring and reporting systems introduce their own delays in detecting and interpreting change. Biodiversity indicators often depend on irregular field monitoring, analysis of remotely sensed data, maintenance of up-to-date data management systems, and the aggregation of data into variables or indicators, all of which can introduce time lags between ecological change and the monitoring of that change (Nicholson et al., 2021) (see Figure 7).

Note that it was not possible, within the timeframe of preparing the global report, to conduct an extensive literature review for any section.

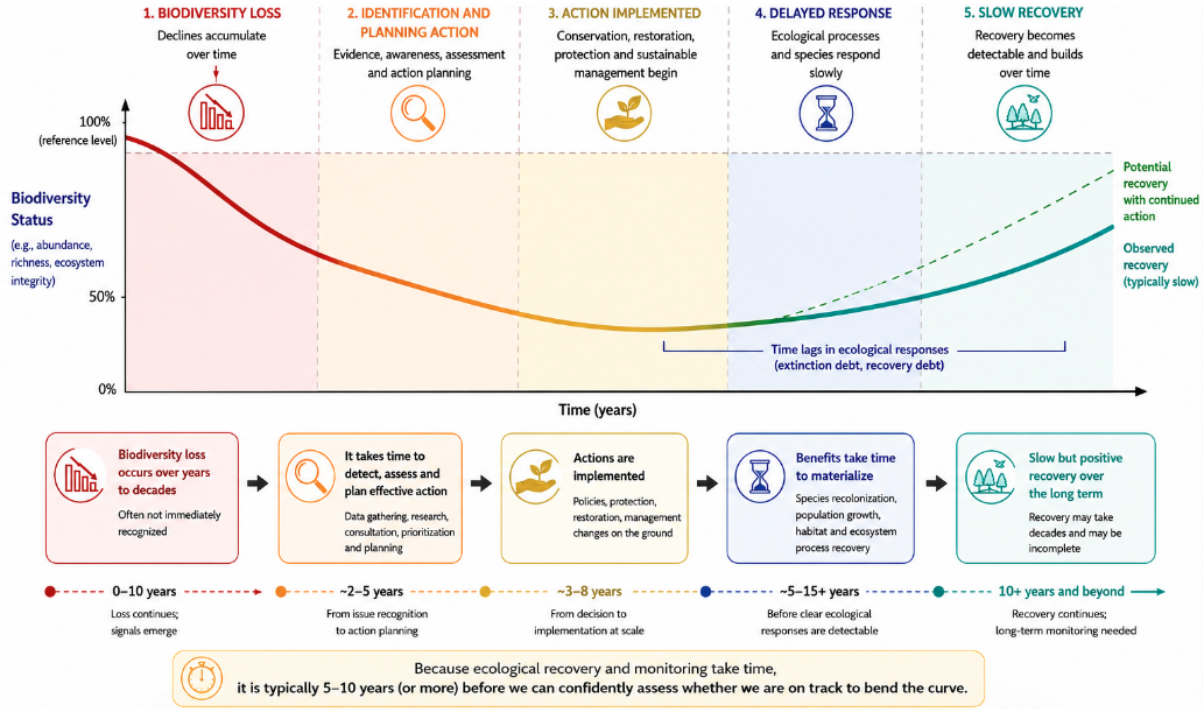

Figure 6 (I.A-TIMELAG): Visualization of the biodiversity recovery time lag. NOTE: this is a placeholder graphic which will be revised and remade for the final report.

For the reasons mentioned above, it is too early for this global report to evaluate progress towards the biodiversity outcomes described in the Framework's goals for 2050, and in some of the targets. To the extent possible from available indicators, it does report in section II.B on progress towards the action-oriented targets for 2030, whose achievement is necessary for meeting the goals. The connections between the targets and the goals, and some of the implications of present levels of progress, are explored in section II.C. Overall,

the report helps to establish a baseline on which future progress towards the 2050 Vision can build.

Throughout the report, presentation of the analysis is transparent in describing the number of Parties submitting information on each target and indicator, and the relative representation of each region of United Nations Member States, to acknowledge the gaps and biases in reporting.

Figure 7 (I.A-LIMITATIONS): Overview of the challenges and limitations in preparing the global report. NOTE: this is a placeholder graphic which will be revised and remade for the final report.

Review

I.B Global status and trends

In 2019, the Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) concluded that despite decades of conservation and environmental policies, nature and its contributions to people continued to deteriorate worldwide (IPBES, 2019). As recognized in the Framework, the IPBES global assessment report concluded that:

- An average of around 25 per cent of species in assessed animal and plant groups are threatened with extinction, suggesting that around one million species already face extinction, many within decades, unless action is taken to reduce the intensity of drivers of biodiversity loss. Without such action, there will be a further acceleration in the global rate of species extinction, which is already at least tens to hundreds of times higher than it had averaged over the past 10 million years;
- The biosphere, upon which humanity depends, is being altered to an unparalleled degree across all spatial scales. Biodiversity – the diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems – is declining faster than at any time in human history;
- Nature could be conserved, restored and used sustainably while other global societal goals are simultaneously met, through urgent and concerted efforts fostering transformative change;
- The direct drivers of change in nature with the largest global impact are (starting with those with the most impact) changes in land and sea use, direct exploitation of organisms, climate change, pollution and invasion of alien species. Those five direct drivers have resulted from an array of underlying causes, the indirect drivers of change, which are, in turn, underpinned by social values and behaviour. The rate of change in the direct and indirect drivers differs among regions, countries ecosystems and biomes.

In 2020, the fifth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-5) (CBD, 2020) presented a final review of implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including its achievements, gaps and lessons learned. Key message of GBO-5 were: that despite the efforts of Parties to implement the strategic plan at the global level, none of the 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets agreed to by Parties to the Convention in 2010 had been fully achieved, although six targets had been partially achieved; that biodiversity continued to decline; and that the pressures upon it continued to increase (see Figure 8).

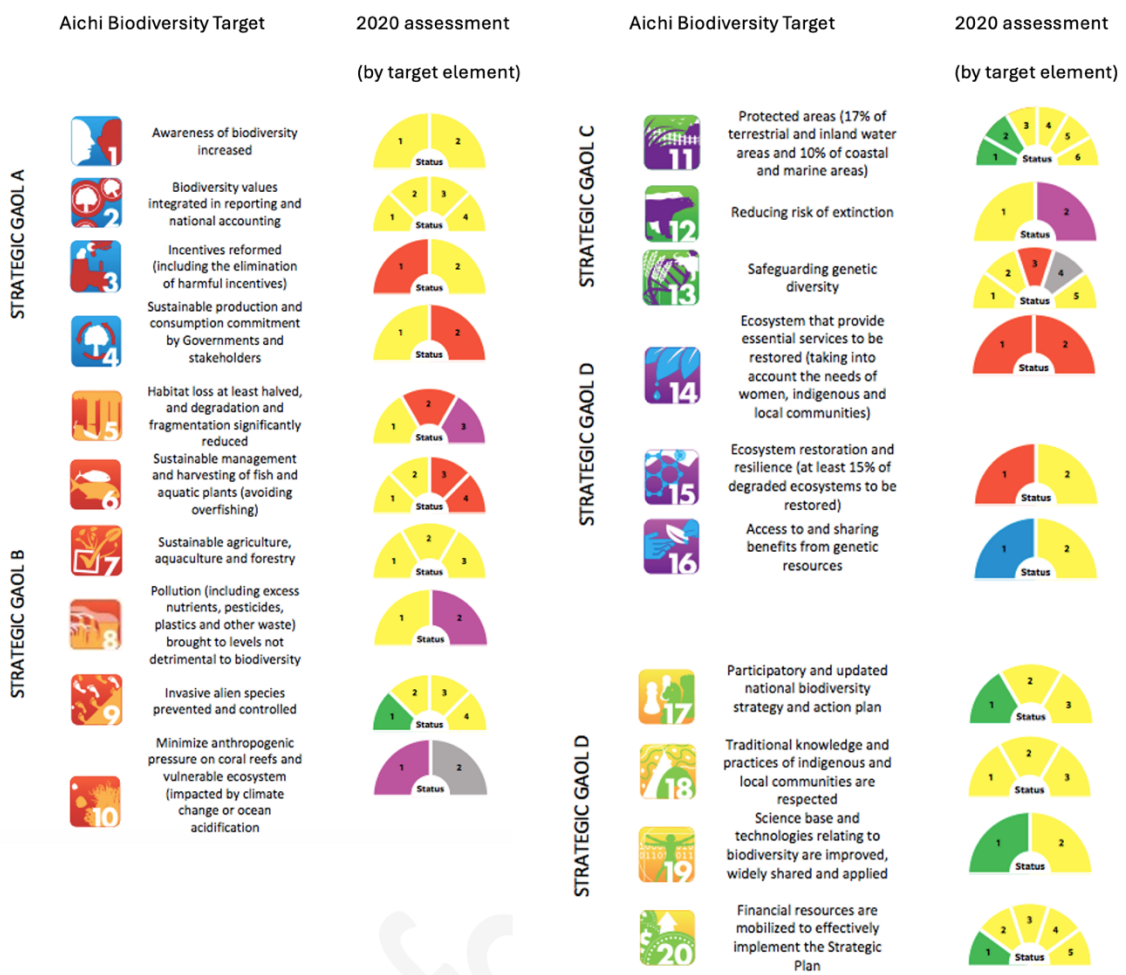

Figure 8 (I.A-GBO5): Final evaluation of achievement of and progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in the fifth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (CBD, 2020). Green colours indicate where an element of the target has been achieved; yellow where progress had been made but insufficient to achieve the target; red where no progress had been made; purple where trends were moving away from the target; blue where the element had been achieved beyond the target; and grey where there was insufficient evidence to make an assessment. A target was said to be fully achieved if all elements were achieved (i.e. all segments were green or blue), and partially achieved if at least one element was achieved (i.e. at least one segment was green or blue). NOTE: THIS GRAPHIC HAS BEEN TAKEN DIRECTLY FROM THE GBO-5 PUBLICATION AND WILL BE REMADE FOR THE FINAL REPORT

All six of the additional thematic and methodological assessments that have been adopted by IPBES since the global assessment report in 2019 include evidence that biodiversity is continuing to decline. These assessments contribute to providing both objective evidence on the status of and trends in biodiversity, and policy-relevant tools and guidance which can support decision making, including decisions under the Convention. The importance of the IPBES assessment reports for the Convention has been well recognized by the Conference of the Parties (CBD, 2012a, sec. C UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/13, 2014b

UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XII/25, 2018a CBD/COP/DEC/14/36, 2022d CBD/COP/DEC/15/19, 2024b CBD/COP/DEC/16/11).

Based on all of the IPBES assessments conducted, the overall picture is clear: despite heterogeneity across regions, countries, biomes and ecosystems, biodiversity decline is continuing, nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, are being weakened, and the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss have not been sufficiently addressed (see Box 5). The IPBES assessment reports do not present biodiversity loss as inevitable: they provide potential solutions and further strengthen the case for urgent and transformative action.

While there is scientific evidence that biodiversity loss has continued, there is also evidence that it is not too late to change this trend (Kok et al., 2023; Leadley et al., 2022; Leclère et al., 2020), and that conservation and restoration actions typically have positive impacts, compared with alternative scenarios in which such actions were not taken (Langhammer et al., 2024). The Framework was developed to identify specific actions that would halt and reverse biodiversity loss.

Box 5 (I.B-IPBES_ASSESSMENTS): IPBES assessment reports published since the adoption of the Framework.

The Methodological Assessment Report on the Diverse Values and Valuation of Nature (Values Assessment) on the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) provided evidence on why biodiversity continues to decline despite extensive scientific evidence of the problem. The Values Assessment concluded that better data and information alone would not result in a shift towards addressing biodiversity loss, without changes in the way societies define value, progress and development. The assessment report provides policy options for facilitating a shift in values and for jointly addressing biodiversity loss and societal inequalities (IPBES, 2022a).

The IPBES Thematic Assessment Report on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species (Sustainable Use Assessment) demonstrated that billions of people depend directly on wild species for food, energy, materials, medicine, income and cultural practices. For example, the assessment highlighted that one in five people rely on wild species for income and food, more than 10,000 wild species are harvested for human food, and around 2.4 billion people depend on fuelwood for cooking. This assessment provided a summary of the ways in which people benefit from biodiversity and ecosystem services, the risk to human health and well-being if nature's contributions to people decline, and options for improved management (IPBES, 2022b).

The IPBES Thematic Assessment Report on Invasive Alien Species and their Control (Invasive Alien Species Assessment) confirmed that the pressure from this driver of biodiversity loss is increasing. Invasive alien species are one of the five major direct drivers of biodiversity loss identified in the IPBES global assessment report, and have contributed to species extinctions, ecosystem degradation and major economic costs. The risk caused by invasive alien species continues to escalate due to increasing trade, transport, land-use change and climate change. The assessment provided a toolkit for reducing the risks and impacts caused by invasive alien species (IPBES, 2023a).

The IPBES Thematic Assessment Report on the Underlying Causes of Biodiversity Loss and the Determinants of Transformative Change and Options for Achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity (Transformative Change Assessment) built on the IPBES global assessment report by elaborating the ways in which transformative change is needed for better biodiversity outcomes. The assessment report concluded that biodiversity continued to decline, and that biodiversity loss could not be addressed through marginal adjustments alone; it required transformative change in the systems that drive biodiversity decline, including food, energy, infrastructure, finance, trade and governance systems. The assessment found that promoting and accelerating transformative change is essential to meeting the 23 targets and the four goals of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and for achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity. The assessment provided policy-relevant guidance for fostering transformative change (IPBES, 2024a).

The IPBES Thematic Assessment Report on the Interlinkages among Biodiversity, Water, Food and Health (Nexus Assessment) further reinforced that biodiversity loss could not be addressed in isolation from other global challenges. It showed the ways in which biodiversity, water, food, health and climate change were deeply interconnected. The assessment presented tools and solutions for addressing all of these challenges through coordinated approaches that minimize trade-offs and generate benefits across each of them. Scenarios analysed in this assessment demonstrate that timely implementation of response options is critical, as policies implemented early are associated with positive outcomes, with increasing evidence of the greater effectiveness of investing in actions sooner rather than later. (IPBES, 2024b).

The IPBES Methodological Assessment of the Impact and Dependence of Business on Biodiversity and Nature's Contributions to People (Business and Biodiversity Assessment) strengthened the economic case for urgent action from the private sector. The assessment demonstrated gaps, and the need to act in order to transform the way in which businesses assess, disclose and take action to reduce negative impacts on biodiversity. It outlined ways to increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production (IPBES, 2026).

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Part II: Collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

II.A Summary of the status of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national targets, national report submissions, and submissions from actors other than national governments.

Overview of the submission of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national targets and national reports

The national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), national targets and national reports submitted by Parties through the Convention's online reporting tool[8] are the primary sources of information for analysing the collective progress in the implementation of the Framework. Due to the short period available for analysis, the Secretariat of the Convention had to enforce a strict cut-off date for submissions to be considered in the global report, although subsequent submissions may be taken into account in the global review process.[9] The submissions available for analysis include NBSAPs from 89 Parties (45 per cent of all Parties), 3,693 national targets from 162 Parties (83 per cent of all Parties) and national reports from 129 Parties (66 per cent of all Parties). This provides a substantial, but necessarily incomplete evidence base for the global report.

Information is available for all regions[10] and from countries at all levels of economic development, but submission rates vary. African States, Western European and other States, Latin American States and many Asian States have higher submission rates than Eastern European States, the Caribbean States, and Pacific Island States. Also, countries with economies in transition and small island developing States have lower rates of submission than countries at other levels of development (see Table 1).

Each Party submitted an average of 23 national targets, with the number of targets per Party ranging from one to 104. On average, Parties established national targets addressing 22 of the 23 targets of the Framework, with coverage ranging from one target to all 23 targets.

[8] https://ort.cbd.int/

[9] NBSAPs, national targets and national reports are included in the global report analysis if they were submitted by 7 March 2026, one week after the deadline of 28 February 2026 for submitting the seventh national reports (CBD, 2022b CBD/COP/DEC/15/6).

[10] For the purposes of regional comparisons, this report uses the regional groups of United Nations Member States, described at https://www.un.org/dgacm/en/content/regional-groups.

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National targets addressing all targets of the Framework have been set by 118 Parties, and 160 Parties have set national targets addressing at least three-quarters of the targets of the Framework.

In their national target submissions, Parties were asked to state to which target or targets of the Framework each national target was aligned, if any; and in each case, whether the alignment was low, medium or high. The statement of the level of alignment was not mandatory. For any given target of the Framework, on average 63 per cent of Parties whose targets are considered in the analysis reported that at least one of their national targets is highly aligned with it, with the percentage ranging from 51 per cent to 73 per cent (see Table 2). More than three-quarters of Parties have taken into account at least one of the cross-cutting considerations of the Framework in their national targets, and on average each Party has taken into account 15 of the 18 considerations (CBD, 2022a, sec. C CBD/COP/DEC/15/4).

Table 1 (II.B-SUBMISSIONS): Percentage of Parties in different regions and at different economic levels providing national reports, national targets and NBSAPs that have been considered in this report

		National Report	National Target (at least 1)	NBSAP
	All Parties	66%	83%	45%
Regional groups of Member States	African States	72%	96%	51%
	Asia-Pacific States	60%	78%	38%
	Eastern European States	36%	68%	23%
	Latin American and Caribbean States	61%	73%	39%
	Western European and other States	73%	90%	70%
Economic level	Developed	65%	83%	63%
	Developing	67%	83%	42%
	In transition	38%	77%	15%
	Least developed countries	58%	84%	44%
	Small island developing states	38%	69%	23%

Table 2 (II.A-ALIGNMENT): Percentage of Parties submitting at least one national target reported as having high alignment with each target of the Framework

Target	Parties with at least one highly aligned target	Target	Parties with at least one highly aligned target
Target 1	69%	Target 13	67%

Target 2	72%	Target 14	67%
Target 3	73%	Target 15	57%
Target 4	72%	Target 16	51%
Target 5	68%	Target 17	58%
Target 6	62%	Target 18	62%
Target 7	61%	Target 19	58%
Target 8	71%	Target 20	69%
Target 9	60%	Target 21	69%
Target 10	72%	Target 22	68%
Target 11	65%	Target 23	68%
Target 12	70%		

Support provided to Parties for national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national target development and national reporting

The eighth replenishment cycle of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) included financial support to Parties for the updating of NBSAPs, and to prepare the seventh national reports to the Convention. This support was provided through an umbrella project jointly implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in partnership with the Secretariat of the Convention. The project supported 139 developing countries, small island developing states, and countries with economies in transition. Of the Parties receiving support, 33 submitted an NBSAP, 109 submitted national targets aligned with the Framework, and 82 submitted national reports by the cutoff date for being considered in this report.

The support provided by the GEF through UNDP and UNEP was the principal source of dedicated financial support available to Parties for the preparation of their seventh national reports and the updating of their NBSAPs. Thus, the accessibility of this support and the timing of its disbursement had a direct bearing on the ability of some Parties to prepare their national reports and update their NBSAPs. In some cases, particularly for Caribbean small island developing states, funds were received near the end of the reporting cycle. This may have constrained the time available for the consultative and participatory processes that the preparation of national reports is recommended to involve, including engagement with subnational authorities, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and other stakeholders. In other cases delays related to initiating project activities or project implementation were encountered, which may have impacted both the rate of submission of national reports and their content (GEF, 2026 CBD/SBI/7/INF13).

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In addition to the financial support provided through the GEF, numerous organizations have supported capacity building activities and the development of guidance related to the updating of NBSAPs, implementation of the monitoring framework and preparation of national reports. For example, a series of regional and sub-regional dialogues was convened by the Secretariat and its partners in 2024 and 2025 to support these processes (CBD, 2026d CBD/SBI/6/INF/6). Parties have also been able to draw on other platforms supporting implementation, including the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership which has supported more than 30 countries across all regions with technical and financial support for implementation.[11] In addition, UNEP and UNDP, through the seventh and eight replenishment cycle of the GEF, have supported other processes related to the NBSAPS and national reports.

Relationship between national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national targets and national reports

While NBSAPs, national targets and national reports represent different mechanisms and sources of information, they are interrelated. NBSAPs, revised or updated in alignment with the Framework, its goals and its targets, are the main vehicle for implementation, including the establishment of national targets. The NBSAPs are national policy documents tailored to domestic contexts, aligned with national policy cycles, and designed for national audiences. Their timelines often differ from the 2030 target deadlines of the Framework, and the 2050 time horizon for the goals and Vision. They are also often aligned with broader national policy instruments. National targets represent the objectives Parties have set for themselves to contribute to the implementation of the Framework. National targets also provide the link between national policy instruments and national commitment towards the scope of the Framework and its global targets. The national reports are the main instrument for monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Convention and the Framework at the national level. They provide an assessment of progress in the implementation of the Framework, including progress towards the implementation of NBSAPs and national targets, and the successes and challenges Parties have encountered when taking action to reach their targets.

By their nature as policy documents, NBSAPs are cross-cutting, addressing the entirety of implementation, an analysis of their contents is provided within this overview of

[11] https://nbsapaccelerator.org/

submissions, in the next section. Analysis of the national reports is primarily reflected in Section II.B on collective progress towards implementation of each of the Framework targets, and Section II.C on collective progress towards each of the goals.

Overview of national biodiversity strategies and action plans[12]

Parties have different constitutional, legal, administrative and federal arrangements, and NBSAPs may be implemented through a combination of policy instruments, executive acts, sectoral plans, budgetary programmes, subnational strategies and existing legal frameworks. Given the scope of the global report, the analysis below focusses on the information contained in the NBSAPs themselves. A more complete understanding of an individual Party's approach to the implementation of the Convention should consider the broader policy landscape in which its NBSAP is being implemented.

Approximately one-third of NBSAPs have been adopted at high political levels, for example by cabinet, parliament or head of state, reflecting efforts to embed biodiversity across government sectors, or a whole-of-government approach. Around half of the NBSAPs have been adopted as formal policy instruments. Many others lack sufficient information to determine their status. Although whole-of-government approaches are promoted, and a substantial proportion of Parties consult and involve a wide array of ministries other than the ministry responsible for the environment, the actual impact on mainstreaming biodiversity into action across sectors remains uncertain.

Many of the NBSAPs were developed through consultative processes. About half of Parties report having formal coordination mechanisms, such as interministerial committees or multi-stakeholder bodies. Some Parties are establishing new mechanisms to enhance coordination across sectors and across levels of government. These structures vary in scope, from bodies focussed solely on NBSAP development to those overseeing implementation, monitoring, and reporting on the Framework. Where formal mechanisms are absent, responsibility is often assigned to specific government institutions. Overall, while coordination frameworks are improving, their permanence throughout the policy cycle, and their effectiveness, remain uneven.

Three-quarters of NBSAPs indicate participation from a wide range of actors. However, the depth and inclusiveness of engagement varies. While non-governmental organizations and ministries are often consulted, are on committees related to the NBSAP or are involved in

[12] More detailed analysis of the NBSAPs is available in (CBD, 2026c CBD/SBI/7/INF/xx)

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implementation, participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, youth, women's organizations, and the broader public are less often involved in these ways.

Most NBSAPs include concrete actions, policies and programmes to achieve national targets, often presented as structured action plans with timelines and responsible actors. However, the integration of spatial and financial details varies, with temporal aspects more commonly addressed than financial or geographic dimensions. Biodiversity finance is recognized as a critical enabler, yet only about half of the NBSAPs include financing elements, and fewer provide detailed costing, funding strategies, or financial gap analyses. This indicates ongoing challenges in translating biodiversity goals into actionable, fundable or funded programmes.

Monitoring frameworks are included in a majority of NBSAPs, often outlining reporting processes, institutional responsibilities, and data systems. However, there is limited information on monitoring systems or on the indicators that will be used to track implementation of the national targets, and how these align to the indicators of the monitoring framework (see Box 1).

Nearly all NBSAPs reference activities related to communication, education, and public awareness, and some have referenced formal communication strategies.

Only a small proportion of NBSAPs explicitly refer to the integration of biodiversity into national development plans — strategies which some Governments use to outline the long- or medium-term socioeconomic and environmental goals for their country. There are relatively few links to poverty eradication strategies — multi-dimensional plans developed by some countries to alleviate the multiple dimensions of poverty. This is despite well-established evidence of the importance of biodiversity and nature's contributions to people in supporting livelihoods and human well-being (IPBES, 2019). Subnational planning is more prominent, with many NBSAPs incorporating local-level strategies and actions, indicating growing attention to implementation at multiple governance levels.

Compared with earlier NBSAPs, an larger number of NBSAPs developed or updated following adoption of the Framework contain elements related to mainstreaming, and more than half of Parties address subnational or municipal issues in their strategies and plans. However, very few Parties have integrated sustainable development strategies, climate policies or poverty eradication frameworks into their NBSAPs.

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, both protocols under the Convention, are mentioned in most of the submitted NBSAPs. Most NBSAPs contain references to at least one multilateral environmental agreement, although

many do not specify the concrete actions they are taking to achieve synergistic implementation. More information on the references in NBSAPs to biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements if provided in Section II.E.

In line with the whole-of-society approach of the Framework, many NBSAPs recognize the role of actors other than national Governments in implementation. Contributions from indigenous peoples and local communities, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector are often reflected in NBSAPs as playing supporting roles in implementation, for example by complementing the actions of national Governments or by serving as implementation partners for specific projects and programmes.

The option of having the development and implementation of NBSAPs reviewed through a voluntary peer review (VPR) process is included in the Framework as a component of the Convention's enhanced review mechanism (CBD, 2022a, sec. J CBD/COP/DEC/15/4). The first such review since adoption of the Framework is presently under way, and the process is described in more detail in (see Box 6).

Box 6 (II.A-VPR): Voluntary Peer Review of the Revision and Implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans

The Voluntary Peer Review (VPR) is an in-depth process in which experts from different countries review the development and implementation of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP) of a country under review. Throughout the process, the VPR stimulates mutual experience-sharing, learning and capacity-building for both reviewers and Parties whose NBSAPs are under review. The main objective is to strengthen Parties' capacities, and to help make their implementation efforts more effective.

The Governments of Japan, through the Japan Biodiversity Fund, Norway and Switzerland have generously committed funds and resources to the development and implementation of the voluntary peer review process.

The VPR process was developed in response to decisions of the Conference of the Parties since 2008, and included as a component of the Convention's enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review under the Framework.

A first draft methodology for the VPR was developed in 2016. The methodology was tested in Ethiopia and India. A number of lessons emerged from these reviews which provided guidance for refinement of the methodology. Further testing and development

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of the methodology, included its application through a pilot phase, comprising fully-fledged reviews in Montenegro, Sri Lanka and Uganda.

The VPR in these countries revealed some examples of best practice. In Sri Lanka, a Biodiversity Secretariat, established within the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment, coordinates the overall implementation of the NBSAP. A Biodiversity Expert Committee, with representation from different ministries of the Government, plays a key role in the overall supervision of the implementation of the NBSAP. In addition, the Biodiversity Sri Lanka platform provides an innovative mechanism to involve the private sector in the conservation of biodiversity in the country.

Key lessons from the Ugandan VPR included the importance of evidence-based budgeting for and financing of biodiversity conservation, and the importance of inclusiveness and a multi-stakeholder (sectoral, institutional and disciplinary) approach in the NBSAP process and implementation.

In Montenegro, given the small size of the country, opportunities for cross-border cooperation with neighbouring countries were highlighted, in particular with regard to protected areas and invasive alien species, thereby increasing effectiveness and reducing costs.

The VPR methodology was updated in 2025 in order to align it with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and recent decisions of the Conference of the Parties. The amended methodology was made available for review and is made available on the Convention's website[13]. The review of Luxembourg's NBSAP development and implementation is under way, and its results will be presented to the seventeentn meeting of the Conference of the Parties in October 2026. The review has found that Luxembourg has a complex ecosystem of actors including biological stations, river partnerships, Natura 2000 committees, and municipalities working closely with the Ministry of Environment, whose different agencies support ecological management, restoration, and monitoring, and the implementation of the NBSAP in general. Instruments such as biodiversity contracts, the eco-points system, and the Nature Pact support and provide incentives for biodiversity conservation and nuanced and targeted guidance for sustainable management in Luxembourg.

Relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties : (CBD, 2022b CBD/COP/DEC/15/6, 2018b CBD/COP/DEC/14/29, 2016 CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/25 , 2012b UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/2, 2008 UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/IX/8).

[13] https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/vpr

Commitments from actors other than national Governments

In addition to the NBSAPs, national targets and national reports submitted, this analysis also considered the commitments made by actors other than national Governments to support the implementation of the Framework, and submitted through the online reporting tool of the Convention. These commitments were submitted on a voluntary basis by actors other than national Governments in response to an invitation by the Conference of the Parties to communicate commitments towards the implementation of the Framework. The commitments are separate from and complementary to Party-led planning, monitoring, reporting and review processes.

By the cutoff date for analysis, a total of 4,759 commitments were submitted through the online reporting tool, and were reviewed in the preparation of this report. However, 3,313 of the submissions only contained the name of the submitting organization and the objective of the commitment, 1,214 did not contain a description of the commitment and 52 were duplicative submissions. Consequently, only 180 commitments contained sufficient information to be analysed in a consistent way (CBD, 2026a CBD/SBSTTA/INF/28/9).

While commitments were received from organizations based in all regions, around three-quarters of those analysed were submitted by actors located in the Western Europe and other States region. Eleven per cent of commitments were submitted by organizations based in the Latin America and Caribbean States region, eight per cent were from organizations based in Asia and the Pacific, four per cent were from organizations based in the Eastern European States, and three per cent were from organizations based in Africa. Fifty-six per cent of the commitments had a focus on specific countries, while 17 per cent related to multiple countries and 27 per cent were global in scope. Some organizations submitted multiple commitments. The limited number of submissions that could be analysed, and their geographic scope, should be taken into account in the consideration of this information.

Of the 180 commitments that could be analysed, many addressed multiple targets of the Framework, and some were cross-cutting and relevant to all targets. While commitments related to all targets of the Framework were submitted, their coverage was uneven. Targets 2, 3, 4 and 22 and Goal A of the Framework were addressed by the largest number of commitments. Targets 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, and Goals C and D, were addressed to a much lesser extent. Most commitments were related to the promotion of sustainable practices, restoration or data and knowledge. Few were related to resource mobilization or financial issues, addressing the drivers of biodiversity loss, or participation and inclusion in biodiversity management and planning decisions. The majority of commitments were from non-governmental organizations, and few were provided by

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groups or organizations representing businesses or industry, financial institutions, academia and research, youth, women, or indigenous peoples and local communities.

Commitments also reflected different time periods and levels of detail. For example, some commitments have end-dates of 2030, while others extend further into the future. Similarly, some commitments contain specific goals or objectives, while others are more general and open ended.

II.B Collective progress towards the implementation of the targets

Introducing the target progress summaries

This section of the report provides a detailed evaluation of collective progress by Parties towards the implementation of each of the 23 targets of the Framework. Based on the analysis and methodologies outlined in section I.A, each target summary is set out in a common format with standard sub-sections, headings and graphic elements to communicate assessment of the collective progress made in each case. An overview of the progress of all targets, using the metrics and indicators set out in the individual target summaries, is provided in Table 3, section III of the report and in the concise summary of the report.

For each target summary, the following sections are included, with sources of information as indicated:

- **The target and its elements: collective ambition from national targets:** The text of the target, and the elements of which it is composed (CBD, 2024c CBD/COP/16/INF/4, 2022a CBD/COP/DEC/16/4); and the extent to which each element of the target is addressed by Parties in their national targets, noting that some elements may considered less relevant to some Parties, based on national circumstances (CBD, 2026c CBD/SBSTTA/INF/28/X);
- **Indicators of progress:** Evaluation of the data provided by Parties in their national reports for all categories of indicators — see section I.A and the separate technical document for details of the methodology (CBD, 2026a CBD/SBSTTA/INF/28/9).
- **Self-assessment of progress:** An aggregation of the information provided by Parties in their national reports on the level of progress achieved towards implementation of their national targets;
- **Actions, successes and challenges:** A synthesis of information provided in national reports about the types of action undertaken to support implementation of the relevant target, and of the challenges encountered, including those associated with means of implementation. These summaries were compiled using methods assisted by artificial intelligence, and also include short case studies illustrating

successes and progress by Parties in implementation of the relevant target, developed in association with the Parties and organizations involved (CBD, 2026d CBD/SBSTTA/INF/28/9;

- **Contributions of actors other than national Governments:** This is divided into two subsections, as specified in the annotated outline of the global report (CBD, 2025c CBD/SBSTTA/REC/27/1). The first subsection relates to the 180 substantive commitments submitted through the online reporting tool of the Convention (see section II.A), and summarizes the submissions of stakeholders primarily associated with the relevant target; and the second subsection provides a synthesis of information from national reports on the contribution of actors other than national Governments towards implementation of the relevant target. The latter subsections were compiled using methods assistance by artificial intelligence (CBD, 2026d CBD/SBSTTA/INF/28/9;

- **Examples of linkages with other agreements, processes and organizations:** These are illustrative, non-exhaustive examples of cooperation and synergies with other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, international organizations and processes supporting implementation of each target, including case studies that have been developed in collaboration with the relevant secretariat, organization and/or national focal point. Information for these summaries is derived principally but not exclusively from responses to the relevant notification issued by the Secretariat of the Convention.[14] Where other sources are used, they are individually referenced in the text. A broader summary of such linkages, synergies and cooperation is provided in section II.E of the global report.

An overview of the progress across all targets, synthesizing the information in the individual target sections that follow, is provided in Table 3.

Table 3 (II.B-SUMMARY): Summary of progress in the implementation of the Framework. Coverage of scope is measured as the percentage of elements addressed to some extent in national targets. Progress self-assessment is measured as the percentage of national targets reported as on track or achieved. Data use is measured as the percentage of all quantitative indicators with data submitted. Overall quantitative indicator trends are measured as the percentage of indicators with positive trends. The colour coding reflects where the value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved across targets (green is assigned to values falling within the top third of the total range, yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Note that this is not equivalent to a threshold-based approach nor is it equivalent to splitting the scores into three equal sized groups. Colours for the headline indicator results are based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed, red when progress is insufficient; and black when progress cannot be assessed). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent,

[14] https://www.cbd.int/notifications/2025-099

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yellow to values between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent).The overall progress score is calculated as an equal average of two measures: a combined coverage to progress score and a combined indicator score, then split into four categories (0-25% red, 25-50% orange, 50-75% yellow, 75-100% green). The combined coverage to progress score uses coverage as a maximum possible score, which can be dragged down by lower progress scores (green coverage with yellow progress drops to yellow; green coverage with red progress drops to orange; yellow coverage with yellow progress drops to orange; yellow coverage with red progress drops to red; all other possible combinations remain as the coverage score). The combined indicator score is an unweighted average of the individual score (red/yellow/green) for each type of indicator relevant to the target.

Target	Coverage of scope	Progress self-assessment	Data use	Indicator results					Overall progress score
				H1	H2	H3	All quantitative indicators	Binary	
Target 1	47%	49%	44%	△	●	△	21%	65%	0.25
Target 2	56%	46%	39%	◆			48%		0.50
Target 3	48%	50%	65%	◆			25%		0.38
Target 4	70%	36%	68%	◆	◆		6%		0.25
Target 5	60%	42%	33%	●			33%	98%	0.67
Target 6	54%	32%	27%	△			25%	77%	0.33
Target 7	55%	36%	30%	●	●		31%		0.38
Target 8	62%	43%	18%				50%	24%	0.75
Target 9	61%	36%	25%	●	◆		24%	44%	0.42
Target 10	60%	42%	57%	△	△		25%		0.50
Target 11	63%	37%	32%	△			33%		0.50
Target 12	51%	32%	21%	△			19%	69%	0.25
Target 13	59%	44%	24%	●	●		39%	10%	0.38
Target 14	43%	38%	12%				42%	20%	0.25
Target 15	40%	31%	27%	●			59%	24%	0.25
Target 16	37%	29%	19%				32%	69%	0.38
Target 17	50%	42%	8%				14%	40%	0.25
Target 18	43%	26%	37%	●	◆		21%		0.17
Target 19	41%	33%	68%	◆	◆	◆	57%		0.13
Target 20	42%	46%	18%				43%	36%	0.38
Target 21	54%	44%	24%	△			46%		0.63
Target 22	38%	44%	15%	●			19%	62%	0.25
Target 23	43%	42%	13%				12%	49%	0.13

Reducing threats to biodiversity

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

***Target text**: Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.*

PROGRESS OVERVIEW:

Progress has been made in developing biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and management approaches, but major gaps remain in integrating biodiversity into broader planning processes and ensuring participatory implementation. National targets often do not fully address the target's requirements for integrated planning and participation, and current levels of implementation remain far below those needed to achieve full coverage of biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans, minimizing loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, and integrated and participatory processes. Parties are experiencing challenges related to improving participation of stakeholders and rights holders, expanding implementation beyond protected areas and integration across sectors.

Target 1 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets

Table 4(II.B.1-ELEMENTS). Elements of Target 1 and how they are addressed in national targets.[15] The box on the right indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.

All areas are under spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land/sea use change	72
Spatial planning and/or effective management processes are participatory	39
Spatial planning and/effective management processes are integrated	39
Spatial planning and/or effective management processes are biodiversity-inclusive	48
Spatial planning/management processes bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030	50
Spatial planning/management processes respect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities	30
On average, Parties have addressed, at least to some extent, 47 per cent of these elements in their national targets	

Key					
% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100

[15] The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c CBD/COP/INF/16/4). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026c CBD/SBI/INF/6/5).

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The extent to which Parties address the full scope of Target 1 varies. While most Parties have targets that address changes in the use of land and sea through spatial planning or other management processes at least to some extent, fewer than half ensure through their national targets that biodiversity is included in such planning, or that loss of areas of high biodiversity importance is brought close to zero by 2030. Even fewer Parties have targets to ensure that spatial planning and management processes are participatory, are integrated, and respect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (see Table 4).

Indicators of progress

Table 5 (II.B.1-SCORECARD): Scorecard of indicators for Target 1. Colour coding is related to the overall assessment of progress across targets, of which the methodology is explained in the summary scorecard (Table 3). The colour coding for indicator data use and all quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range, yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent, yellow to values between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent). Colours for the headline indicator results are based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed progress, red when progress is insufficient; and grey when progress cannot be assessed). Note that the percentage of Parties submitting data on headline indicators may be different from that used in the aggregate results for both the headline indicator and all quantitative indicators combined due to methodological differences in the way data was used.

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Headline indicator A.1: Red List of Ecosystems	21% of those Parties whose national reports are considered		Reported values average 0.58 and range from 0.37 to 1	
Headline indicator A.2: Extent of natural ecosystems	50% of Parties, <1% of which with time series data		63% of areas	
Headline indicator 1.1: Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans	28% of Parties, covering 15 % of land and sea		Reported values average 39% of land and sea areas covered	
Quantitative indicators combined	57 Parties used indicators, 52 headline and 14 other indicators		21% positive trends 20% negative trends	

Binary indicator 1.b: Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030	127 Parties	N/A[16]	65% of Parties scored highly (score 4/5)	
Biome notes	More progress made on addressing land-use change for terrestrial areas Less progress for inland waters. Even less progress for coastal and marine areas.			

Based on the responses to the questions for binary indicator 1.b, many Parties report that they are in the process of taking action to address Target 1. Nearly all Parties reported some level of biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning, and that they used participatory processes, but fewer than half reported participatory processes across all three realms (terrestrial, inland water and marine areas) (see Figure 10). The low uptake of headline indicator 1.1 (percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans) is not surprising given that an agreed methodology for this indicator has not yet been provided (CBD, 2024a). Parties also pointed to the lack of a clear definition of biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning, and limited availability of data (see Table 5). Many of the additional indicators used for associated national targets were poorly aligned with Target 1. Few addressed whether spatial planning was integrated, or whether it was bringing the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030. Based on the quantitative headline, national, component and complementary indicators, Parties are experiencing challenges in monitoring all biomes to assess this target fully (see Figure 9).

As headline indicators A.1 and A.2 also monitor progress towards Goal A of the Framework, they are discussed in section II.C of the report.

[16] As binary indicator data is required automatically by the online reporting tool, submission counts for these indicators do not reflect monitoring capacity differences between targets and do not provide actionable information for making progress in implementation, so no assessment is relevant.

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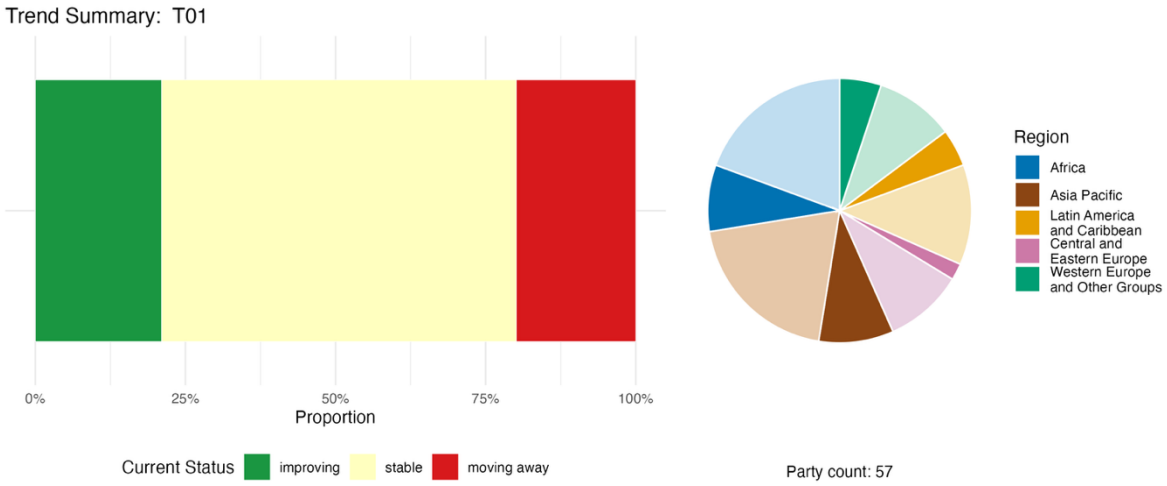

Figure 9 (II.B.1-TRENDS): Percentage of all quantitative indicators aligned with Target 1 that suggest improving, stable and negative trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data from 57 Parties, for three headline indicators from 52 Parties, and 54 national indicators from 14 Parties. The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 1, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whom data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for whom no data is included in the graph.

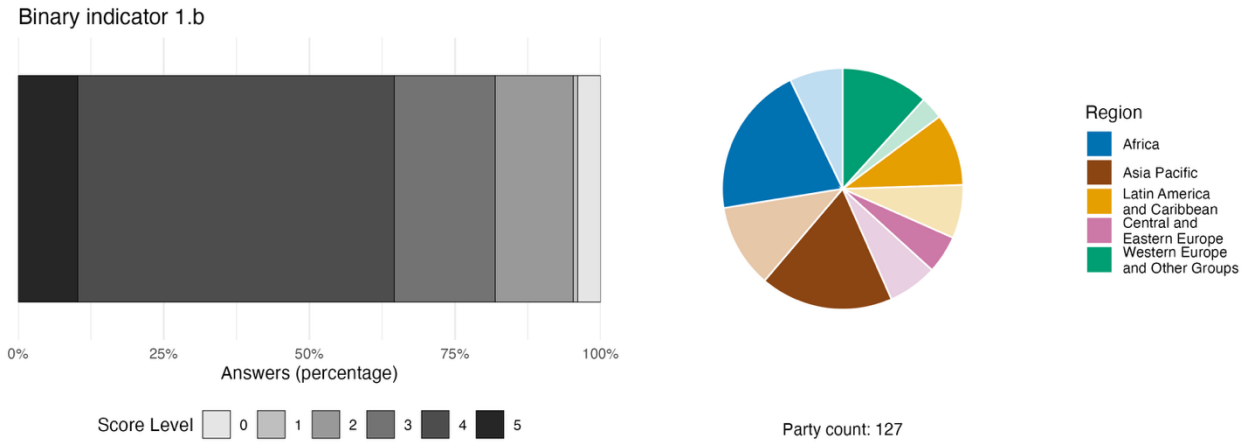

Figure 10 (IIB.1-BINARY): Binary indicator 1.b, the number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030. The bar widths show the percentage of Parties in each score category, with higher numbers indicating a greater level of progress, based on responses to the questions included in the indicator.[17] The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties providing responses to all questions, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whom data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for whom no data is included in the graph.

[17] The methodology for calculating the score levels for each binary indicator, as well as the questions included for each indicator, are provided in (CBD, 2024a CBD/COP/INF/16/3).

Self-assessment of progress

Based on the self-assessment provided by Parties in their national reports for each of their national targets, 46 per cent of national targets highly aligned with Target 1 are on track for achievement, with 50 per cent showing insufficient progress or no significant progress (see Figure 11).

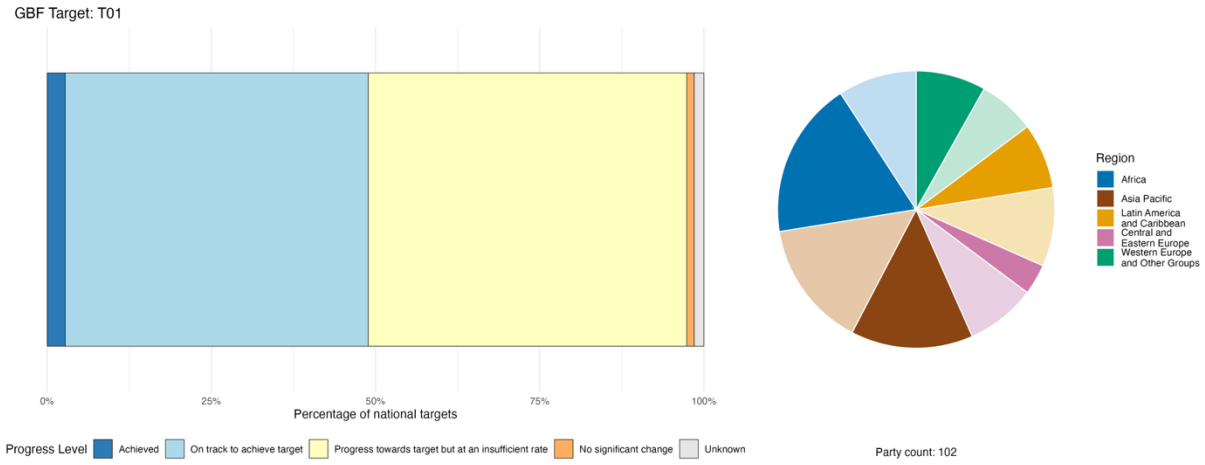

Figure 11 (II.B.1-SELF_ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target 1. Bar widths show the proportion of national targets submitted in each progress category. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress, regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region reporting in time for consideration in the global report. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whom data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for whom no data is included in the graph.

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Actions, successes and challenges in implementation

Summary of actions in support of Target 1

The most reported mechanism for implementation of national targets associated with Target 1 is the development or reform of national, sub-national or sectoral spatial planning frameworks that explicitly incorporate biodiversity. Such actions range from legally binding national spatial regulations to integration of biodiversity layers into existing land-use and urban plans. Another set of actions focusses on identifying, mapping and protecting areas of high biodiversity importance such as Key Biodiversity Areas, and broader monitoring activities such as assessments for the Red List of Ecosystems, remote-sensing platforms, national biodiversity portals and decision-support systems based on geographic information systems (GIS). Many Parties including small island developing States and coastal developing country nations report dedicated processes for marine spatial planning.

Examples of success and progress in implementation

Box 7: (II.B.1-NR-GHANA): Community resource management areas and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning in Ghana

Ghana's Community Resource Management Area (CREMA) initiative is a nationally recognized model for community-based biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management. Established under the Collaborative Community-Based Wildlife Management Policy (2000) and rooted in the Forest and Wildlife Policy (1994), CREMAs empower local communities to sustainably manage wildlife, forests, and other natural resources. Initially focused on forest ecosystems, the approach has expanded across Ghana's High Forest and Savannah Ecological Zones, supporting biodiversity conservation, forest landscape restoration, climate change mitigation, and sustainable livelihoods.

Supported by the Government of Ghana and development partners, the CREMA framework formally devolves natural resource management authority to communities through a ministerial gazettement process. Communities establish governance structures, constitutions, by-laws, and locally developed management plans to guide sustainable resource use. Key activities include restoration of degraded landscapes, sustainable forest resource management, climate-smart agriculture, threatened species monitoring, REDD+ implementation, and equitable benefit-sharing.

The governance framework brings together Community Resource Management Committees, CREMA Executive Committees, traditional authorities, and government institutions, enabling inclusive decision-making and strengthening local stewardship of biodiversity and natural resources.

The World Bank has been a key partner in expanding the CREMA approach through initiatives such as the Sustainable Land and Water Management Project, the Ghana Landscape Restoration and Small-Scale Mining Project, and the Ghana Forest Investment Programme.

The CREMA model has strengthened forest and biodiversity conservation, restored degraded landscapes, improved sustainable agricultural practices, increased community income through livelihood opportunities, and enhanced local participation in natural resource governance. Recognizing its success, the framework has been formally integrated into Ghana's Wildlife Resources Management Act, 2023, providing a strong legal foundation for community-led conservation. CREMAs now serve as a scalable model for implementing the Framework by promoting effective conservation, sustainable use, equitable benefit-sharing, and the meaningful participation of local communities in biodiversity governance.

Relevant targets: 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 14, 19, 22

Sources: Ghana, seventh national report to the Convention. (Asare et al., 2013; Fumey-Nassah, 2025)

Box 8 (II.B.1-NR-MOZAMBIQUE): Multi-stakeholder partnerships advancing mapping of Key Biodiversity Areas and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning in Mozambique

Mozambique has undertaken extensive efforts to identify and delineate Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), becoming one of the first countries to apply the 2016 Global Standard for Key Biodiversity Areas developed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). The KBA Standard provides a globally recognized framework for identifying sites that are critical for the persistence of biodiversity across terrestrial, freshwater, marine, and subterranean ecosystems.
A major outcome of this process was the identification of 29 KBAs across the country, which now serve as important reference areas for development planning and land-use decision making. In parallel with the KBA programme, Mozambique produced a historical vegetation map, conducted its first national Red List of Ecosystems assessment to identify ecosystems at risk of degradation and areas requiring strict protection, and advanced complementary initiatives such as identifying Important Plant Areas (IPAs) and marine spatial planning.

The programme involved a broad coalition of governmental, non-governmental, and international actors. The Mozambican Government established a national coordination group comprising 20 national institutions, including the Ministry of Land and Environment and the Ministry of the Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries. International conservation organizations, including IUCN, the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), provided technical expertise and fundraising support. Further support was provided through projects funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

The initiative has been implemented across the country and covers all major ecosystem types. It addresses two principal challenges: limited financial and technical capacity for biodiversity-related spatial planning, and insufficient coordination among diverse stakeholders. These measures have contributed to stronger biodiversity conservation policies and enhanced implementation of Mozambique's NBSAP.

Relevant targets: 1, 3,19, 20, 21
Source: Mozambique, seventh national report to the Convention

Challenges

Challenges relating to capacity, human resources or institutional constraints are identified by nearly three-quarters of Parties reporting on Target 1. These include insufficient technical expertise, understaffed institutions and high staff turnover, all limiting implementation. Data and monitoring gaps are almost as widely reported, with over 70 per cent of Parties highlighting challenges such as the lack of baseline data for ecosystems, species or areas of high biodiversity importance. Geospatial datasets are often fragmented across ministries, making it difficult to monitor progress or to enforce spatial plans. Legal, policy and governance challenges are described by around 60 per cent of Parties, and include issues such as overlapping mandates between ministries, and a persistent disconnect between environmental legislation and sectoral planning instruments in agriculture, infrastructure, mining and energy among other sectors. A number of Parties, especially those affected by conflict, political instability or rapid economic transition, face additional challenges in enforcing existing laws, with weak penalties and limited enforcement capacity, allowing harmful practices to persist even in areas under formal protection.

Contributions of actors other than national Governments

Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool

Of 180 substantive commitments submitted directly by actors other than national Governments, seven are associated primarily with Target 1. Three of the commitments are from non-governmental organizations, with two from academic and research institutions and two from business or industry. The majority of the commitments focus on

mainstreaming, reflecting efforts by stakeholders to integrate biodiversity into spatial planning, corporate site management, and landscape governance frameworks. The commitments include actions in Europe, Southeast and South Asia, East Africa and South America.

Contributions integrated in national reports

Subnational governments, including cities and local authorities, often have primary responsibility for spatial planning, especially in federal and devolved systems. This gives them a key role in implementation of Target 1, and the involvement of subnational governments is reported in around 80 per cent of national reports, with nearly half providing clear descriptions of their involvement. Intergovernmental organizations and international partners are also widely reported especially with regard to operational co-financing, technical co-implementation and transboundary governance. The scientific and academic communities contribute spatial data to support biodiversity-inclusive planning, as well as monitoring system design, co-development of tools and capacity building. The involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities is reported in around two-thirds of national reports available for analysis, but only about half of these provide a clear description of their roles, which include integration of knowledge, engagement of rights holders, and co-governance of spatial planning.

Examples of linkages with other agreements, processes and organizations

The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) defines land degradation neutrality as “a state whereby the amount and quality of land resources necessary to support ecosystem functions and services and to enhance food security remain stable or increase within specified temporal and spatial scales and ecosystems” (UNCCD, 2015). In practice, this means that any new degradation of land, if it cannot be avoided, needs to be balanced or offset by restoration or sustainable land management elsewhere; in other words, no net loss of productive land. The Science Policy Interface of the UNCCD has developed guidelines for applying integrated land use planning and integrated land management to achieve land degradation neutrality. This approach formed part of the evidence base for Target 1 of the Framework when it was initially agreed, and it enables Parties to address biodiversity loss and land degradation within a combined planning process (UNCCD, 2025; Verburg, 2022).

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The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has also published updated guidelines on integrated land use planning, aimed at supporting countries in meeting international commitments including Target 1 of the Framework, and the Sustainable Development Goals. The guidelines, consider the following issues: climate change, land degradation neutrality and restoration, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, integrated management of land and water resources, urbanization, peri-urban and urban agriculture, governance, tenure and the land rights of women and indigenous peoples (FAO, 2024, 2025a).

While marine spatial planning is addressed by a growing number of Parties, only 45 countries or territories had approved national, subnational or local plans for marine and coastal areas by the end of 2023, according to the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (IOC-UNESCO, 2024). The High-Level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy, an initiative involving 19 states covering around half of all global coastlines, has a target to develop Sustainable Ocean Plans for 100 per cent of marine areas under national jurisdiction of participating countries by 2030 (High Level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy, 2024).

Additional information to be added on:

Essential Life Support Area (ELSA) tool, (Grantham et al., 2024; UNDP, 2023)

IOC-UNESCO marine spatial planning programme https://www.mspglobal2030.org/msp-global/

Upcoming IPBES spatial planning assessment (IPBES, 2023b)

Target 2: Restore 30% of all degraded ecosystems

***Target text**: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.*

PROGRESS OVERVIEW

Restoration efforts are expanding, but current commitments to restore areas, and implementation of those commitments, remain below the level required to restore 30 per cent of degraded ecosystems by 2030 with less progress in marine, coastal and freshwater areas than in terrestrial areas. National targets are generally well aligned with Target 2 although addressing the effectiveness of restoration efforts is often absent. Monitoring progress is constrained by inconsistent definitions and monitoring

approaches for ecosystem degradation and restoration. Addressing challenges in both implementation and monitoring by increasing the reliable provision of resources for restoration efforts remains a major barrier.

Target 2 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets

Table 6 (IIB.2-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 2 and how they are addressed in national targets.[18] The box on the right indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.

Ensure the by 2030, at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial ecosystems are under restoration	85
Ensure that by 2030, at least 30 per cent on inland water ecosystems are under restoration	72
Ensure that by 2030, at least 30 per cent of degraded marine and coastal ecosystems are under restoration	74
Restoration is effective, enhancing biodiversity	34
Restoration is effective, enhancing ecosystem functions and services	38
Restoration is effective, enhancing ecological integrity and connectivity	41
On average, Parties have addressed, at least to some extent, 56 per cent of these elements in their national targets	

Key					
% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100

The overwhelming majority of Parties (85 per cent) have national targets that to some extent address restoration of degraded terrestrial ecosystems, while a smaller proportion (72 per cent) have national targets relating to restoration of inland waters. Among non-landlocked countries, nearly three-quarters (74 per cent) of Parties have national targets addressing restoration of degraded marine and coastal ecosystems. Other elements of Target 2 are explicitly addressed by comparatively few Parties, with fewer than 40 per cent including national targets specifically linking restoration with enhancement of biodiversity, ecosystem functions or services, and fewer than half addressing enhancement of ecological integrity and connectivity (see Table 6).

[18] The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c CBD/COP/INF/16/4). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026c CBD/SBI/INF/6/5).

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The quantitative elements of Target 2, to ensure that at least 30 per cent of degraded ecosystems are under effective restoration by 2030, are global in scope, and the Framework does not suggest that each Party should set national targets at the same level. Nor does it suggest that the target needs to be disaggregated or distributed equally among ecosystems. However, around two-thirds of Parties have set national targets with quantitative elements relating to restoration of degraded terrestrial ecosystems, and a similar proportion of non-landlocked countries have quantified their ambition with regard to restoration of degraded marine and coastal areas. Slightly fewer Parties (58 percent) have quantitative elements in national targets dealing with restoration of inland water ecosystems. In total, fewer than one-fifth of Parties have set national targets to restore at least 30 per cent of degraded ecosystems in any of the three realms (terrestrial, inland waters or marine and coastal areas).

Indicators of progress

Table 7 (II.B.2-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 2. Colour coding is related to the overall assessment of progress across targets, of which the methodology is explained in the overall summary scorecard (Table 3). The colour coding for indicator data use and all quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range, yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the headline indicator trends are based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed progress, red when progress is insufficient; and black when progress cannot be assessed). Note that the percentage of Parties submitting data on headline indicators may be different from that used in the aggregate results for both the headline indicator and all quantitative indicators combined due to methodological differences in the way data was used.

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Headline indicator 2.1: Area under restoration	53 Parties (41% of those Parties whose national reports are considered)		193 million hectares total	
Quantitative indicators combined	51 Parties, with 51 using headline and 25 using other indicators		48% positive trends 26% negative trends	
Biome notes	Higher monitoring coverage of terrestrial ecosystems; weaker coverage of inland water and marine and coastal ecosystems. Forests, mangroves, coral reefs and wetlands were among the ecosystems most frequently identified as being under restoration.			

A total of 53 Parties reported on the headline indicator, and Parties provided trend data for 86 national, component and complementary indicators, representing significant efforts to

monitor restoration (see Table 7). Many Parties use the registry of the Framework for Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring (FERM), developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Task Force on Monitoring of the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, to track global progress on ecosystem restoration (see the section on synergies below).[19] To date, the FERM has compiled restoration data from more than 121 initiatives in 81 countries (FAO, 2025a; UNEP, 2025a).

Since the adoption of the Framework, Parties have reported that a cumulative total of approximately 193 million hectares had been placed under restoration by 2025 (see Figure 12). The headline indicator only measures area under restoration and does not include degradation, but the proportion of land that is degraded over total land area is a component indicator of this target (2.CT.1). Because degradation can take many forms and be measured in different ways, there are varying estimates of the amount of degraded habitat globally, and Parties have used different definitions in reporting on the indicator. The United National Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) estimated that over 1.56 billion hectares of land were degraded in 2019, with more than 100 million hectares of healthy and productive land degraded every year (UNCCD, 2022).

A significant constraint mentioned by Parties in reporting on Target 2 is the absence of nationally agreed definitions of “degraded” and “effective restoration”, preventing the establishment of baselines and impeding measurement of progress. This is despite global guidance on implementation of Target 2 defining “effective restoration” as standards-based restoration, underpinned by agreed principles, that results in appropriately balanced sustainable net gain, benefitting and enhancing biodiversity, ecosystem integrity and human well-being (FAO et al., 2024).

It should be noted that the data submitted may not include ecosystems already under restoration before 2020 that continue to be under restoration, and not all countries submitted data. However, the area of land currently reported as being under restoration is not commensurate with the global target of restoring 30 per cent of all degraded ecosystems. There are specific gaps in monitoring of restoration efforts in inland water, marine and coastal ecosystems. Thus, while available reported data suggest that restoration action is collectively increasing (see Figure 12), it does not seem to be at a level commensurate with Target 2.

[19] https://ferm.fao.org/

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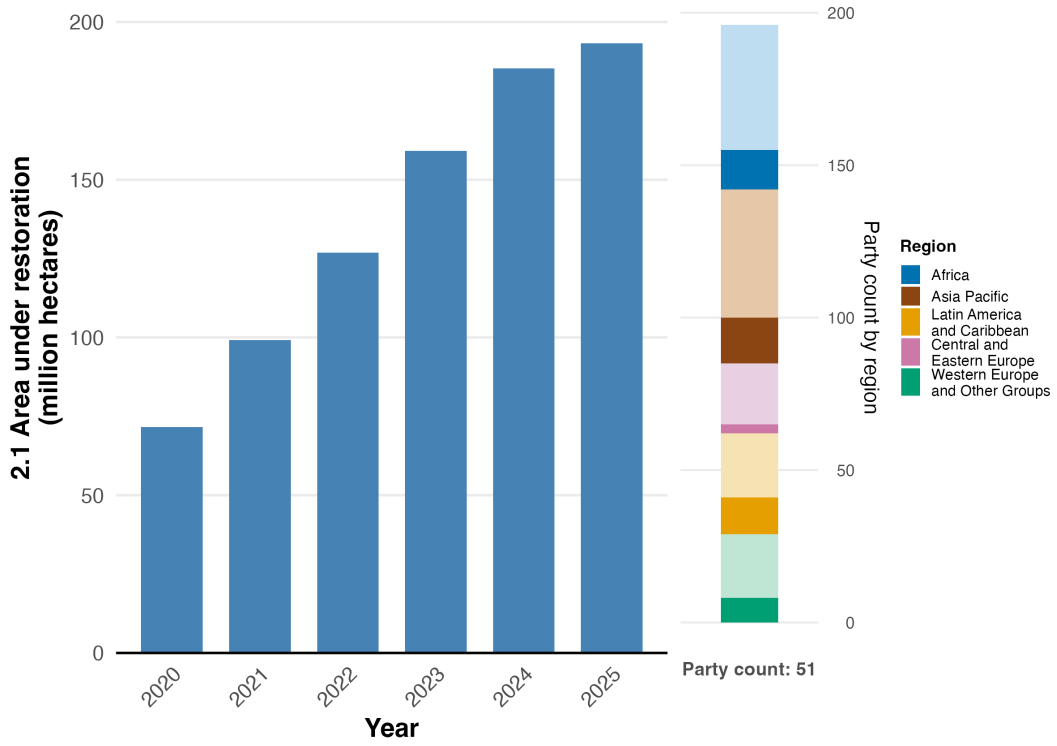

Figure 12 (II.B.2-HEADLINE): Headline indicator 2.1 (area under restoration). Indicator values show the cumulative area under restoration across all Party submissions. The right bar chart shows the distribution of Parties providing data for the graph, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whom data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for whom no data is included in the graph. The total area presented here is likely an undercount of all areas under restoration due to data collection limitations, and should be considered a minimum estimate. The trends include data from 51 Parties.

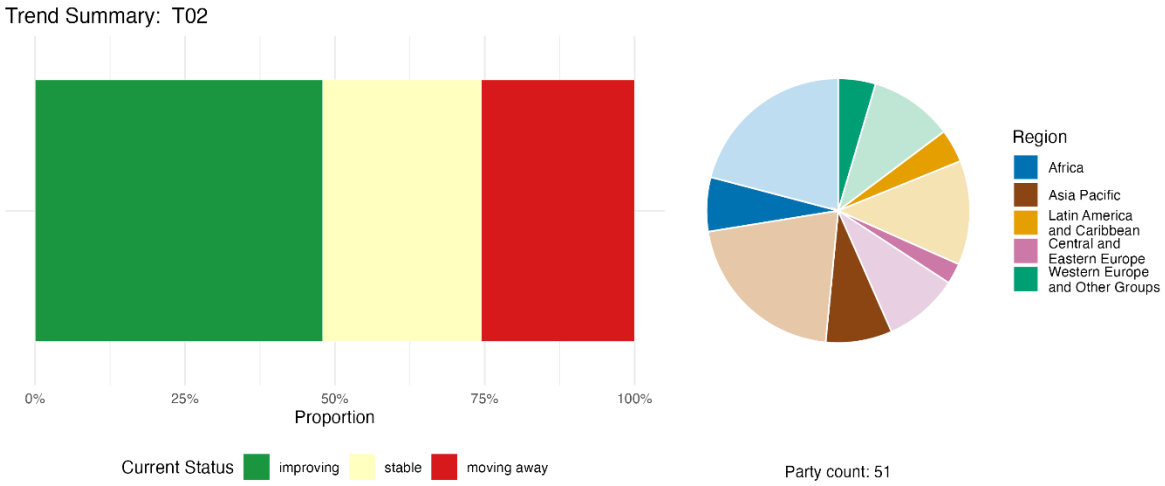

Figure 13 (II.B.2-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 2 that suggest improving, stable and negative trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for headline indicator 2.1 from 51 Parties, in addition to 1 component, 2 complementary and 82 national indicators from a total of 25 Parties. The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 2, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whom data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for whom no data is included in the graph.

Self-assessment of progress

Based on the self-assessment provided by Parties in their national reports for each of their national targets, 43 per cent of national targets highly aligned with Target 2 are on track for achievement, with 53 per cent showing insufficient progress or no significant change (see Figure 14). This assessment is relatively positive compared with other targets of the Framework.

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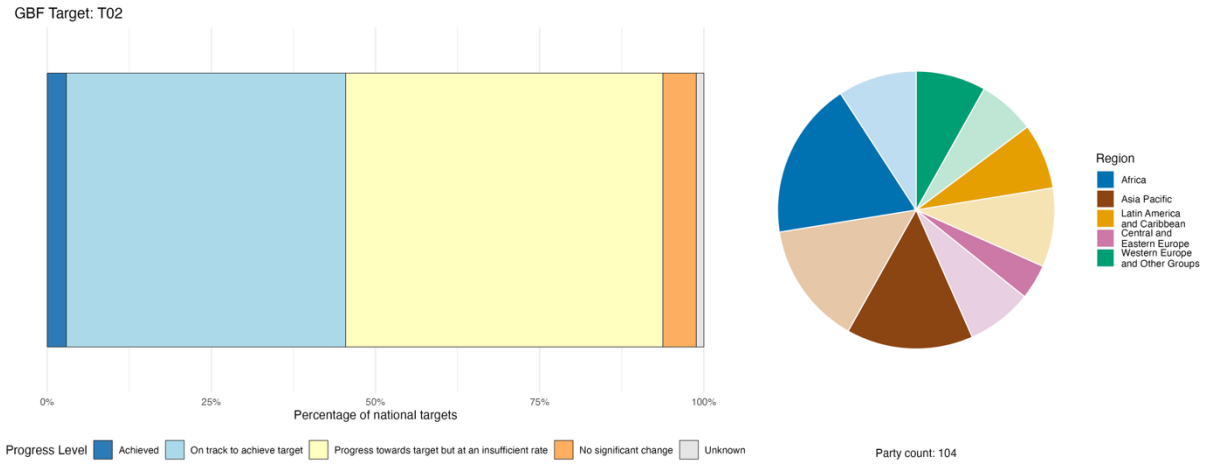

Figure 14 (II.B.2-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target 2. Bar widths show the proportion of national targets submitted in each progress category. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress, regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region reporting in time for consideration in the global report. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whom data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for whom no data is included in the graph.

Actions, successes and challenges in implementation

Summary of actions in support of Target 2

Nearly all Parties report some form of action involving restoration of ecosystems. Typically, this involves restoration across multiple ecosystem types, for example forests, wetlands, coastal and marine, rangeland and freshwater systems. Many national reports also describe research, monitoring and data collection in relation to Target 2, reflecting widespread investment in assessment of degradation, mapping of restoration and development of associated monitoring systems. The scale of restoration varies from small scale implementation by projects to large scale government programs to meet national-scale targets.

Examples of success and progress in implementation

Box 9 (II.B.2-NR-GERMANY): Peatland rewetting and paludiculture for ecological restoration and climate action in Germany

Large-scale drainage of peatlands in Germany has led to increasing peat mineralization, resulting in a significant rise in greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity loss, and declining ecosystem functions such as water retention and provision. Conventional agricultural production on drained peat soils has also

proven to be environmentally unsustainable, while economically viable alternatives for wet peatland management remain limited. In response, Germany is promoting peatland rewetting and paludiculture (agriculture and forestry on rewetted peatlands) as an integrated approach to ecological restoration, climate mitigation, and sustainable rural development.

Under the Federal Government's Action Plan on Nature-based Solutions for Climate and Biodiversity, the restoration of degraded peatland ecosystems is a key measure to reduce emissions in the land-use sector. Ongoing pilot and demonstration projects assessing the feasibility of paludiculture practices and related value chains provide a firm basis for upscaling paludiculture. Building on these experiences, the state aid scheme for the rewetting of farmed peatlands supports the establishment of productive land-use systems compatible with wet conditions. Key components of the upscaling process are so-called 'lighthouse regions' with an area of at least 5000 hectares of peatland. The cultivation of wetland-adapted species such as common reeds (*Phragmites australis*), cattails (Typha spp.), sedges and peat moss are promising candidates for biomass production on rewetted sites.

Alongside restoration efforts, Germany's programme supports research into and scaling of the material use of paludiculture biomass and the development of marketable products, including insulation materials, packaging, peat substitutes for horticulture, bioplastics, natural medicinal products, and textiles.

The programme aims to generate both environmental and socio-economic benefits. Peatland rewetting reduces greenhouse gas emissions and supports the recovery of biodiversity and ecosystem functions. At the same time, paludiculture demonstrates that ecological restoration and productive land use can coexist within the same landscape. The case illustrates how ecosystem restoration policies can integrate climate mitigation, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable economic development within a single land-use framework.

Relevant targets: 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 11

Sources: Germany, seventh national report to the Convention; (Fachagentur Nachwachsende Rohstoffe, n.d.)

Box 10 (II.B.2-TK-PLANAVEG): Integrating indigenous peoples and local communities into ecosystem restoration under Brazil's national native vegetation recovery plan (PLANAVEG)

Brazil's national plan for the recovery of native vegetation 2025–2028 (Plano Nacional de Recuperação da Vegetação Nativa, PLANAVEG) demonstrates how large-scale ecosystem restoration can be integrated with inclusive governance and participation of indigenous peoples and local communities. The plan aims to restore 12 million hectares of native vegetation by 2030

across Brazil's six major biomes: the Amazon, Cerrado forest-savanna, Atlantic Forest, semi-arid Caatinga, Pantanal wetlands, and Pampa grasslands. It combines ambitious national restoration targets with mechanisms that recognize traditional knowledge, territorial rights and community-led restoration practices.

PLANAVEG promotes the recovery of permanent preservation areas, legal reserves and restricted-use areas, while also encouraging restoration in degraded agricultural landscapes through agroforestry systems, crop–livestock–forest integration, and the cultivation of native tree species. Restoration efforts extend to public lands, including conservation units, indigenous territories, and other collectively managed areas. Supporting measures include the development of native seed collector networks, native plant nurseries, restoration supply chains, and integrated monitoring systems.

The implementation of PLANAVEG involves a broad range of actors operating across multiple governance levels. Federal ministries, including the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Planning and Budget, and the Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services, play key roles in policy coordination and implementation. Biome-level restoration networks , such as the Amazon Restoration Alliance, the Atlantic Forest Restoration Pact, and regional restoration coalitions in the Cerrado, Caatinga, Pantanal, and Pampa, contribute with technical expertise and stakeholder engagement, with high participation from civil society. Participation extends to indigenous peoples, *quilombola* communities (Afro-Brazilian descendants), *geraizeiros* (traditional Cerrado pastoralists), *caatingueiros* (traditional dryland communities), women, youth, and elders.

Since its initial launch in 2017 and subsequent update for 2025–2028, PLANAVEG has integrated public and private financing, scientific research, technological innovation, spatial monitoring, and traditional ecological knowledge within a unified restoration framework. It demonstrates how ecosystem restoration can generate multiple benefits, contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity conservation, landscape connectivity, and sustainable livelihoods, while also creating green employment opportunities and strengthening community income generation.

Relevant targets: 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 21, 22
Sources: (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, 2025; MMA, 2024)

Challenges

Many Parties report that the funding available for ecosystem restoration is a fraction of the resources required to meet national targets. This shortfall is compounded by a mismatch between short-term, project-based financial cycles, the long-term timescales involved in

ecological recovery and limitations in the sectoral capacity to deliver restoration projects. Some reporting systems prioritize outputs, for example the number of trees planted, rather than verified ecological outcomes or recovery, which risks overclaiming success while ecological integrity continues to decline. Responsibility for restoration is often fragmented across agencies, ministries and sectors. This can lead to contradictory policies and conflicting land-use and sea-use decisions, as well as unharmonized data collection which can hinder consistent reporting. Restoration gains may be undermined by drivers and underlying causes that continue to degrade ecosystems. Parties include the effects of poverty and conflicts among these underlying causes.

Contributions of actors other than national Governments

Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool

Of 180 substantive commitments submitted directly by actors other than national Governments, 13 are associated primarily with Target 2. Twelve of these commitments are from non-governmental organizations, and one from an academic and research institution. The commitments address restoration at multiple scales from local to global, and involve a wide range of ecosystem types from urban wetlands to forests, savannas, grasslands, rivers, mangroves and coastal marshes, among others. They include restoration programmes in Europe, Africa, Asia, Oceania and South America (see Box 11).

Box 11 (II.B.2-NSA-WWF): A global non-governmental organization supporting restoration across nine African countries

The WWF Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative is a multi-country commitment to restore 13.5 million hectares of degraded and deforested landscapes by 2030 across nine African countries: Kenya, Madagascar, Uganda, Democratic Republic of the Congo, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Cameroon. Launched in October 2021, the initiative operates under three strategic pillars: policy, governance, and institutional reform; finance and market mechanisms; and transformational on-the-ground delivery. As of 2025, approximately 3 million hectares were already under effective restoration. The initiative builds investment pipelines, mobilizes public-private finance including partnerships with the African Development Bank, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and UN Environment Programme (UNEP) , and grows restoration-positive value chains in bamboo, honey, sustainable timber, and eco-spices. Digital monitoring systems track ecosystem

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recovery in real time. With a core budget of USD 38 million and a secretariat hosted by WWF Tanzania, the initiative maintains gender equity, community livelihoods, and indigenous land rights as non-negotiable pillars of lasting restoration impact.

Relevant targets: 2, 9, 14, 19, 22, 23

Source: WWF, stakeholder commitment[20]

Contributions integrated in national reports

The role of actors other than national Governments most commonly mentioned in national reports with regard to Target 2 is in financing and co-financing of ecosystem restoration projects. International parters such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Green Climate Fund, World Bank and, to a lesser extent, private sector actors are most frequently mentioned as sources of external financing for restoration programmes. Several Parties report international co-finance as the enabling condition for restoration delivery at scale. With regard to direct delivery and implementation of restoration programmes, contributions are acknowledged in many national reports from non-governmental organizations, subnational governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, community groups, and sectoral actors such as community fisheries and forest user groups. Private sector actors are to a lesser extent reported as implementers of activities such as planting, habitat restoration and removal of invasive alien species. The scientific community and academia, along with international partners and non-governmental organizations, are widely reported as contributing technical assistance, provision of knowledge and standards for restoration.

Examples of linkages with other agreements, processes and organizations

The United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration is a collaboration across multiple United Nations organizations and multilateral environmental agreements, with leadership from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the FAO, and involvement of all three of the Rio conventions (Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)). The initiative focusses on enhancing and supporting

[20]https://ort.cbd.int/database/293975

existing commitments and implementation of the Rio conventions and the Sustainable Development Goals by building a global movement, generating political support and developing capacity. The Task Force on Monitoring of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, led by FAO, has developed the Framework for Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring (FERM, see also Target 2 indicators section above) for transparent monitoring and reporting on restoration progress throughout the UN Decade. (FAO, 2025a, 2025b, n.d.; UNEP, 2025a; UNEP, FAO, n.d., n.d.b).

UNCCD is the custodian agency for SDG indicator 15.3.1 (proportion of land that is degraded over total land area), which is also a component indicator for Target 2. It provides technical expertise for the planning, implementation and monitoring of ecosystem commitments under Target 2, and helps to advance data exchange, interoperability of tools, and joint capacity building efforts to strengthen countries' monitoring and reporting on degradation and restoration of land and ecosystems. UNCCD also aims to engage regional centres to support national monitoring of land degradation, potentially strengthening synergies with the CBD by mirroring its technical and scientific cooperation mechanism with its regional and sub-regional centres (Sims et al., 2021; Teich et al., 2025; UNCCD, 2025).

The 2025 Global Wetlands Outlook, published by the Convention on Wetlands, estimated that at least 123 million hectares of wetland needs to be under restoration by 2030, to achieve the 30 per cent restoration commitment in Target 2 of the Framework. This figure is based on the area of wetlands transformed to agriculture and other uses since 1970 (approximately 411 million hectares), and is likely to be an underestimate as it excludes the efforts needed to restore degraded wetlands with a deteriorated ecological character. As of 2025, 45 per cent of Contracting Parties to the Convention on Wetlands had established national wetland restoration targets, with 21 per cent of Parties reporting partial establishment of national restoration targets, and 16 per cent at the planning stage. Restoration efforts are a major focus of the activities of the Convention on Wetlands, also including synergies with other multilateral environmental agreements such as the UNFCCC in restoration of mangroves (see Box 12) (Convention on Wetlands, 2025a, 2025b, 2025c).

Box 12 (II.B.2-MEA-MANGROVES) Mangrove Breakthrough: synergies in targets on biodiversity, wetlands and climate change

The Mangrove Breakthrough initiative aims to restore mangroves to cover at least half of all recent losses. Using the extent and change maps provided by Global Mangrove Watch, it is estimated that 818,300 hectares of mangroves are "restorable". Assuming science-based restoration practices are employed and result in long-lasting restoration, restoring half of

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recent loss would represent more than 409,000 hectares by 2030, or around 51,000 hectares per year, a significant contribution to Target 2 of the Framework. The Mangrove Breakthrough members oversee 66,141 hectares of mangroves under various forms of protection, restoration or policy influence. These direct actions have safeguarded an additional 25 million tonnes of carbon. More than 30 governments have officially endorsed the Mangrove Breakthrough, and will work to include specific, measurable and science-based targets for mangroves within the updates to their nationally determined contributions (NDCs) for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Relevant targets: 2, 8
Sources: (Convention on Wetlands, 2025a; Global Mangrove Alliance, n.d.; Mangrove Breakthrough, n.d.; UNFCCC, 2024)

(Convention on Wetlands, 2025a; Global Mangrove Alliance, n.d.; Mangrove Breakthrough, n.d.; UNFCCC, 2024)

Target 3: Effectively conserve and manage at least 30% of terrestrial and inland water areas and 30% of coastal and marine areas

Target text: *Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and of marine and coastal areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories*.

PROGRESS OVERVIEW:

Parties continue to make progress in expanding and managing protected areas, especially for marine and coastal areas, but current ambition and implementation remain insufficient to fully achieve all aspects of the target. Parties continue to make progress in the designation of terrestrial and inland water areas and of marine and coastal areas, for effective conservation outcomes and management and are at an early stage in implementation and monitoring of other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), although methodological limitations affect the ability precisely

assess this progress. However, national targets are less well aligned with qualitative aspects of Target 3 and monitoring and reporting of some elements of the target remains low, including those relating to equitable governance of protected areas and OECMs, recognition of indigenous and local territories, and integration into wider landscapes and seascapes. Parties face significant challenges in implementation, particularly related to lack of finance and capacity.

Target 3 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets

Table 8 (II.B.3-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 3 and how they are addressed in national targets.[21] The box on the right indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.

At least 30 per cent of terrestrial areas are included in systems of protected areas and OECMs	78
At least 30 per cent of inland water areas are included in protected areas and OECMs	64
At least 30 per cent of marine and coastal areas are included in systems of protected areas and OECMs	75
Areas of particular importance for biodiversity, ecosystem functions and services are included in systems of protected areas and OECMs	43
Protected areas and OECMs are effectively conserved and managed	57
Protected areas and OECMs are ecologically representative	40
Protected areas and OECMs are well connected	46
Protected areas and OECMs are equitably governed	37
Protected areas and OECMs are integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean	32
Any sustainable use in protected areas and OECMs is fully consistent with conservation outcomes	26
Protected areas and OECMs recognize and respect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories	33
On average, Parties have addressed, at least to some extent, 48 per cent of these elements in their national targets	

Key					
% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100

[21]The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c CBD/COP/INF/16/4). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026c CBD/SBI/INF/6/5).

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The different elements of Target 3 are addressed very unevenly by Parties in their national targets. More than three-quarters (78 per cent) of Parties have national targets addressing protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) in terrestrial areas to some extent, while fewer than two-thirds (64 per cent) have equivalent national targets relating to inland water areas. Among non-landlocked Parties, three-quarters (75 per cent) have national targets addressing protected areas and OECMs of marine and coastal areas to some extent (see Table 8).

Qualitative elements of the target are less well addressed than quantitative measures of area. A smaller proportion of Parties have national targets addressing the elements of Target 3 relating to whether areas of particular importance to biodiversity, ecosystem functions and services are included in protected areas or OECMs and whether such areas are effectively conserved and managed, ecologically representative and well connected. Even fewer Parties have national targets addressing whether protected areas and OECMs are equitably governed, whether they are integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, and whether they recognize and respect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories (accepting that this last element is not considered relevant by all Parties based on their national context). The element addressed by fewest Parties (26 per cent) relates to whether sustainable use in protected areas is fully consistent with conservation outcomes.

The quantitative elements of Target 3, to ensure that at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas, are effectively conserved and managed by 2030, are global in scope, and the Framework does not suggest that each Party should set national targets at the same level. However, the vast majority of Parties have set quantitative national targets for establishing protected areas and OECMs in terrestrial and inland water areas (87 per cent and 86 per cent respectively), and an even higher proportion of non-landlocked Parties (89 per cent) have set quantitative national targets for conserving marine and coastal areas. Of those Parties with quantitative national targets, just over two-thirds have committed to conserve at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas by 2030, while a slightly fewer than two-thirds (62 per cent) of non-landlocked Parties have set targets to conserve at least 30 per cent of marine and coastal areas within their jurisdiction. The remaining Parties have either set quantitative national targets below 30 per cent, have set national targets for selected ecosystem types, or have expressed their national targets in terms of hectares rather than percentages.

A separate analysis of national targets suggests that for terrestrial and inland water areas, present commitments from Parties would bring the total conserved area to approximately

23 per cent by 2030, representing an increase in extent from the current level of about 18.4 per cent (see Figure 16), but still short of the 30 per cent target (Immerzeel et al., 2026). Analysis of national targets suggests that for terrestrial and inland water areas combined, present commitments from Parties would bring the total conserved area to approximately 23 per cent by 2030, representing an increase in extent, but still short of the 30 per cent target (Immerzeel et al., 2026).

Indicators of progress

Table 9 (II.B.3-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 3. Colour coding is related to the overall assessment of progress across targets, of which the methodology is explained in the overall summary scorecard (Table 3). The colour coding for indicator data use and all quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range, yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the headline indicator results are based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed progress, red when progress is insufficient; and grey when progress cannot be assessed). Note that the percentage of Parties submitting data on headline indicators may be different from that used in the aggregate results for both the headline indicator and all quantitative indicators combined due to methodological differences in the way data was used.

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Headline indicator 3.1: Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs)	78% of reporting Parties, covering 54% of land and 39% of sea		Increasing coverage since 2020 (16.7% of reporting Parties for marine and coastal areas and 19.5% of reporting Parties for terrestrial and inland waters, an increase of 2.9% and 2.2% respectively) but still far from the 30% target	
All quantitative indicators combined	85 Parties, 66% of Parties whose national reports are considered		25 % positive trends 5% negative trends	
Biome notes	All information for this target has been shown separately for terrestrial and marine and coastal areas. There was not sufficient data to disaggregate further by inland water areas or OECMs.			

Of the 196 Parties to the Convention, 100 submitted data on headline indicator 3.1 (coverage of protected areas and OECMs), in national reports received in time to be considered in the global report. Coverage within the jurisdiction of these reporting Parties for terrestrial areas and inland waters is currently 16.7 per cent, and coverage for their marine and coastal areas is 19.5 per cent (Figure 15). Supplementing this information, the World Database on Protected and Conserved Areas (WDPCA) indicates that global coverage of terrestrial areas and inland waters is now 18.4 per cent, and

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coverage of marine and coastal areas under national jurisdiction is 23.2 per cent (Figure 16), but only 10 per cent for the global ocean including areas beyond national jurisdiction (Figure 17)[22].

Among reasons given by Parties for not reporting on the headline indicator for Target 3 are challenges relating to the inclusion of OECMs. Additional technical challenges included accounting for overlapping protected areas, changes in calculation methodologies over time, and difficulties in recognizing protection on private lands.

Among those Parties submitting data available for analysis in the global report, there have been measurable gains in area coverage, with protected and conserved terrestrial areas increasing by over two per cent, and marine areas by nearly three per cent between 2020 and 2025. If the 2020 WDPCA is used as a baseline, this would increase the protected and conserved area coverage for these reporting Parties from around 17 per cent of terrestrial areas and 18 per cent of marine areas under national jurisdiction, to more than 20 per cent for each.

As noted above, Target 3 includes many elements beyond the extent of protected and conserved areas, and many of these elements have been captured in the additional indicators submitted by Parties (Figure 18). These include indicators on conservation effectiveness (for example level of protection, or percent 'highly protected'), management effectiveness, and on efforts to expand protected areas; however, other elements such as the protection of areas important to biodiversity, ecosystem functions and services, sustainable use within protected areas, and the recognition and respect of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories, were not covered by any indicators included in the national reports.

[22] Differences between data in national reports and the WDPCA are likely explained by methodological differences. For example, the aggregation of national data as reported through the Convention is sensitive to whether or not a few large countries with extensive protected area systems have provided indicator data in their national reports and not all Parties have recently updated their data on the WDPCA.

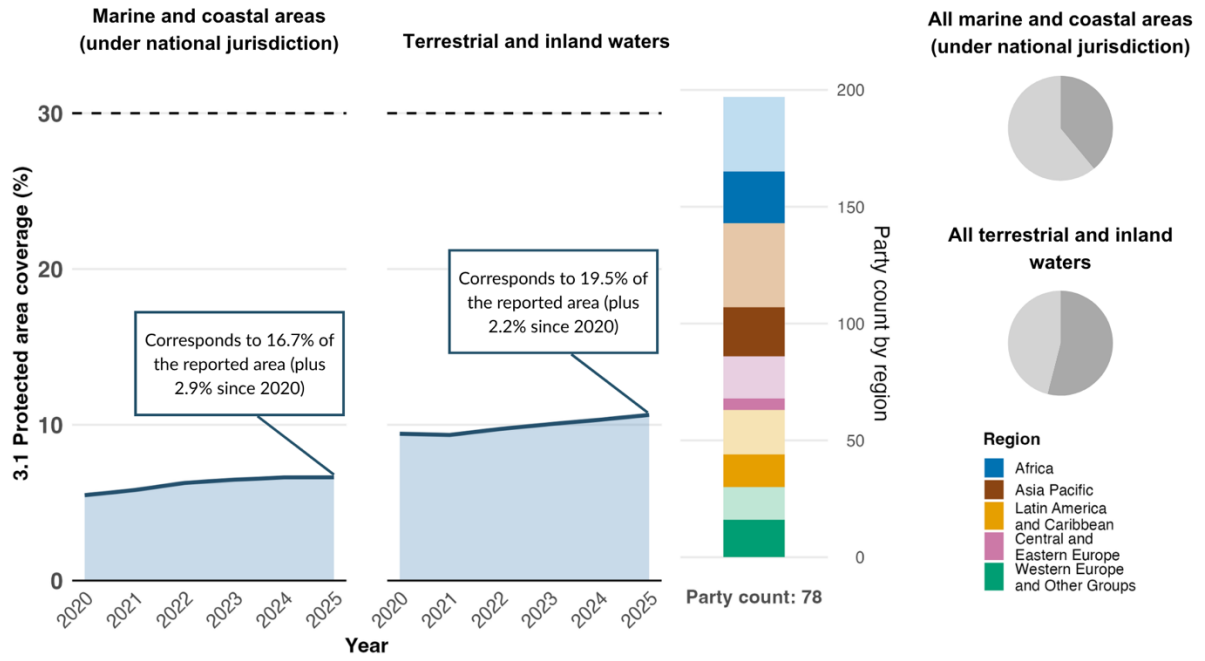

Figure 15 (II.B.3-HEADLINE): Headline indicator 3.1, coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures split by marine and coastal areas within under national jurisdiction (left) and terrestrial and inland water areas (right). This figure includes only indicator data submitted by Parties in the national reports. The right bar chart shows the distribution of Parties providing data for the graph, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whom data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for whom no data is included in the graph. The pies show the representativeness of the data submitted as a proportion of all Parties to the Convention's marine and coastal areas under national jurisdiction (upper) or terrestrial and inland water areas (lower) in dark grey.

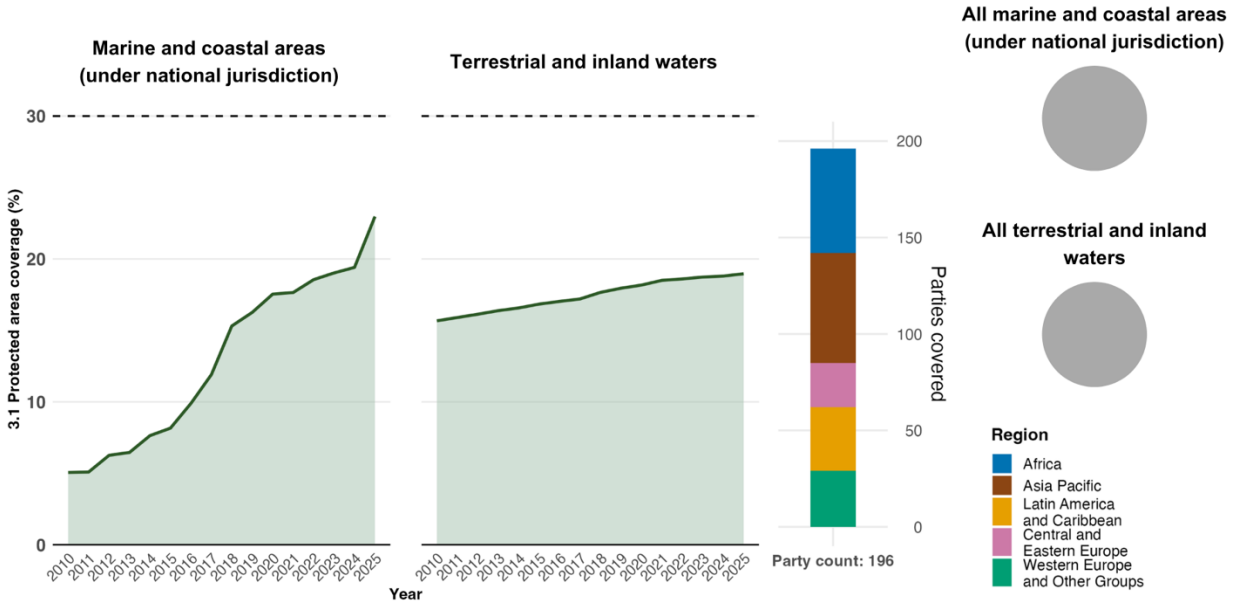

Figure 16 (II.B.3-HEADLINE-CUSTODIAN): Headline indicator 3.1, coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures split by marine and coastal areas within exclusive economic zones (left) and terrestrial and inland water areas (right) based only on data submitted to the WDPCA. Indicator values show the overall proportion of each area type under conservation. Values represent 100 per cent of all Parties to the Convention's land and sea area (see fully shaded pie and bar chart on the right).

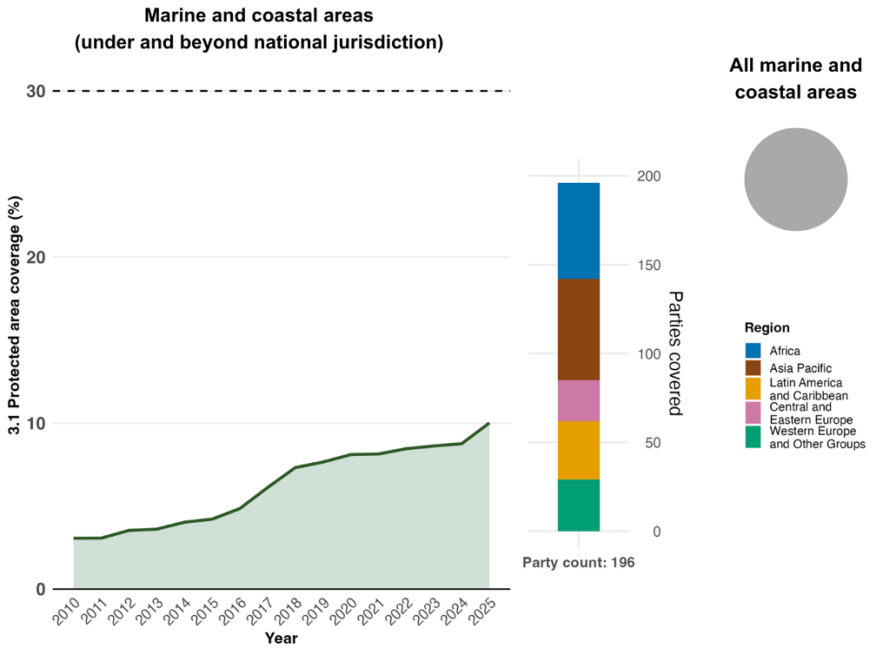

Figure 17 (II.B.3-HEADLINE-CUSTODIAN-2): Headline indicator 3.1, coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, for all marine and coastal areas, including areas beyond national jurisdiction, based only on data submitted to the WDPCA. Indicator values show the overall proportion of area under conservation. Values represent 100 per cent of all Parties to the Convention's marine and coastal area (see fully shaded pie chart and bar chart on the right).

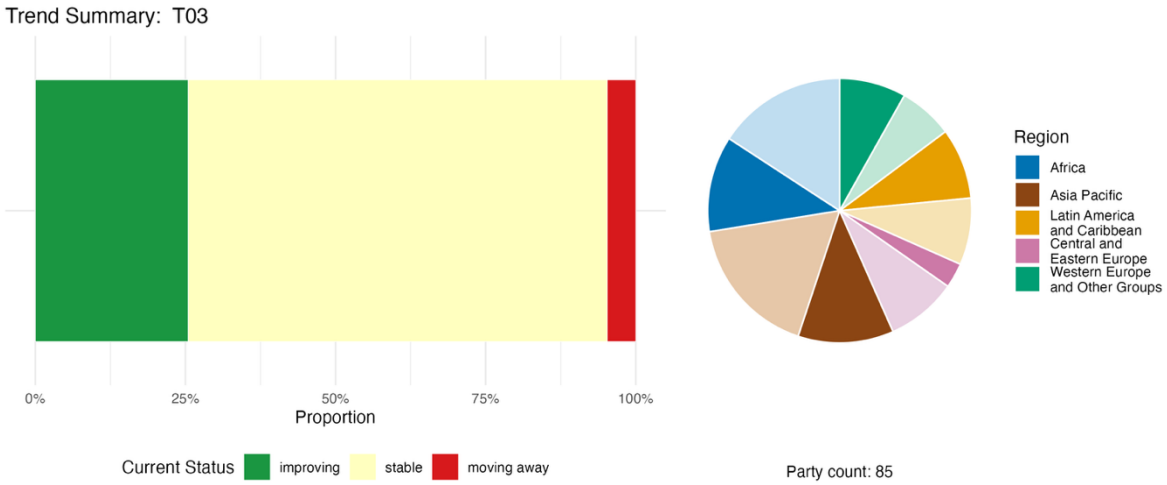

Figure 18 (II.B.3-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 3 that suggest improving, stable and negative trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for one headline indicator from 79 Parties, one component, two complementary and 92 national indicators from a total of 27 Parties. The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 3, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whom data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for whom no data is included in the graph.

Self-assessment of progress

Based on the self-assessment by Parties of progress towards each of their national targets, 47 per cent of national targets highly aligned with Target 3 are on track for achievement, while three per cent are already achieved, and another 50 per cent showing insufficient progress or no significant progress (see Figure 19).

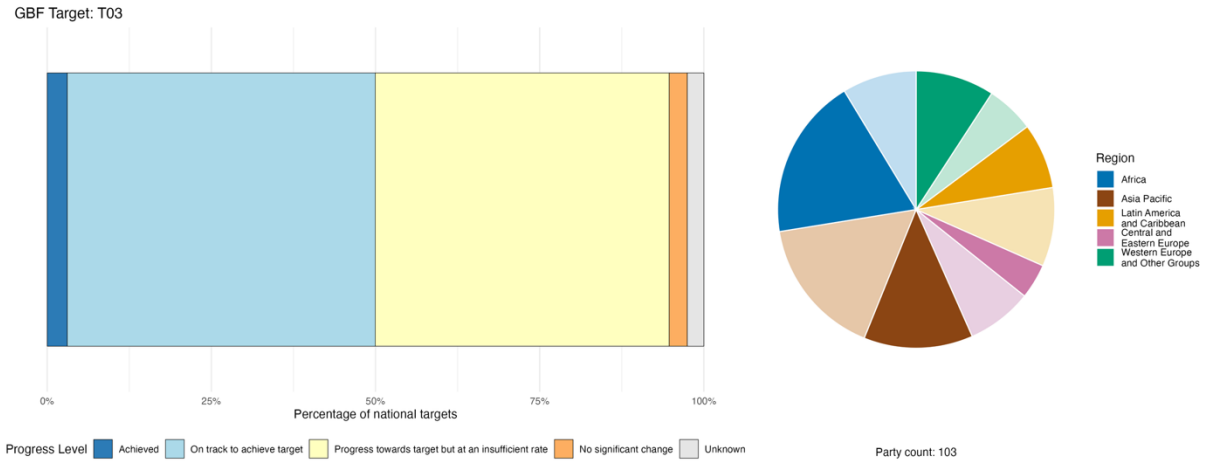

Figure 19 (II.B.3-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target 3. Bar widths show the proportion of national targets submitted in each progress category. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress, regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region reporting in time for consideration in the global report. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whom data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for whom no data is included in the graph.

Actions, successes and challenges in implementation

Summary of actions in support of Target 3

Nearly all Parties report actions to designate new protected areas, to expand existing networks, or to identify other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs). At

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least 40 Parties report active processes relating to OECMs, ranging from development of a framework to recognize them, to formal designations and reporting to the World Database on Protected and Conserved Areas. Many Parties report the use of various tools, some developed globally and some at national level, to assess the effectiveness of protected area management and conservation.[23] Community-based conservation and co-management of protected areas are commonly reported, especially among developing countries and small island developing States. Many Parties report species and ecosystem monitoring activities to support management of existing protected areas and to identify potential new areas for protection. Although economic and financial actions are the least reported category in relation to Target 3, examples include dedicated endowment funds, debt-for-nature swaps, payment for ecosystem services, payment of citizens to act as ecological rangers, and sharing of revenues from park fees and tourism.

Examples of success and progress in implementation

Box 13 (II.B.3-NR-SEYCHELLES): Unified legal framework and ridge-to-reef governance in the Seychelles, exceeding 30x30 targets as a small island developing State model

Seychelles has demonstrated how a small island developing state can strengthen biodiversity conservation through integrated governance, legal reform, and ecosystem-based spatial planning. The country has adopted a comprehensive 'ridge-to-reef' approach linking terrestrial, coastal, and marine management under a unified policy framework, supporting the expansion and effective management of protected and conserved areas. Through the Nature Reserves and Conservancy Act (2022) and the Seychelles Marine Spatial Plan (2025), Seychelles has modernized its conservation legislation, improved regulatory coherence and embedded ecosystem -based management within national planning processes.

The initiative has been led primarily by national government ministries and agencies, which have coordinated legal reforms, conservation assessments, protected area expansion, and evaluation of management effectiveness. The development of the Marine Spatial Plan also incorporated science-based analyses and extensive stakeholder engagement to support evidence-based decision making across multiple sectors.

Implementation has been undertaken nationally and encompasses forests, coastal habitats, coral reefs, seagrass ecosystems, and offshore marine environments. Key

[23] Such tools include the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), Integrated Management Effectiveness Tool (IMET), Rapid Assessment and Prioritization of Protected Area Management (RAPPAM) Methodology, and national equivalents

actions have included the introduction of legally binding marine spatial planning, the identification and management of ecologically important areas, the establishment of ecological corridors, and the designation of seasonal protection zones for threatened species. The Seychelles has also undertaken assessments of protected area management effectiveness to strengthen governance and management performance.

These measures were designed to address several interconnected challenges. The Seychelles is highly dependent on marine fisheries and tourism, has limited financial and technical resources, and is increasingly vulnerable to climate change impacts, including coral bleaching, sea-level rise, and extreme weather events. The integrated framework provides a mechanism for balancing conservation and development objectives while improving ecological resilience across interconnected ecosystems.

These measures have exceeded the global "30×30" conservation targets, achieving protection and conservation coverage of 48.1 per cent of terrestrial areas and 32.6 per cent of marine areas under Seychelles jurisdiction. Beyond these quantitative achievements, the initiative has strengthened ecosystem connectivity, enhanced species protection, improved climate resilience, and established a governance model for other small island developing states seeking to integrate terrestrial and marine conservation within a single national framework.

Relevant targets: 1, 3, 4, 8, 11, 21
Source: Seychelles, seventh national report to the Convention

Box 14 (II.B.3-NR-UAE): Governance improvement through the management effectiveness tracking tool and systematic Key Biodiversity Area conservation delivery in the United Arab Emirates

Since 2014, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) has expanded its protected area network to 54 officially designated sites, including 35 terrestrial and 19 marine protected areas. They currently cover over 20 per cent of national land area and nearly 18 per cent of marine and coastal waters. The expansion supports the country's 2030 conservation goals, and encompasses inland desert ecosystems, wetlands, coastal habitats and offshore marine environments.

As part of its strategy, the UAE has adopted the management effectiveness tracking tool (METT) (Stolton et al., 2021) as a national mechanism for addressing and strengthening protected area management, while simultaneously advancing systematic conservation planning and protection of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs).

Building on this systematic approach, the United Arab Emirates was also one of the first countries to undertake a comprehensive assessment of its KBAs, which was completed and published in the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas in 2023. UAE scientists, together with IUCN, identified nine global KBAs that qualify as important sites for populations of 22 species of birds, mammals and reptiles. This assessment established a robust scientific foundation for national conservation planning, helping to prioritize protected area expansion, improve site management, and strengthen alignment with global biodiversity conservation standards.

A key component of the initiative is the institutionalization of biennial assessments using the METT, providing a standardized evidence base for identifying management gaps, prioritizing interventions, and improving governance arrangements. This systematic approach has contributed to an increase in the national average management effectiveness score from 57 per cent in 2014 to over 74 per cent in 2024, reflecting substantial progress in protected area management.

The initiative has been led by national environmental authorities responsible for biodiversity policy development, spatial planning, and the establishment of unified assessment standards. International conservation organizations have supported the integration of protected areas into global conservation frameworks, including the World Database on Protected and Conserved Areas, Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites), UNESCO Biosphere Reserves, the IUCN Green List, and the Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSA) framework.

Implementation has been supported by complementary regulatory and spatial planning measures that integrate biodiversity objectives into land-use planning, ecosystem restoration, and urban development strategies. The UAE has also introduced technological innovations, including drone-assisted ecological restoration and artificial intelligence-based monitoring systems, to improve conservation management in challenging arid and coastal environments.

Relevant targets: 1,3,4, 21

Source: United Arab Emirates, seventh national report to the Convention

Challenges

Capacity and financial constraints are the most widely reported challenges relating to Target 3. Parties report that biodiversity conservation is not prioritized in central government budgets, leading to a gap between current allocations and actual needs. Parties, particularly least developed countries and small island developing states report heavy reliance on international partners and donor funding. This creates the risk of a "funding cliff" where conservation efforts stall when project-based grants expire. Parties

report capacity gaps which range from acute staffing shortages to structural challenges in governance. A significant challenge mentioned by Parties is the disconnect between formally declaring a protected or conserved area and managing it. Some Parties report that while they may meet the 30 per cent area target in terms of formal designation, they lack the operational oversight, management plans, or personnel to make protection or conservation effective. There is a near-universal shortage of qualified personnel, including rangers, eco-guards, and specialists in ecology or taxonomy. High turnover of specialized staff further weakens institutional memory and continuity. A major barrier to reaching the 30 per cent component of Target 3 is the lack of national legal frameworks to recognize OECMs. This prevents many effectively conserved community or private territories from being formally counted toward national totals. Parties also mention lack of technical infrastructure and baselines needed to assess ecosystem health or management effectiveness. In addition, Parties mention that the types of biomes under their jurisdiction can compound challenges related to Target 3, for example gaps are particularly acute in arid, marine and deep-water ecosystems, where monitoring is technically demanding and expensive.

Contributions of actors other than national Governments

Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool

Of 180 substantive commitments submitted directly by actors other than national governments, 17 are associated primarily with Target 3. Sixteen of them are from non-governmental organizations, and one from a bilateral development agency. The commitments have a strong focus on protected area management, ecosystem restoration and area-based conservation. Several of the commitments involve support for community-based approaches to conservation and the development of OECMs (see Box 15). The commitments cover Europe, Africa, South America, Asia and Oceania.

Box 15 (II.B.3-NSA): A national non-governmental organization advancing voluntary OECMs and community conserved areas in China

The China OECMs Partnership is a multi-stakeholder initiative jointly promoted by the IUCN OECM China Expert Group and partners, committed to voluntary advancing of other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), referred to in Chinese as "Nature Coexistence Areas," across China's terrestrial and marine landscapes by 2030. Headquartered at Peking University and led by the non-governmental Shan Shui

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Conservation Center alongside twelve partner institutions, the initiative targets the development of around 100 OECMs covering at least 3,000 square kilometres, spanning forests, grasslands, wetlands, urban parks, ecological farms, and university campuses. As of 2025, two rounds of case identification had yielded 86 potential OECM sites across 2,219 square kilometres, with 78 per cent led by actors other than national Governments including local communities, non-governmental organizations, enterprises, and campuses. The partnership combines capacity-building, policy advocacy, and a dedicated knowledge platform to mainstream biodiversity conservation beyond the formal protected area system.

Relevant targets: 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 20, 22
Source: China OECMs Partnership, stakeholder commitment[24]

Contributions integrated in national reports

Actors other than national Governments are most commonly reported as being involved in implementation of Target 3 in the role of co-management and governance of protected and conserved areas. The actors typically involved in this role are indigenous peoples and local communities, subnational governments, and non-governmental organizations. Parties also report the involvement of non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, and international partners in roles such as direct execution of conservation programmes, site management and restoration activities. Scientific and academic institutions are reported as providing important monitoring and knowledge needs for implementation of Target, with associated roles also reported for indigenous peoples and local communities through traditional knowledge and community-based monitoring, and for non-governmental organizations including through citizen science projects.

Examples of linkages with other agreements, processes and organizations

The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) launched the Global Partnership on Ecological Connectivity at the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in February 2024. Responding to a CMS resolution on ecological connectivity, the partnership recognizes that achieving the connectivity element of Target 3

[24] https://ort.cbd.int/database/293966

(with relevance also to Targets 1, 2 and 12) requires cooperation and collaboration across multiple stakeholders, sectors and national boundaries. The partnership includes three other MEAs (CBD, UNCCD and the Convention on Wetlands), as well as the World Bank, the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre, ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability, BirdLife International and others. The aim of the partnership is to maintain, restore and enhance ecological connectivity across the globe by improving connectivity data and knowledge, strengthening legislation and policy, and mobilising action and support. It strengthens collective and coherent action to maintain and enhance existing connected nature, and to restore fragmented ecosystems across landscapes, river systems and seascapes. Among the tools promoted by the Global Partnership on Ecological Connectivity are modules of a global Atlas on Animal Migration providing up to date migration maps to support spatial planning and area-based conservation measures (CMS, 2024, 2025a, n.d.).

The List of Wetlands of International Importance, commonly known as Ramsar Sites, under the Convention on Wetlands, constitutes the largest network of internationally recognized important ecological sites in the world, and is an important mechanism for implementing and monitoring Target 3. The Ramsar Sites Information Service provides the area covered by the sites, and other information including ecological character, governance models and management planning, threats and links with other protected area schemes. National reports to the Convention on Wetlands show that by the fifteenth meeting of its Conference of the Parties in 2025, 221 new Wetlands of International Importance had been added to the list since 2015, bringing the total number of sites to 2,535, covering nearly 258 million hectares. This represents a 16 per cent increase in number, and a 24 per cent increase in area, over the previous decade. It is estimated that three-quarters of sites have effective, implemented management plans, a significant increase from earlier assessments; however, fewer than one third of Contracting Parties have assessed management effectiveness of all their Wetlands of International Importance. The 2025 Global Wetland Outlook estimated that approximately 428 million hectares of wetland need to be effectively managed within protected areas or OECMs to achieve Target 3 of the Framework (Convention on Wetlands, 2025a, 2025d, 2025b, n.d.). At the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Wetlands in 2026, Parties further strengthened alignment with the Global Biodiversity Framework by adopting a resolution that recognises the role of wetlands within OECMs, supporting their identification, reporting and integration into national “30x30” approaches alongside the Ramsar Site network.

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Target 4: Halt species extinction, protect genetic diversity, and manage human-wildlife conflict

Target text: *Ensure urgent management actions to halt human induced extinction of known threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species, to significantly reduce extinction risk, as well as to maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild and domesticated species to maintain their adaptive potential, including through in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for coexistence.*

PROGRESS OVERVIEW

Available evidence indicates continuing pressures on threatened species and extinction risks, but the assessment of collective progress remains constrained by uneven national monitoring capacities, incomplete taxonomic coverage and limited data on genetic diversity. National targets generally address species conservation, but issues related to maintaining and restoring genetic diversity within and between populations of domesticated species, and on effectively managing human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflicts for coexistence, are addressed to a lesser extent. Strengthening species recovery programmes, expanding monitoring systems and addressing the drivers of species decline have been identified as priorities.

Target 4 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets

Table 10 (II.B.4-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 4 and how they are addressed in national targets.[25] The box on the right indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.

Ensure urgent management actions including through in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices	81
Halt human-induced extinction of known threatened species	66

[25] The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c CBD/COP/INF/16/4). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026c CBD/SBI/INF/6/5).

Enable the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species, to significantly reduce extinction risk	91
Maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild species to maintain their adaptive potential	72
Maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of domesticated species to maintain their adaptive potential	55
Effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflicts for coexistence	55
On average Parties have addressed, at least to some extent, 70 per cent of these elements in their national targets	

Key					
% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100

Most of the elements of Target 4 are addressed to some extent by a large majority of Parties in their national targets (see Table 10). For example, more than 90 per cent of Parties address reduction of extinction risk by enabling recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species, and over 80 per cent address urgent management actions, including through in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices. More than two-thirds of Parties have set national targets aiming to halt human-induced extinction of known threatened species, and to maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild species. A smaller proportion of Parties (55 per cent each) address the elements of Target 4 on maintaining and restoring genetic diversity within and between populations of domesticated species, and on effectively managing human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflicts for coexistence.

Indicators of progress

Table 11 (II.B.4-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 4. Colour coding is related to the overall assessment of progress across targets, of which the methodology is explained in the overall summary scorecard (Table 3). The colour coding for indicator data use and all quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range, yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the headline indicator results are based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed progress, red when progress is insufficient; and grey when progress cannot be assessed). Note that the percentage of Parties submitting data on headline indicators may be different from that used in the aggregate results for both the headline indicator and all quantitative indicators combined due to methodological differences in the way data was used.

	Indicator use	Indicator results

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Headline indicator A.3: Red List Index (RLI)	70% of Parties		Global RLI : 0.85 (range: 0.65-0.99) National RLI: 0.8 (range: 0.45-0.97) Both trends in decline	
Headline indicator A.4: Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500	13% of Parties		Overall average: 0.58 (range: 0.17-0.93)	
All quantitative indicators combined	88 Parties, 68%		6% positive trends 4% negative trends	
Taxonomic notes	The taxonomic coverage of Red Lists remains highly uneven, with vertebrates and vascular plants much better represented than invertebrates, fungi and algae. Very few species have population level data available.			

The data available for headline indicator A.3 (Red List Index) is of two types: while some Parties reported on the average risk of global extinction for assessed species occurring in their countries (national disaggregation of the global Red List Index), other Parties reported on the average risk of assessed species becoming extinct within their country (national Red List Index).

Since 2020, average values submitted by Parties both for the global and national Red List Index data showed a decline (Figure 20), indicating an increasing extinction risk to species, both at the global and national scales, due to human impacts. This finding is consistent with the overall global Red List Index provided by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) (Figure 21). The lower average index score (signifying higher extinction risk), for nationally-derived Red Lists compared with national disaggregations of the global Red List Index, is to be expected, given that sub global populations of a given species will tend to have a higher extinction risk than the full global population (Brito et al., 2010).

Many Parties that do not have national red lists noted the need to rely on IUCN data because of a lack of trend data on national species extinction risk or incomplete taxonomic coverage (Butchart et al., 2025). Moreover, Parties commented on the time and resource costs of carrying out national assessments on a repeat basis.

Among the Parties whose national reports were available for analysis, only 13 per cent reported on headline indicator A.4 (Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500). This does not necessarily suggest low ambition towards meeting the genetic diversity commitments in Target 4. More than two-thirds of Parties have set national targets for genetic diversity, and the relatively low use of this

indicator reflects technical capacity needs, such as assistance in identifying and mobilizing existing data, interpreting data, and the overall novelty of the indicator rather than the absence of genetic diversity conservation actions. A number of Parties reported "no data" for Indicator A.4 while also noting that they were working to set up the procedures for gathering data on species populations and reporting in the future. The results presented here thus represent only a small number of Parties and taxonomic groups, and should not be assumed to be representative (Figure 22). The few Parties that were able to report, or for which data is available from the pilot study for the indicator carried out by the Coalition for Conservation Genetics (Mastretta-Yanes et al., 2024), suggest that on average, assessed species do not currently have large enough populations to maintain their genetic diversity.

Parties also submitted a range of additional indicators that were well aligned with the elements of target 4, and across these indicators there are few with a positive trend, suggesting that more effort is needed to make collective progress towards the target (Figure 23).

As headline indicators A.3 and A.4 also monitor progress towards Goal A of the Framework, they are further discussed in section II.C of the report.

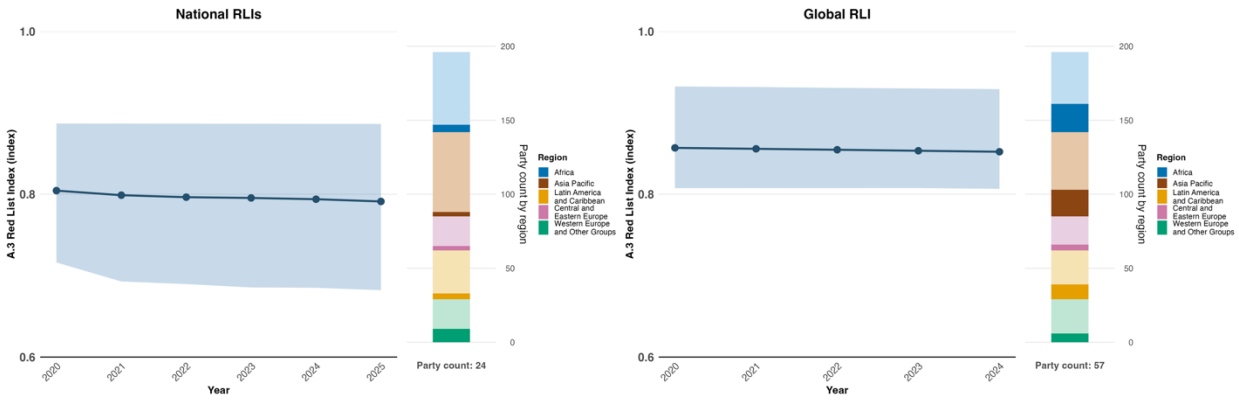

Figure 20 (II.B.4-HEADLINE.1) Headline indicator A.3, the Red List Index (RLI). Indicator values show the average (mean) and interquartile range across Party submissions for each year. Left: values for Parties that submitted data for national RLIs reflecting species' national extinction risk using their own national red list assessments. Right: values for Parties that submitted data for national disaggregations of the global RLI in their national reports, reflecting each country's contribution to species' global extinction risk. The bar charts on the right show the distribution of Parties providing data for the graph, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whom data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

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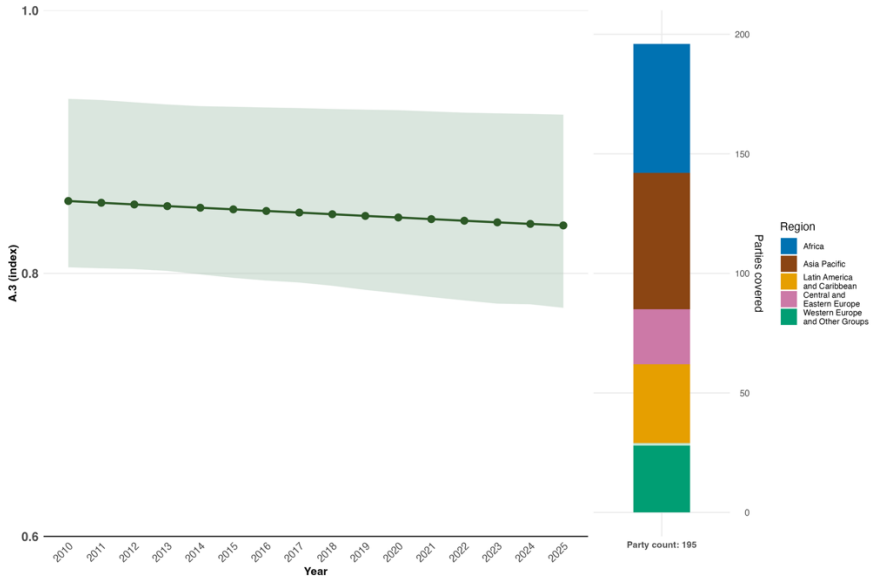

Figure 21 (II.B.4-HEADLINE-CUSTODIAN): Headline indicator A.3, the Red List Index (RLI) based on national disaggregations of the global RLI from IUCN. Indicator values show the average (mean) and interquartile range across Parties each year. The right bar chart shows the distribution of Parties submitting data for the graph, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

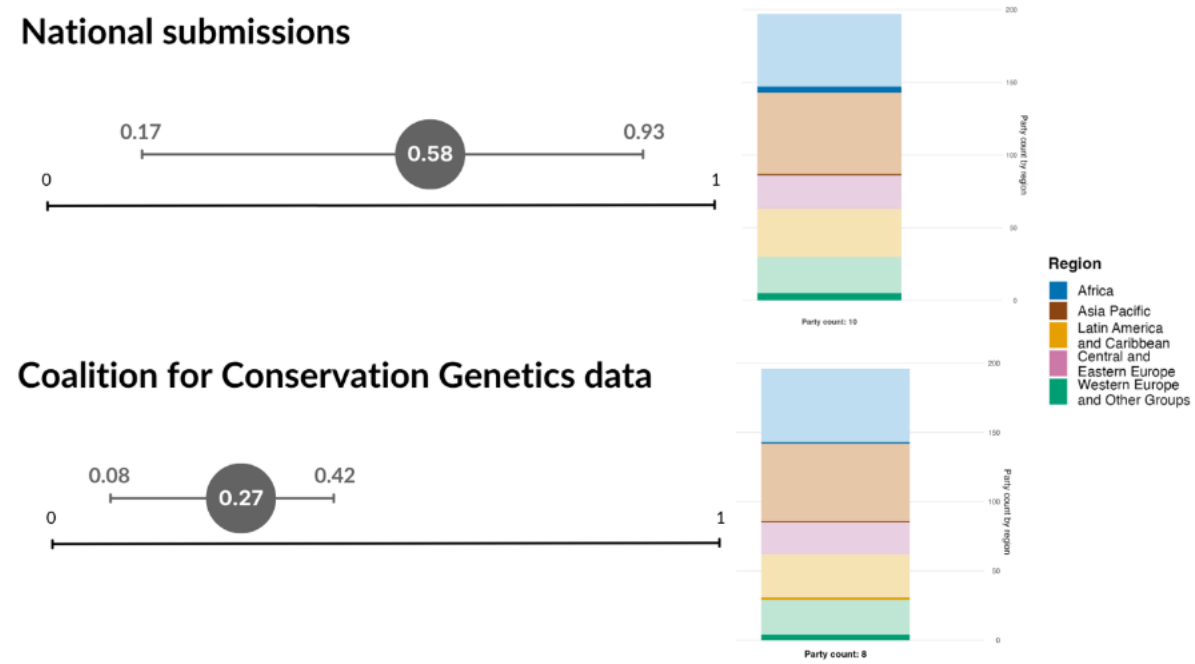

Figure 22 (II.B.4-HEADLINE.2): Headline indicator A.4, the proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500. Top: overall average and range of indicator values across Party submissions. Bottom: overall average and range of indicator values across Parties involved in the pilot study for the development of the indicator (Mastretta-Yanes et al., 2024). Only two Parties are included in both averages. In both cases only a single overall value is shown aggregating all the values submitted/available, as only one Party provided a repeat assessment of the indicator value for a different year. Values should not be compared directly as they do not

represent the same set of Parties or species. The bar chart shows the distribution of Parties for which data is available for the graph, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

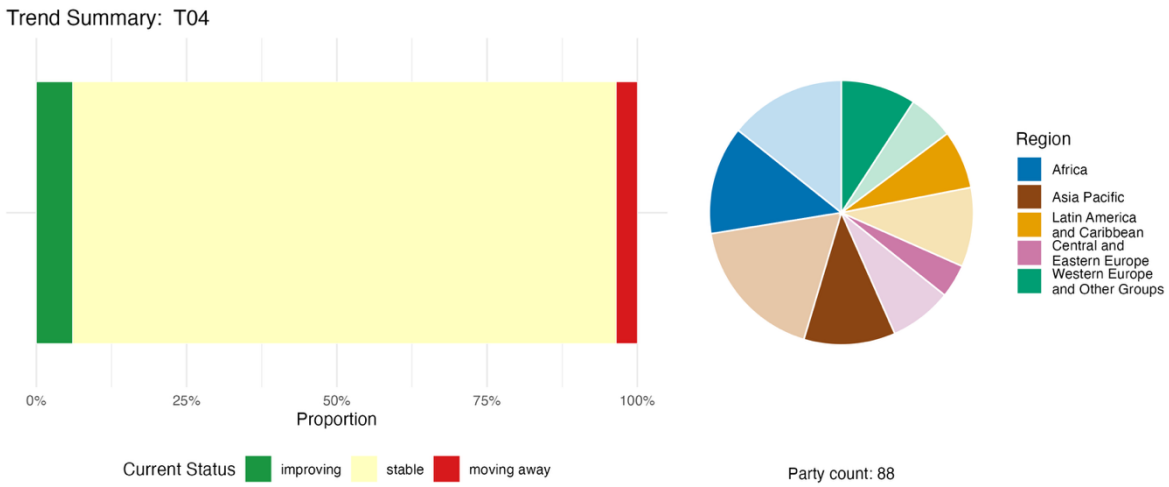

Figure 23 (II.B.4-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 4 that suggest improving, stable and negative trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for two headline indicators from 84 Parties, four component, one complementary and 76 national indicators from a total of 25 Parties. The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 4, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

Self-assessment of progress

Based on the self-assessment by Parties in their national report of each national target, 35 per cent of national targets highly aligned with Target 4 are on track for achievement, with 1 per cent already achieved, and 59 per cent showing insufficient progress or no significant progress (see Figure 24).

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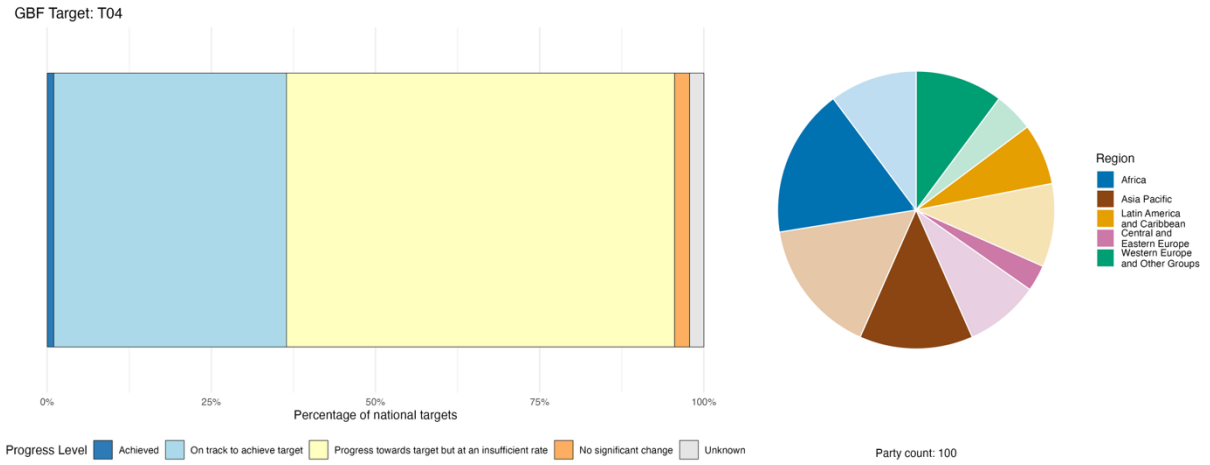

Figure 24 (II.B.4-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target 4. Bar widths show the proportion of national targets submitted in each progress category. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress, regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region reporting in time for consideration in the global report. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

Actions, successes and challenges in implementation

Summary of actions in support of Target 4

The most widely reported type of action in support of Target 4 is the establishment or implementation of coordinated species recovery programmes and action plans focussed on priority species such as flagship, umbrella or keystone species, and threatened species. Direct conservation actions include species reintroductions, habitat restoration including rewilding, and anti-poaching patrols. Many Parties report research and monitoring activities including Red List assessments and monitoring of species populations using technologies such as camera trapping, acoustic monitoring and environmental DNA (eDNA). Legal instruments addressing this target include dedicated species protection legislation, the introduction or revision of broader wildlife conservation laws, hunting regulations and national legislation linked to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Most Parties also report actions to maintain genetic diversity, for example through gene banks, seed banks, botanical gardens, captive breeding programmes and in vitro conservation. Several Parties report economic instruments to address human-wildlife conflict including insurance schemes to compensate for damage to crops and livestock, and financial support for infrastructure such as fencing and deterrents to manage wildlife movement.

Box 16 (II.B.4-NR-SVG): Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: Endangered species conservation centred on community stewardship

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines has established a systematic conservation model integrating legal regulation, community governance, ecological restoration and international collaboration. The model provides replicable practical experience for small island developing States confronted with biodiversity degradation and climate change pressures.

The initiative in the Caribbean island nation has yielded measurable ecological recovery outcomes for multiple flagship species threatened with extinction. The population of the critically endangered Union Island Gecko (*Gonatodes daudini*) (has increased by 80 per cent through targeted protection and habitat management. Captive-bred Saint Vincent Parrots (*Amazona guildingii*) have been successfully repatriated to stabilize wild populations, while sea turtle nesting numbers have grown steadily with reduced illegal hunting activities. Regulated marine harvesting also facilitates the recovery of herbivorous fish resources and improves coral reef ecological conditions.

Multiple stakeholders participate in the long-term conservation implementation across terrestrial and marine ecosystems of St Vincent and the Grenadines. Key governmental bodies include the Forestry Department and Fisheries Division, which undertake planning, law enforcement and ecological monitoring work. Local communities conduct daily patrols and public education, with support from a local non-governmental organization, the Union Island Environmental Alliance. Technical guidance and sustainable finance are provided by international partners including Fauna and Flora International and the SVG Environment Fund.

Conservation actions cover the entire territory of St Vincent and the Grenadines, focusing on island forests, highland mountain woodlands, coastal nesting beaches and offshore coral reef systems. The project addresses multiple inherent conservation challenges faced by St Vincent and the Grenadines, including unstable conservation funding and over-reliance on external grants, weak law enforcement, severe illegal poaching, wildlife trafficking and unregulated fishing. To resolve these issues, the state has enforced targeted legal bans and formulated standardized bycatch management regulations. It has also implemented species recovery plans, community patrol mechanisms and artificial coral restoration projects. The recognition of Union Island's ranger team by the IUCN International Ranger Award has validated the effectiveness of community-centered conservation, further strengthening this as a model to be replicated in other small island developing States.

Relevant targets: 4, 5, 19, 22
Source: St Vincent and the Grenadines, seventh national report to the Convention

Challenges

Many Parties flag insufficient financial resources for species protection as a key challenge. Species recovery, conservation of genetic diversity and human-wildlife conflict management are resource-intensive and cannot be adequately assessed without predictable and accessible means of implementation. Budget allocations in many countries remain largely project-based, creating a barrier to long-term species monitoring, continuity, and the scaling up of conservation efforts. Human-wildlife conflict remains a dominant and persistent challenge even where management tools are deployed. Insufficient monitoring systems, baseline data and indicator frameworks are consistently raised as challenges to implementation. Lack of coordination between national agencies and sectors, and high turnover of technical personnel are mentioned in national reports among institutional barriers to implementation of national targets aligned to Target 4.

Contributions of actors other than national Governments

Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool

Of 180 substantive commitments submitted directly by actors other than national Governments, 12 are associated primarily with Target 4. They have been submitted by ten non-governmental organizations, one academic and research institution, and an international agricultural research centre. The commitments are mainly associated with data and knowledge, linking species recovery efforts and conservation of genetic diversity with scientific knowledge, monitoring and data generation. The commitments include activities ranging from bioacoustics monitoring for biodiversity in agroecological landscapes to conservation of crop genetic diversity through gene banks, data collection through citizen science networks, anti-poaching patrols, actions to prevent species mortality from transport infrastructure, and reintroduction of captive-bred animals (see Box 17).

Box 17 (II.B.4-NSA-BERLIN): Berlin Zoological Garden supporting global species conservation

Zoo and Tierpark Berlin are non-profit zoological institutions that coordinate ten international conservation breeding programmes for threatened species through the European Association of Zoos and Aquaria (EAZA), and contribute to more than 240 active breeding programmes across a wide range of taxa. As scientifically managed zoos, they provide expertise in population planning, husbandry, veterinary care and conservation biology. They work closely with government authorities and conservation partners to support a range of initiatives for translocation and reintroduction, aimed at restoring and strengthening self-sustaining wild populations. Notab[26]le examples include European bison (*Bison bonasus*) translocated to Azerbaijan's Shahdag National Park in partnership with Azerbaijan's Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources and WWF; Przewalski's horse (*Equus przewalskii*) reintroduced to Kazakhstan in cooperation with Prague Zoo, Zoological Society Frankfurt and national partners; Bearded vulture (*Gypaetus barbatus*) as part of the European reintroduction programme coordinated by the Vulture Conservation Foundation; and European hamster (*Cricetus cricetus*) populations reintroduced in Saxony, Germany, in cooperation with Zoo Leipzig. All conservation translocations are implemented in accordance with internationally recognized IUCN guidelines and relevant national species conservation strategies.

Relevant targets: 4, 19, 20, 22

Source: Zoo and Tierpark Berlin, stakeholder commitment[27]

Contributions integrated in national reports

Scientific institutions and intergovernmental organizations are commonly reported by Parties in roles such as provision of knowledge, technical co-implementation and financing for actions related to Target 4. Specifically, they help to generate threat assessments for species and ecosystems, operate ex situ collections, deliver applied field research and provide methodologies to support conservation and sustainable use. Non-governmental organizations often act as lead implementers of species recovery programmes, and especially in some developing countries, fill institutional gaps that national agencies cannot cover alone. Indigenous peoples and local communities are reported in a number of roles including the involvement of customary institutions to regulate resource access,

[27] https://ort.cbd.int/database/286541

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community rangers conducting patrols, and community seed banks conserving agrobiodiversity.

Examples of linkages with other agreements, processes and organizations

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) has an important role in implementing Target 4 as well as Targets 5 and 9 through its mechanisms to regulate international trade in species at risk of extinction, including Non-Detriment Findings (NDFs), Legal Acquisition Findings (LAFs) and science-based export quotas. Additionally, including species in the CITES categories of Appendix I (no commercial trade) and Appendix II (controlled trade) can form part of broader adaptive strategies to conserve and sustainably use species, based on the particular threats that may be increasing their extinction risk. Equally, the 'downlisting' of species from one CITES category to another can be indications of successful conservation measures which may require continued implementation. For example, at the twentieth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES in 2025, the following changes were made (CITES, 2025a, 2026):

- The Guadelupe fur seal (*Arctocephalus townsendi*) was moved from CITES Appendix I to Appendix II. This species had been considered extinct due to the pressure of historical overexploitation, but it has seen long-term population recovery supported by a combination of national protection in Mexico and international cooperation, illustrating how sustained protection and management can reverse decline;
- Parlatores podocarp (*Podocarpus parlatorei*), a tree species native to parts of Bolivia and Argentina, was moved from Appendix I to Appendix II, but with zero export quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes. The conservation outlook for this species has improved, but it has not fully recovered, and the zero quota reflects a precautionary approach, acting in the best interest of conservation of the species;
- The Bontebok (*Damaliscus pygargus* subspecies *pygargus*) was removed from CITES restrictions altogether, having previously been in Appendix II. This was due to long-term recovery of the antelope species following successful conservation management in South Africa. Full exit from the CITES appendices represents a clear example of improved conservation status and reduced extinction risk.

The International Whaling Commission (IWC), as the global intergovernmental authority on the conservation and management of whales and other cetaceans contributes to Target 4. It holds global data and conducts detailed assessments on the distribution, abundance

and status of cetacean populations across the world. On this basis, it takes measures to address threats and develops multi-national Conservation Management Plans for vulnerable species, in some cases in collaboration with the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS). According to the IWC Scientific Committee assessments, the pause in commercial whaling on all whale species and populations from the 1985/1986 season, which remains in place, has contributed to the recovery of many populations.

The promotion of ex situ conservation specifically for plant genetic resources for food and agriculture in gene banks, seed banks and in vitro conservation, is undertaken by the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA). The Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture is the only permanent intergovernmental body that specifically addresses all components of biological diversity for food and agriculture. It aims to reach international consensus on policies for the sustainable use and conservation of genetic resources for food and agriculture and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from their use. Its objectives are similar to the Convention's, whilst specifying biodiversity for food and agriculture. The Commission has negotiated and endorsed numerous global instruments, including Global Plans of Action for genetic resources, as well as codes, standards and guidelines.

At the 15th Conference of the Contracting Parties of the Convention on Wetlands (COP15), the Contracting Parties adopted a resolution establishing the Global Waterbird Estimates Partnership (GWEP) and set out the arrangements for the delivery of the 2027 edition of Waterbird Population Estimates (WPE 2027). The GWEP provides a framework for the long-term coordination, scientific and technical guidance, and mobilization of resources for the production of future Waterbird Population Estimates assessments. This process aims to provide updated waterbird population information to inform improved conservation planning decisions and contributing to halting the loss of or decline in waterbird species or populations.

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Box 18 (II.B.4-MEA-SAIGA): Coordination across multilateral environmental agreements supporting recovery of the Saiga antelope in Kazakhstan

The Saiga antelope (*Saiga tatarica*) suffered catastrophic population crashes in recent years, due to a combination of poaching and disease. The Government of Kazakhstan has been working with international partners and through multilateral environmental agreements, notably the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild

Animals (CMS) and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) to support one of the most successful wildlife recovery efforts in the region. Conservation actions included strengthened anti-poaching patrols, strict trade controls, and expanded protected areas across the antelope's migratory range. Community engagement programmes have helped reduce incentives for poaching by promoting alternative livelihoods. CMS frameworks such as the Central Asian Mammals Initiative and the Saiga Antelope Medium-Term International Work Programme 2021-2025 have facilitated cross-border collaboration, policy alignment and habitat connectivity across range states, while CITES provided the legal framework for strictly regulating and monitoring international trade. As a result, Kazakhstan's Saiga population has rebounded from fewer than 20,000 individuals to more than 2.8 million. Although significant challenges remain, this recovery informed discussions at the twentieth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES in 2025, where Parties agreed to enable strictly limited trade under Appendix II, subject to verification requirements, in line with the improved but still Vulnerable status of the species, while maintaining a precautionary approach.

Relevant targets: 4,5

Sources : (Altyn Dala Conservation Initiative, n.d.; CITES, 2025a, 2026; CMS, 2021, 2025a).

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

Target text: *Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spillover, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.*

PROGRESS OVERVIEW

Progress is being made in strengthening legal and policy frameworks for the sustainable use and trade of wild species, but evidence remains insufficient to assess collective progress across all elements of the target. Reported advances are

concentrated in regulated trade and sustainable harvesting practices, while major knowledge, monitoring and capacity gaps limit implementation and assessment of sustainable harvesting. National targets generally align to most aspects of the target except for preventing pathogen spillover. Substantial knowledge, data and technical gaps hinder progress, and there remain legal, financial, administrative and capacity constraints on implementation.

Additional information will be added on:

- Biodiversity and One Health
- The bushmeat trade
- The Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management

Target 5 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets

Table 12 (II.B.5-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 5 and how they are addressed in national targets.[28] The box on the right indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.

Ensure that the use and harvesting of wild species is sustainable	86
Ensure that the trade in wild species is sustainable	71
Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is safe	50
Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species prevents pathogen spillover	32
Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is legal	68
Apply the ecosystem approach in addressing sustainable, safe and legal use, harvesting and trade of wild species	61
Respect and protect customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities	53
On average, Parties have addressed, at least to some extent, 60 per cent of these elements in their national targets	

Key					
% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100

[28] The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c CBD/COP/INF/16/4). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026c CBD/SBI/INF/6/5).

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Most elements of Target 5 are well addressed by Parties in their national targets, with notable gaps. The great majority of Parties (86 per cent) have national targets that to some extent address the sustainability of use and harvesting of wild species. More than two-thirds of Parties also address the sustainability of trade in wild species (71 per cent) and the legality of use, harvesting and trade in wild species (68 per cent). Fewer than two-thirds (61 per cent) have national targets applying the ecosystem approach, and just over half (53 per cent) address the element of Target 5 on respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities. However, only half of Parties address the safety of the use, harvesting and trade in wild species, and fewer than one-third of Parties (32 per cent) have national targets to prevent pathogen spillover from the use, harvesting and trade of wild species.

Indicators of progress

Table 13 (II.B.5-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 5. Colour coding is related to the overall assessment of progress across targets, with the methodology explained in the overall summary scorecard (Table 3). The colour coding for indicator data use and all quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range, yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent, yellow to values between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent). Colours for the headline indicator results are based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed progress, red when progress is insufficient; and grey when progress cannot be assessed). Note that the percentage of Parties submitting data on headline indicators may be different from that used in the aggregate results for both the headline indicator and all quantitative indicators combined due to methodological differences in the way data was used.

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Headline indicator 5.1: Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	27% of Parties		Overall average: 60% (range: 14-100%) Trend increasing over time	
Binary indicator 5.b: Number of countries with legal instruments or other policy frameworks for regulating trade in wild species	127 Parties	N/A[29]	98% of Parties scored highly (score 4/5)	
All quantitative indicators combined	43 Parties, 33%		33 % positive trends 17% negative trends	

[29] As binary indicator data is required by the online reporting tool, submission counts for these indicators do not reflect monitoring capacity differences between targets, and do not provide actionable information for making progress in implementation, so no assessment is relevant.

Notes	Indicator values largely focus on fish stocks of national interest

Several Parties noted the difficulty of reporting on headline indicator 5.1 (proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels) due to a lack of reliable monitoring on fisheries, and a reliance on regional fisheries bodies or international organizations for stock sustainability assessments. Despite this, over a quarter (27 per cent) of Parties whose national reports were available for analysis reported data for the indicator. This data, representing about 19 per cent of capture fisheries for all Parties combined, and over-represented by Parties of the Western Europe and Other States, shows a collectively improving trend in sustainable fish stocks between 2020 and 2025 (Figure 25). However, many Parties regularly report national data to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) under SDG indicator 14.4.1 on the status of fish stocks (FAO, 2026). This data shows that the proportion of assessed fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels declined substantially in previous decades, from 90 per cent in 1974 year to 64.5 per cent in 2021 and 62.5 per cent in 2023, but the rate of decline appears to have slowed in recent years.

The majority of Parties report through the binary indicator for Target 5 that legal instruments and policy frameworks to regulate trade in wild species are fully in place (Figure 26). While freshwater and marine species are less well represented in these policies, almost all address terrestrial species and international trade. These results indicate strong progress in setting up the enabling environment to regulate trade in wild species.

When all quantitative indicators submitted for Target 5 are considered together, 33 per cent show positive trends compared with 17 per cent that show negative trends (Figure 27).

While these results suggest some progress in implementation of Target 5, none of the national indicators submitted by Parties track zoonosis risk, or the protection of customary and sustainable use, indicating a potential gap in the monitoring of progress towards some elements of the target.

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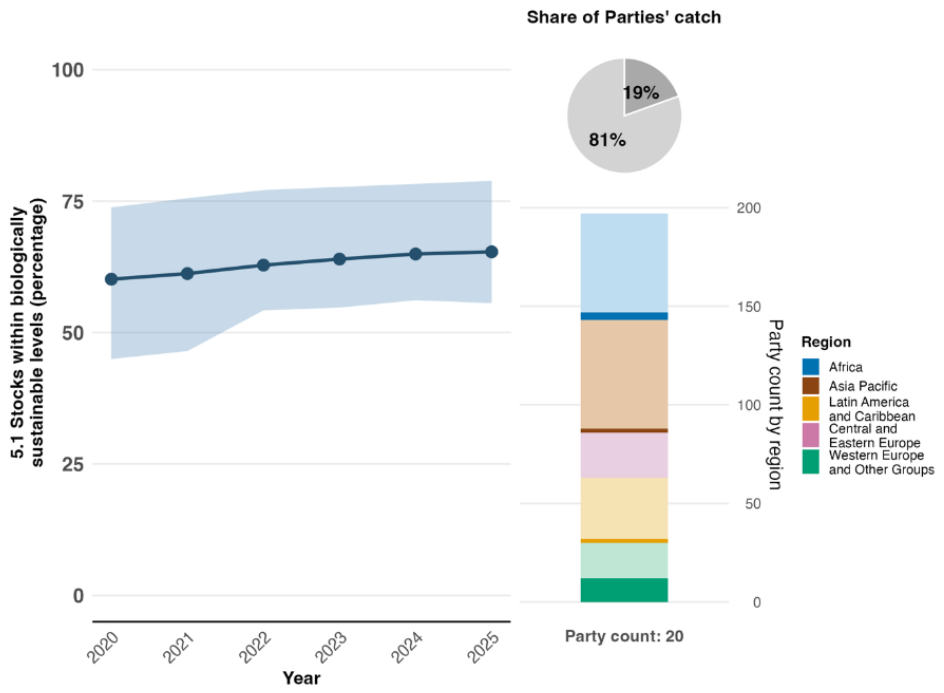

Figure 25 (II.B.5-HEADLINE): Headline indicator 5.1, proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels. Indicator values show the overall average and interquartile range across Party submissions. The right bar chart shows the distribution of Parties submitting data for the graph, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph. The pie chart shows proportion of global fish catch accounted for by those Parties that submitted data in dark grey.

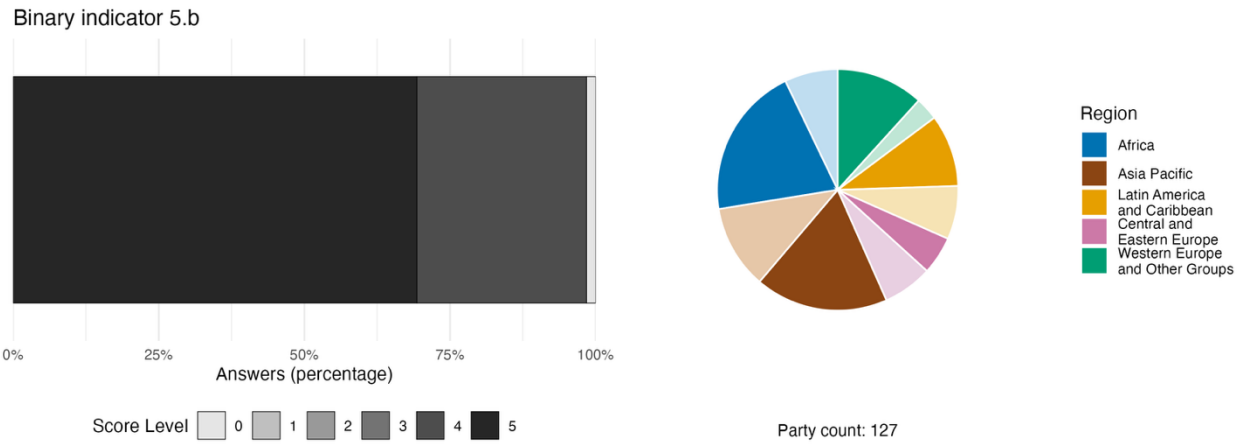

Figure 26 (IIB.5-BINARY): Binary indicator 5.b, the number of countries with legal instruments or other policy frameworks for regulating trade in wild species. The bar widths show the percentage of Parties in each score category, with higher numbers indicating a greater level of progress, based on responses to the questions included in the indicator.[30] The pie

[30] The methodology for calculating the score levels for each binary indicator, as well as the questions included for each indicator, are provided in (CBD, 2024a CBD/COP/INF/16/3).

chart shows the distribution of Parties providing responses to all questions, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whom data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for whom no data is included in the graph.

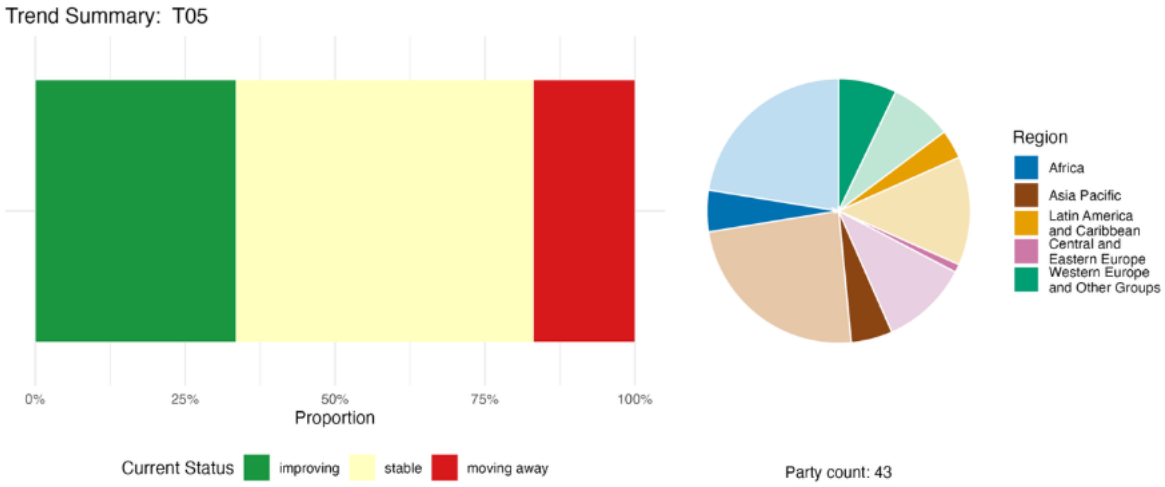

Figure 27 (II.B.5-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 5 that suggest improving, stable and negative trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for one headline indicator from 30 Parties, one complementary and 63 national indicators from a total of 19 Parties. The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 5, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

Self-assessment of progress

Based on self-assessment by Parties in national reports, 42 per cent of national targets highly aligned to Target 5 are reported as achieved or on track for achievement, with 54 per cent showing no significant progress or insufficient progress (see Figure 28).

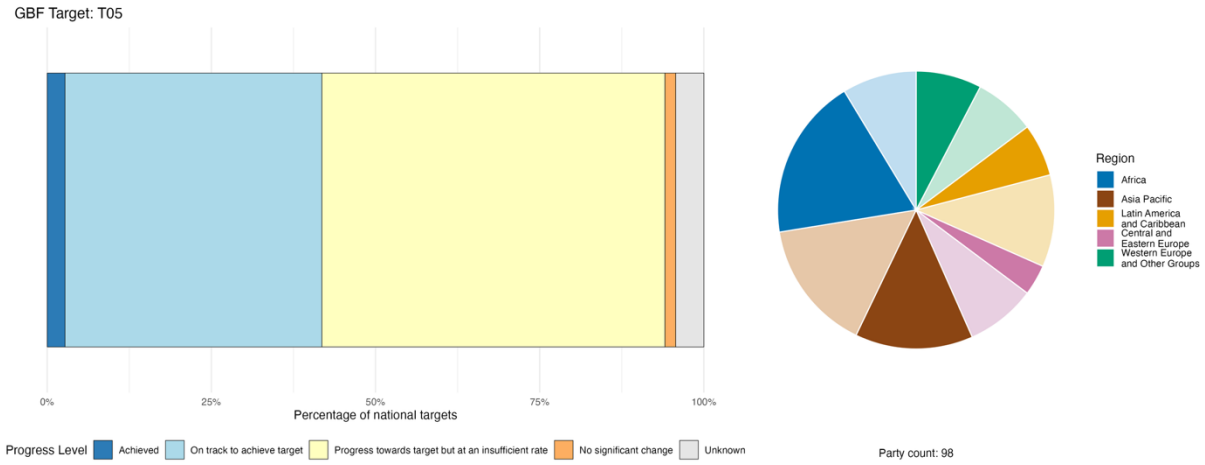

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Figure 28 (II.B.5-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target 5. Bar widths show the proportion of national targets submitted in each progress category. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress, regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region reporting in time for consideration in the global report. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend: darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

Actions, successes and challenges

Summary of actions in support of Target 5

The predominant type of action related to Target 5 in national reports is implementation of international trade controls established by CITES, combined with domestic legal frameworks for hunting, fishing and harvesting of wild species. These actions are supplemented by enforcement operations and, in many cases, community engagement. Specific actions relating to sustainable fisheries management include seasonal closures, quotas, gear restrictions, and controls on illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. Research and monitoring activities include species stock assessments, population monitoring programmes including use of eDNA, and 'non-detriment findings', a set of requirements to ensure sustainable trade for CITES-listed species, built on scientific assessment of whether proposed trade in the species would threaten its survival. Many Parties report public awareness campaigns and measures such as eco-labelling and voluntary certification to support sustainable harvesting of wild species. A minority of Parties report actions to address pathogen spillover, including through One Health approaches.

Examples of success and progress in implementation

Box 19 (II.B.5-NR-ZIMBABWE) Biodiversity-based enterprise linking wild species harvesting to regulated value chains in Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe has shown how biodiversity-based value chains can be strengthened through the integration of wildlife governance, community participation, and measures to add commercial value. The country has addressed persistent challenges associated with the unsustainable harvesting of wild species and non-timber forest products including illegal extraction, habitat degradation, weak regulatory frameworks, limited local processing

capacity, and low returns for rural producers. These challenges were particularly evident in biodiversity-rich landscapes such as the Zambezi Valley and Lowveld regions, where illegal wildlife trade and resource depletion threatened both livelihoods and conservation outcomes.

Since 2021, Zimbabwe has implemented a series of complementary interventions across the country, with flagship initiatives focussed on the marula tree (*Sclerocarya birrea*) in Mwenezi, on the mopane worm *(Gonimbrasia belina)* in Beitbridge and Matobo, on masawu fruit (*Ziziphus* spp) in Muzarabani, on tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) in Binga, and on fisheries in Lake Kariba. A key milestone was the Parks and Wildlife Amendment Act of 2025, which introduced science-based harvesting quotas, strengthened anti-trafficking provisions, and formalized benefit-sharing mechanisms. These legal reforms were supported by evidence from national research assessing biodiversity-based economic opportunities, resource availability, and harvesting pressures.
Implementation has involved a broad coalition of actors. Government agencies led legislative reform, quota setting, and enforcement activities, while the National Biotechnology Authority supported the establishment of standardized processing facilities for wild biological resources. International partners have contributed financing, technical assistance, and training for community wildlife monitors. Academic institutions collaborated on product development and processing technologies, while private-sector partners and foundations supported investment and market integration. Local communities have played a central role in resource co-management, monitoring, and sustainable harvesting.

The interventions have combined regulatory reform, monitoring systems, community governance, and large-scale addition of value. Processing facilities for marula, mopane worm, baobab, masawu, and tamarind have increased domestic processing capacity and reduced post-harvest losses, while annual fisheries assessments supported sustainable management of kapenta (*Limnothrissa miodon* and *Stolothrissa tanganicae*) and tilapia stocks in Lake Kariba. These measures contributed to the development of legal and traceable markets benefiting more than 30,000 rural households, supported a formal mopane worm trade valued at approximately USD 1 million per season, and strengthened compliance with CITES.

Relevant targets: 4, 5, 9, 20
Source: Zimbabwe, seventh national report to the Convention

Challenges

Many Parties report that they cannot reliably judge whether use of wild species is sustainable because the science is incomplete. Stock assessments may be missing or outdated, biological reference points and harvest control rules have not been established, and catch data are often recorded only in broad species groups that hide trends in individual species. Climate change is making historical baselines less reliable, adding further uncertainty. Alongside these knowledge gaps, Parties report that illegal and unregulated harvesting remains widespread, and enforcement systems struggle to keep pace. Additional challenges reported by Parties are that monitoring and surveillance capacity is often limited, facilities for confiscated specimens are overstretched, regulatory loopholes allow illegal goods to enter legal markets, and cross-border cooperation remains uneven. Financial, technical and human resources are described as insufficient, with funding that is short-term and project-based rather than sustained, shortages of specialised staff, and weak laboratory and digital infrastructure. In some countries, legal frameworks are incomplete or fragmented, and overlapping mandates among fisheries, forestry, wildlife, customs and environment agencies create delays and inconsistent enforcement.

Contributions of actors other than national Governments

Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool

Of 180 substantive commitments submitted directly by actors other than national Governments, only two are primarily associated with Target 5. One is from the Danish 92 Group, a civil society network focussing on sustainable resource extraction through transformation of supply chain networks, and the other from WWF Japan, whose commitment focusses on advancing sustainability in the fisheries sector.

Contributions integrated in national reports

Actors other than national governments are reported in various co-management and governance roles related to implementation of Target 5, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, sectoral actors and subnational governments. For example, a

number of Parties report that indigenous peoples and local communities hold formal governance authority over the use of wild species, managing harvest quotas, conducting community patrols and operating customary governance systems. Sectoral actors such as fisher associations, hunter organizations, community resource boards and non-governmental organizations commonly participate in co-management bodies with defined responsibilities relating to sustainable use. Subnational governments, especially in federal or devolved systems, often function as primary regulatory implementers of actions relevant to Target 5. With regard to monitoring and data collection, scientific institutions conduct or support stock assessments, non-detriment findings and genetic studies that directly underpin the setting of quotas and authorization of trade. Sectoral actors contribute harvesting and catch statistics that feed into adaptive management, while non-governmental organizations and citizen science platforms contribute monitoring data that provides biodiversity baselines.

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Examples of linkages with other agreements, processes and organizations

Box 20 (II.B.5-MEA): Coordinated action across multilateral environmental agreements to address illegal logging and trade in Madagascar to address illegal logging in Madagascar

The Rainforests of the Atsinanana in Madagascar were inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List in 2007, due to their exceptional biodiversity and their importance in sustaining ecological processes. This serial World Heritage property, comprising six separate protected areas, faced severe threats from illegal logging and trafficking of Malagasy ebonies (*Dispyros* spp.) and rosewoods (*Dalbergia* spp.), with the resulting deforestation also affecting species such as lemurs. This led UNESCO to include the site in the list of World Heritage in Danger in 2010, followed by the inclusion of the relevant tree species in CITES Appendix II in 2013, aligning with corrective measures recommended under the World Heritage Convention. These joint actions catalysed national reforms, including a ban on commercial logging and a traceability system for seized timber. A pilot project successfully inventoried and marked stockpiles using QR-coded tags linked to a public database. In 2025, Madagascar adopted a zero-export quota for all commercial trade in these species. A joint UNESCO-IUCN-CITES monitoring mission conducted under the World Heritage Convention in 2025 confirmed a significant reduction in illegal logging, the restoration of 63 per cent of previously lost forest cover, and the lowest level of lemur poaching recorded in a decade. As a result, the World Heritage Committee removed the Rainforests of the Atsinanana from the List of World Heritage in Danger in 2025. The case illustrates how

collaboration across multilateral environmental agreements can lead to mutually reinforcing actions for combatting illegal trade and strengthened governance, supporting long-term habitat and species conservation.

Relevant targets: 3, 4, 5
Sources: (CITES, 2025a, 2025b; UNESCO, 2025a, 2025b).

Target 6: Reduce the introduction of invasive alien species by 50% and minimize their impact

Target text: *Eliminate, minimize, reduce and/or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services by identifying and managing pathways of the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species, reducing the rates of introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species by at least 50 per cent by 2030, and eradicating or controlling invasive alien species, especially in priority sites, such as islands.*

PROGRESS OVERVIEW

Parties are taking action on invasive alien species, but progress remains difficult to assess. Most Parties reported that they are not on track to achieve national targets associated with Target 6. Overall, national targets do not explicitly capture the full scope of the target, and only a minority of Parties have quantitative elements that match the global ambition of Target 6, noting the challenges associated with monitoring such as limited baseline data and low detection capacity of invasive alien species. Although Parties have reported significant actions taken to deliver on the target, it is not yet possible to discern the long-term effects of these efforts on establishment or impacts of invasive alien species. Effective actions include strong prevention-focused biosecurity measures, which are not broadly in place across Parties due to differences in capacity and national circumstances.

Target 6 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets

Table 14 (II.B.6-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 6 and how they are addressed in national targets. [31] The box on the right indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.

Eliminate, minimize, reduce and/or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity	60
Eliminate, minimize, reduce and/or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on ecosystem services	56
Identify pathways of the introduction of invasive alien species	40
Manage pathways of the introduction of invasive alien species	41
Prevent the introduction and establishment of priority invasive species	48
Reduce the rates of introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species by at least 50 per cent by 2030	63
Eradicate or control invasive alien species, especially in priority sites, such as islands	70
On average, Parties have addressed, at least to some extent, 54 per cent of these elements in their national targets	

Key					
% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100

The majority of Parties have national targets that to some extent address the elements of Target 6 on: the eradication or control of invasive alien species, especially in priority sites such as islands (70 per cent of Parties); reducing the rates of introduction and establishment of known or potential invasive alien species (63 per cent of Parties); the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity (60 per cent of Parties) and ecosystem services (56 per cent of Parties). Fewer than half of Parties have set national targets on prevention of the introduction of priority invasive alien species (48 per cent) and on identifying and managing pathways of the introduction of invasive alien species (40 and 41 per cent respectively).

Fewer than one-third of Parties (30 per cent) have national targets that quantify the targeted reduction in the rate of introduction and establishment of invasive alien species. Of those with a quantitative component to their national targets, more than three-quarters (78 per

[31] The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c CBD/COP/INF/16/4). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026c CBD/SBI/INF/6/5).

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cent) aim for a 50 per cent reduction in the rate of introduction and establishment of invasive alien species, in keeping with the global reduction rate included in Target 6.

Indicators of progress

Table 15 (II.B.6-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 6. Colour coding is related to the overall assessment of progress across targets, of which the methodology is explained in the overall summary scorecard (Table 3). The colour coding for indicator data use and all quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range, yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent, yellow to values between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent). Colours for the headline indicator results are based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed progress, red when progress is insufficient; and grey when progress cannot be assessed). Note that the percentage of Parties submitting data on headline indicators may be different from that used in the aggregate results for both the headline indicator and all quantitative indicators combined due to methodological differences in the way data was used.

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Headline indicator 6.1: Rate of invasive alien species establishment	21% of Parties		Overall half of reporting Parties have a rate of 2.5 species per year or more No overall trend	
Binary indicator 6.b: Number of countries adopting relevant regulations, processes and measures to reduce the impact of invasive alien species	127 Parties	N/A[32]	77% of Parties scored highly (score 4/5)	
All quantitative indicators combined	35 Parties, 27%		25 % positive trends 13% negative trends	
Notes	Low monitoring capacity for invasive alien species means detection rates are low. Parties are largely establishing baseline measures of establishment.			

Many Parties report capacity and technical challenges in the monitoring of invasive alien species, stating that many species go unnoticed for years before impacts become apparent. Therefore, detecting a specific quantitative reduction in the rate of introduction and establishment of invasive alien species, as called for in the target, is challenging. Data

[32] As binary indicator data is required automatically by the online reporting tool, submission counts for these indicators do not reflect monitoring capacity differences between targets and do not provide actionable information for making progress in implementation, so no assessment is relevant.

reported for headline indicator 6.1 (rate of invasive alien species establishment), submitted by 21 per cent of Parties whose national reports are available for analysis, shows a wide range in rates and no overall trend in the period 2020 (median 2.37, minimum 0.45 and maximum 40 species per year) to 2025 (median 2.39, minimum 0.45 and maximum 40 species per year (Figure 29).

Through the binary indicator for Target 6, most Parties have reported progress in implementing measures to manage invasive alien species. These measures have largely focussed on reducing the rate of introduction and impact of invasive alien species, while measures to eradicate and control invasive alien species are reported as being more partially in place. These differences are reflected in the kinds of national indicators submitted by Parties, which mostly focus on reducing the rates of introduction and establishment. One-quarter of these indicators show positive trends, while one-fifth show negative trends (Figure 31). Although Parties have reported significant actions to deliver on target 6, it is not yet possible to discern the long-term effects of these efforts for biodiversity and ecosystem services, on the basis of data reported.

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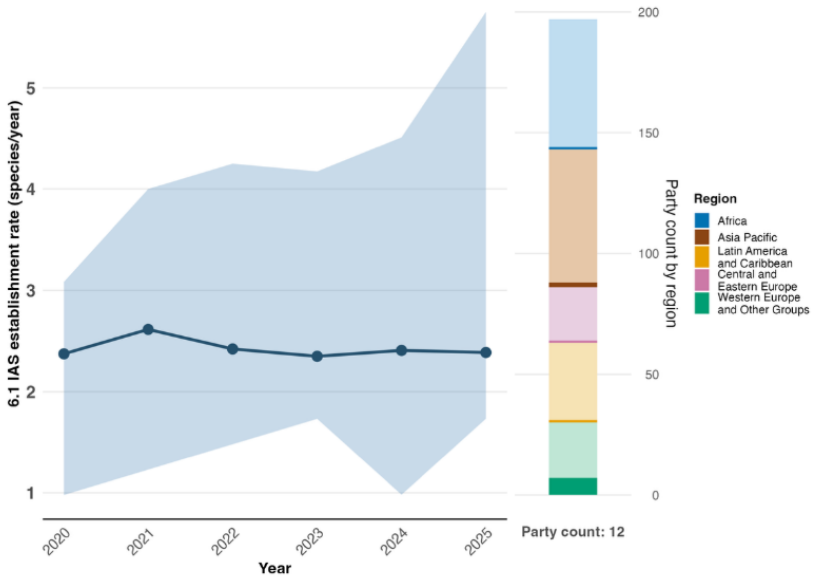

Figure 29 (II.B.6-HEADLINE): Headline indicator 6.1, rate of invasive alien species establishment. Indicator values show the median and interquartile range across Party submissions each year. The right bar chart shows the distribution of Parties providing data, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend: darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

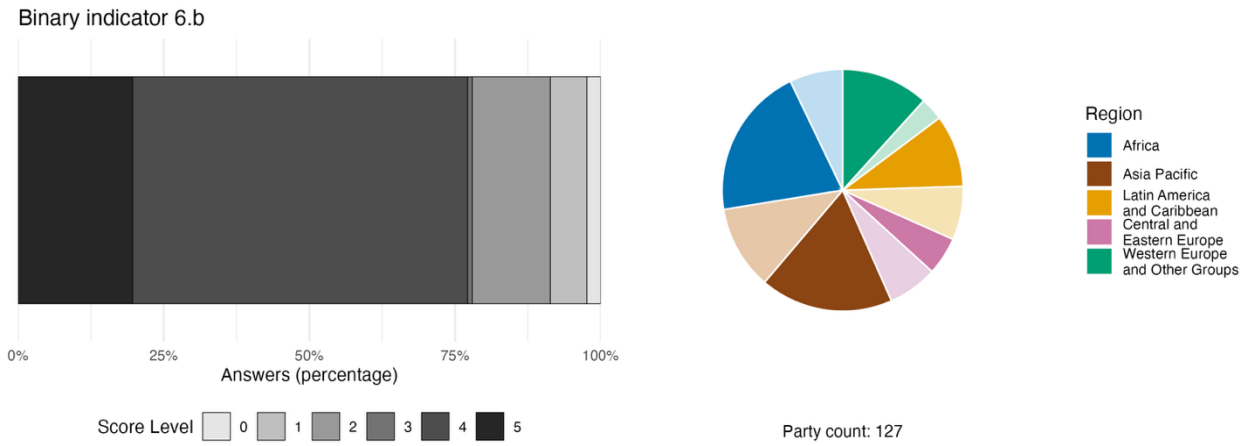

Figure 30 (IIB.6-BINARY): Binary indicator 6.b, the number of countries adopting relevant regulation, processes and measures and allocating resources to reduce the impact of invasive alien species. The bar widths show the percentage of Parties in each score category, with higher numbers indicating a greater level of progress, based on responses to the questions included in the indicator.[33] The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties providing responses to all questions, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend: darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

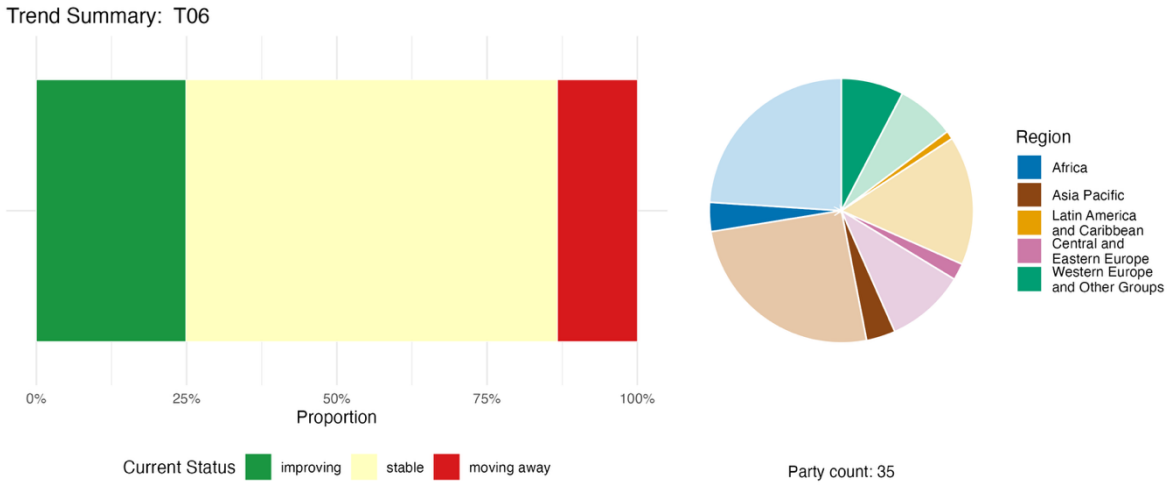

Figure 31 (II.B.6-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 6 that suggest improving, stable and negative trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for one headline indicator from 21 Parties and 63 national indicators from a total of 17 Parties. The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 6, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend: darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

[33]The methodology for calculating the score levels for each binary indicator, as well as the questions included for each indicator, are provided in (CBD, 2024a CBD/COP/INF/16/3).

Self-assessment of progress

Based on self-assessment by Parties in national reports, fewer than one-third (31 per cent) of targets submitted as highly aligned to Target 6 are on track for achievement, with 66 per cent showing no significant progress or insufficient progress, and a very few (1 per cent accounting for two national targets) reported as being already achieved (see Figure 32).

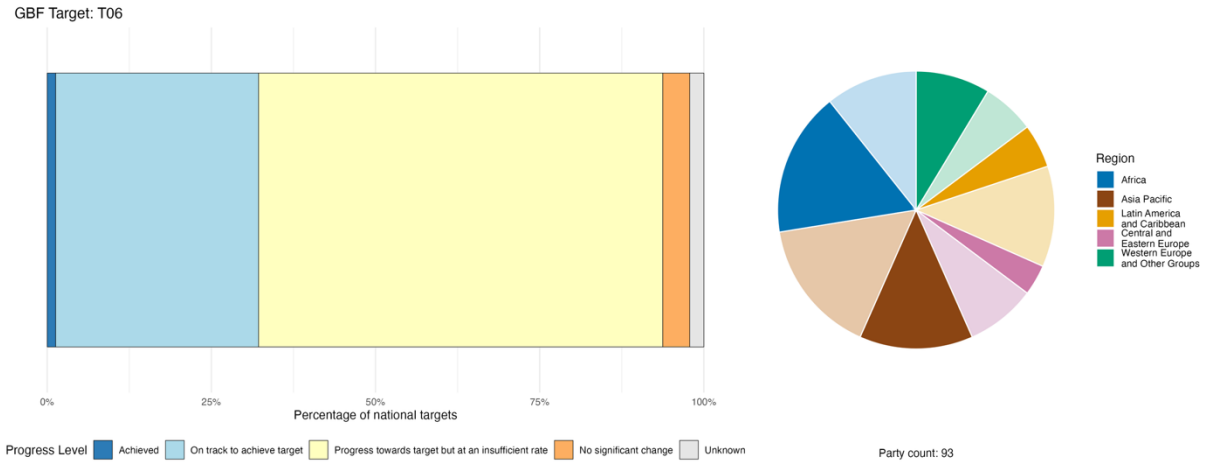

Figure 32 (II.B.6-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target 6. Bar widths show the proportion of national targets submitted in each progress category. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress, regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region reporting in time for consideration in the global report. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend: darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

Actions, successes and challenges

Summary of actions in support of Target 6

Reported actions in support of Target 6 include island biosecurity programmes and species-specific management plans for invasive alien species. Many Parties report on measures to intercept invasive alien species at borders, as well as campaigns to eradicate invasive alien species, for example using mechanical removal or biological control. Common legal and regulatory actions include national legislation covering invasive alien species, and restrictions on particular invasive alien species of concern. Actions related to research, monitoring and data collection are widely reported, including national surveys and inventories of invasive alien species, establishment of monitoring systems and databases, citizen science monitoring and analysis of pathways by which invasive alien species are transported. Many Parties report on public awareness campaigns drawing

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attention to the risks posed by invasive alien species, and engaging people in helping to eradicate them or prevent their spread.

Examples of success and progress in implementation

Box 21 (II.B.6-NR-SOUTH_AFRICA): Blended finance for invasive species control in urban water catchments in South Africa

Insufficient and unstable financing has long constrained the effective management of invasive alien species in South Africa. The scale and persistence of biological invasions across water catchments, protected areas, coastal ecosystems, and terrestrial biodiversity hotspots have exceeded the capacity of conventional public funding mechanisms. Recognizing these limitations, South Africa has developed a governance framework that combines regulatory reform, ecosystem restoration, and innovative financing instruments to support long-term management of invasive alien species.

Implemented nationwide, with notable interventions in the Cape Town water catchments and the Upper Jukskei River system, the approach has evolved through biodiversity and agricultural legislation enacted between 1983 and 2004, followed by revised invasive species regulations that entered into force in 2021. A new national invasive alien species strategy and management plan will guide action for 2026–2036.

A defining feature of South Africa's approach is the establishment of blended finance mechanisms that combine government budget allocations, private-sector investment, and contributions from non-governmental organizations. These arrangements have expanded the financial resources available for invasive species control, while reducing sole reliance on public expenditure. An example is the Greater Cape Town Water Fund, which mobilized more than 180 million South African rand from private-sector partners to support the removal of invasive freshwater fishes and alien plant species within water catchments supplying Cape Town.

For implementation, national government departments have led the development of legislation, strategic planning, permitting systems, and fiscal support mechanisms. Non-governmental organizations and corporate partners have provided financial resources and technical expertise through joint funding initiatives and restoration programmes. Additional support has been provided through international initiatives, including the Global Environment Facility's Invasive Alien Species Project, which strengthened policy frameworks, institutional capacity, public awareness, and biosecurity measures at ports

of entry. The Eco-Disaster Risk Reduction project, supported by the Green Climate Fund, further linked invasive species management with ecosystem restoration and climate resilience objectives, while the Sustainable Communities and Climate Adaptation in South Africa initiative contributed to the rehabilitation of the Upper Jukskei River catchment.

Relevant targets: 4, 6, 19
Source: South Africa, seventh national report to the Convention

Box 22 (II.B.6-NSA-NETHERLANDS): Cross-border collaboration and eDNA technology for muskrat and coypu invasion control

The Netherlands has faced persistent challenges from invasive semi-aquatic mammals, particularly muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*) and coypu (*Myocastor coypus*), whose burrowing activities undermine dikes, riverbanks and other water-management infrastructure. These impacts pose significant risks to flood protection and water security in a country where large areas lie below sea level. Management efforts have been further complicated by the continuous dispersal of muskrats from neighboring countries, especially Germany, making complete eradication within national borders difficult. Traditional trapping methods also require substantial labour and financial resources, while the concealed nature of burrow systems complicates species detection and removal.

Since the launch of a national population reduction programme in 2019, management actions have been implemented across inland waterways, wetlands, riverbanks, and border regions throughout the country. A defining feature of the programme is the use of environmental DNA (eDNA) techniques, using water sampling and quantitative polymerase chain reaction analysis to detect species presence efficiently and accurately. These methods complement conventional trapping by reducing monitoring costs, improving detection precision, and minimizing impacts on non-target species. Cross-border cooperation has also facilitated the development of intelligent trapping systems, standardized data collection protocols, and coordinated management responses.

A central objective of the programme is to eliminate viable inland coypu populations and to restrict muskrat populations to border areas, with a quantitative target of removing self-

sustaining inland muskrat populations from the Netherlands by 2034. The programme has produced substantial outcomes, including the successful eradication of coypu from inland areas and a dramatic reduction in muskrat abundance. Annual muskrat captures have declined from approximately 500,000 individuals to 85.000, indicating a significant reduction in population pressure and associated infrastructure damage.

For implementation, Dutch water authorities oversee field operations, deploy professional trapping teams, and coordinate border-control measures. National agencies engage in dialogue with neighbouring countries to strengthen coordinated management efforts. Research institutions contribute to the development and application of innovative monitoring technologies, while citizens participate through official reporting platforms that support surveillance and early detection.

Relevant targets: 4, 6, 20, 21

Source: Netherlands, seventh national report to the Convention,

Challenges

Parties report that the lack of baseline data and monitoring systems for invasive alien species can hamper the impact assessments needed to provide a defensible rationale for national regulation and management. Additionally, without a baseline, it is impossible to calculate introduction or establishment rates or verify progress toward the 50 per cent reduction target. Functional early detection and rapid response systems are frequently absent or underdeveloped. The recurrence and reinvasion of invasive alien species from neighbouring countries or other areas can undermine eradication efforts, which are often short-term and localized. Several Parties point to the absence of legislation specific to invasive alien species as a challenge to implementation of Target 6. Financial constraints are also cited, with a lack of sustained funding preventing the long-term efforts required to control or eradicate invasive species populations. The lack of sectoral integration in the management of alien invasive species was noted as another barrier to controlling their spread. Some Parties report that despite control measures, establishment rates of invasive alien species are continuing to increase. Additionally, some Parties note the specific challenges posed by aquatic invasive species that are often harder to detect and manage.

Contributions of actors other than national Governments

Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool

Of 180 substantive commitments submitted by actors other than national Governments, only five are primarily associated with Target 6. Four of the commitments are from non-governmental organizations, and one is from an academic and research institution. Four out of the five commitments related to data and knowledge, highlighting the importance of monitoring, early warning systems and knowledge sharing in the management of invasive alien species. Four of the commitments are focussed in European countries, while one addresses invasive species management in African rangelands (see Box 23).

Box 23 (II.B.6-NSA): Addressing invasive alien species as part of participatory rangeland management in Africa through CGIAR

The CGIAR System Organization commits to designing and implementing participatory rangeland management processes across Tanzania, Kenya, Senegal, and Ethiopia, with the aim of bringing one million hectares of rangelands under sustainable use and management. The initiative involves the formulation of joint participatory rangeland management plans, co-designed rangeland restoration strategies, and the development of dedicated tools and methodologies for invasive alien species management and rehabilitation. Progress is tracked against two indicators for Target 6 of the Framework: the rate of invasive alien species establishment (headline indicator 6.1), and the number of countries adopting relevant regulations to reduce the impact of invasive alien species (binary indicator 6.b). Inclusive governance structures are a central design principle, with active engagement of local communities and governments throughout implementation. The commitment is funded through the CGIAR Trust Fund, a multi-funder, multi-year mechanism aligned with CGIAR's 2030 research and innovation strategy, and is implemented by a consortium of CGIAR centres. Progress is reported annually through CGIAR publications and communication channels.

Relevant targets: 2, 6, 22
Source: CGIAR System Organization, stakeholder commitment[34]

[34] https://ort.cbd.int/database/293918

Preview

Contributions integrated in national reports

The scientific community and academia are reported by Parties as playing key roles in knowledge production to support implementation of Target 6, for example through inventories, checklists and risk assessments of invasive alien species, alongside monitoring and surveillance, development of tools and platforms, direct interventions such as biological control and physical removal, policy advice and capacity building. Intergovernmental organizations and international partners function both as co-financiers through mechanisms such as the GEF, and providers of technical assistance such as through FAO, CABI, IUCN and bilateral programmes. Subnational governments and local authorities are often responsible for delivering control programmes for invasive alien species, as well as enforcement of relevant legislation or by-laws. Indigenous peoples and local communities are reported by some Parties as contributing frontline biosecurity surveillance, mechanical removal of invasive alien species, and integration of traditional knowledge, among other roles.

Examples of linkages with other agreements, organizations and processes

The dominant pathway for invasive aquatic species transfer is shipping, with the shipping-related vectors (ballast water and biofouling) accounting for the majority of such transfers (Zhang et al., 2026). At the same time, the shipping pathway is by far the most comprehensively managed, for example through the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (BWM Convention). This is a legally binding treaty negotiated through the International Maritime Organization (IMO), in force since 2017, and includes currently 97 Parties representing more than 93 per cent of shipping around the world. The BWM Convention aims to prevent the transfer of invasive aquatic species by ensuring that ships' ballast water and sediments can only be discharged if they have been managed in accordance with its provisions. In 2023, the IMO's Marine Environment Protection Committee adopted the revised 2023 Guidelines for the Control and Management of Ships' Biofouling to Minimize the Transfer of Invasive Aquatic Species (2023 Biofouling Guidelines). These provide a globally consistent approach to the management of biofouling, the accumulation of various aquatic organisms on ships' surfaces (including hulls). As with all guidelines they are not mandatory, but IMO's Member States have decided to develop a legally binding framework for the control and

management of ships' biofouling, with work having begun in 2026 (IMO, 2025, 2023a, 2023b).

Pathways are also addressed by the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). While the focus of the IPPC is on plant pest risks, benefits from its measures also address invasive alien species and therefore contribute to Target 6. For example, the IPPC's Commission on Phytosanitary Measures published a recommendation in 2024 on minimizing the pest risk associated with transport in sea containers (IPPC Secretariat, 2024).

Actions to support implementation of Target 6 are also coordinated through the Inter-Agency Liaison Group on Invasive Alien Species, convened by the Convention and involving CABI, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), International Maritime Organization (IMO), International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), World Organisation for Animal Health, World Customs Organization, and World Trade Organization (CBD, n.d.).

As noted in Box 5, the IPBES Invasive Alien Species Assessment (IPBES, 2023a) emphasizes that mitigating biological invasions requires an integrated governance framework structured around prevention, early detection, and strategic control. Prevention via robust border biosecurity and pathway management is identified as the most effective and economical defence. When prevention fails, early detection and rapid response protocols are critical to minimizing establishment rates, particularly in vulnerable marine and connected aquatic networks. For established populations, context-specific interventions, such as eradication, physical or biological containment, and ecosystem restoration, are recommended. Crucially, the assessment advocates for cross-sectoral collaboration, sustained funding, and the integration of open-access data systems. It stresses that co-developing policies alongside stakeholders, indigenous peoples and local communities is essential to achieving global environmental targets, including Target 6 of the Framework.

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

Target text: *Reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects, including: (a) by reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, including through more efficient nutrient cycling and use; (b) by reducing the overall risk from*

pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals by at least half, including through integrated pest management, based on science, taking into account food security and livelihoods; and (c) by preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution.

PROGRESS OVERVIEW

Advances in addressing pollution are uneven, and major gaps in data availability hinder assessment of progress. Target 7 includes diverse sources of pollution, which Parties have addressed differently in setting national targets. Reported trends for national indicators are divergent. However, low reporting on headline indicators, incomplete or uneven monitoring systems, and limited comparability across indicators constrain aggregate assessment of pollution risks and progress. Most Parties (60 per cent) acknowledge that they are not currently on track to meet national targets associated with Target 7. A major challenge in advancing Target 7 is effectively and fairly considering and managing impacts on food security and livelihoods.

Target 7 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets[35]

Table 17 (II.B.7-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 7 and how they are addressed in national targets. The box on the right indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.

Reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity, considering cumulative effects	72
Reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects	60
Reduce excess nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, including through more efficient nutrient cycling and use	56
Reduce the overall risk from pesticides by at least half including through integrated pest management, based on science, taking into account food security and livelihoods	56
Reduce the overall risk from highly hazardous chemicals by at least half	43
Prevent, reduce and work towards eliminating plastic pollution	44

[35] The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c CBD/COP/INF/16/4). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026c CBD/SBI/INF/6/5).

On average, Parties have addressed, at least to some extent, 55 per cent of these elements in their national targets

Key					
% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100

The elements of Target 7 addressed by most Parties in their national targets are those relating to reduction of pollution risks to levels not harmful to biodiversity (72 per cent of Parties) and ecosystem functions and services (60 per cent of Parties) (see Table 17). A smaller proportion (56 per cent of Parties) include national targets on reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment, and on reducing the overall risk from pesticides. The elements addressed by fewest Parties in national targets are those on reducing the overall risk from highly hazardous chemicals. Additionally, while many Parties report specific plastic-related actions, fewer national targets capture the full scope of the target in preventing, reducing and working towards elimination of plastic pollution.

Target 7 includes quantitative components on halving excess nutrients lost to the environment, and the overall risks from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals. About one-fifth of Parties include quantitative components in their national targets relating to reduction of nutrient loss and risks from pesticides, and fewer (13 per cent) have set national targets for quantified reduction in risk from highly hazardous chemicals.

Indicators of progress

Table 18 (II.B.7-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 7. Colour coding is related to the overall assessment of progress across targets, of which the methodology is explained in the overall summary scorecard (Table 3). The colour coding for indicator data use and all quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range, yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the headline indicator results are based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed progress, red when progress is insufficient; and grey when progress cannot be assessed). Note that the percentage of Parties submitting data on headline indicators may be different from that used in the aggregate results for both the headline indicator and all quantitative indicators combined, due to methodological differences in the way data was used.

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Headline indicator 7.1: Index of coastal eutrophication	10%, <1% with time series data		No results: only 2 Parties submitted indicator data as described in the metadata	

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Headline indicator 7.2: Pesticide environment concentration and/or aggregated total applied toxicity	14%		No results: only 5 Parties submitted indicator data as described in the metadata but using different units	
All quantitative indicators combined	39 Parties, 30%		31% positive trends 24% negative trends	
Notes	Use of the headline indicators is limited, but partial submissions of some national reports include intermediate data required to compile the indicators. Submitted data mostly includes proxy values for the indicators.			

Parties faced challenges in compiling both of the headline indicators for target 7. These included methodological issues linked to the modelling required for headline indicator 7.1 (index of coastal eutrophication), and the incomplete methodology of headline indicator 7.2 (pesticide environment concentration and/or aggregated total applied toxicity). Many Parties also noted limited data availability due to incomplete monitoring systems. Differences in national reporting frameworks of Parties resulted in the use of national and proxy indicators with different units, making global aggregation difficult. However, five Parties did provide estimates for headline indicator 7.2, using the draft methodology for aggregated total applied toxicity. Among these, at least one Party reached a 50 per cent reduction in aggregated total applied toxicity, nationally reaching the objective of halving the overall risk from pesticides. Many additional national indicators associated with water quality, plastic pollution and pesticide use were submitted by Parties, showing trends moving both towards and away from the target (Figure 33). Overall, it is apparent that many Parties have targets addressing several elements of Target 7, and monitoring efforts are underway to assess national progress; however, the data currently used lacks the comparability necessary to compile aggregate indicators to assess progress in implementation.

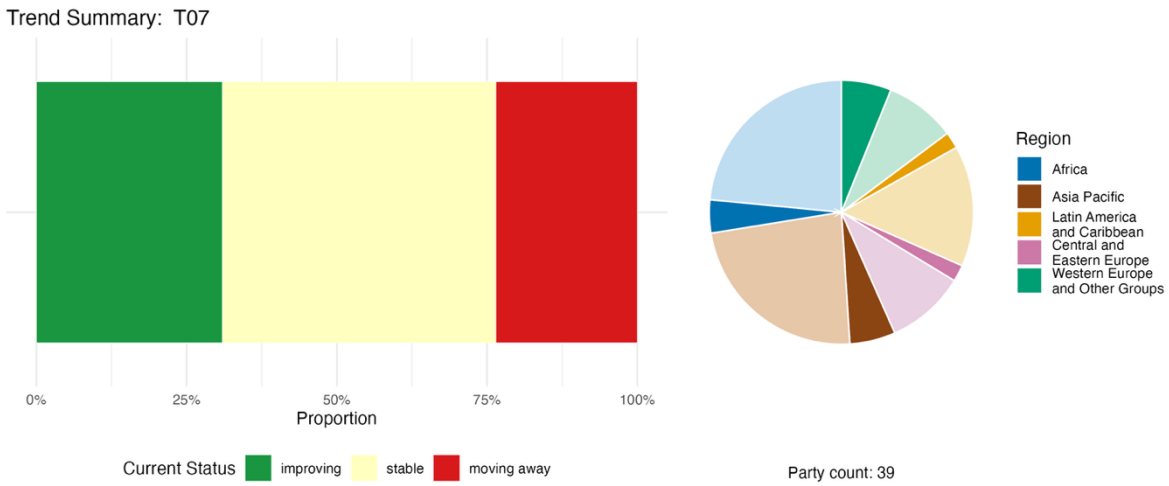

Figure 33 (II.B.7-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 7 that suggest improving, stable and negative trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for two headline indicators from 24 Parties, two component, three complementary and 97 national indicators from a total of 22 Parties. The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties providing responses to all questions, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend: darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

Self-assessment of progress

Based on self-assessment by Parties in national reports, more than one-third (35 per cent) of national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target 7 are on track for achievement, while 60 per cent show no significant change or insufficient progress (see Figure 34).

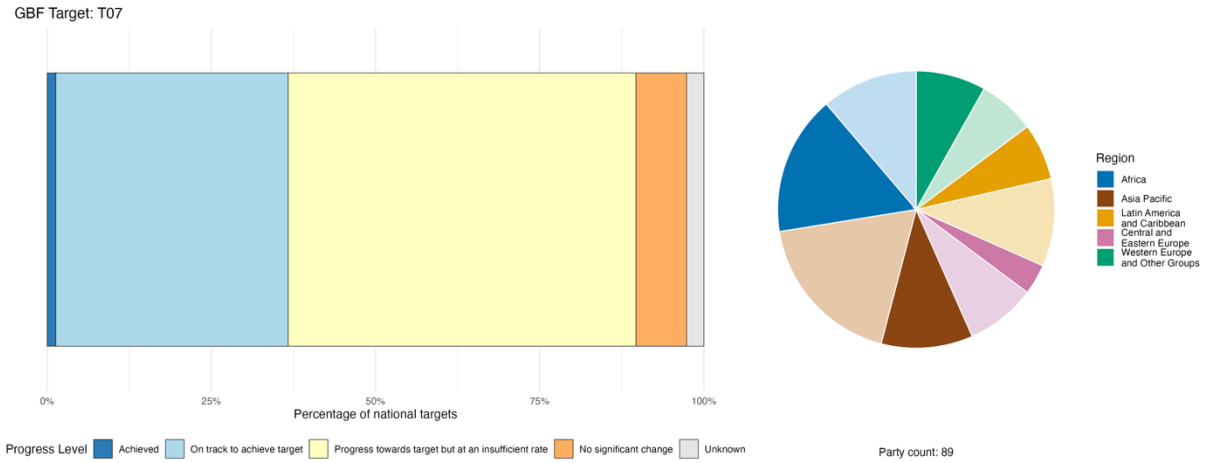

Figure 34 (II.B.7-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target 7. Bar widths show the proportion of national targets submitted in each progress category. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress, regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region reporting in time for consideration in the

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global report. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend: darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

Actions, successes and challenges

Summary of actions in support of Target 7

Actions addressing plastic pollution are most universally reported by Parties in relation to Target 7, with the vast majority reporting bans or restrictions on single-use plastic for items such as bags, straws, cutlery and polystyrene. A large number of Parties report using integrated pest management and imposing bans on highly hazardous pesticides as means of reducing risks posed by pesticide use. A significant additional group of Parties, concentrated in Europe and Asia, report regulatory and technical measures to reduce nutrient losses from fertilizers and slurry. A smaller group of countries report measures to eliminate pollution from mercury and persistent organic pollutants (POPs), highlighting actions taken in the context of the Minamata and Stockholm conventions (see below). A growing number of Parties report investment in recycling infrastructure and circular economy frameworks, as a structural response to plastic and waste pollution.

Examples of success and progress in implementation

Box 24 (II.B.7-NR-AUSTRALIA): Australia's national circular economy framework with quantified cross-sector pollution reduction

Rising material consumption, increasing waste generation and persistent pollution pressures have posed growing threats to terrestrial, freshwater and marine biodiversity across Australia. In response, Australia has progressively established an integrated national circular economy policy and regulatory ecosystem that links waste reduction, resource recovery, product stewardship, industrial chemicals management, sustainable production and consumption, and circular economy data and reporting. Beginning with implementation of the Recycling and Waste Reduction Act 2020, Australia has progressively strengthened regulatory settings, investments, national reporting arrangements and cross-jurisdictional collaboration to reduce pollution impacts on biodiversity while improving resource efficiency.

Australia's national report identifies a national target to increase the country's circularity rate and reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity by 2030. The release of Australia's Circular Economy Framework in December 2024 represents a key milestone, establishing a national ambition to double Australia's circularity by 2035, supported by targets to safely recover 80 per cent of resources, improve material productivity by 30 per cent, and reduce per-capita material footprint by 10 per cent. The framework builds on earlier reforms including waste export bans, product stewardship schemes, packaging reforms, national waste policy actions, and strengthened environmental management of industrial chemicals.

A notable feature of Australia's approach has been the evolution of national data, measurement and reporting systems. The Commonwealth has worked with the Commonwealth Science and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), state and territory governments, industry and researchers to develop nationally consistent circular economy indicators, material flow accounts and resource recovery reporting. These data systems now support measurement of circularity, material productivity, material footprint and resource recovery outcomes, providing an evidence base for policy development, investment prioritization and progress reporting.

Implementation has involved a broad coalition of governments, research institutions, businesses, investors and communities. Key initiatives include: expansion of recycling and reprocessing infrastructure through the Recycling Modernisation Fund and related investments; nationwide coverage of container deposit schemes; action to phase out problematic and unnecessary plastics; product stewardship arrangements; reforms to packaging design and recyclability; waste export regulation; and implementation of the Industrial Chemicals Environmental Management Standard (IChEMS), which provides nationally consistent environmental controls on higher-risk industrial chemicals.

Australia's approach has generated measurable environmental outcomes. Long-term CSIRO monitoring recorded a 39 per cent reduction in coastal plastic debris density across surveyed metropolitan regions between 2013 and 2023. National resource recovery increased from 62.7 per cent in 2019–20 to 66.0 per cent in 2022–23, while domestic recycling and reprocessing capacity has expanded following implementation of waste export bans and associated infrastructure investment. National circular economy indicators also show gradual improvements in the circularity rate and material productivity, and gradual declining material footprint per capita over the longer term.

Relevant targets: 7, 11, 16, 21

Sources: Australia, seventh national report to the Convention, (DCCEEW, 2024)

Box 25 (II.B.7-NR-JORDAN): Jordan's progress in reducing mercury use and strengthening import control

Jordan has made significant progress in implementing measures to reduce the use of mercury and mercury-containing products, while strengthening regulatory control over their import, in line with its commitments under the Minamata Convention on Mercury and Target 7 of the Framework. As a first step, Jordan completed a national inventory of mercury, mercury compounds, mercury-containing products, and their sources and uses across different sectors. Based on the findings, the country prepared its Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) in 2018, which provided the foundation for strengthening the national legal and institutional framework for mercury management.

Following the assessment, Jordan amended several national regulations governing hazardous chemicals and waste. Under the Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management Regulation No. 68 of 2020, the import of elemental mercury and mercury compounds was prohibited. In addition, the Instructions for the Management and Handling of Hazardous Waste (2019) classified mercury-containing waste as hazardous waste, requiring its collection, storage, transportation, and disposal in an environmentally sound manner to protect human health and biodiversity.

Jordan also implemented the project "Environmentally Sound Management of Mercury-Containing Waste and Reduction of Mercury-Containing Products in Jordan", in cooperation with the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The project aimed to strengthen national capacities for the environmentally sound management of mercury-containing products and waste and prevent mercury releases into the environment.

Based on the analytical studies conducted under the project, Jordan prohibited the import of several mercury-added products. To improve collection and prevent mercury releases into the environment, Jordan established 32 collection points for mercury-containing household waste, including spent fluorescent lamps and electrical and electronic waste, across all governorates. Nine of these collection points are located in public parks to facilitate public access and encourage safe disposal by households.

Jordan has also prepared a draft National Action Plan to phase out the use of dental amalgam by 2030, consistent with the provisions of the Minamata Convention. Furthermore, the Ministry of Agriculture has prohibited the use of mercury in agricultural pesticides for many years, contributing to the prevention of mercury contamination of soils, water resources, ecosystems, and biodiversity.

Collectively, these actions demonstrate Jordan's integrated approach to mercury management through legislative reform, strengthened import controls, improved hazardous waste management infrastructure, public awareness, and enhanced collection systems. These measures contribute directly to reducing pollution, preventing mercury releases into the environment, protecting biodiversity and ecosystem services, and fulfilling Jordan's obligations under the Minamata Convention while supporting the implementation of Target 7 of the Framework.

Relevant target: 7

Source: Jordan, seventh national report to the Convention.

Challenges

Parties noted the tension between phasing out hazardous products and protecting food security and farmers' livelihoods. Even where legal frameworks to reduce pollution exist, enforcement action is often weak and implementation capacity may be insufficient. Several Parties identify insufficient domestic financing as a key barrier to implementation. A number of Parties, especially among developing countries, point to inadequate wastewater treatment infrastructure as a persistent challenge. Some Parties note the particular challenge of assessing species recovery following coastal and marine pollution from shipping accidents. Many Parties acknowledge insufficient monitoring capacity as a barrier to assessing progress towards Target 7, with data lacking on pollution from all sources, as well as sales and applications of pesticides and synthetic fertilizers.

Contributions of actors other than national Governments

Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool

Of 180 substantive commitments submitted by actors other than national governments, only five are primarily associated with Target 7. Three of these have been submitted by a single private corporation (see Box 25), one by a non-governmental organization and one by a research institution. The three business commitments are global in scope, the commitment by a non-governmental organization is focussed on Denmark, and the commitment from the research institution (CGIAR) covers Africa, South America and Asia.

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Box 26 (II.B.7-NSA-VEOLIA): Veolia: a transnational corporation addressing pollution and waste across worldwide operations

Veolia SA, a French multinational company specializing in water, waste, and energy management services, has submitted eight complementary commitments of global scope, running from 2024 to 2027. These cover pollution reduction through eliminating phytosanitary products (pesticides, herbicides and fungicides) on 95 per cent of its sites, a wastewater treatment efficiency target of 92 per cent chemical oxygen demand purification yield for its large wastewater treatment plants (over 100,000 population equivalents); and the treatment of 10 million tonnes of hazardous waste including through lithium battery and plastic recycling.

On biodiversity, Veolia commits to deploying its Green Spaces Charter, developed with the French Committee of IUCN, across 95 per cent of its sites with more than one hectare of green space, and to conducting biodiversity footprint assessments and deploying action plans (targeting an 85 per cent overall deployment rate) on all of its approximately 150 sensitive sites.

Natural resource commitments include preserving 1.5 billion cubic meters of fresh water through water reuse, desalination and leak reduction, alongside a zero deforestation policy with fully traceable and certified wood sourcing for its energy sector. All commitments are underpinned by a Net Zero 2050 trajectory, and tracked annually through Veolia's corporate sustainability reporting.

Relevant targets: 7, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16
Source: Veolia, stakeholder commitments[36]

Contributions integrated in national reports

Subnational governments and local authorities are reported by Parties in several implementation roles for Target 7, for example delivering waste management infrastructure, enforcing local ordinances and administering agri-environment schemes directed at reducing pollution. Business and finance actors are also mentioned prominently in roles such as operating waste collection and recycling enterprises, participating in extended producer responsibility frameworks, and funding pollution-reduction infrastructure through corporate social responsibility and co-financing arrangements. The contributions of sectoral actors, particularly farmers, towards

[36] https://ort.cbd.int/database/287708, https://ort.cbd.int/database/287712, https://ort.cbd.int/database/287714, https://ort.cbd.int/database/287709, https://ort.cbd.int/database/287710, https://ort.cbd.int/database/287711, https://ort.cbd.int/database/287707, https://ort.cbd.int/database/287715

implementation of Target 7 include implementing integrated pest management, operating reduced-input practices, and participating in agri-environment schemes. With regard to monitoring and knowledge, the scientific community and academia generate data on pesticide residue, water quality and microplastics, as well as tools, indicators and evidence to support efforts to reduce pollution and waste.

Examples of linkages with other agreements, organizations and processes

The Global Framework on Chemicals (GFC), established in 2023 at the fifth International Conference on Chemicals Management, sets out five strategic objectives and 28 targets addressing the lifecycle of chemicals, including products and waste, with the overall vision of a planet free of harm from chemicals and waste. To track progress and impacts, the GFC includes a measurability structure with indicators, proposing a high-level indicator on the "global environmental burden attributable to chemicals and waste." UNEP and the GFC Secretariat are supporting the development of indicators that can complement monitoring Target 7 of the Framework, including by helping to capture impacts of chemical and waste pollution on biodiversity, ecosystem functions and ecosystem services (UNEP, 2024a, 2024b, 2025a, 2025b, n.d.a).

A specific area of connection between the Minamata Convention and the Framework is artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM), predominantly conducted with the use of mercury, which is widespread in developing countries in South America, sub-Saharan Africa and Asia and has direct major impacts on human health and ecosystems. To date, 37 Parties to the Minamata Convention have submitted national action plans on ASGM, centred around formalization or regulation of the sector and other mandatory elements. Implementation of these plans is expected to lead to substantial mercury reductions, and thus contribute to Target 7 of the Framework. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), with support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) is working with the Minamata Convention and other partners on a programme called planetGOLD aimed at eliminating mercury from the gold supply chain, and making small-scale gold mining safer, cleaner and more profitable (Dossou Etui et al., 2024; Minamata Convention, 2025a, 2025a, 2025b, 2024; UNEP, 2025a, n.d.b)

Additionally, the International Whaling Commission works with both the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions to address contamination of cetaceans, and based on national reports by parties to the Convention on Wetlands, pollution is the most reported threat to Wetlands of International Importance (IWC, 2025; Convention on Wetlands, 2025c). The

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Plastic Waste Partnership under the Basel Convention implements pilot projects that enhance capacity-building, waste management, and policy frameworks to help countries prevent plastic waste accumulation and minimize pollution at its source (BRS Secretariat, 2025).

Moreover, synergies exist between efforts to implement the Framework and the CMS Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia (CMS, 2008), in particular, for avoiding the poisoning of birds from pesticides and harmful chemicals.

Activities under the Convention for Long range transboundary Air Pollution International Cooperative Programmes (UNECE, 1979) and the UNEP International Nitrogen Management System (INMS, 2026) can contribute to managing nutrient loads in ecosystems. These initiatives support international cooperation on mitigation and investment for implementation of solutions relevant to making progress towards Target 7.

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

Target text: *Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.*

Additional information to be added on:

- Synergies with UNFCCC
- Contributions of blue carbon (Fu et al., 2024)

PROGRESS OVERVIEW

Actions to strengthen climate resilience and adaptation are progressing, but implementation remains constrained by data gaps, limited means of implementation and the need for stronger coherence between biodiversity, climate and disaster risk reduction planning. There is generally a good alignment between national targets and Target 8, across all elements apart from efforts to minimize impacts of ocean acidification. Half the indicators submitted by Parties show positive trends, suggesting that actions implemented are generally effective. However, Parties acknowledge, in their self-assessments, that progress is not being made at a sufficient rate to meet half of their targets. Important approaches reported to address

elements of Target 8 are ecosystem restoration, which is also reported in Target 2, and nature-based solutions, but these are not being deployed at sufficient scale.

Target 8 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets

Table 19 (II.B.8-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 8 and how they are addressed in national targets.[37] The box on the right indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.

Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction actions	83
Minimize the impact of ocean acidification on biodiversity, and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction actions	32
Apply nature-based solutions	64
Apply ecosystem-based approaches	61
Minimize negative impacts of climate action on biodiversity	63
Foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity	64
On average Parties have addressed, at least to some extent, 62 per cent of these elements in their national targets	

Key					
% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100

The great majority of Parties (83 per cent) have set national targets that at least to some extent address the target element which aims to minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction actions. A large majority of Parties also address the target elements dealing with applying nature-based solutions (64 per cent), applying ecosystem-based approaches (61 per cent), minimizing the negative impacts of climate action on biodiversity (63 per cent) and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity (64 per cent). Fewer than a third of Parties (32 per cent) have set national targets addressing the impacts of ocean acidification on biodiversity.

[37] The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c CBD/COP/INF/16/4). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026c CBD/SBI/INF/6/5).

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Thus, apart from the element on ocean acidification, Parties have generally aligned their national targets with the broad scope of target 8. There are no quantitative elements within the target.

Indicators of progress

Table 20 (II.B.8-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 8 Colour coding is related to the overall assessment of progress across targets, of which the methodology is explained in the overall summary scorecard (Table 3). The colour coding for indicator data use and all quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range, yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent, yellow to values between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent).

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Binary indicator 8.b: Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity	127 Parties	N/A[38]	24% of Parties scored highly (score 4/5)	
All quantitative indicators combined	32 Parties, 18%		42% positive trends 16% negative trends	

In the binary indicator for Target 8, Parties mostly reported being at an intermediate level of implementation of measures related to the impacts of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity. All Parties reported some progress on such measures, but only two per cent reported full implementation. In fact, almost all Parties (97 per cent) report that NBSAPs include actions on minimizing the impacts of climate change, and 90 per cent report that their policies and action plans include nature-based solutions. Fewer Parties reported progress on implementing measures to minimize the impacts of ocean acidification. National indicators submitted with alignment to Target 8 largely tracked climate change impacts rather than ocean acidification. Nevertheless, wider climate-

[38] As binary indicator data is required automatically by the online reporting tool, submission counts for these indicators do not reflect monitoring capacity differences between targets and do not provide actionable information for making progress in implementation, so no assessment is relevant.

related measures adopted by Parties may also contribute to reducing and/or minimizing the impacts of ocean acidification.

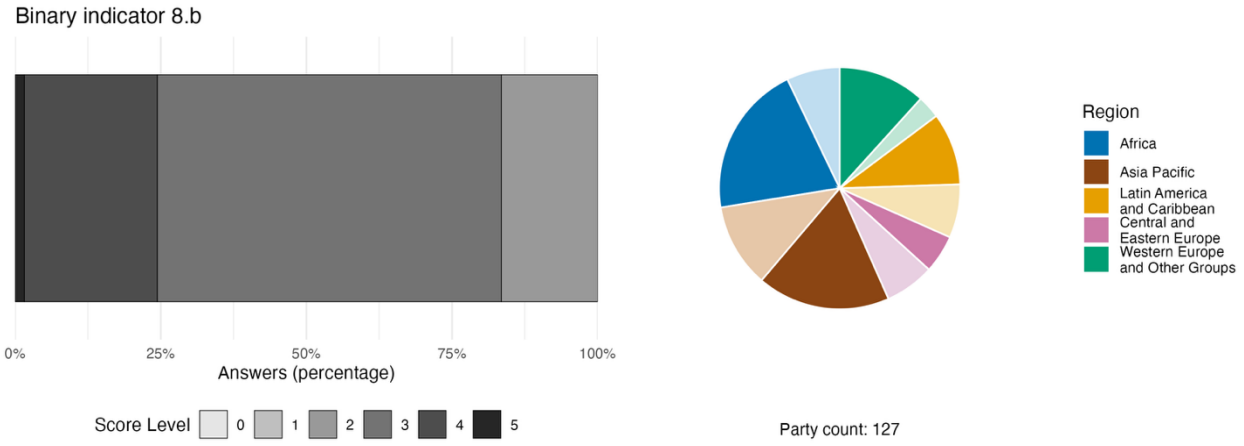

Figure 35 (IIB.8-BINARY): Binary indicator 8.b, the number of countries with agreed policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and that minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. The bar widths show the percentage of Parties in each score category, with higher numbers indicating a greater level of progress, based on responses to the questions included in the indicator.[39] The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties providing responses to all questions, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend: darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

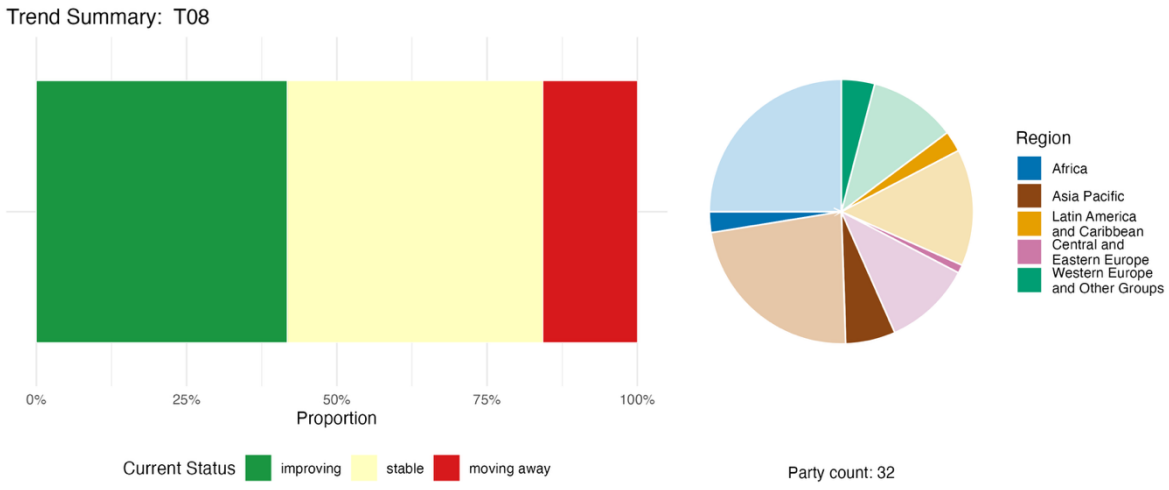

Figure 36 (II.B.8-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 8 that suggest improving, stable and negative trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for two component, four complementary and 74 national indicators from a total of 32 Parties. The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 8, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure

[39]The methodology for calculating the score levels for each binary indicator, as well as the questions included for each indicator, are provided in (CBD, 2024a CBD/COP/INF/16/3).

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legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whom data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for whom no data is included in the graph.

Self-assessment of progress

Based on self-assessment by Parties in national reports, 42 per cent of national targets submitted as highly aligned with Target 8 are on track for achievement, with a larger number (53 per cent) showing no significant change or insufficient progress, and just two national targets (1 per cent) reported as already achieved (see Figure 37).

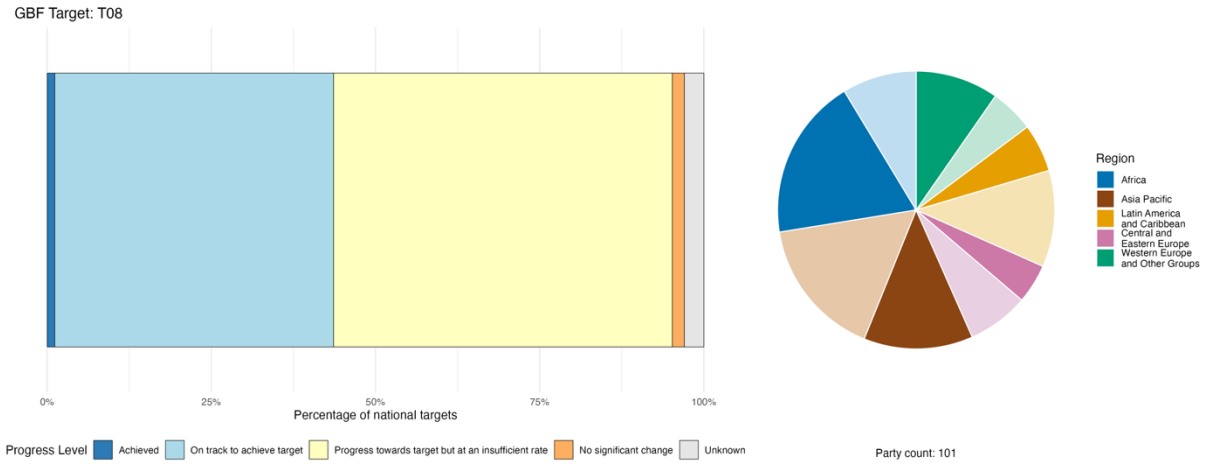

Figure 37 (II.B.8-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target 8. Bar widths show the proportion of national targets submitted in each progress category. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress, regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region reporting in time for consideration in the global report. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

Actions, successes and challenges

Summary of actions in support of Target 8

The dominant approach to implementing Target 8 is ecosystem restoration as a measure for climate adaptation and mitigation, thus aligning the actions closely with those associated with Target 2. Mangrove restoration is reported by the largest number of Parties in Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America, and among small island developing States. Peatland rewetting is concentrated in Europe and Central Asia, while coral reef restoration is reported by a smaller group of coastal states. Associated research and monitoring

actions include climate vulnerability assessments, species and habitat monitoring, greenhouse gas inventories, early warning systems, ocean acidification monitoring, and remote sensing platforms. Many Parties, especially among developing countries and small island developing States, report on embedding of biodiversity into climate planning instruments, specifically nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and into disaster risk reduction frameworks. Around 40 Parties report the use of economic and financial instruments to support implementation of Target 8, including payments for ecosystem services, carbon markets, climate funds and finance from reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD-plus) programmes.

Examples of success and progress in implementation

Box 27 (II.B.8-NR-BRAZIL): Integrated fire management in Brazil– an ecosystem-based approach to building climate resilience

The Cerrado woodland-savanna, Amazon rainforest, Pantanal wetlands and Atlantic Forest biomes in Brazil have suffered from more frequent and severe wildfires, exacerbated by high temperatures and drought induced by climate change. This damages ecosystem integrity and threatens native biodiversity. To minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, and to increase ecosystem resilience through ecosystem-based adaptation actions, Brazil has implemented the integrated fire management model across these biomes since 2014. Between 2014 and 2019, implementation of the model in Cerrado protected areas increased early dry season prescribed fires by 137 per cent, while achieving a 62 per cent reduction in total burned areas, with an estimated emission abatement potential of over one million tonnes of CO2 equivalent. The integrated fire management model covers the full cycle of fire prevention, preparedness, detection, response and post-fire recovery, combining scientific techniques and biome-specific rules into integrated fire management plans. Brazil's example illustrates how ecosystem-based fire management can reduce wildfire severity and extent, reduce carbon emissions, and enhance ecosystem resilience to climate-induced fire risks, thus contributing to Target 8.

Relevant targets: 8, 10, 11
Sources: Brazil, seventh national report to the Convention, (Franke et al., 2024)

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Challenges

Many developing country Parties point to the lack of international finance available for effective support of climate change adaptation and biodiversity resilience. Several Parties note the continuing failure to integrate biodiversity, climate and disaster reduction plans at the national level. Institutional fragmentation means that planning for climate and biodiversity often proceeds without formal coordination, and monitoring systems are poorly integrated across institutions. Nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches often remain fragmented and are not implemented at sufficient scale to provide national-level resilience. Tensions between climate mitigation goals and biodiversity conservation are also mentioned among challenges confronted by Parties. Even where these approaches are formally recognized, a shortage of trained specialists limits their effective deployment. Several Parties note the lack of data on ocean acidification and its impacts.

Contributions from actors other than national Governments

Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool

Of 180 substantive commitments submitted by actors other than national Governments, only five are associated primarily with Target 8. Four of these are from non-governmental organizations, and one is from a transnational corporation. The commitments range from being global in scope to regionally-focussed across the Western Balkans, and a national initiative from Argentina. Thematic activities include support for nature-based solutions, increasing ecosystem resilience, developing climate-resilient protected area management frameworks and ocean-based climate action.

Contributions integrated in national reports

National reports highlight the role of international partners such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Green Climate Fund (GCF) as well as bilateral development agencies, in implementing measures relevant to Target 8, including ecosystem restoration, nature-based solutions and climate adaptation projects. Non-governmental organizations function as primary field implementers in many countries for activities such as afforestation, ecosystem restoration and other measures associated with Target 8. Sectoral

actors, including farmer groups, fishing communities and forest owners are often responsible for direct delivery of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches for climate change mitigation and adaptation. Subnational and local governments often deliver national programmes within their jurisdictions, and in federal systems may have a primary role in co-finance and governance of activities required to implement Target 8.

Examples of linkages with other agreements, organizations and processes

The World Heritage Convention (WHC) is supporting Target 8 through the Resilient Reefs Initiative, a global programme that helps World Heritage-listed coral reef sites and their communities to confront the escalating impacts of climate change, overfishing, pollution, and coastal development. It brings together reef managers, local communities, scientists, non-governmental organizations, and financial institutions to co-develop strategies that strengthen both ecological and social resilience. The initiative is being implemented in four pilot sites of Outstanding Universal Value: Ningaloo Coast (Australia), the Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System (Belize), and the Lagoons of New Caledonia (France). At each site, Resilient Reefs supports the development of integrated resilience strategies, incorporating climate risk assessments into reef management and long-term planning (UNESCO, 2025a, n.d.a).

There is a consistent increase in the proportion of Contracting Parties to the Convention on Wetlands that have established policies or guidelines for enhancing the role of wetlands in climate change mitigation and adaptation, but more progress is needed to continue including wetland actions in nationally determined contributions (NDCs) under the UNFCCC, and other strategies and plans for climate change mitigation and adaptation (Convention on Wetlands 2025c).

By limiting the release of persistent organic pollutants (POPs), the Stockholm Convention helps reduce the long-term stress on ecosystems, contributing to greater resilience in the face of climate change. Similarly, by delivering technical assistance, the Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention, in collaboration with various partners, helps countries to undertake concerted actions towards pesticide risk reduction, including through safer alternatives and techniques for managing pests that may be intensified by climate change related conditions. These efforts align closely with Target 8's objective of increasing ecosystem resilience while addressing chemical pollutants that exacerbate climate-related impacts on biodiversity (BRS Secretariat 2025).

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The International Atomic Energy Authority (IAEA), through its Ocean Acidification International Coordination Centre in Monaco, promotes international collaboration and capacity building to support countries in minimizing and addressing ocean acidification. With UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC-UNESCO) and in coordination with the CBD, IAEA is establishing a task force on ocean acidification and biodiversity, specifically focussing on how best to support Member States in evaluating the impact of ocean acidification and other stressors on marine biodiversity, taking into account traditional knowledge and working with indigenous peoples and local communities to co-design the science needed for locally-relevant solutions (IAEA, 2025).

Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing

Target 9: Manage wild species sustainably to benefit people

Target text: *Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities*.

PROGRESS OVERVIEW

Progress towards ensuring sustainable use of wild species and associated benefits remains uneven, while several Parties report important enabling policies and community-based approaches that support livelihoods, customary sustainable use and conservation outcomes. The broad scope of Target 9 is addressed in national targets, although elements specifically relating to indigenous peoples and local communities as well as people in vulnerable situations are less well covered. It is difficult to ascertain collective trends in headline indicators for the target, due to gaps and variability in data and methodological issues. Reported progress in policy implementation through the binary indicator, and self-assessed progress for national targets, were relatively low. Reported challenges in implementation include lack of finance, perverse incentives, weak enforcement and poorly developed monitoring systems.

Target 9 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets

Table 21 (II.B.9-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 9 and how they are addressed in national targets.[40] The box on the right indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.

Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social benefits for people	67
Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing economic benefits for people	65
Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing environmental benefits for people	80
Sustainable management and use of wild species provides benefits for people in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity	38
Ensure benefits to people through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity	65
Protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities	47
On average, Parties have addressed, at least to some extent, 61 per cent of these elements in their national targets	

Key					
% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100

A large majority of Parties have submitted national targets that address elements of Target 9 related to environmental (80 per cent of Parties), social (67 per cent of Parties) and economic (65 per cent of Parties) benefits from sustainable management and use of biodiversity. A large majority of Parties (65 per cent) have also set national targets ensuring benefits to people through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity. Fewer than half of Parties (47 per cent) have national targets to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities, although not all Parties regard this element as being relevant to their national circumstances. Fewer still (38 per cent) address the element in Target 9 relating to benefits for people in vulnerable situations and those most dependant on biodiversity. There are no quantitative elements within the target.

[40] The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c CBD/COP/INF/16/4). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026c CBD/SBI/INF/6/5).

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Indicators of progress

Table 22 (II.B.9-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 9. Colour coding is related to the overall assessment of progress across targets, of which the methodology is explained in the overall summary scorecard (Table 3). The colour coding for indicator data use and all quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range, yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent, yellow to values between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent Colours for the headline indicator results are based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed progress, red when progress is insufficient; and grey when progress cannot be assessed). Note that the percentage of Parties submitting data on headline indicators may be different from that used in the aggregate results for both the headline indicator and all quantitative indicators combined due to methodological differences in the way data was used.

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Headline indicator 9.1: Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species	10% of Parties		No results: benefits reported include too many different types to meaningfully aggregate	
Headline indicator 9.2: Percentage of the population in traditional occupations	19% of Parties 13% reported "not relevant"		Overall average: 27% (range: 0-80%) Trend declining over time	
Binary indicator 9.b: Number or countries with policies to manage the use of wild species sustainably, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities	127 Parties	N/A[41]	44% of Parties scored highly (score 4/5)	
All quantitative indicators combined	32 Parties, 25%		28% positive trends 22% negative trends	

Reporting on headline indicator 9.1 (benefits from the sustainable use of wild species) was limited and lacked standardization, most likely due to the incomplete methodological guidance available to Parties. Of those Parties whose national reports were considered in the analysis, 10 per cent submitted information for this headline indicator, and they included many different types of benefits for example income, employment, food, export

[41] As binary indicator data is required automatically by the online reporting tool, submission counts for these indicators do not reflect monitoring capacity differences between targets and do not provide actionable information for making progress in implementation, so no assessment is relevant.

value and others). While these are not directly comparable and could not be aggregated into a single trend, individual trend analysis showed more declines than increases in benefits. About half of Parties reported that they do not currently monitor benefits derived from sustainable use, pointing to both methodological and data challenges. With regard to headline indicator 9.2 (percentage of the population in traditional occupations), several Parties noted challenges in identifying traditional occupations, pointing out that these are highly location-specific. More than one in ten Parties stated that this indicator was not relevant to national circumstances. The percentage of people in traditional occupations was highly variable among the 19 per cent of Parties who submitted data, with little change over the reporting period 2020 – 2025 (Figure 38).

On policy implementation reported through the binary indicator for Target 9, many Parties report having taken significant steps towards implementing policies on the sustainable use of wild species, with almost half stating that legal instruments or administrative measures are fully in place (Figure 39). Additionally, about three quarters of Parties report having measures at least partially in place to protect and encourage the customary sustainable use of biodiversity by indigenous people and local communities. Of those national indicators aligned with elements of the target, most were associated with customary sustainable use. Therefore, while more effort is required on monitoring methods, Parties are reporting progress in improving the enabling environment to support the sustainable use of wild species (Figure 40).

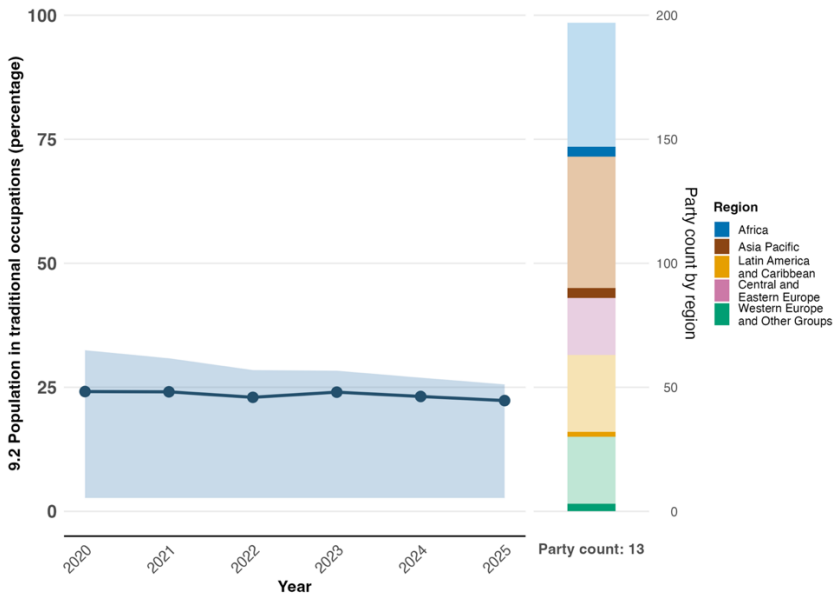

Figure 38 (II.B.9-HEADLINE): Headline indicator 9.2, percentage of the population in traditional occupations. Indicator values show the overall average and interquartile range across Party submissions each year. The right bar chart shows the distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 2, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure

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legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whom data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for whom no data is included in the graph.

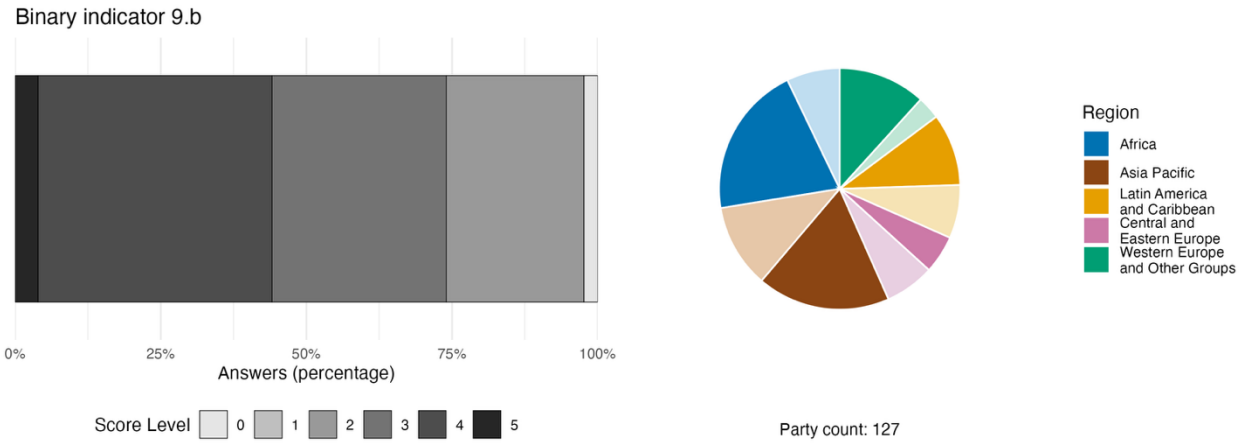

Figure 39 (IIB.9-BINARY): Binary indicator 9.b, the number or countries with policies to manage the use of wild species sustainably, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities. The bar widths show the percentage of Parties in each score category, with higher numbers indicating a greater level of progress, based on responses to the questions included in the indicator.[42] The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties providing responses to all questions, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whom data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for whom no data is included in the graph.

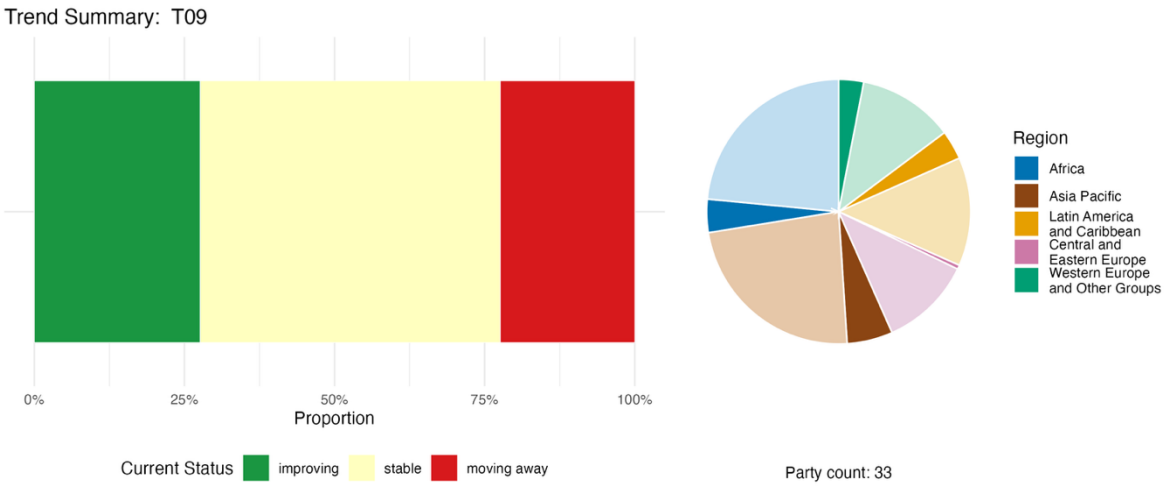

Figure 40 (II.B.9-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 9 that suggest improving, stable and negative trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for two headline indicators from 23 Parties, one component and one complementary and 36 national indicators from a total of 16 Parties. The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 9, by region. Colours for each region are defined in

[42] The methodology for calculating the score levels for each binary indicator, as well as the questions included for each indicator, are provided in (CBD, 2024a).

the figure legend: darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

Self-assessment of progress

Based on self-assessment by Parties in national reports, only 35 per cent of national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target 9 are on track for achievement, with a much higher number (58 per cent) showing no significant progress or insufficient progress, and only a very few (1 per cent accounted for by just two national targets) reported as already achieved.

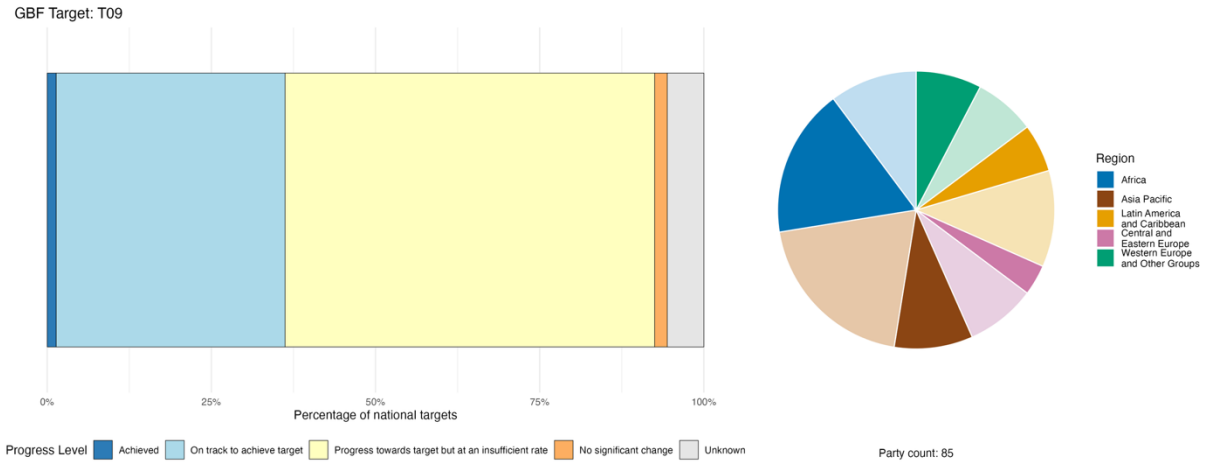

Figure 41 (II.B.9-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target 9. Bar widths show the proportion of national targets submitted in each progress category. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress, regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region reporting in time for consideration in the global report. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend: darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

Actions, successes and challenges

Summary of actions in support of Target 9

The type of action most universally reported in support of Target 9 is legal regulation. This includes regulation of quota systems, closed seasons and licensing for extraction or harvesting of wild species, as well as implementation of trade controls on relevant species through CITES, and species protection legislation. Many Parties report various models of community-based natural resource management as their primary vehicle for sustainable use of wild species. These models help to deliver social and rights-related outcomes along

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with conservation benefits. Such outcomes include, for example, formal recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities to use natural resources based on customary governance and practices, and protection of traditional knowledge. Action to promote sustainable fisheries management is reported by many Parties as a contribution towards Target 9. A number of Parties also report positive incentives for sustainable management of wild species, for example through sharing of revenues from trophy hunting with communities to support local livelihoods, or payment to farmers to maintain wildlife corridors.

Examples of success and progress in implementation

Box 28 (II.B.9-MEA-QUEEN_CONCH): Blue BioTrade in Grenada: developing value for the sustainable trade and production of queen conch in the Eastern Caribbean

In Grenada, the Blue BioTrade intiative, jointly implemented by the UN trade and development body UNCTAD, CITES, and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), has advanced the sustainable use of marine biodiversity, directly contributing to Target 9. Queen conch (*Strombus gigas*), a culturally and economically important species in Grenada, is listed under CITES Appendix II. However, Grenada faced trade suspensions due to non-compliance with CITES reporting and management requirements. In response, the Blue BioTrade initiative piloted the application of revised BioTrade Principles and Criteria (2020) to the queen conch value chain, aiming to restore legal, sustainable, and traceable trade. The project supported stock assessments, regulatory reviews, and capacity building for fisheries authorities. It also promoted adding value through sustainable processing and use of conch by-products, such as handicrafts and therapeutical goods. These efforts helped Grenada avoid further trade suspensions and laid the groundwork for improving compliance with CITES. By integrating biodiversity conservation with livelihood enhancement, the initiative exemplifies how trade-related cooperation can support sustainable use of wild species. It also highlights the importance of institutional strengthening, stakeholder engagement, and regional collaboration in achieving biodiversity targets.

Relevant targets: 5, 9, 10
Source: (CITES, 2025a)

Challenges

Multiple Parties identify weak enforcement as a barrier to implementation of Target 9. Many report that laws and regulations exist on paper but are poorly enforced due to limited institutional capacity, insufficient personnel, and fragmented mandates across agencies. Insufficient financing is also identified as a challenge, along with limited data on wild species to support sustainable management programmes. Most parties lack reliable baseline data on species populations, harvest levels, and ecological thresholds. Parties also report absence of systematic monitoring systems to assess sustainability and measure socio-economic benefits from wild species use. Limited progress in sharing of benefits with indigenous peoples and local communities is also highlighted by some Parties as a barrier to sustainable management and use of wild species. Additionally, a few Parties report loss of traditional knowledge due to lack of intergenerational transfer, poor documentation, and inadequate integration into formal governance frameworks. Perverse subsidies are also highlighted in some national reports as a continuing challenge in the promotion of sustainable management and use.

Contributions from actions other than national Governments

Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool

Of 180 substantive commitments submitted by actors other than national Governments, only one is primarily associated with Target 9. This is from the Danish 92 Group, a civil society network composed of a wide range of non-governmental organizations based in Denmark but operating in many countries around the world. The commitment encompasses contributions from multiple members of the network and includes promotion of sustainable fisheries, timber and non-timber forest product harvesting in Denmark, Madagascar, Uganda and Greenland, as well as documentation of customary sustainable use practices of indigenous peoples across 31 countries.

Contributions integrated in national reports

Sectoral actors such as fishers, hunters, pastoralists, collectors of non-timber forest products and wildlife ranchers are mentioned by many Parties as contributing to implementation of Target 9. National approaches to sustainable harvesting of wild species often requires the involvement of such groups in co-management, regulated harvest and value-chain participation, among other roles. Indigenous peoples and local communities often contribute to implementation through community resource boards, customary

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governance systems and formal co-management agreements. The scientific community, sectoral actors, non-governmental organizations and citizens all contribute to the monitoring and knowledge needs for Target 9, for example through stock assessments, surveys or inventories of targeted species.

Examples of linkages with other agreements, organizations and processes

The CITES and Livelihoods programme aims to demonstrate how well-regulated wildlife trade can support the sustainable use of wild species, while enhancing the well-being of indigenous peoples and local communities, thus directly contributing to Target 9. Case studies across multiple regions provide examples of sustainable wildlife management generating income, jobs and social investments, incentivizing conservation, reducing poaching, and promoting sustainable use (see Box 27) (CITES, 2025a, n.d.). Additionally, the initiative on biodiversity for food and nutrition of the Convention (CBD, 2006b), in partnership with the FAO (FAO, 2021), emphasizes the role of biodiversity, including wild species, in sustaining human well-being and livelihood options, and can support Parties in enabling reporting of specific targets, where full datasets are not yet available.

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

Target text: *Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services*

PROGRESS OVERVIEW

Collective progress remains uneven across production sectors, with evidence of recent positive trends in some areas. Overall, there is good coverage across the scope of Target 10 within national targets submitted by Parties. Recent improvements are evident in the trends of quantitative indicators for Target 10, suggesting enhanced

sustainability in agriculture and forestry. However, Parties acknowledge in their self-assessments that progress is not on track for over half of national targets related to Target 10. No assessment can be made on sustainable aquaculture. Challenges remain significant to scale up biodiversity-friendly practices while safeguarding food security, livelihoods and sustainable development. In particular, a lack of incentives and persistence of harmful subsidies, weak enforcement, low capacity of local communities and increasing external pressures including climate change continue to hinder progress.

Target 10 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets

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Table 23 (II.B.10-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 10 and how they are addressed in national targets.[43] The box on the right indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.

Ensure that areas under agriculture are managed sustainably	81
Ensure that areas under aquaculture are managed sustainably	52
Ensure that areas under fisheries are managed sustainably	70
Ensure that areas under forestry are managed sustainably	72
Ensure a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches	61
Ensure that sustainable management of productive sectors contributes to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems	51
Ensure that sustainable management of productive sectors contributes to food security	46
Ensure that sustainable management of productive sectors contributes to conserving and restoring biodiversity	56
Ensure that sustainable management of productive sectors contributes to maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services	51
On average, Parties have addressed, at least to some extent, 60 per cent of these elements in their national targets	

[43] The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c CBD/COP/INF/16/4). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026c CBD/SBI/INF/6/5).

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Key					
% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100

A large majority of Parties have submitted national targets that address sustainable agriculture (81 per cent), forestry (72 per cent) and fisheries (70 per cent). Fewer parties (51 per cent) address sustainable aquaculture. A majority of Parties (61 per cent) have also submitted targets that address a substantial increase in the application of biodiversity-friendly practices. Around half of Parties have addressed elements of the target relating to the contribution of productive sectors to conserving biodiversity (56 per cent), nature's contribution to people (51 per cent), resilience and long-term efficiency in the productive sector (51 per cent) and food security (46 per cent). Overall, there is good coverage across the scope of Target 10 within the national targets submitted. There are no specific quantitative elements included in Target 10, but there is a commitment to a substantial increase in application of biodiversity-friendly practices.

Indicators of progress

Table 24 (II.B.10-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 10. Colour coding is related to the overall assessment of progress across targets, of which the methodology is explained in the overall summary scorecard (Table 3). The colour coding for indicator data use and all quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range, yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the headline indicator results are based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed progress, red when progress is insufficient; and grey when progress cannot be assessed). Note that the percentage of Parties submitting data on headline indicators may be different from that used in the aggregate results for both the headline indicator and all quantitative indicators combined due to methodological differences in the way data was used.

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Headline indicator 10.1: Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	31% of Parties		Overall half of Parties have less than 13% productive and sustainable agriculture, ranging from 0.2 to 100 per cent Increasing trend over time	
Headline indicator 10.2: Progress towards sustainable forest management	50% of Parties		Trends across all sub-indicators overall stable	
All quantitative indicators combined	74 Parties, 57%		24% positive trends 12% negative trends	

Notes	Submissions include indicator data on specific farm types, agricultural methods, forest types, certification programmes and management regimes. Parties used both methodologies for 10.1 and different sub-indicators for 10.2.

More Parties were able to report on the headline indicator related to forests than that related to agriculture. One reason pointed out by Parties is the incomplete methodological guidance for headline indicator 10.1 (proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture), and the reliance on the proxy approach suggested by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), which six Parties used. Another likely reason is that headline indicator 10.2 (progress towards sustainable forest management) contains five sub-indicators, and many Parties were able to report on at least one of the sub-indicators. In both cases, several Parties noted the difficulty of integrating data from different government agencies to report on the indicators, and the need to harmonize national reporting to align submissions relating both to the Framework and to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

For those Parties reporting a percentage value for headline indicator 10.1, the overall average share of agricultural lands that is productive and sustainable was about 29 per cent, ranging from 0 to 100 per cent (Figure 42). Six Parties submitted a proxy score as suggested by FAO under SDG indicator 2.4.1, which combines key economic, social and environmental indicators into a value between 0 and 5. The values for this proxy methodology averaged 2.7 for the Parties submitting data this way, with a range between 0.1 and 4. National data submitted to FAO by 186 Parties using the proxy methodology averaged 3.3, suggesting moderate collective progress, and displayed a slowly improving trend since 2015[44]. Data reported by Parties also showed a slow positive trend, corroborating that of the FAO.

For headline indicator 10.2, five Parties submitted a single overall value for the percentage of forests in sustainable management. For these Parties, on average 11 per cent of forests were considered sustainably managed, ranging from one per cent to 36 per cent.

For the 23 Parties reporting on annual forest change, 68 per cent reported that forest area is increasing (Figure 43). Across years and for these Parties, the average change in forest area was 0.1 per cent and ranged from -3 to 5 per cent between 2020 and 2025. Data

[44] See https://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals-data-portal/data/indicators/indicator-241-proxy-progress-towards-productive-and-sustainable-agriculture/en.

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submitted to FAO by 194 countries and areas indicate that forest loss has slowed compared with the 1990s, yet net losses were slightly higher between 2015 and 2025 compared with between 2000 and 2015; despite progress in reducing deforestation, gains in forest area from expansion were lower than before. Data submitted both to the Convention (27 Parties, Figure 44) and to FAO (187 countries and areas) showed an increase in above-ground biomass per hectare since 1990.

The 26 Parties reporting on forest area within legally established protected areas (accounting for 30 per cent of all Parties' forest area) showed no increase between 2020 and 2025, with an average of 26 per cent (Figure 45). However, data submitted by countries to FAO shows that the proportion of forest within legally protected areas rose over the 15-year period between 2010 and 2025, from 18.2 per cent to 19.3 per cent globally. Similarly, both data submitted by 27 Parties in their national reports (Figure 46) and data submitted to FAO show that about half of all forest areas were under long-term management (rising from 54.4 per cent in 2015 to 56.5 per cent in 2025 globally, according to FAO). Moreover, data submitted to FAO shows that the overall forest area under an independently verified forest management certification scheme increased by 15.5 per cent since 2010, highlighting that the decrease also noted in 25 Party submissions for 2022-2023 (Figure 47) was due to conflict-related certificate suspensions in Europe.

Analysis of all indicators quantitative indicators submitted by Parties, mostly relating to agriculture and forestry sectors, show more positive trends (24 per cent) than negative trends (12 per cent) (Figure 48), suggesting progress towards targets at the national level. No additional indicators were submitted in national reports relating to sustainable aquaculture.

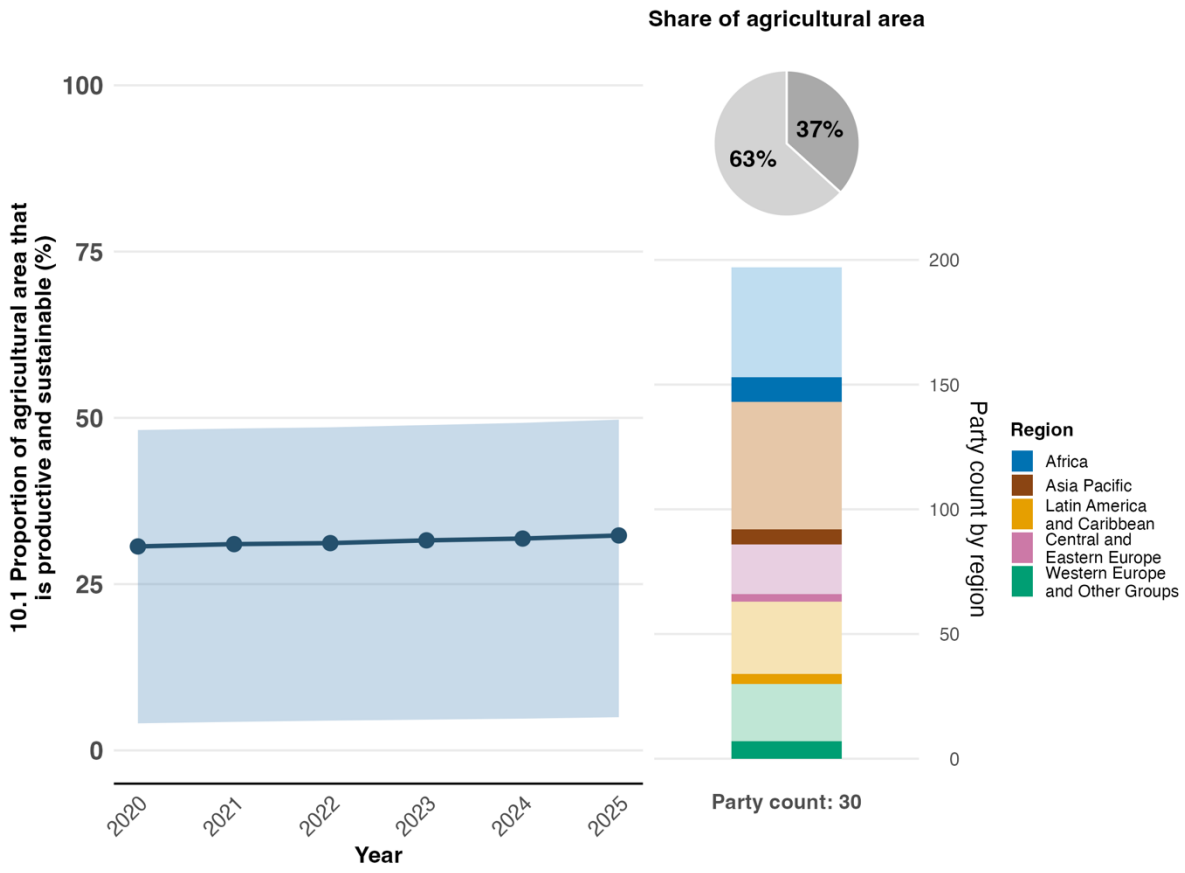

Figure 42 (II.B.10-HEADLINE.1): Headline indicator 10.1, proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture. Indicator values show the overall average and interquartile range across Party submissions each year. The right bar chart shows the distribution of Parties providing data, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend: darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph. The pie shows proportion of all Parties to the Convention's agricultural areas accounted for in the submissions in dark grey.

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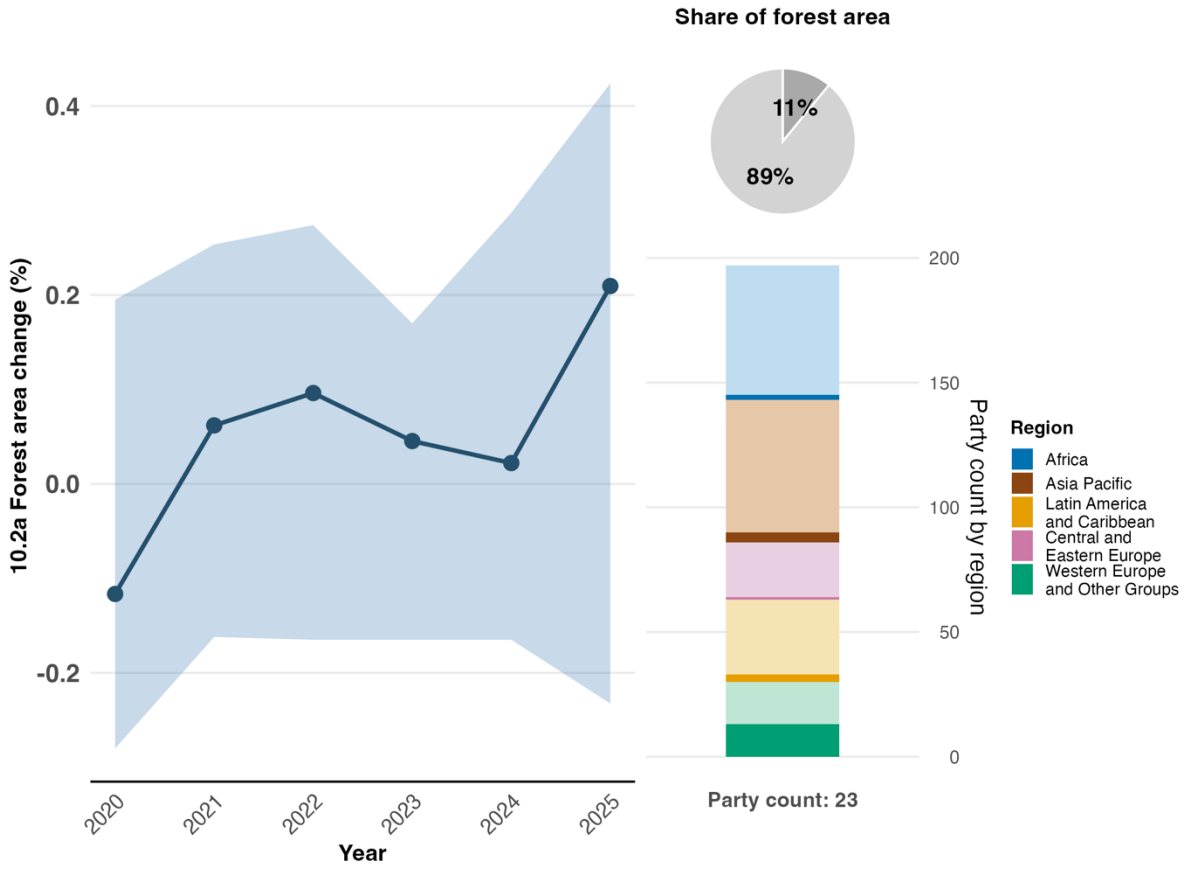

Figure 43 (II.B.10-HEADLINE.2a): Headline indicator 10.2, progress towards sustainable forest management, sub-indicator a: annual forest area rate change. Indicator values show the overall average and interquartile range across Party submissions each year. The right bar chart shows the distribution of Parties providing data, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend: darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph. The pie shows proportion of all Parties to the Convention's forested areas accounted for in the submissions in dark grey.

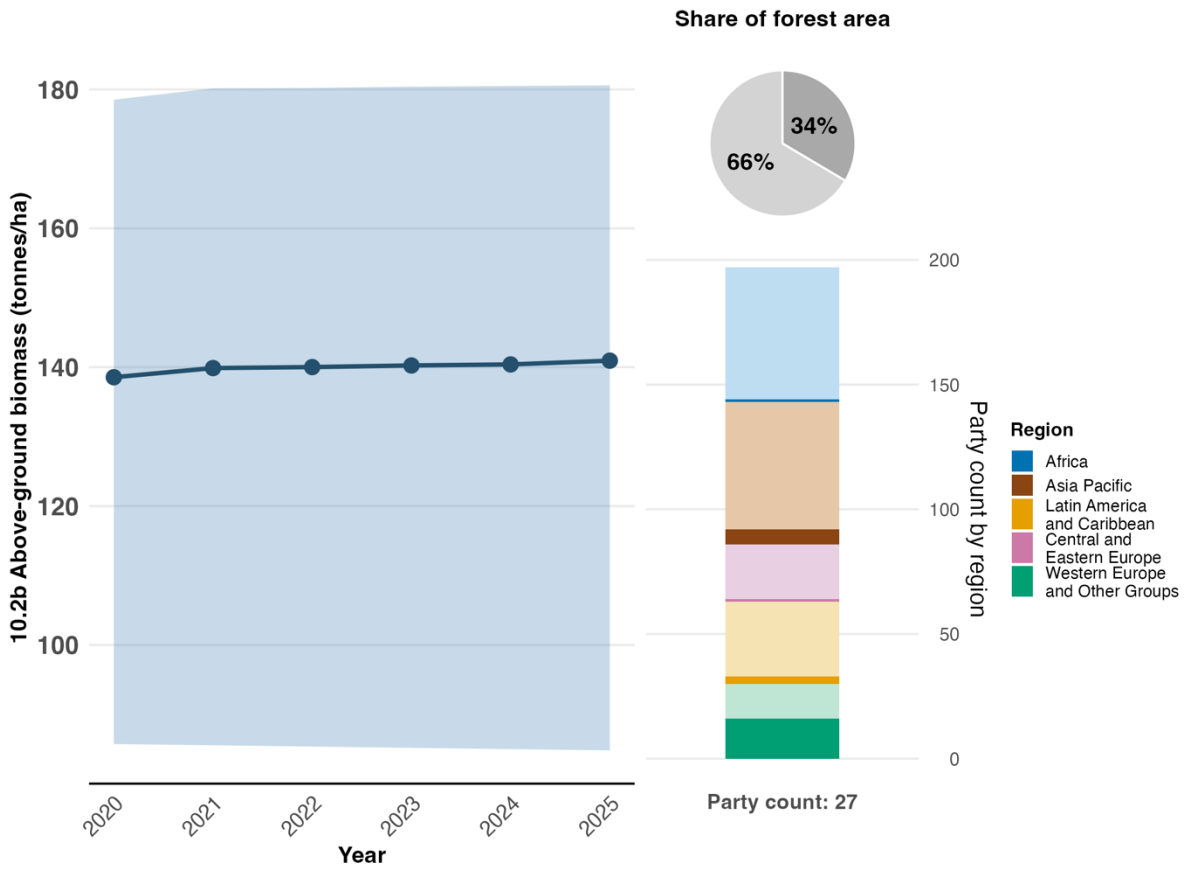

Figure 44 (II.B.10-HEADLINE.2b): Headline indicator 10.2, progress towards sustainable forest management, sub-indicator b: above-ground biomass in forest. Indicator values show the overall average and interquartile range across Party submissions each year. The right bar chart shows the distribution of Parties providing data, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph. The pie shows proportion of all Parties to the Convention's forested areas accounted for in the submissions in dark grey.

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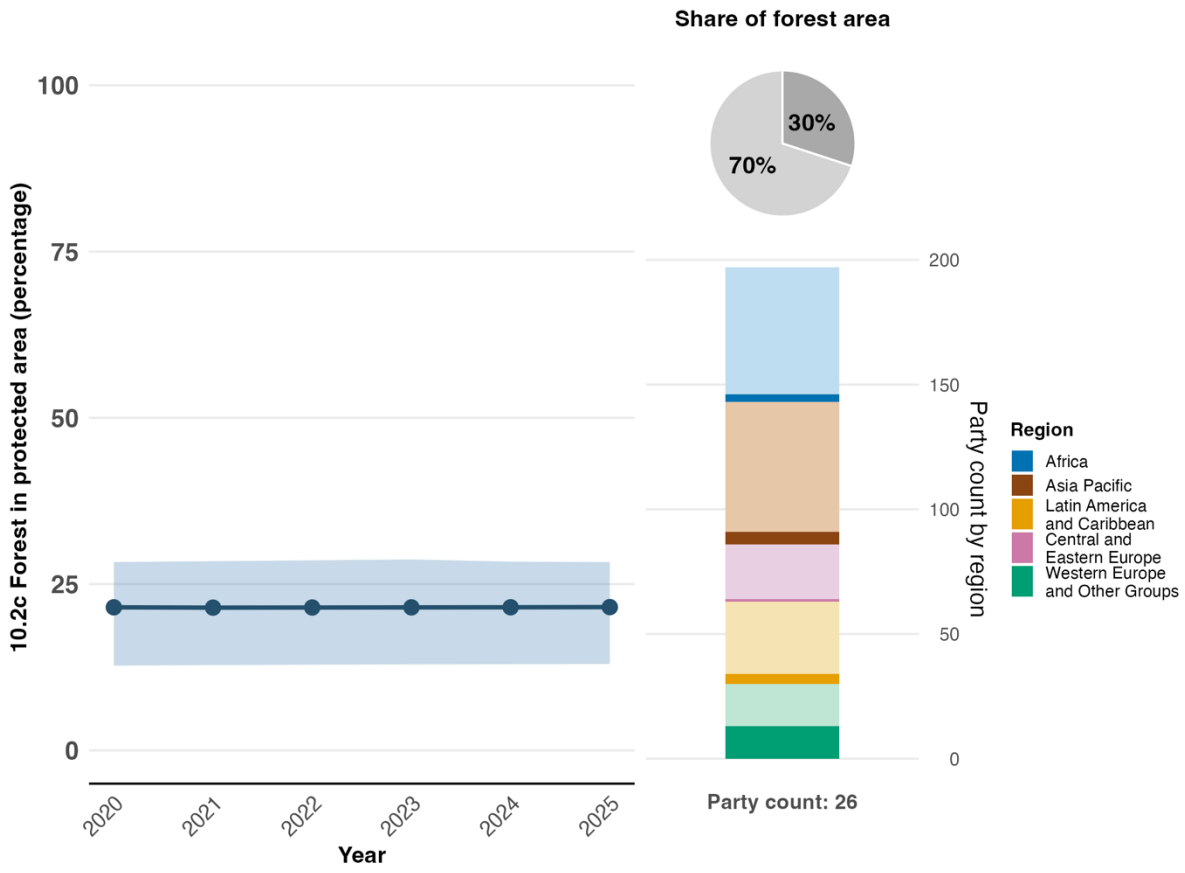

Figure 45 (II.B.10-HEADLINE.2c): Headline indicator 10.2, progress towards sustainable forest management, sub-indicator c: proportion of forest area within legally established protected areas. Indicator values show the overall average and interquartile range across Party submissions each year. The right bar chart shows the distribution of Parties providing data, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph. The pie shows proportion of all Parties to the Convention's forested areas accounted for in the submissions in dark grey.

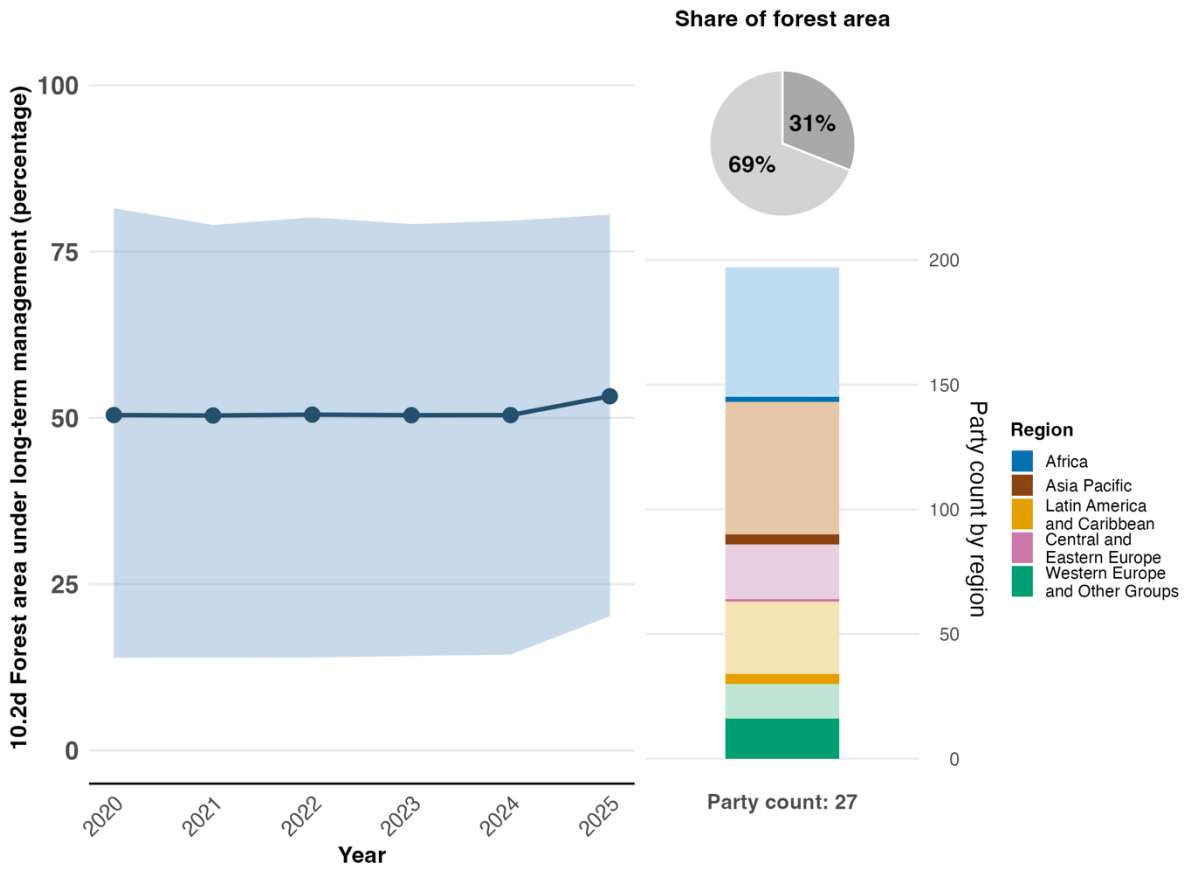

Figure 46 (II.B.10-HEADLINE.2d): Headline indicator 10.2, progress towards sustainable forest management, sub-indicator d: proportion of forest area under a long-term forest management plan. Indicator values show the overall average and interquartile range across Party submissions each year. The right bar chart shows the distribution of Parties providing data, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph. The pie shows proportion of all Parties to the Convention's forested areas accounted for in the submissions in dark grey.

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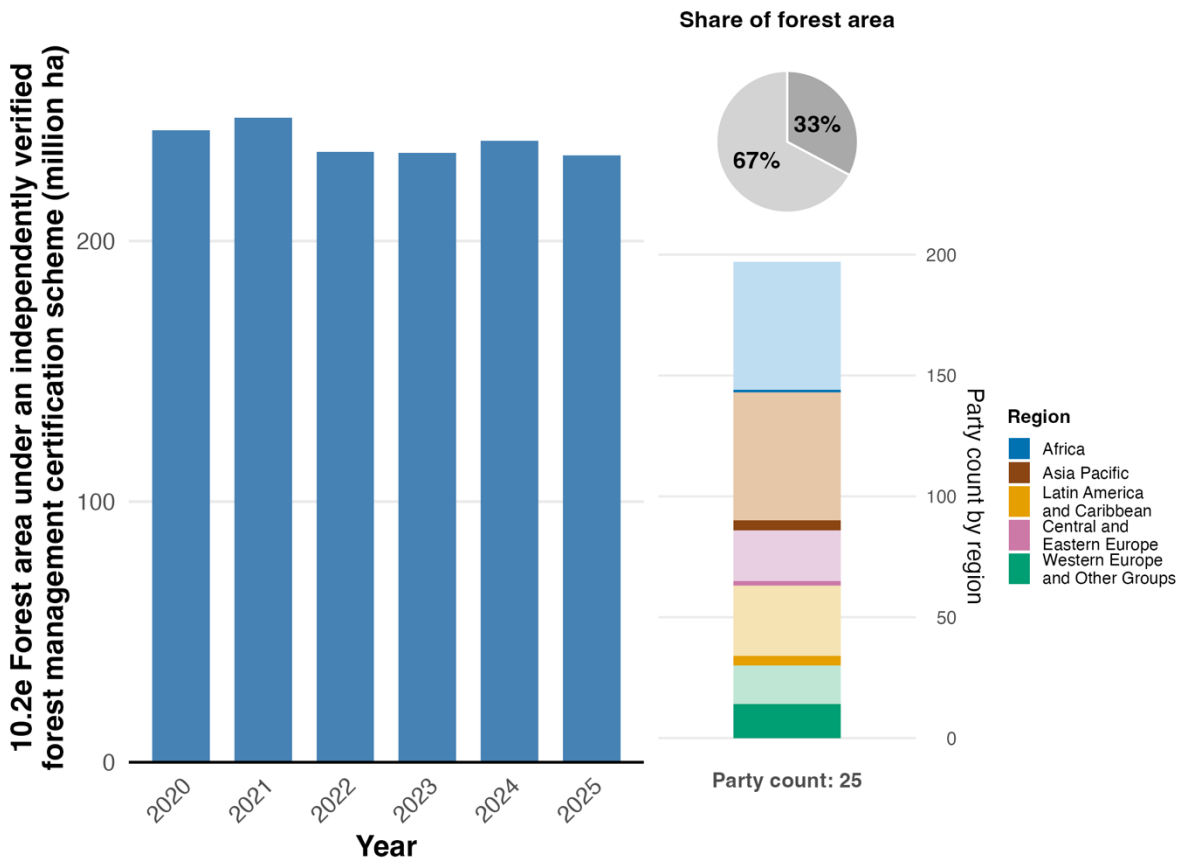

Figure 47 (II.B.10-HEADLINE.2e): Headline indicator 10.2, progress towards sustainable forest management, sub-indicator e: forest area under an independently verified forest management certification scheme. Indicator values show the cumulative amount of area reported by Parties year on year. The right bar chart shows the distribution of Parties providing data, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph. The pie shows proportion of all Parties to the Convention's forested areas accounted for in the submissions in dark grey.

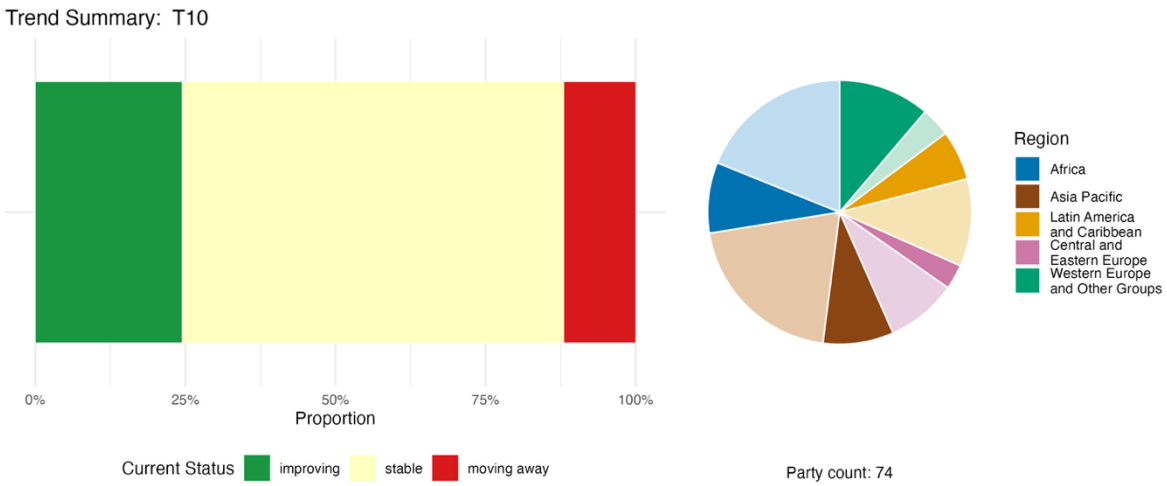

Figure 48 (II.B.10-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 10 that suggest improving, stable and negative trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for two headline indicators from 63 Parties, three component, five complementary and 94 national indicators from a total of 30 Parties. The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 10, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph. The pie shows proportion of all Parties to the Convention's forested areas accounted for in the submissions in dark grey.

Self-assessment of progress

Progress towards around two fifths (40 per cent) of national targets related to Target 10 has been self-assessed by Parties as on track or achieved, leaving over half (57 per cent) assessed as progress towards the target at an insufficient rate (see Figure 49).

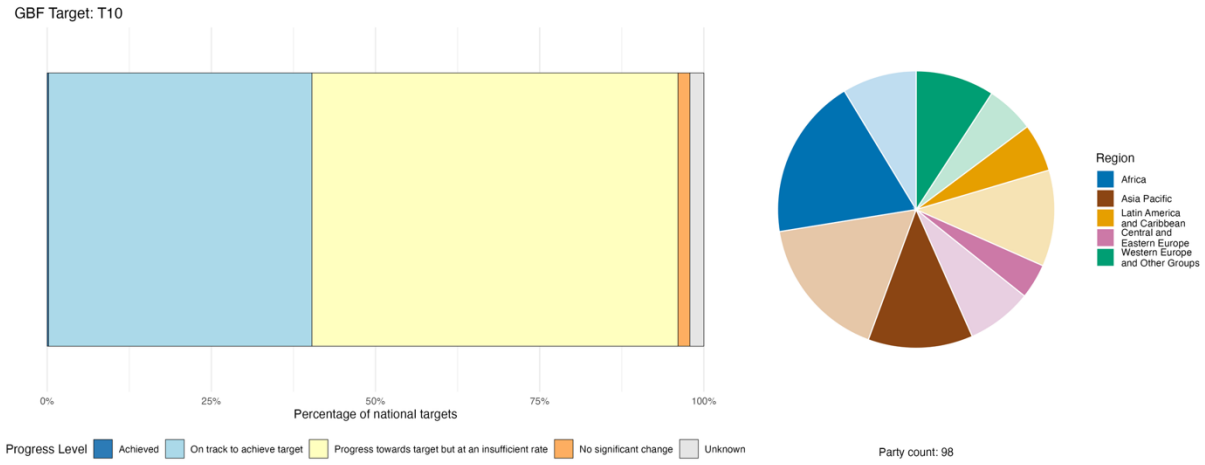

Figure 49 (II.B.10-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target 10. Bar widths show the proportion of national targets submitted in each progress category. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress, regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region reporting in time for consideration

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in the global report. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph. The pie shows proportion of all Parties to the Convention's forested areas accounted for in the submissions in dark grey.

Actions, successes and challenges

Summary of actions in support of Target 10

Establishment or strengthening of fisheries management frameworks is the type of action most commonly reported across the four production sectors addressed by Target 10. Specific measures include fishery licensing systems, catch quotas, seasonal closures, vessel monitoring systems and bycatch mitigation measures. Actions to support sustainable forest management are also widely reported, and include mandatory management plans for commercial forestry, certification schemes, reforestation programmes and community forestry. In the agricultural sector, many Parties report actions to promote agroecology, agroforestry and silvo-pastoral systems, conservation of genetic resources and seed banking; conservation agriculture, organic farming, integrated pest management and other biodiversity-friendly farming approaches; along with farmer training and extension. Actions also related to food security and nutrition, and the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators and soil biodiversity. Actions to support sustainability in aquaculture are included less frequently in national reports.

Examples of success and progress in implementation

Box 29 (II.B.10-NR-MONGOLIA)): Livestock head tax for rangeland biodiversity in Mongolia

Since the 1990s, uncontrolled herd growth has led to significant overgrazing and pasture degradation across Mongolia's 112 million hectares of rangeland, which supports approximately 190,000 herder families, representing close to 20 per cent of the national population. The agricultural sector accounts for more than half of national greenhouse gas emissions, with livestock enteric fermentation contributing over 58 per cent of emissions from agriculture. To ensure sustainable management of rangelands, Mongolia enacted the Livestock Head Tax Law in 2020, empowering local *soum* administrations (district-level governments) to set species-specific tax rates, with revenues designated for pasture management improvements, and for government policies aimed at sustainable livestock development.

As part of the initiative, tax compliance rose significantly from 45.9 per cent in 2021 to 92.5 per cent in 2024, reflecting stronger enforcement and administrative improvements. Total livestock numbers declined sharply by nearly 14 per cent in 2023 and by a similar level in 2024, particularly among sheep and goats, due to a combination of regulatory pressures and ecological stressors. Research suggests that the Livestock Head Tax has potential to align livestock numbers with rangeland carrying capacity through economic incentives for herd size reductions and targeted public spending on pasture management.

Led by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry, in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, the National Federation of Pasture User Groups, local *soum* administrations, and herder communities, this project integrates ancient nomadic grazing wisdom with modern fiscal instruments, forming a distinctive sustainable land management model.

Relevant targets: 2, 8, 10, 11, 19, 22
Sources: Mongolia, seventh national report to the Convention, (Enkhbayar et al., 2025; FAO and UNDP, 2025; Government of Mongolia, 2020).

Box 30 (II.B.10-NR-COTE_DIVOIRE): REDD+ and agroforestry integration in cocoa supply chains

Côte d'Ivoire is implementing an integrated zero-deforestation policy aimed at: (i) reducing greenhouse gas emissions in agriculture; (ii) conserving biodiversity and improving sustainability in agricultural and forestry sectors by tackling deforestation linked to cocoa production, one of the main driver of forest loss in the country; (iii) increasing private sector participation in the sustainability of these sectors; and (iv) improving land tenure security. The PROMIRE project (Promoting Zero-Deforestation Cocoa Production for Emissions Reduction), implemented from 2022 to 2027 and financed by the Green Climate Fund, promotes the transformation of degraded conventional cocoa plantations into productive agroforestry systems. As of early 2026, the project has achieved significant result, with more than 3,500 hectares of degraded cocoa plantations converted into agroforestry systems and more than 1,200 hectares of forest plots restored. There have been direct benefits to over 5,700 people, approximately one-quarter of whom are women, support to three cooperatives, including two organic cocoa cooperatives and one women-led sustainable cocoa cooperative. Over its lifetime, the project is expected to generate 5.5 million tonnes of CO_2 equivalent (tCO_2e) in emissions reductions. By integrating

edible tree species such as Kplé (*Irvingia gabonensis*), Akpi (*Ricinodendron heudelotii*), and Petit Cola (*Garcinia kola*), alongside local tree species within cocoa plantations, this approach promotes biodiversity, improves soil fertility, and provides farmers with additional income sources while strengthening food security. The project also supports land-tenure security by facilitating access to land certificates, which serve as guarantees for sustainable investments.

Led by the Ministry of Environment and Ecological Transition, the project demonstrates that it is possible to align agricultural value chain objectives with REDD+ goals, combining economic production, forest conservation, and biodiversity enhancement.

Relevant targets: 2, 8, 9, 10, 22, 23
Source: Côte d'Ivoire, seventh national report to the Convention

Challenges

A number of Parties acknowledge in their national reports that harmful subsidies persist alongside sustainability programmes, a significant barrier to implementation of Target 10. A few Parties report that the current economic incentive structures, including subsidies and market pricing, do not always support the transition to biodiversity-friendly production practices. This suggests some dependency on progress towards Target 18. Parties lack the budget to scale up sustainable practices, monitor compliance, or support communities in transitioning away from harmful methods. Weak enforcement capacity and governance gaps continue to undermine the sustainable management of fisheries and forests in several Parties. Many parties report that monitoring systems for sustainable production initiatives are nascent, project-based or under development. Several Parties note that even where extensive policy frameworks have been in place, positive outcomes in terms of improved condition of habitats and species populations are not always evident. Smallholder and community capacity constraints are mentioned as barriers to participation in certification schemes and agroecology incentives. The impacts of drivers such as climate change and invasive alien species on productivity are highlighted as challenges to sustainable production efforts in the context of Target 10.

Contributions from actors other than national Governments

Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool

Of 180 substantive commitments from actors other than national governments, nine are associated primarily with Target 10. Four of the submissions are from non-governmental organizations, three from business or industry, one from a research organization and one from a United Nations organization: the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors and its Action Plan. The commitments focus largely on integrating biodiversity into sustainable policies for agriculture, fisheries and forestry, and into corporate value chains. The geographical coverage of the commitments spans Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean.

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Box 31 (II.B.10-NSA-OROVERDE): OroVerde BioFinCas: Promoting biodiversity-friendly, climate-resilient agriculture in Mexico, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic

The BioFinCas project, led by the German-headquartered non-governmental organization OroVerde, tackles the biodiversity and climate costs embedded in global production of coffee, banana and cocoa. Running from July 2022 to July 2031 and funded through a grant from the International Climate Initiative, the project is grounded in the recognition that cheap bulk production of these commodities drives monocultures, agrochemical dependency, and deforestation, while placing a disproportionate share of climate risk and financial burden on small and medium-sized producers. Working in Mexico, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic, BioFinCas collaborates with umbrella producer organizations, financial institutions, insurance companies, policymakers, and civil society partners to develop scalable risk finance instruments, strengthen producer capacities, and feed recommendations into national and international policy dialogues. The initiative also runs awareness and consumer campaigns at the European Union level to shift demand toward biodiversity-friendly products. Progress is measured against the proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable management (headline indicator 10.1), and the average income of small-scale food producers disaggregated by sex and indigenous status (component indicator 10.CT.1), reflecting the project's strong gender and equity focus.

Relevant targets: 10, 19, 20, 23
Source: OroVerde, stakeholder commitment[45]

[45] https://ort.cbd.int/database/293339

Contributions integrated in national reports

Sectoral actors such as farmers, fishers, foresters, pastoralists and aquaculture operators are the groups most reported by Parties as contributing to implementation of Target 10. These actors as well as indigenous peoples and local communities and subnational governments often hold formal or legally recognized authority over natural resources, and will thus have important roles in ensuring that productive areas are managed sustainably. Business actors are consistently mentioned in national reporting on implementation of Target 10, with reference to their involvement in certification schemes and supply-chain governance. Women are also often mentioned as pivotal actors, already involved or whose involvement is important to strengthen.

Examples of linkages with other agreements, organizations and processes

The Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (UNCCD) has committed through a number of its decisions to cooperate with other international bodies on promoting sustainable agricultural practices, thus contributing to Target 10 of the Framework. UNCCD is working with FAO to develop guidance promoting sustainable land use and responsible governance to prevent and reverse the degradation of agricultural lands and soils, and on promoting sustainable and diverse cropping systems and crops to improve food security and nutrition, in the context of climate change and environmental degradation. Both organizations are also exploring collaboration on maximizing the synergies between Target 10 and SDG indicator 15.3.1 on degraded land (UNCCD, 2025, 2024a, 2024b).

The Stockholm Convention contributes directly to Target 10 by eliminating or restricting the use of persistent organic pollutants (POPs), many of which have been widely used in agriculture, aquaculture and forestry. POPs such as endosulfan, a pesticide formerly used on crops including cotton and vegetables, are highly toxic to non-target species, including pollinators such as bees and beneficial insects. Endosulfan has been linked to neurological and reproductive effects in insects and vertebrates, contributing to pollinator decline and disrupting natural pest control and crop productivity. By listing such chemicals for elimination or restriction, the Stockholm Convention reduces environmental

contamination and supports the transition to safer, biodiversity-friendly practices (BRS Secretariat, 2025).

The UNESCO Soil Initiative was launched in 2024, in conjunction with the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) programme. It marks a significant contribution to Target 10 on ecosystem functions and services. UNESCO biosphere reserves and Global Geoparks serve as testing grounds for integrated soil conservation practices, in the context of sustainable land management. The initiative has established a global expert group and initiated pilot actions in collaboration with FAO, the European Union, and scientific unions (UNESCO, 2025c, n.d.b).

The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) contributes to Target 10 by enabling the exchange of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture through the Multilateral System of Access and Benefit-Sharing. Material is shared for the purposes of breeding, research and training, which supports the development of crops adapted to more extreme climates, supporting food security.

The FAO's Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA) produces a State of the World (SoW) Report on Animal, Aquatic, Plant and Forest Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, as well as a SoW on Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture. These SoWs contribute towards Global Plans of Action, for each of the above-mentioned groups. Global Plans of Action produced by the CGRFA directly contribute to Target 10 by translating broad conservation and sustainability objectives into practical, sector-specific actions, tools and policies. Fundamentally, the Global Plans of Action recognize that genetic resources are the biological basis for agricultural production and food security, underpinning the resilience, adaptability and productivity of production systems.

Target 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people

Target text: *Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.*

PROGRESS OVERVIEW

Draft for review

Available evidence remains insufficient to robustly assess collective progress, and Parties' self-assessments indicate that implementation is not yet proceeding at the required pace. National targets submitted by Parties provide good coverage across the scope of Target 11. Limited national reports with consistent data for the relevant headline indicator (B.1) are insufficient to assess progress, and it can only be considered an experimental indicator at this stage. Trend analysis of all indicators reported by a third of Parties whose national reports were considered for the global report is mixed, and self-assessments indicate that Parties consider progress towards most national targets (64 per cent) associated with Target 11 to be insufficient. Reported challenges relate to application of valuation methods for nature's contributions to people in both policy and monitoring, as well as financial and legal frameworks for implementation of nature-based solutions and management of trade-offs with other policy sectors.

Target 11 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets

Table 25 (II.B.11-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 11 and how they are addressed in national targets.[46] The box on the right indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.

Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services through nature-based solutions	68
Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services through ecosystem-based approaches	65
Restore, maintain and enhance regulation of air, water and climate	66
Restore, maintain and enhance soil health	62
Restore, maintain and enhance pollination	59
Restore, maintain and enhance reduction of disease risk	60
Restore, maintain and enhance protection from natural hazards and disasters	62
On average, Parties have addressed, at least to some extent, 63 per cent of these elements in their national targets	

Key					
% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100

[46] The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c CBD/COP/INF/16/4). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026c CBD/SBI/INF/6/5).

The individual elements of Target 11 are quite evenly addressed by Parties in their national targets (see Table 25). Around two-thirds of Parties have set targets to some extent addressing restoration, maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, through nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches. A similar proportion (between 59 per cent and 66 per cent) of Parties have national targets to restore, maintain and enhance soil health, pollination, reduction of disease risk and protection from natural hazards and disasters.

There are no specific quantitative elements included in Target 11; however, it is closely related to Targets 2 and 3, for which there are quantitative elements, as well as to Targets 8 and 10.

Indicators of progress

Table 26 (II.B.11-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 11. Colour coding is related to the overall assessment of progress across targets, of which the methodology is explained in the overall summary scorecard (Table 3). The colour coding for indicator data use and all quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range, yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the headline indicator results are based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed progress, red when progress is insufficient; and grey when progress cannot be assessed). Note that the percentage of Parties submitting data on headline indicators may be different from that used in the aggregate results for both the headline indicator and all quantitative indicators combined due to methodological differences in the way data was used.

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Headline indicator B.1: Services provided by ecosystems	26% of Parties		Overall 2.5% decline between 2015-2023, during which cultural services increased but regulating and provisioning services declined	
All quantitative indicators combined	42 Parties, 33%		33% positive trends 15% negative trends	
Notes	Many submissions were in USD (or other currency), valuing ecosystem services, which is aligned with component indicator B.CT.3 instead of headline indicator B.1			

Of those Parties that submitted data for headline indicator B.1 (services provided by ecosystems), only seven submitted the expected index of "services provided by

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ecosystems" for which guidance was available in the metadata. Many submissions were provided as raw units (for example tonnes or cubic metres) associated with specific ecosystem services. While most Parties report adopting the System of Economic Environmental Accounting Ecosystem Accounting[47], many state that its implementation is still in testing and development stages, meaning that the ecosystem and ecosystem service accounts on which the indicator depends are not yet available. Of those Parties that did not report the index, many chose to report on services related to forest and carbon, as well as those related to productive sectors such as fisheries.

For those few Parties that did report on the headline indicator, ecosystem services on average declined between 2015 and 2023, the range of years for which data was available. These Parties provided data both for the overall aggregate and the recommended disaggregations (ecosystem service categories). Overall, the index of ecosystem services declined, as did disaggregated data for provisioning and regulating services. Cultural services showed marked year-to-year fluctuations ((Figure 50 and Figure 51). However, the data for the headline indicator can only be considered experimenta, and not indicative of collective progress, as so few Parties were able to report using the index.

Only about a third of national indicators reported by Parties were directly aligned with elements of the target. The aligned indicators largely focussed on air and water quality. Thus, while some data on nature's contributions to people is available from several Parties, it was not possible to aggregate the data to quantify collective progress towards target 11. The trend analysis of all indicators reported by Parties (Figure 52) shows significantly more positive trends (33 per cent) than negative trends (15 per cent), mostly relating to regulating services.

[47] https://seea.un.org/ecosystem-accounting/

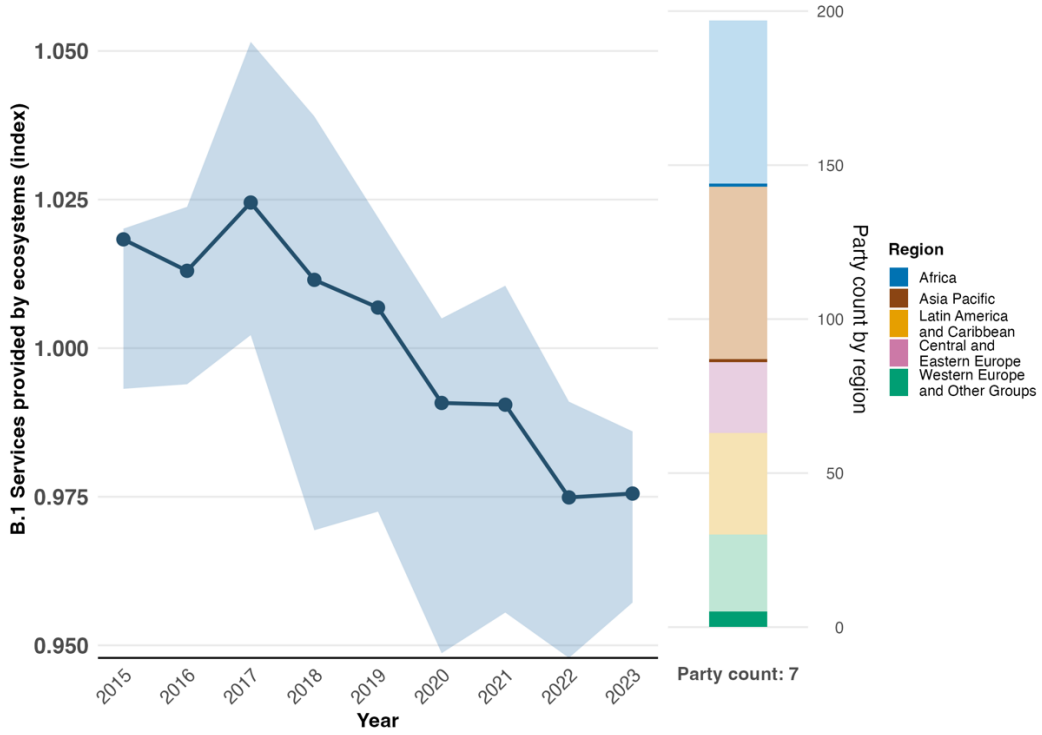

Figure 50 (II.B.11-HEADLINE.1): Headline indicator B.1, services provided by ecosystems. Indicator values show the overall average and interquartile range across Party submissions each year. The right bar chart shows the distribution of Parties providing data, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend: darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph. Note that regional representation for this indicator is extremely limited and spatially biased.

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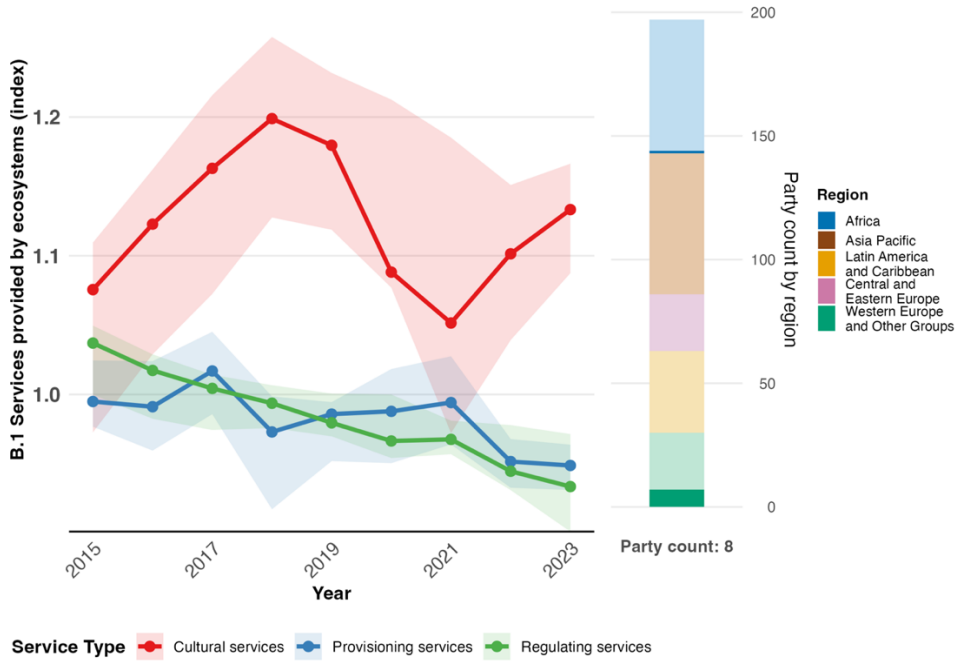

Figure 51 (II.B.11-HEADLINE.2): Headline indicator B.1, services provided by ecosystems. Indicator values show the overall average and interquartile range across Party submissions each year for each of the three ecosystem service categories. The right bar chart shows the distribution of Parties providing data, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend: darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph. Note that regional representation for this indicator is extremely limited and spatially biased.

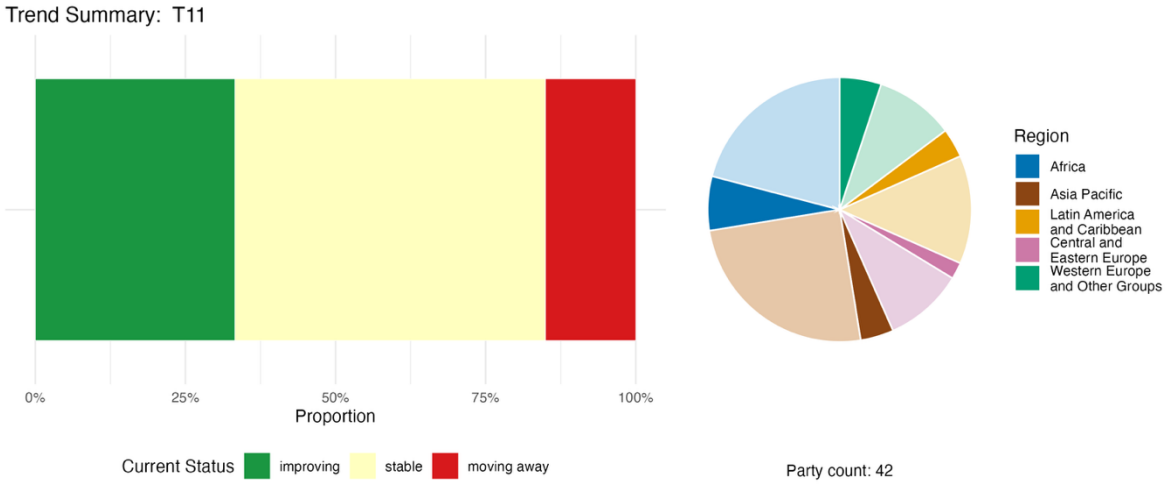

Figure 52 (II.B.11-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 11 that suggest improving, stable and negative trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for one headline indicator from 23 Parties, three component, four complementary and 52 national indicators from a total of 25 Parties. The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 11, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend: darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

Self-assessment of progress

Based on self-assessment by Parties in national reports, only 35 per cent of national targets submitted as highly aligned with Target 11 are on track for achievement, with much higher number (63 per cent) showing no significant change or insufficient progress, and just one national target (0.2 per cent) reported as already achieved (see Figure 53).

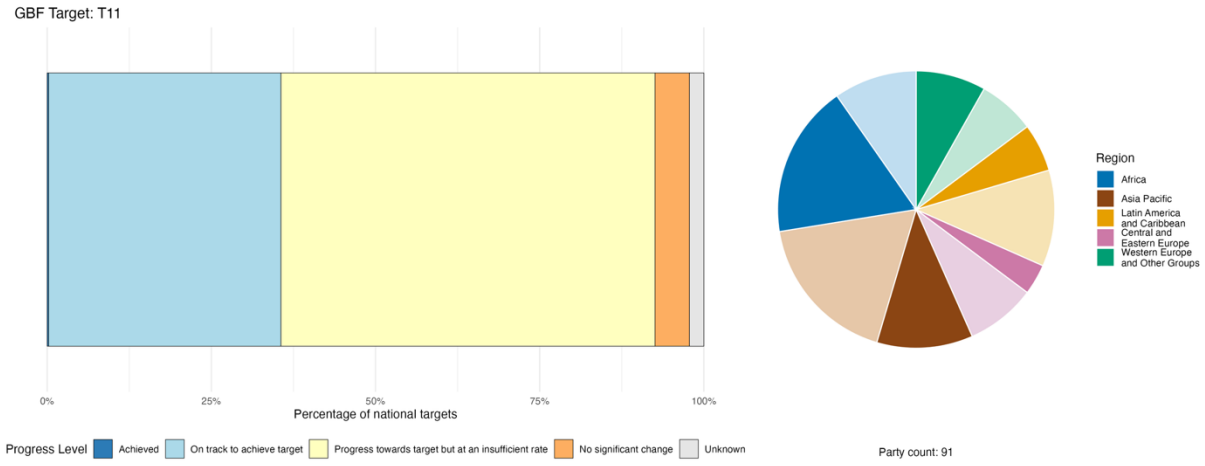

Figure 53 (II.B.11-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target 11. Bar widths show the proportion of national targets submitted in each progress category. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress, regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region reporting in time for consideration in the global report. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend: darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph

Actions, successes and challenges

Summary of actions in support of Target 11

The most universally reported approach to implementation of Target 11 is action related to ecosystem restoration and nature-based solutions. This encompasses forest landscape restoration, wetland rehabilitation, mangrove replanting, river revitalization, coral reef restoration, and urban green infrastructure, among other types of action. The range of actions demonstrates connections with several other targets that contribute to enhancing nature's contributions to people, notably Target 2 and Target 8. Another dominant pattern in the reported actions for Target 11 is the integration of the concepts of ecosystem services

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and nature's contributions to people into planning frameworks, whether through natural capital accounting, mapping of ecosystem services, or the mainstreaming of biodiversity into sectoral strategies. A third widespread pattern is the use of community-based or participatory delivery mechanisms, ranging from community forestry groups to watershed co-management bodies.

Examples of success and progress in implementation

Box 32 (II.B.11-NR-EU): New Deal for Pollinators, a comprehensive policy framework to reverse pollinator decline in the European Union

Severe and continuous decline of wild pollinator populations across the European Union (EU) is leading to the degradation of critical pollination processes. The EU policy initiative, *New Deal for Pollinators*, was launched in 2023 with the objective to reverse pollinator decline in the EU, covering a broad range of aspects from filling knowledge gaps to improving conservation and restoration policy, and implementing measures to tackle key pressures on pollinators, as well as the engagement of the whole of society.

In 2024, the objective to reverse the decline of pollinators was included as a binding target in the EU Nature Restoration Regulation (Article 10). In line with this legal provision, a standardized methodology for a EU pollinator monitoring scheme (EU-PoMS) is now embedded in regulation. Starting from 2027, bees, hoverflies, butterflies and moths will be monitored on a minimum of 1820 sites throughout the EU, ensuring sufficient statistical power to assess trends of pollinator populations at national and EU level.

The knowledge base on pollinators was strengthened, through the updated European Red List assessments of hoverflies (2023), butterflies (2025), bees (2026) and moths (2026), all of which continue to show a decline. The major drivers of pollinator decline are tackled through mainstreaming of pollinator conservation objectives into sectoral policies, including the EU Common Agricultural Policy, which supports farmers to adopt pollinator-friendly farming practices, and through the integration of pollinator protection in pesticide risk assessment and plant protection management systems.

Mobilization of a broad range of actors in society is key to the success of the New Deal for Pollinators. In support of this, the EU fostered the active role of youth in actions for pollinators through deliberative democracy (Young Citizens' Assembly on

Pollinators[48]), capacity building and financial support (European Fund for Youth Action on Pollinators[49]) and education (Buzzing schools[50]).

(European Commission. Directorate General for Environment., 2023; European Commission. Directorate-General for Environment et al., 2026a, 2026b, 2025; European Union, 2025, 2024, 2023)

Challenges

Many Parties lack operational monitoring systems for nature's contributions to people, and this presents a clear barrier to implementation and reporting of Target 11. Systematic valuation of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and ecosystem services, is often weakly developed or inadequate, and where some valuation has been carried out, it is rarely integrated into decision-making processes. A few Parties further indicate that nature-based solutions are not legally recognized or defined, limiting their integration into planning documents and leaving implementation fragmented and inconsistent. Insufficient financing and mobilization of resources are widely cited as barriers to scaling up nature-based solutions. The weak integration of ecosystem service valuation into policy, planning and budgeting processes remains an obstacle to implementation of Target 11 for many Parties. Managing overlapping land-use demands, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities and ensuring policy coherence across conservation, agriculture, infrastructure and other sectors, remain challenges for some Parties.

Contributions from actors other than national Governments

Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool

Of 180 substantive commitments submitted by actors other than national governments, only four are associated primarily with Target 11. Three of the commitments have been submitted by non-governmental organizations, and one by a transnational corporation. The commitments focus on efforts to integrate the maintenance of nature's contributions to

[48] https://citizens.ec.europa.eu/young-citizens-assembly-pollinators_en
[49] https://iucnsos.org/initiative/european-fund-for-youth-action-on-pollinators/
[50] https://www.scientix.eu/community/partner-projects/buzzing-schools

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people into corporate and public sector frameworks. The coverage of the commitments includes Denmark, France, Japan and global scope. Specific activities associated with the commitments include promoting a global standard for nature-based solutions at the national level, and advancing conservation of wetland ecosystems at river basin scale through collaborative actions among stakeholders.

Contributions integrated in national reports

Implementation delivery and co-implementation is the most commonly reported role in national reports for actors other than national Governments with regard to Target 11. They include non-governmental organizations, sectoral actors such as farmers and fishers, and intergovernmental organizations, which act both as financiers and operational partners. Co-management and governance is most prominent for indigenous peoples and local communities and subnational governments, while financing and co-financing is reported mainly for intergovernmental organizations, business and finance actors, and some non-governmental organizations. Knowledge provision, monitoring, and technical standard-setting are the primary roles of the scientific community. Awareness-raising and capacity-building are the roles most commonly reported for citizens, youth, and women and girls, although these are often described without much operational detail. Finally, livelihood-linked stewardship, which involves conservation in income-generating activities, recurs as a cross-cutting mechanism for indigenous peoples and local communities, sectoral actors, women, and youth. This is especially evident across sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and the Pacific.

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

Target text: *Significantly increase the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services.*

PROGRESS OVERVIEW

Gaps remain in implementation, monitoring and alignment of national targets to the full scope of Target 12. National targets are largely aligned with increasing the area of green spaces and ensuring biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, rather than other aspects of the target. Reported data is insufficient to assess trends, but an initial baseline of green and blue space in urban and densely populated areas is indicated. A clear majority of Parties report progress in including biodiversity and ecosystem services in urban planning. However, other national indicators, and the self-assessment of Parties, all suggest that progress is not on track to meet most national targets. Parties reported challenges in data and methods for monitoring, weak planning frameworks and enforcement, poor coordination between authorities, and lack of relevant expertise.

Target 12 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets

Table 27 (II.B.12-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 12 and how they are addressed in national targets.[51] The box on the right indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.

Significantly increase the area of green spaces in urban and densely populated areas	71
Significantly increase the area of blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas	53
Significantly increase the quality of green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas	56
Significantly increase the connectivity of green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas	53
Significantly increase the access to and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas	46
Mainstream the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in urban and densely populated areas	34
Ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services	66
Enhance native biodiversity in urban and densely populated areas	31
Improve human health and well-being and connection to nature	55

[51] The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c CBD/COP/INF/16/4). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026c CBD/SBI/INF/6/5).

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On average, Parties have addressed, at least to some extent, 51 per cent of these elements in their national targets

Key					
% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100

A large majority of Parties have submitted national targets that address green spaces in urban and densely populated areas (71 per cent) and biodiversity inclusive urban planning (66 per cent). Fewer parties (53 per cent) specifically address blue spaces, those areas dominated by water bodies. More than half of Parties have targets addressing quality (56 per cent), connectivity (53 per cent) and human health benefits (55 per cent) of green and blue spaces. Fewer Parties have targets that address access to green and blue spaces (46 per cent) or enhancing native biodiversity in urban and densely populated areas (31 per cent). Overall, there are significant gaps in the scope of national targets in comparison to the global target. There are no specific quantitative elements included in Target 12, but there is a commitment to significantly increase the area of green and blue spaces.

Indicators of progress

Table 28 (II.B.12-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 12. Colour coding is related to the overall assessment of progress across targets, of which the methodology is explained in the overall summary scorecard (Table 3). The colour coding for indicator data use and all quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range, yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent, yellow to values between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent). Colours for the headline indicator results are based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed progress, red when progress is insufficient; and grey when progress cannot be assessed). Note that the percentage of Parties submitting data on headline indicators may be different from that used in the aggregate results for both the headline indicator and all quantitative indicators combined due to methodological differences in the way data was used.

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Headline indicator 12.1: Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use for all	26% of Parties		Overall average: 23% (range: 1-58%)	

Binary indicator 12.b: Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces	127 Parties	N/A[52]	69% of Parties scored highly (score 4/5)	
All quantitative indicators combined	27 Parties, 21%		20% positive trends 3% negative trends	
Notes	National values are based on a subset of cities assessed. Estimating the accessibility of green and blue spaces was largely not feasible.			

Based on data for headline indicator 12.1 (average share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use for all), submitted by 26 per cent of Parties whose national reports were considered for the global report, green or blue space for public use comprises on average 23 per cent of built-up areas (Figure 54). This is presented as a single baseline figure for the period 2020-2025, because insufficient trend data is available. Parties noted that both data and methodology were key challenges in reporting on the indicator. The number of cities assessed by reporting Parties ranged from three to 31, and thus reported data may not be representative of all urban areas within an individual country. Several Parties noted that capacity constraints at the municipal level are bottlenecks to the availability of city maps and the frequency with which they are updated. Additionally, some Parties noted that the methodology of the recommended SDG indicator (11.7.1: Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities)[53] was unsuitable to report on headline indicator 12.1, as the SDG indicator does not discriminate between green or blue spaces, and artificial spaces that are not related to biodiversity. Many Parties also noted that measuring access to green and blue spaces was particularly challenging, and appropriate methods are lacking. Therefore, many of the submissions used in the overall estimate of the indicator relate to the coverage of green and blue spaces as a fraction of urban area.

Most Parties (69 per cent) report progress on including biodiversity and ecosystem services in urban planning, through the binary indicator for Target 12 (Figure 55). However, more Parties report these efforts to be in stages of development than those reporting them fully achieved.

[52] As binary indicator data is required automatically by the online reporting tool, submission counts for these indicators do not reflect monitoring capacity differences between targets and do not provide actionable information for making progress in implementation, so no assessment is relevant.
[53] https://sdgs.unep.org/article/sdg-indicator-1171

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Other national indicators submitted by Parties also largely focus on the area of green spaces in urban and densely populated areas, with most other elements of the target such as connectivity not monitored or reported. Trend analysis shows little change in most of these indicators, but there are positive trends in 20 per cent of them, with very few negative trends reported (Figure 56). However, this analysis only relates to 21 per cent of Parties whose national reports were considered for the global report.

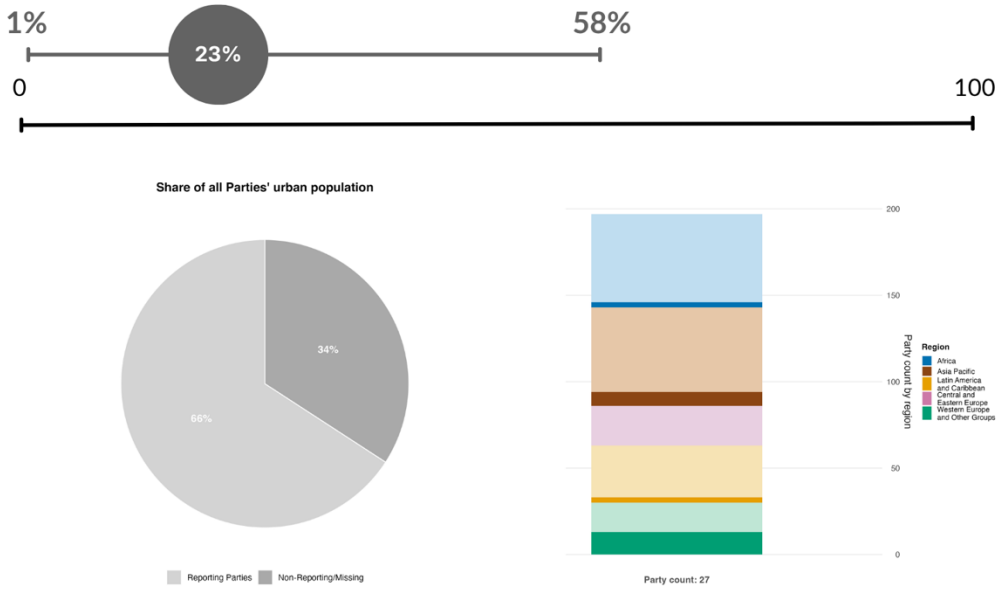

Figure 54 (II.B.12-HEADLINE): Headline indicator 12.1, average share of the built-up area of cities that is green/blue space for public use for all. Only a single data point is shown aggregating all the indicator values submitted as less than a fifth of Parties submitted time series data. Displayed are the average and range of green/blue space in cities across all Parties who submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties' total urban population accounted for by the Parties submitting data in dark grey. The bar chart shows the distribution of Parties providing data, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

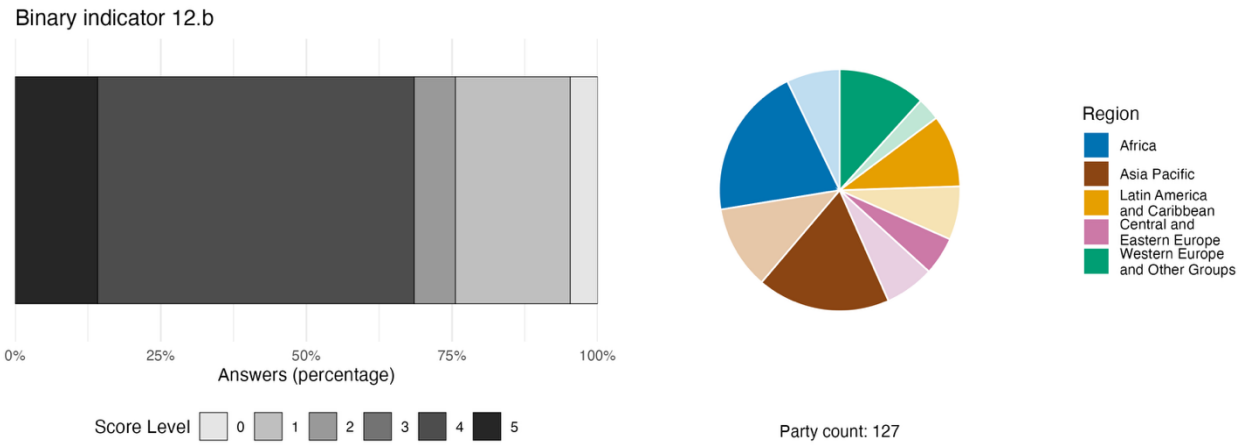

Figure 55 (IIB.12-BINARY): Binary indicator 12.b, the number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces. The bar widths show the percentage of Parties in each score category, with higher numbers indicating a greater level of progress, based on responses to the questions included in the indicator.[54] The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties providing responses to all questions, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

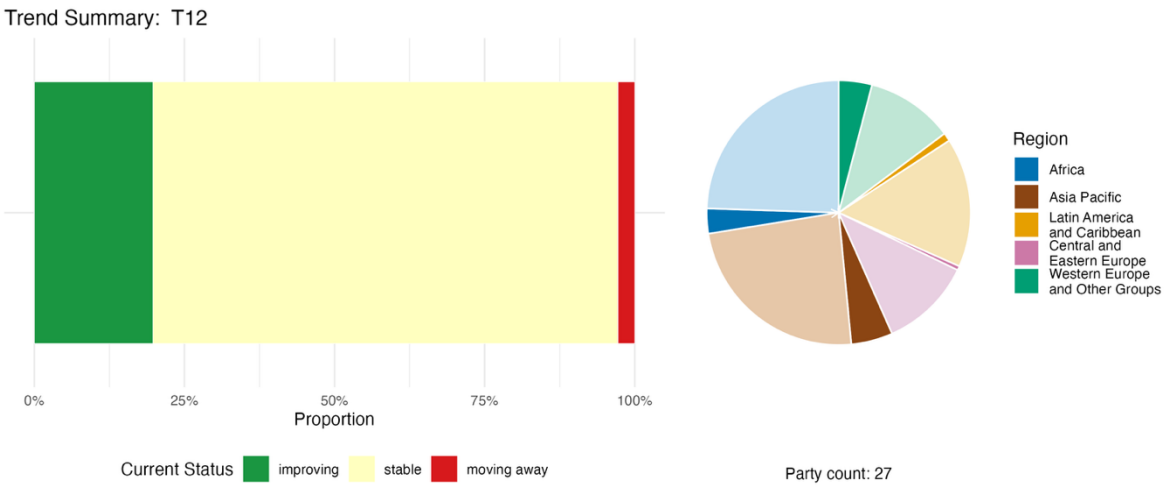

Figure 56 (II.B.12-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 12 that suggest improving, stable and negative trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for one headline indicator from 17 Parties and 39 national indicators from a total of 13 Parties. The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 12, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend: darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

[54]The methodology for calculating the score levels for each binary indicator, as well as the questions included for each indicator, are provided in (CBD, 2024a CBD/COP/INF/16/3).

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Self-assessment of progress

The self-assessment by Parties in national reports generally supports the indicator trend analysis. Only 32 per cent of national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target 12 are on track for achievement, with many more (64 per cent) showing no significant change or insufficient progress, and just two national targets (0.4 per cent) reported as already achieved (Figure 57).

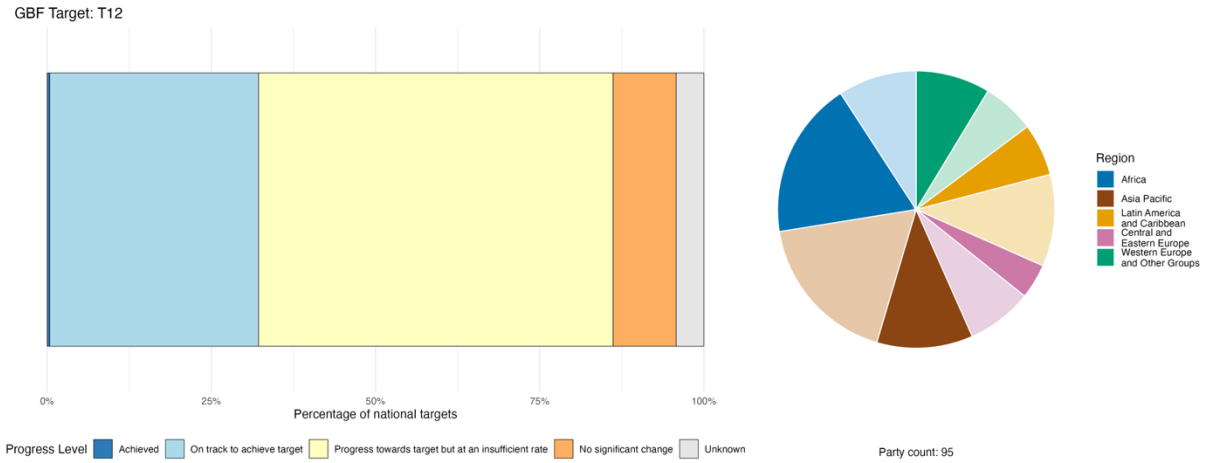

Figure 57 (II.B.12-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target 12. Bar widths show the proportion of national targets submitted in each progress category. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress, regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region reporting in time for consideration in the global report. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend: darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

Actions, successes and challenges

Summary of actions in support of Target 12

The most common type of action reported by Parties is direct intervention to support urban greening and habitat restoration. This ranges from planting trees with quantified targets, to creation of parks, rehabilitation of wetlands, stabilization of riverbanks and construction of ecological corridors in urban areas. Many Parties also report actions specific to enhancing blue spaces in urban areas, including policies to reduce the pollution of lakes and rivers, and rehabilitating urban waterways. A number of Parties report actions to establish or plan

ecological corridors linking urban green spaces. Many Parties have established legally-mandated ratios for the ratio of green and blue spaces accessible to urban populations, and other biodiversity requirements, embedded within planning instruments. Environmental education, citizen science, community engagement and public awareness campaigns are widely reported as contributing to implementation of Target 12. However, these actions are not so well-represented in national targets and quantitative indicators submitted.

Examples of success and progress in implementation

Box 33 (II.B.12-NR-BELGIUM): Multi-level urban greening governance combining legal, financial and community instruments in Belgium

Belgium faces significant challenges in maintaining nature's contributions to people in densely populated urban areas, due to severe shortages of accessible green and blue spaces, widespread soil sealing, fragmented ecological habitats, and excessive pesticide use in public areas. Many residents lack private gardens or nearby public green spaces, with uneven distribution across neighbourhoods.

To restore, maintain, and enhance nature's contributions to people, Belgium has implemented multi-level urban greening governance across the Brussels-Capital, Flanders, and Wallonia regions. The relevant national target is reported as being on track for achievement.

As part of the initiative, Belgium has restored 88 kilometres of blue infrastructure, and created over 6,300 hectares of wetlands under the Blue Deal (Flanders). Wallonia launched the BiodiverCité grant scheme in 2021, with 88 per cent of municipalities participating. The Late Mowing Programme covers over 16,200 kilometres of roads, adopted by 89 per cent of municipalities. Pesticide use in public spaces has been eliminated across Wallonia, and a network of over 2,400 certified natural gardens has been established. Brussels added around 100 hectares of managed green spaces over 20 years.

Key challenges include fragmented governance across federal and regional levels, and data gaps. Approaches for further implementation include strengthening coordination mechanisms and scaling up restoration efforts.

Relevant targets: 1, 2, 7, 11, 12, 14
Source: Belgium, seventh national report to the Convention

Challenges

Many Parties acknowledge the absence of dedicated national urban nature policies, and the lack of systematic urban biodiversity monitoring, presenting challenges to implementation of Target 12. Lack of coordination across sectors and departments of government creates further challenges to implementation, as policies relating to green infrastructure can cut across ministries of environment, housing, health, transport, water, and land planning. In addition, lack of information sharing across different levels of government may create challenges in systematic measurement and reporting on urban biodiversity outcomes. Parties report that subnational governments and municipalities may lack the specialized expertise needed for urban ecology or landscape management. Frameworks for urban biodiversity often remain advisory in nature, and even legal frameworks may have limited enforcement. Insufficient or uncertain financing for subnational governments and local authorities is also a barrier. In some developing countries in particular, rapid urbanization, housing shortages and the expansion of informal settlements into environmentally sensitive areas create complex planning challenges that require integrated housing, sanitation, ecosystem restoration and social inclusion policies.

Contributions from actors other than national Governments

Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool

Of 180 substantive commitments submitted by actors other than national Governments, only three are associated with Target 12. Two have been submitted by non-governmental organizations, and one by a private real estate company. All three commitments reflect efforts to integrate biodiversity and nature-based solutions into urban planning. The commitments are all focussed on actions in Europe, with contributions from the Netherlands, Denmark and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Contributions integrated in national reports

Subnational governments and local authorities are primarily responsible for actions relating to urban green and blue spaces, often developing their own greening strategies, ordinances, and monitoring frameworks. Non-governmental organizations and civil society play diverse roles, spanning ecosystem restoration, certification, co-governance, technical

guidance, and monitoring, while the scientific community mainly provides baseline data, planning tools, and monitoring methodologies. Intergovernmental organizations and international partners act largely as financiers, co-implementers, and builders of capacity. Citizens are most often recipients of awareness-raising, while indigenous peoples and local communities co-manage territories and resources, and sometimes serve as the primary spatial authority where state capacity is weak. While all citizens benefit from urban green spaces for their well-being, women and youth are mentioned largely as recipients or beneficiaries, while also contributing to awareness-raising

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

Target text: *Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030, facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments*.

Information will be added on the implementing role of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources in Food and Agricutlrue (ITPGRFA)

PROGRESS OVERVIEW:

Progress is being made in establishing access and benefit-sharing (ABS) frameworks, but implementation of the necessary legislative, policy and administrative requirements is largely at early stages. Overall, national targets provide good coverage of the elements of Target 13 related to genetic resources. Limited data has been submitted by Parties on monetary or non-monetary benefits arising from access and benefit sharing instruments. Analysis of indicators suggests an overall positive trend, which is supported by Party self-assessments, showing that 43 per cent of national targets highly aligned to Target 13 are on track for achievement. Regulatory challenges are among the most frequently cited obstacles to implementation. Increased monitoring is required to determine the impact of national ABS and other regulatory frameworks on increasing the benefits shared.

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Target 13 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets

Table 29 (II.B.13-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 13 and how they are addressed in national targets.[55] The box on the right indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.

Take effective legal, policy and administrative measures at all levels, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources	79
Take effective capacity building measures at all levels to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources	60
Take effective legal, policy and administrative measures at all levels to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of digital sequence information	52
Take effective capacity building measures at all levels to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of digital sequence information	42
Take effective legal, policy and administrative measures at all levels to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from traditional knowledge	60
Take effective capacity building measures at all levels to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from traditional knowledge	52
Facilitate appropriate access to genetic resources	71
By 2030, facilitate a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments	56
On average, Parties have addressed, at least to some extent, 59 per cent of these elements in their national targets	

Key					
% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100

A large majority of Parties have submitted national targets that address legal, policy and administrative measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources (79 per cent), as well as facilitating access to genetic resources (71 per cent). A majority of Parties also have targets that address capacity building measures for benefit-sharing relating to genetic resources (60 per cent) and traditional knowledge (52 per cent). Fewer Parties have targets addressing legal, policy and administrative measures related to digital sequence information (52 per cent) and

[55] The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c CBD/COP/INF/16/4). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026c CBD/SBI/INF/6/5).

associated capacity building (42 per cent). Overall, national targets provide good coverage of elements of Target 13 that depend on national implementation (Table 29).

Indicators of progress

Table 30 (II.B.13-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 13. Colour coding is related to the overall assessment of progress across targets, of which the methodology is explained in the overall summary scorecard (Table 3). The colour coding for indicator data use and all quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range, yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent, yellow to values between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent). Colours for the headline indicator trends are based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed progress, red when progress is insufficient; and grey when progress cannot be assessed). Note that the percentage of Parties submitting data on headline indicators may be different from that used in the aggregate results for both the headline indicator and all quantitative indicators combined due to methodological differences in the way data was used.

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Headline indicator C.1: Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments	11% of Parties		Total USD 6.9 million monetary benefits from 2022-2025	
Headline indicator C.2: Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments	14% of Parties		Total 960 non-monetary benefits form 2022-2025	
Binary indicator 13.b: Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources	127 Parties	N/A[56]	10% of Parties scored highly (score 4/5)	
All quantitative indicators combined	31 Parties, 24%		39% positive trends 15% negative trends	

[56] As binary indicator data is required automatically by the online reporting tool, submission counts for these indicators do not reflect monitoring capacity differences between targets and do not provide actionable information for making progress in implementation, so no assessment is relevant.

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The following analysis considers all Parties to the Convention as it is based on all submitted national reports. However, it is worth noting that many Parties do not require prior informed consent for access to their genetic resources, and consequently do not receive benefits from their utilization.

Only a small number of Parties submitting national reports considered for the global report provided data for headline indicators C.1 (monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments) and C.2 (non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments). Parties generally reported that both monetary and non-monetary benefits arising from access and benefit-sharing (ABS) are difficult to track, including across borders and along value chains through to the final product. Based on the limited data available, Parties reported that they had received a cumulative USD 6.9 million in monetary benefits over the period 2022–2025, with several Parties reporting that they had received no monetary benefits to date. For non-monetary benefits, Parties reporting compatible data indicated a cumulative total of 960 benefits over the same period, including scientific outputs, research participation, technical training, technology transfer, databases, and community engagement. These benefits fluctuated over time rather than increasing consistently, and cannot be seen as indicative of global benefit sharing due to the very limited reporting. More information is provided in the analysis of Goal C in section II.C below.

In terms of progress in developing the legislative, policy and administrative frameworks necessary for achieving Target 13, responses for the binary indicator suggest that implementation is at an intermediate stage overall, with 74 per cent of Parties scoring at a mid-level of progress, and more Parties in early stages of implementation. The strongest progress has been in establishing legal, administrative, and policy measures for fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from utilization of genetic resources, often including traditional knowledge where relevant. However, progress on monitoring monetary and non-monetary benefits remains much weaker, with most Parties having no monitoring systems in place, or still developing them. Implementation of measures related to the multilateral mechanism on sharing of benefits arising from utilization of digital sequence information (CBD, 2024d CBD/COP/DEC/16/2) is particularly limited; however, this may have been expected given the early stage of development of the mechanism and the associated Cali Fund.[57]

[57] https://thecalifund.org/

Additional indicators for Target 13 submitted by 31 Parties, mostly from Africa and Asia-Pacific, were focused on facilitating access to genetic resources, and did not cover areas such as capacity-building for the use of digital sequence information or for sharing benefits from use of traditional knowledge. Indicator trends are mixed but generally encouraging, with more than twice as many indicators improving as worsening, although nearly half remain stable, suggesting that while implementation is advancing, progress remains insufficient to fully achieve the target.

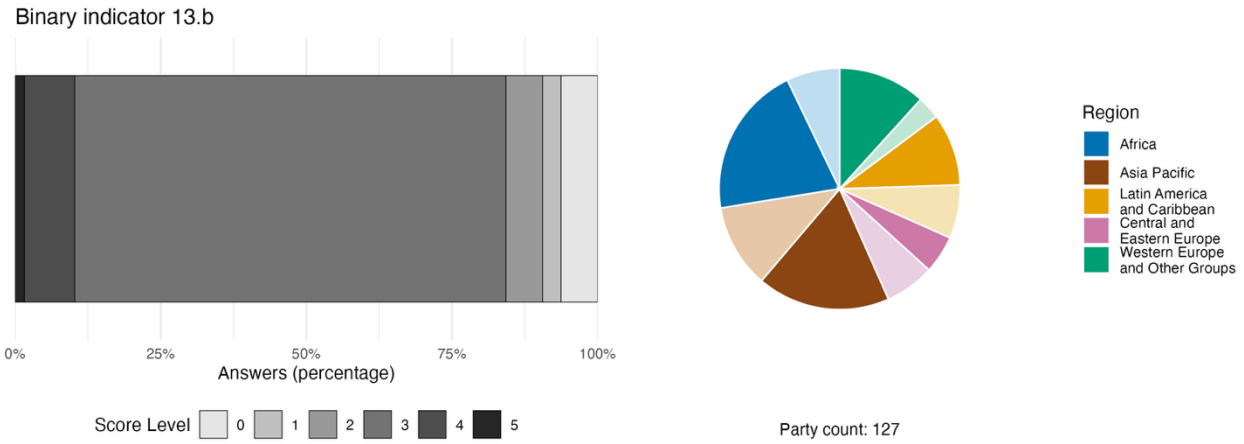

Figure 58 (II.B.13-BINARY): Binary indicator 13.b, the number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources. The bar widths show the percentage of Parties in each score category, with higher numbers indicating a greater level of progress, based on responses to the questions included in the indicator.[58] The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties providing responses to all questions, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend: darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

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[58] The methodology for calculating the score levels for each binary indicator, as well as the questions included for each indicator, are provided in (CBD, 2024a CBD/COP/INF/16/3).

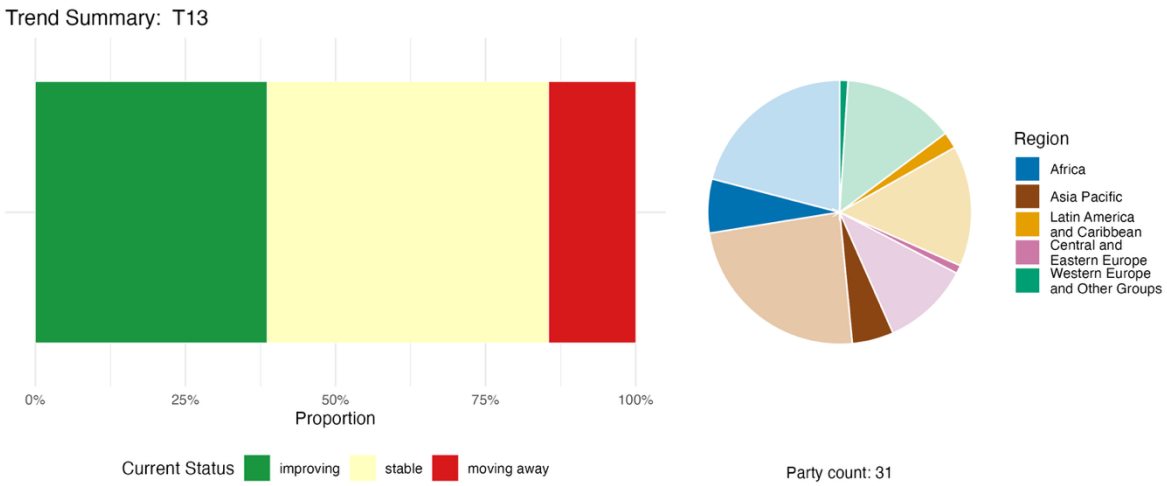

Figure 59 (II.B.13-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 13 that suggest improving, stable and negative trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for two headline indicators from 18 Parties, two complementary and 41 national indicators from a total of 16 Parties. The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 13, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend: darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

Self-assessment of progress

Based on self-assessment by Parties in national reports, 43 per cent of national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target 13 are on track for achievement. Eight percent show no significant change, with a further 44 per cent showing insufficient progress, and just two national targets (1 per cent) reported as already achieved (see Figure 60).

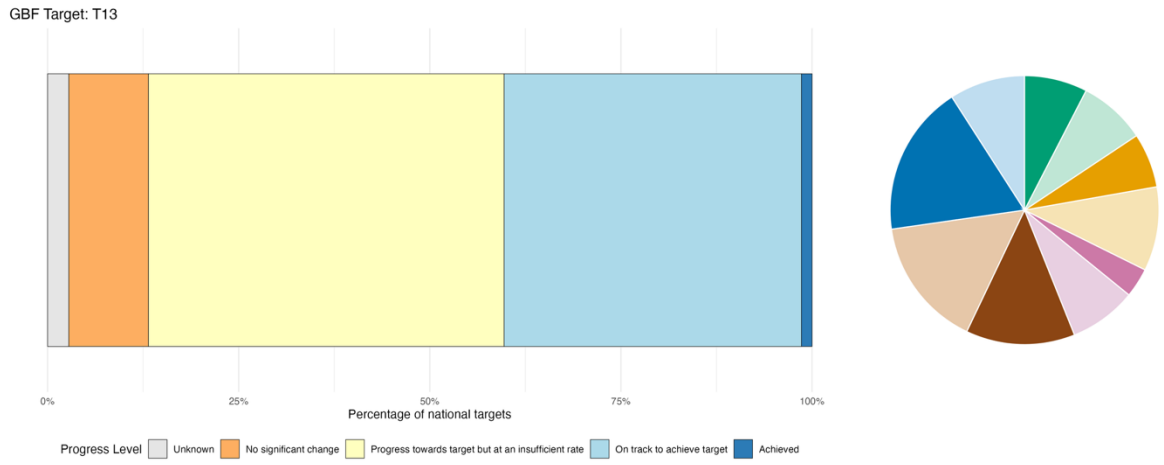

Figure 60 (II.B.13-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target 13. Bar widths show the proportion of national targets submitted in each progress category. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress, regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region reporting in time for consideration

in the global report. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend: darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

Actions, successes and challenges

Summary of actions in support of Target 13

The implementation of Target 13 is primarily driven by legal and regulatory actions, with Parties enacting dedicated access and benefit-sharing laws, ratifying or having ratified the Nagoya Protocol, or establishing administrative systems for permitting and compliance. These legal frameworks are supported by research, monitoring, and data collection efforts, including the operation of national gene banks, the development of genetic databases, and the creation of digital registries to ensure the traceability of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources. Parties are also focusing on social and awareness actions by conducting capacity-building workshops for government officials and researchers, while engaging local communities through outreach on ABS requirements. Furthermore, many countries are integrating rights-based and customary measures, such as formalizing free, prior and informed consent procedures and supporting the development of community biocultural protocols to protect traditional knowledge. While economic and financial instruments like benefit-sharing funds and royalty mechanisms appear less frequently among the actions reported, Parties are increasingly active in international cooperation, particularly through multilateral engagement in negotiations regarding benefit-sharing from digital sequence information on genetic resources.

Examples of success and progress in implementation

Box 34 (II.B.13-NR-MALAYSIA): Access and benefit-sharing system with traditional knowledge library in Malaysia

Malaysia has implemented an access and benefit sharing (ABS) system across the entire country covering Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak, with core federal ABS legislation enacted in 2017, supplementing previous state-level ordinances. As a result, more than 3,200 access permits have been issued nationwide since 2020, with

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five formal benefit-sharing agreements signed by January 2026, delivering tangible benefits to local indigenous communities.

A feature of Malaysia's approach has been documentation and storage of traditional knowledge in digital libraries, with the aim of preventing biopiracy and providing support for patent review. Malaysia played a key role in promoting the adoption of the 2024 World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Treaty on Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge, lifting global protection standards for genetic resources and traditional knowledge. The MyABS clearing-house, regional online application systems and multiple traditional knowledge digital libraries have been launched to realize digital management and protection of resources and knowledge. This includes targeted training, workshops and outreach activities conducted for regulators, researchers, indigenous peoples and local communities to improve overall implementation capacity, and facilitation of benefit-sharing agreements with mutually agreed terms to promote commercial development of biological resources.

Relevant targets: 13, 20, 21, 22
Sources: Malaysia, seventh national report to the Convention, (BioJapan, 2025; Government of Malaysia, 2017; WIPO, 2024)

Challenges

Regulatory challenges are among the most frequently cited obstacles to the implementation of Target 13, reported by Parties across income levels and geographic regions. The most fundamental regulatory barrier, raised by a substantial share of reporting Parties, is the lack of a dedicated national access and benefit-sharing (ABS) framework. Even among Parties that have adopted measures, many still need to make ABS fully operational or translate existing measures into practice, in order to generate tangible benefits. A few Parties add that even where framework laws exist, they cannot function in the absence of subsidiary regulations or implementing orders, and a small number note that elements of their existing legislation predate or do not fully align with current international standards under the Nagoya Protocol. Several Parties report that the operationalization of ABS frameworks requires sustained legal, institutional, technical and financial support, including for checkpoints, tracking systems, community protocols and benefit-sharing mechanisms. Parties also raise the absence of functional checkpoints as required by the Protocol as a significant challenge to implementation, and the lack of tracking mechanisms for benefit-sharing also makes accurate reporting difficult. Compounding these gaps is the considerable investment of resources required to set up and revise ABS legal and institutional frameworks, together with the inherent complexity of ABS itself, which will generate benefits only over time. The formal protection of traditional

knowledge held by indigenous peoples and local communities is similarly underdeveloped, with a significant number of Parties raising concerns about gaps in recognition, documentation and dedicated registries.

Contributions from actors other than national governments

Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool

Of 180 substantive commitments submitted by actors other than national Governments, three are primarily associated with Target 13. Two of the commitments are from centres of the CGIAR agricultural research network: one commitment supports implementation of the multilateral system of access and benefit sharing of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food (ITPGRFA); and the other relates to genebanks and breeding programmes to manage genetic resources in accordance with national and international ABS laws. The third commitment has been submitted by the Danish 92 group, a network of civil society organizations based in Denmark. It encompasses contributions from multiple member organizations, including global advocacy of traditional knowledge, and transparent and equitable sourcing practices among Danish life science and biotechnology companies through the Danish Biodiversity Partnership.

Contributions integrated in national reports

Scientific and academic institutions host ex situ genetic resource collections, act as parties and/or facilitators of ABS contracts, generate research related to genetic resources and digital sequence information, and provide related capacity-building activities. Intergovernmental organizations and international partners predominantly co-finance and co-implement, especially through GEF-funded, UNDP-implemented ABS capacity projects, and convene multilateral dialogues on digital sequence information. Indigenous peoples and local communities perform the broadest range of roles, acting as co-governance actors, recognized knowledge-holders, parties to benefit-sharing agreements, and co-managers of genetic resources. Business and finance actors appear as parties to ABS agreements or co-investors, often as compliance subjects but increasingly as participants in stakeholder dialogues over digital sequence information. Non-governmental organizations and civil society mainly provide advocacy and technical support, while subnational governments take operational roles only where legislation delegates competence to them. Sectoral actors feature as in-situ conservers and seed bank operators, and women and girls as holders of traditional knowledge and cooperative

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benefit-sharing counterparties, although often only in policy language. Citizens appear exclusively as awareness-raising recipients and youth almost entirely in aspirational roles.

Examples of linkages with other agreements, processes and organizations

Information will be added here based on the submission of ITPGRFA which was not available during development of the first draft (ITPGRFA, 2026)

Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

Target 14: Integrate biodiversity into decision-making at all levels

Target text: *Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.*

PROGRESS OVERVIEW

Integration of values of biodiversity into policies, planning and decision-making is progressing, but implementation generally remains at an early stage and is difficult to assess. Most Parties have submitted national targets that address the integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes; however, there are significant gaps in coverage of all other target elements, such as integration with poverty eradication strategies and alignment of fiscal and financial flows. Reporting of progress towards target 14 is limited with very few Parties submitting quantitative indicators, and many aspects of the implementation measured by the binary indicator remain poorly addressed. However, self-assessment by Parties indicates some confidence that they are on track to meet national targets associated with mainstreaming. Parties report facing a persistent disconnect between formal biodiversity policy and effective implementation.

Target 14 and its elements: collective ambition from the national targets

Table 31 (II.B.14-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 14 and how they are addressed in national targets.[59] The box on the right indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.

Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes	72
Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into poverty eradication strategies	20
Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments	32
Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into national accounting, as appropriate	40
Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values within and across all levels of government	40
Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity	57
Progressively align all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework	40
On average, Parties have addressed, at least to some extent, 43 per cent of these elements in their national targets	

Key					
% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100

A majority of Parties have submitted national targets that address to some extent the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes (72 per cent), as well as integration of multiple values of biodiversity across all sectors (57 per cent). However, only a minority of Parties (between 20 and 40 per cent) have submitted targets that specifically address other elements of Target 14, including integration of biodiversity in poverty eradication strategies, and strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments. Thus, national targets submitted by some Parties offer only partial alignment with the scope of Target 14, with gaps relating to some specific elements (Table 31).

Indicators of progress

Table 32 (II.B.14-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 14. Colour coding is related to the overall assessment of progress across targets, of which the methodology is explained in the overall summary scorecard (Table 3). The colour

[59] The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c CBD/COP/INF/16/4). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026c CBD/SBI/INF/6/5)

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coding for indicator data use and all quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range, yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent, yellow to values between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent.

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Binary indicator 14.b: Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework	127 Parties	N/A[60]	20% of Parties scored highly (score 4/5)	
All quantitative indicators combined	15 Parties, 12%		42% positive trends 11% negative trends	

Reporting of progress towards target 14 is limited. There is no headline indicator, and very few Parties submitted quantitative indicators, meaning that the analysis of trends cannot be considered representative of collective progress. Furthermore, these national indicators are aligned with national targets, and largely focus on integration of biodiversity into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, omitting other elements within Target 14.

In the binary indicator for Target 14 (Figure 61), Parties report making most progress towards integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, but this is uneven. Parties report very limited progress on two main areas: environmental economic accounting, and measures to align fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework. In both cases, fewer than half of Parties report that these are in place.

[60] As binary indicator data is required automatically by the online reporting tool, submission counts for these indicators do not reflect monitoring capacity differences between targets and do not provide actionable information for making progress in implementation, so no assessment is relevant.

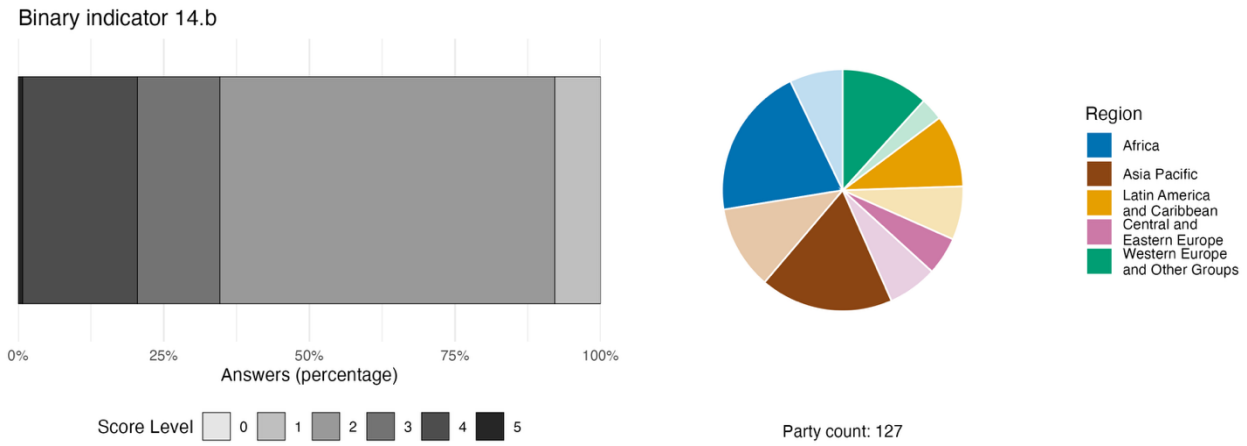

Figure 61 (IIB.14-BINARY): Binary indicator 14.b, the number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework. The bar widths show the percentage of Parties in each score category, with higher numbers indicating a greater level of progress, based on responses to the questions included in the indicator.[61] The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties providing responses to all questions, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend: darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

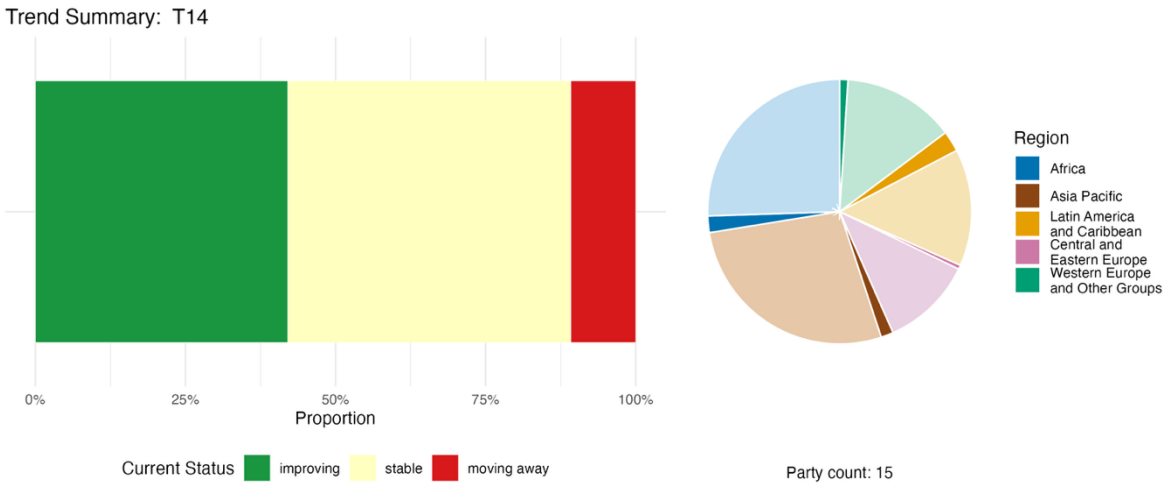

Figure 62 (II.B.14-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 14 that suggest improving, stable and negative trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for one component and 41 national indicators from a total of 15 Parties. The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 14, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend: darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

[61] The methodology for calculating the score levels for each binary indicator, as well as the questions included for each indicator, are provided in (CBD, 2024a CBD/COP/INF/16/3).

Self-assessment of progress

Based on self-assessment of Parties in national reports, 38 per cent of national targets submitted with high alignment to Target 14 are on track for achievement, with a higher number (58 per cent) showing no significant change or insufficient progress, and just two national targets (0.4 per cent) reported as already achieved (Figure 63).

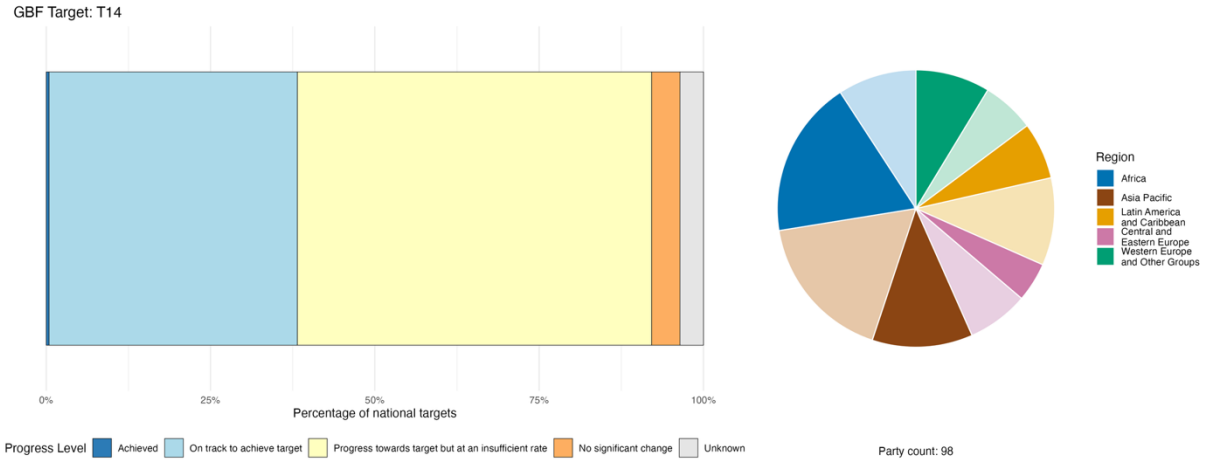

Figure 63 (II.B.14-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target 14. Bar widths show the proportion of national targets submitted in each progress category. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress, regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region reporting in time for consideration in the global report. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend: darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

Actions, successes and challenges

Summary of actions in support of Target 14

The most commonly reported type of action reported by Parties in support of Target 14 is legal and regulatory. Examples include requirements for mandatory environmental impact assessment and strategic environmental assessment, reform of planning law to incorporate biodiversity, requirements for biodiversity net gain or no net loss, biodiversity

offset regulations, sustainable finance disclosure mandates and green taxonomy regulations. Research, monitoring and data actions to support Target 14 included natural capital accounting aligned to the System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA) and establishment of national data platforms as well as national clearing-house mechanisms and monitoring systems for environmental impact assessment compliance. Economic and financial actions associated with Target 14 in some national reports include issuing of green and sovereign bonds, debt-for-nature swaps, biodiversity finance plans under the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN), subsidy reform and reallocation, payment for ecosystem services, sustainable finance taxonomies, biodiversity offset mechanisms, green credit frameworks and sustainable banking principles.

Examples of success and progress in implementation

Box 35 (II.B.14-NR-COLOMBIA): Biodiversity mainstreaming across scales and sectors in Colombia

Colombia's approach to mainstreaming biodiversity is based on integrating biodiversity considerations into national planning, territorial development, sectoral policies, and economic decision-making. The Biodiversity Action Plan (PAB 2030), aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, provides the national implementation roadmap through six national targets and a monitoring system supported by 27 indicators. The National Development Plan 2022–2026 reinforces biodiversity as a cross-cutting priority across government policies, while territorial planning instruments progressively incorporate biodiversity through environmental determinants and participatory spatial planning processes.

Complementing these efforts, the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) strengthens the incorporation of natural capital into national statistics and economic planning, supporting more informed public investment and policy decisions. This integrated approach—linking national planning, spatial planning, sectoral implementation, monitoring, and environmental-economic accounting—promotes biodiversity mainstreaming across all levels of governance. Remaining challenges include strengthening subnational institutional capacities, improving intersectoral coordination, ensuring effective implementation at the territorial level, and consolidating monitoring through the biodiversity reporting and verification system. Colombia’s approach also aims to advance public participation, access to environmental information and justice, and the protection of environmental human rights defenders, in line with the Escazú Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean.

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Relevant targets: 1, 14, 15, 18, 21
Sources: Colombia, seventh national report to the Convention, (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2018)

Challenges

A number of Parties acknowledge the gap between formal integration of biodiversity in texts of regulations or policies, and effective mainstreaming of biodiversity making a practical difference in terms of outcomes. Several national reports include observations that mainstreaming remains largely at policy level without being translated into measurable outcomes, and treated as an add-on component rather than fully embedded as a core element in decision-making or in implementation of national policy. There are gaps related to integration with poverty eradication strategies and the alignment of fiscal and financial flows, with only a few Parties describing actions related to the integration of biodiversity into financial, fiscal, investment and regulatory decision-making, including measures to identify, regulate and reduce financial flows to activities that drive biodiversity loss. Institutional capacity and coordination are recognized as an important constraint, with many relevant authorities including businesses lacking the expertise or mandate to integrate nature. Government at national, subnational and local levels all lack trained staff, ecological expertise, and tools to conduct environmental impact assessments, integrate biodiversity into planning, or monitor outcomes. This is particularly evident in non-environment ministries such as finance and agriculture, as well as subnational and municipal authorities in some countries. Engagement of the private sector is a challenge at multiple levels, with business often regarding biodiversity assessment as an additional cost burden. Data and information gaps represent an additional barrier, in particular the lack of monitoring frameworks to evaluate the effectiveness of mainstreaming efforts and the limited progress in environmental-economic accounting. There are also information gaps related to how the diverse values of biodiversity are reflected in target 14. Some Parties noted that natural capital accounting, including the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting, are either absent or not yet embedded in national statistics or budget processes.

Contributions from actors other than national Governments

Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool

Of 180 commitments submitted by actors other than national governments, 10 are associated primarily with Target 14. Seven of the commitments have been submitted by non-governmental organizations, one by a business group, one by a research institution and one by a non-profit partnership organization. The commitments address various aspects of mainstreaming biodiversity and policy integration in the private and public sectors, and the majority involve sharing of knowledge and data. Coverage of the commitments includes Europe, Africa, Asia and South America with some operating at the global scale.

Contributions integrated into national reports

The most substantiated contribution is technical assistance from international organizations, with the United Nations Development Programme's Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) the most widely reported instrument. Direct implementation and co-management is reported for non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, and sectoral actors, while governance and advisory functions include technical working groups, statutory advisory bodies, and independent accountability review. Knowledge production and tool development is most consistent for the scientific community, spanning ecosystem service valuation, natural capital accounting, and citizen science. Business and finance actors feature mainly in disclosure and compliance, from corporate sustainability reporting to green bonds, while subnational governments deliver biodiversity mainstreaming through spatial planning mandates. Awareness-raising and capacity-building are most common for citizens, youth, and women, although usually in recipient terms.

Examples of linkages with other agreements, processes and organizations

Information will be added on contributions of MEAs towards Target 14

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

Target text: *Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions:*

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(a) Regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, including with requirements for all large as well as transnational companies and financial institutions along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios;

(b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns;

(c) Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable;

in order to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.

PROGRESS OVERVIEW

Despite an increase in company disclosures, both implementation of policy and coverage of national targets remain limited. Most national targets are not well aligned with the elements of Target 15. Although many Parties noted problems in compiling data for the headline indicator 15.1, almost a fifth of Parties whose national reports were available for analysis reported on a total of over 5,000 companies disclosing biodiversity-related risks, with the number increasing year on year. However, the binary indicator reveals that measures to deliver on Target 15 are largely under development, but not yet in place. Self-assessments acknowledged that two-thirds of national targets show no or insufficient progress. The main challenges identified include absence of mandatory reporting frameworks; capacity and data gaps; exclusion of small and medium enterprises; and inappropriate incentives.

Target 15 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets

Table 33 (II.B.15-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 15 and how they are addressed in national targets.[62] The box on the right indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.

[62] The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c CBD/COP/INF/16/4). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026c CBD/SBI/INF/6/5) The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c CBD/COP/INF/16/4). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026c CBD/SBI/INF/6/5)

Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business to monitor, assess and transparently disclose their risks relating to biodiversity	47
Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business to monitor, assess and transparently disclose their dependencies on biodiversity	38
Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business to monitor, assess and transparently disclose their impacts on biodiversity	57
Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business to provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns	37
Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business to report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable	19
On average, Parties have addressed, at least to some extent, 40 per cent of these elements in their national targets.	

Key					
% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100

A majority of Parties (57 per cent) have addressed to some extent the element of Target 15 that relates specifically Table 33 to measures to encourage and enable business to monitor, assess and transparently disclose their impacts on biodiversity (Table 33). Fewer than half of Parties have specifically addressed business risks relating to biodiversity (47 per cent), business dependences on biodiversity (38 per cent) and measures to encourage and enable business to provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns (37 percent). Fewer than one-fifth (19 per cent) have submitted national targets encouraging and enabling businesses to report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures.

Indicators of progress

Table 34 (II.B.15-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 15. Colour coding is related to the overall assessment of progress across targets, of which the methodology is explained in the overall summary scorecard (Table 3). The colour coding for indicator data use and all quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range, yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent, yellow to values between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent). Colours for the headline indicator results are based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed progress, red when progress is insufficient; and grey when progress cannot be assessed). Note that the percentage of Parties submitting data on headline indicators may be different from that used in the aggregate results for both the headline indicator and all quantitative indicators combined due to methodological differences in the way data was used.

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	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Headline indicator 15.1: Number of companies disclosing their biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and impacts	19% of Parties		Total 5477 companies disclosing, disclosures increasing over time	
Binary indicator 15.b: Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy measures aimed at encouraging and enabling business and financial institutions, and in particular for large and transnational companies and financial institutions, to progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity, increase their positive impacts, reduce their biodiversity-related risks and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production	127 Parties	N/A[63]	24% of Parties scored highly (score 4/5)	
All quantitative indicators combined	35 Parties, 27%		59% positive trends 10% negative trends	
Notes	Submissions include disaggregation by reporting standard, company size and types of disclosure. Not all submissions focus on biodiversity-related disclosure only, but may include environmental, social and governance reports.			

Many Parties commented on the difficulty of monitoring target 15. Issues related to the voluntary nature of corporate reporting as well as the multiple distinct reporting frameworks used by the private sector were flagged by many Parties as barriers to national-level reporting. In particular, the lack of standards and centralized reporting platforms makes data difficult to access for Governments, which in some cases rely on more general environmental, social and governance reporting initiatives. This can inflate counts for the indicator, as such disclosures may not be directly related to biodiversity. Conversely, undercounts are also possible when disclosures are not centralized. Notwithstanding these issues, 19 per cent of Parties reported on headline indicator 15.1 (Number of companies disclosing their biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and impacts), encompassing over 5,000 companies disclosing their biodiversity-related risks,

[63] As binary indicator data is required automatically by the online reporting tool, submission counts for these indicators do not reflect monitoring capacity differences between targets and do not provide actionable information for making progress in implementation, so no assessment is relevant.

dependencies and impacts, showing an increasing number of companies disclosing from 2020 to 2025 (Figure 64).

The IPBES Biodiversity and Business Assessment concluded that fewer than one per cent of companies report on biodiversity (IPBES, 2026). The Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) provides a centralized database for monitoring private sector disclosures on biodiversity. The database (CDP, 2025) captures publicly disclosing organizations that have established processes to identify, assess and manage their nature-related dependencies, impacts and risks. It includes data from 69 countries across all five UN regions, with 1,934 organizations reporting on such processes in 2024 and 2,355 in 2025. Based on this dataset, the sectors with the highest number of disclosing organizations are manufacturing, materials and services, while fossil fuels, transportation services and hospitality show the lowest levels of disclosure (Table 35). These values include data from considerably more countries (44) than Parties reporting data on the headline indicator, but they account for a much lower volume of companies disclosing. This may highlight the difficulty of distinguishing between true biodiversity disclosure and more general corporate reporting, and/or the challenge of centralizing corporate disclosure data.

The progress scores for the binary indicator for Target 15 (Figure 65) suggest that Parties are mostly in the early stages of taking action aimed at encouraging and enabling business and financial institutions to reduce their negative impacts and risks, and improve positive impacts and sustainable patterns of production. Measures to deliver on target 15 are largely under development, but not yet in place. About two-fifths of Parties report that they do not have measures in place to ensure companies share information to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns, to ensure transparent disclosure, or to report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations. A little over half of Parties partially monitor business impacts on biodiversity.

Over half of the indicators submitted by Parties for Target 15 show positive trends (Figure 66), but only about a third of these can be directly related to elements of the target.

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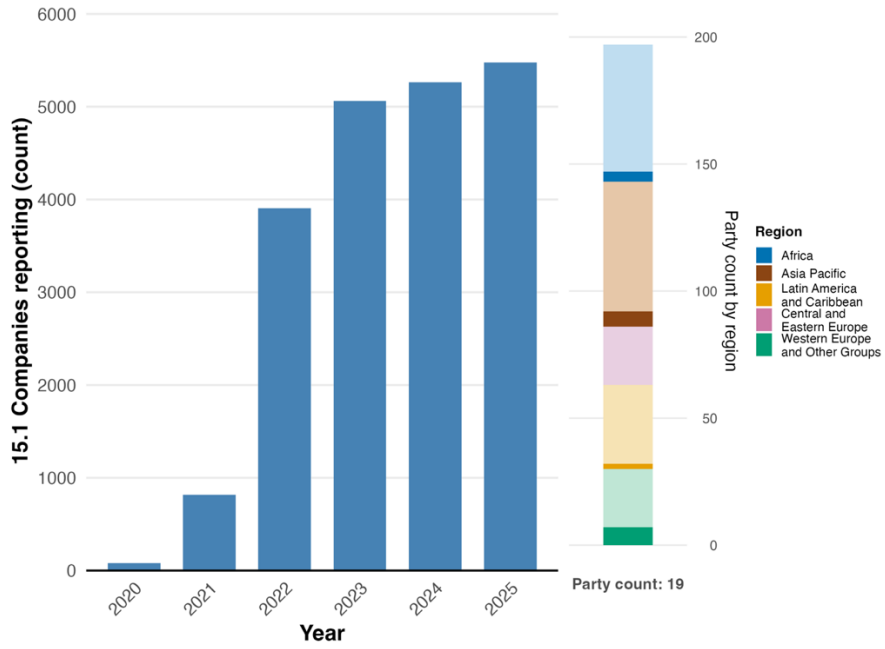

Figure 64 (II.B.15-HEADLINE): Headline indicator 15.1, Number of companies disclosing their biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and impacts. Indicator values show the cumulative number of companies disclosing year on year across submitting Parties (note that not all Parties submitted every year). The right bar chart shows the distribution of Parties providing data, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend: darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

Table 35 (II.B.15-CDP): Percentage and count of publicly disclosing organizations with existing processes for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts and risks to CDP by sector (CDP, 2026). These figures do not reflect submissions from Parties on the headline indicator 15.1 as reflected in Figure 64).

Sector	Percentage	Count
Manufacturing	40.0	774
Materials	16.6	321
Services	10.1	195
Food, beverage & agriculture	9.2	178
Infrastructure	7.5	145
Financial services	6.8	132
Biotech, health care & pharma	5.6	108
Retail	5.5	106
Apparel	4.2	81
Power generation	3.2	62
Fossil fuels	2.8	54
Transportation services	2.5	48
Hospitality	1.2	23

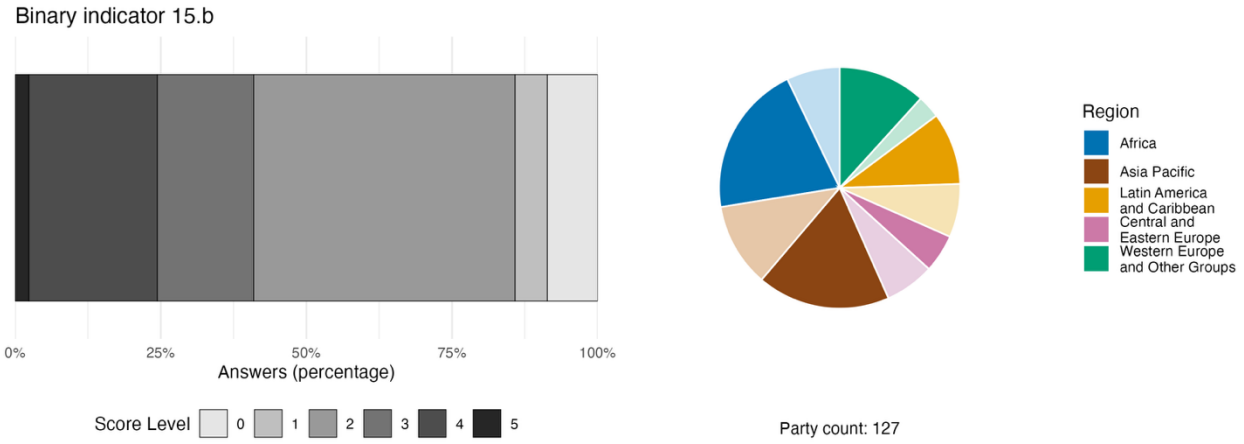

Figure 65 (IIB.15-BINARY): Binary indicator 15.b, the number of countries taking legal, administrative or policy measures aimed at encouraging and enabling business and financial institutions, and in particular, ensuring that large and transnational companies and financial institutions, to progressively reduce negative impacts from business and financial institutions on biodiversity, increase their positive impacts, reduce their biodiversity-related risks and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production. The bar widths show the percentage of Parties in each score category, with higher numbers indicating a greater level of progress, based on responses to the questions included in the indicator.[64] The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties providing responses to all questions, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend: darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

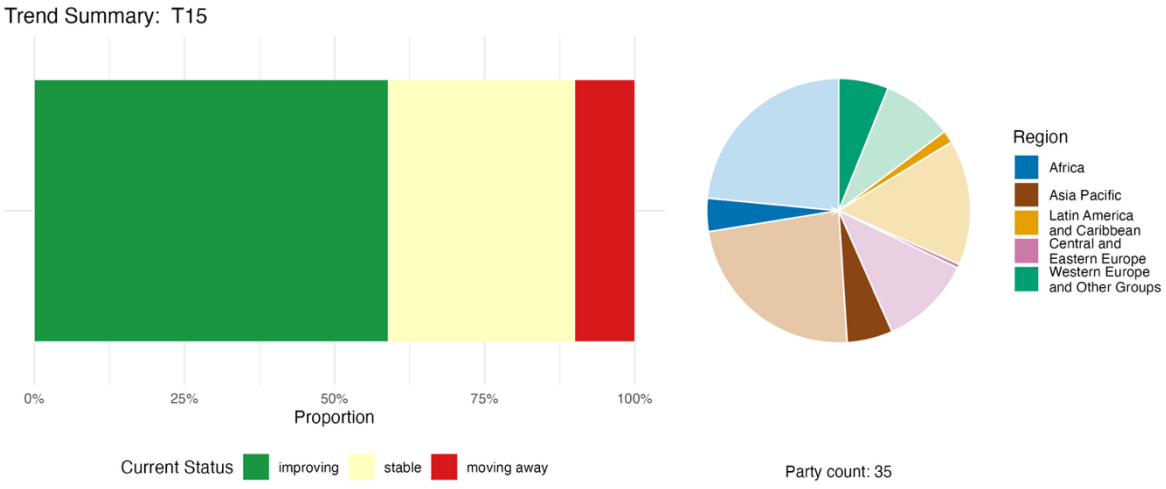

Figure 66 (II.B.15-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 15 that suggest improving, stable and negative trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for one headline indicator from 21 Parties, one component, and 33 national indicators from a total of 20 Parties. The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties

[64] The methodology for calculating the score levels for each binary indicator, as well as the questions included for each indicator, are provided in (CBD, 2024a CBD/COP/INF/16/3). The methodology for calculating the score levels for each binary indicator, as well as the questions included for each indicator, are provided in (CBD, 2024a CBD/COP/INF/16/3).

submitting indicators for Target 15, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend: darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

Self-assessment of progress

Based on self-assessment of Parties in national reports, only 30 per cent of national targets submitted with high alignment to Target 15 are on track for achievement. More than double, 66 per cent, show no significant change or insufficient progress, and just three national targets (1 per cent) are reported as already achieved (see Figure 67).

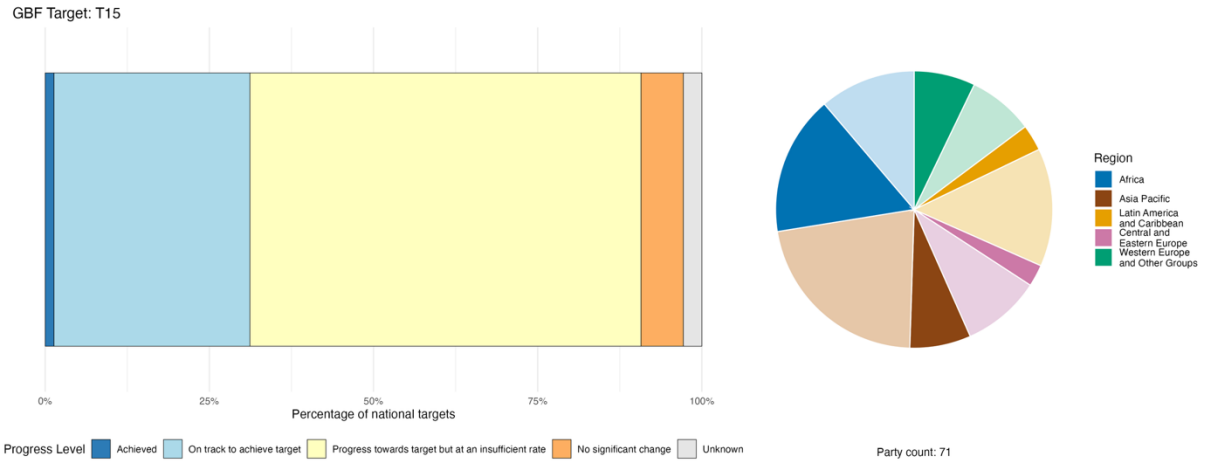

Figure 67 (II.B.15-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target 15. Bar widths show the proportion of national targets submitted in each progress category. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress, regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region reporting in time for consideration in the global report. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend: darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

Actions, successes and challenges

Summary of actions in support of Target 15

The most widely reported concrete action in support of Target 15 is the use of financial sector regulation to embed biodiversity or environmental risk into banking, investment and capital market operations. This ranges from mandatory green finance taxonomies to central bank guidance and environmental, social and governance (ESG) reporting requirements for listed companies. The Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) framework emerges as the most commonly cited voluntary disclosure mechanism across developing and developed countries alike, with more than 30 national reports

making direct reference to implementing or piloting the TNFD framework. For European Union member states and additional countries observing EU directives and standards, the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive and its European Sustainability Reporting Standards represent the dominant legal instrument for implementing Target 15. Requirements for environmental impact assessment, often pre-existing but subject to strengthening or extension, are the most widely reported legal mechanism among developing countries. Regulatory frameworks for access and benefit sharing (ABS) are reported as legal instruments under Target 15 by several Parties.

Examples of success and progress in implementation

Box 36 (II.B.15-NR-ECUADOR): Multi-regulator mandatory environmental risk framework in Ecuador

More than one-third of Ecuador's gross domestic product is estimated to be dependent on ecosystem services, but this has not historically been reflected in financial risk models, credit assessments or investment decisions. Environmental risk assessment by financial institutions was voluntary, inconsistent and could not be audited.

To require companies and financial institutions to monitor, assess and disclose their biodiversity-related risks, Ecuador has implemented a mandatory environmental risk framework across the country. As part of the initiative, the Superintendency of Banks issued a binding rule requiring all financial institutions to integrate environmental and social risk assessment into governance, credit analysis and due diligence, thus making biodiversity risk auditable. Another resolution by the Superintendancy of Companies mandates sustainability reporting under Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standards for publicly traded companies. The private banking association Asobanca has developed a sustainable finance protocol, standardizing risk management across private banking, including pilot projects in the Amazon biome applying the Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) guidelines.
Key challenges include data gaps on ecosystem state for risk quantification, persistence of subsidies harmful to biodiversity, and limited technical capacity in financial and public institutions.

Relevant targets: 14, 15, 18, 19
Source: Ecuador, seventh national report to the Convention

Challenges

The absence of mandatory biodiversity-specific disclosure for large companies is mentioned as a challenge by around one-quarter of reporting Parties. Where disclosure exists, it tends to be focused on climate rather than nature, leaving biodiversity largely unaddressed. Capacity and data gaps are cited as significant barriers especially in developing countries, with many enterprises lacking technical and institutional capacity to apply existing methodologies for biodiversity monitoring, assessment and disclosure. Other challenges mentioned by some Parties are the exclusion of small and medium-sized enterprises from disclosure frameworks, and the persistence of incentives harmful to biodiversity as a barrier to reducing business impacts on biodiversity. Existing incentive structures often fail to encourage biodiversity-positive behaviour, with a few Parties pointing to the absence of effective tax breaks, green certification schemes, or payments for ecosystem services that would motivate companies to invest in conservation or reduce harmful impacts.

Contributions from actors other than national Governments

Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool

Of 180 substantive commitments submitted by actors other than national governments, seven are primarily associated with Target 15. Five of the commitments have been submitted by non-governmental organizations, and two from business or industry. The commitments focus on supporting businesses to take biodiversity into account in their strategies and reporting processes, in particular through data and information tools for mapping and evaluating risks and impacts. The geographic focus of the commitments includes Denmark, France, Nigeria, China and Japan (see Box 39).

Box 37 (II.B.15-NSA-KEIDANREN): Keidanren Nature Conservation Council encouraging and supporting Japanese businesses to address biodiversity-related risks and impacts

The Keidanren Nature Conservation Council, a Tokyo-based business and industry organization, launched its Action Plan for Nature Positive in 2023, with the commitment continuing to the end of 2030. The council plays a central role in

mobilizing Japan's corporate sector toward nature-positive outcomes. Through the Keidanren Nature Conservation Fund, it calls annually on approximately 1,500 member companies for donations, collecting around 200 million yen per year to support conservation projects led by non-governmental organizations, aligned with the targets of the Framework. It also promotes corporate adoption of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) framework: of 210 Japanese companies adopting the TNFD framework as of October 2025, approximately 30 per cent were member companies of the Keidanren Nature Conservation Council. Additionally, the council works directly with the Japanese Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism to strengthen the enabling policy environment for corporate biodiversity action, including proposals on nature-related data infrastructure, incentives for other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) and nature-based solutions, as well as the integration of nature into Japan's growth strategies. Together with the Ministry of the Environment of Japan, the council is also contributing to the COMDEKS project (community development and knowledge management for the Satoyama Initiative) implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Progress is reported annually at the council's general meeting, tracked against Japan's NBSAP, and Framework's headline indicator on private funding for biodiversity conservation (D.3).

Relevant targets: 3, 8, 11, 15, 19, 20, 21
Source: Keidanren Nature Conservation Council, stakeholder commitment[65]

Contributions integrated in national reports

Business and finance actors contribute to Target 15 through biodiversity disclosure and risk integration, adopting disclosure and reporting frameworks (see following section), integrating biodiversity risk into lending and investment, issuing green bonds, and developing sustainable finance protocols and green taxonomies. Intergovernmental organizations and international partners provide co-financing, technical assistance, and standard-setting frameworks, with BIOFIN, International Finance Corporation, the World Bank, Global Environment Facility, United Nations Development Programme, and United Nations Environment Programme most frequently cited. Non-governmental organizations and civil society have been reported to co-convene business-biodiversity platforms and deliver capacity-building. Indigenous peoples and local communities serve as co-

[65] https://ort.cbd.int/database/293333

managers, benefit-sharing partners, and knowledge holders within ABS and payment for ecosystem services frameworks. Subnational governments are reported to administer certification schemes and enact legislation. Citizens, youth, and women and girls remain largely recipients of awareness-raising.

Examples of linkages with other agreements, organizations and processes

The implementation of Target 15 is supported by a range of internationally recognized disclosure frameworks and reporting standards that provide complementary information on biodiversity and nature. Together, these instruments can provide information on biodiversity impacts, dependencies and risks. Specifically, the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI (Bosetti, 2023)), the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosure (TNFD (Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures, 2023)) and the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB (International Sustainability Standards Board, 2023)) are collaborating to establish a coherent global nature reporting system, encompassing impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities from both impact and financial materiality perspectives, providing the disclosure architecture necessary for comprehensive implementation of Target 15. This relies on three main complementary frameworks: TNFD helps organizations evaluate and report nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities; GRI provides globally applicable standards for reporting biodiversity impacts, management, and outcomes; and the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) mandates nature-related disclosures for in-scope European companies. Because TNFD and ESRS feature strong interoperability with GRI standards, they offer a consistent, data-rich evidence base for implementation.

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

Target text: *Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including through halving global food waste, significantly reducing overconsumption and substantially reducing waste generation, in order for all people to live well in harmony with Mother Earth.*

PROGRESS OVERVIEW

Most aspects of Target 16 are not well addressed in national targets, but efforts to implement relevant policy instruments are advancing. Fewer than half the Parties whose national targets have been considered in the global report have addressed any individual element of Target 16. Some good progress is reported on establishing policies and mechanisms to support sustainable consumption, but specific measures to address food waste, overconsumption and waste management are still under development. In their self-assessments, Parties whose national reports are available for analysis acknowledge that most (70 per cent) of national targets related to Target 16 are showing insufficient progress. Parties report on significant challenges including absence of adequate waste facilities; lack of finance and enforcement; weak implementation of extended producer responsibility; and the persistence of high material footprints in some countries.

Target 16 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets

Table 36 (II.B.16-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 16 and how they are addressed in national targets.[66] The box on the right indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.

Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks	47
Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices by improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives	45
By 2030, reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner	26
By 2030, halve global food waste	22
By 2030, significantly reduce overconsumption	37
By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation	43
On average, Parties have addressed, at least to some extent, 37 per cent of these elements in their national targets	

[66] The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c CBD/COP/INF/16/4). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026c CBD/SBI/INF/6/5) The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c CBD/COP/INF/16/4). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026c CBD/SBI/INF/6/5)

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Key					
% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100

None of the elements of Target 16 are addressed, to any extent, by as many as half of Parties in the national targets available for consideration in the global report (Table 36). The elements most commonly addressed by Parties relate to policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks to ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices (47 percent) and improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives (45 per cent). Fewer Parties address the specific objectives in Target 16 to substantially reduce waste generation (43 per cent), to significantly reduce overconsumption (37 per cent), to reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner (26 per cent) or halve global food waste (22 per cent).

Very few Parties (12 per cent) have set quantitative national targets on reducing food waste. Of those with such targets, the majority (61 per cent) have the objective of halving food waste, in line with the global ambition of Target 16. The remainder have set values of between ten per cent and 30 per cent for reducing food waste by 2030.

Indicators of progress

Table 37 (II.B.16-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 16. Colour coding is related to the overall assessment of progress across targets, of which the methodology is explained in the overall summary scorecard (Table 3). The colour coding for indicator data use and all quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range, yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent, yellow to values between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent).

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Binary indicator 16.b: Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices	127 Parties	N/A[67]	69% of Parties scored highly (score 4/5)	

[67] As binary indicator data is required automatically by the online reporting tool, submission counts for these indicators do not reflect monitoring capacity differences between targets and do not provide actionable information for making progress in implementation, so no assessment is relevant.

All quantitative indicators combined	25 Parties, 19%		32% positive trends 16% negative trends	

The monitoring framework does not include a specific headline indicator for Target 16. Most Parties scored highly on the target's binary indicator, demonstrating overall progress in developing policy instruments encouraging and enabling sustainable choices (see Figure 68). The binary indicator does not capture trends related to changes in consumption patterns or consumption-related biodiversity pressures. The greatest progress has been made in establishing mechanisms, policies, legislative frameworks, or regulatory measures to support sustainable consumption. However, more Parties report that measures to encourage and enable reductions in food waste, overconsumption, and waste generation are still under development or not yet in place. Progress in improving education and awareness of the impacts of consumption on biodiversity is also largely partial.

Nearly a fifth (19 per cent) of Parties submitted additional indicators, mostly relating to waste management, recycling or reducing the consumption footprint. There were few indicators that addressed reducing overconsumption. Analysis of trends for these indicators are quite varied, and it is difficult to draw any overall conclusions relating to quite different target elements at this stage (Figure 69).

Overall, this suggests that Parties are taking action to implement this target, but based on the data reported, it is not possible to determine the impact of these actions on consumption patterns.

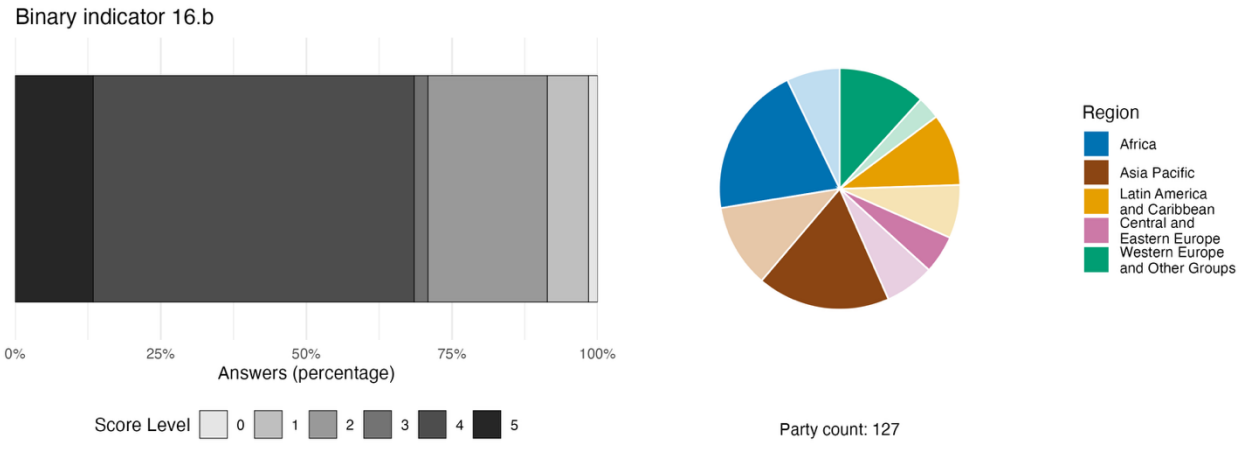

Figure 68 (IIB.16-BINARY): Binary indicator 16.b, the number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices. The bar widths show the percentage of Parties in each score category, with higher numbers indicating a greater level of progress, based on

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responses to the questions included in the indicator.[68] The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties providing responses to all questions, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend: darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

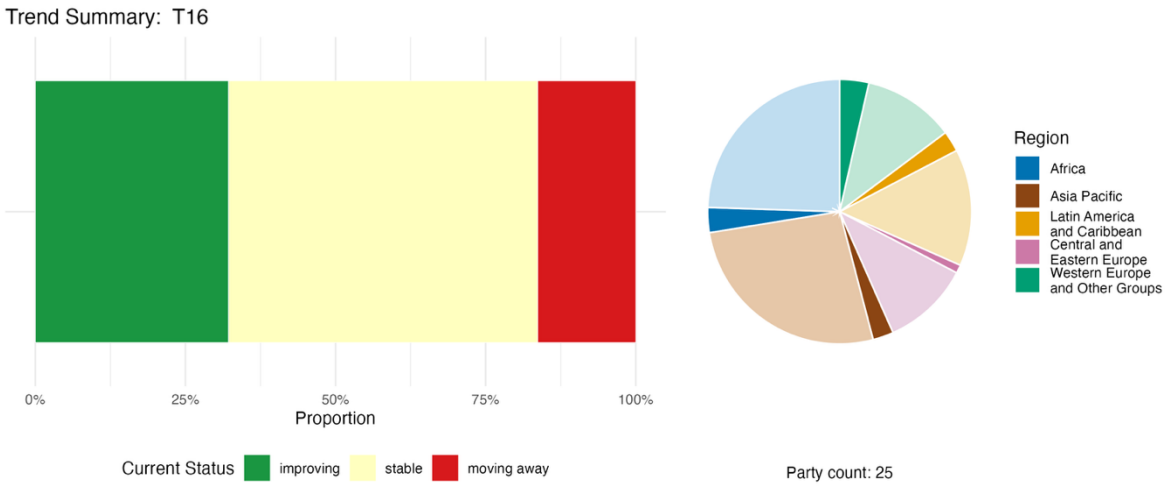

Figure 69 (II.B.16-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 16 that suggest improving, stable and negative trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for three component, five complementary and 60 national indicators from a total of 25 Parties. The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 16, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend: darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

Self-assessment of progress

Based on self-assessment by Parties in national reports, fewer than a third (28 per cent) of national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target 16 are on track for achievement, with most (70 per cent) showing no significant change or insufficient progress, and just two national targets (1 per cent) reported as being achieved early (see Figure 70).

[68] The methodology for calculating the score levels for each binary indicator, as well as the questions included for each indicator, are provided in (CBD, 2024a CBD/COP/INF/16/3). The methodology for calculating the score levels for each binary indicator, as well as the questions included for each indicator, are provided in (CBD, 2024a CBD/COP/INF/16/3).

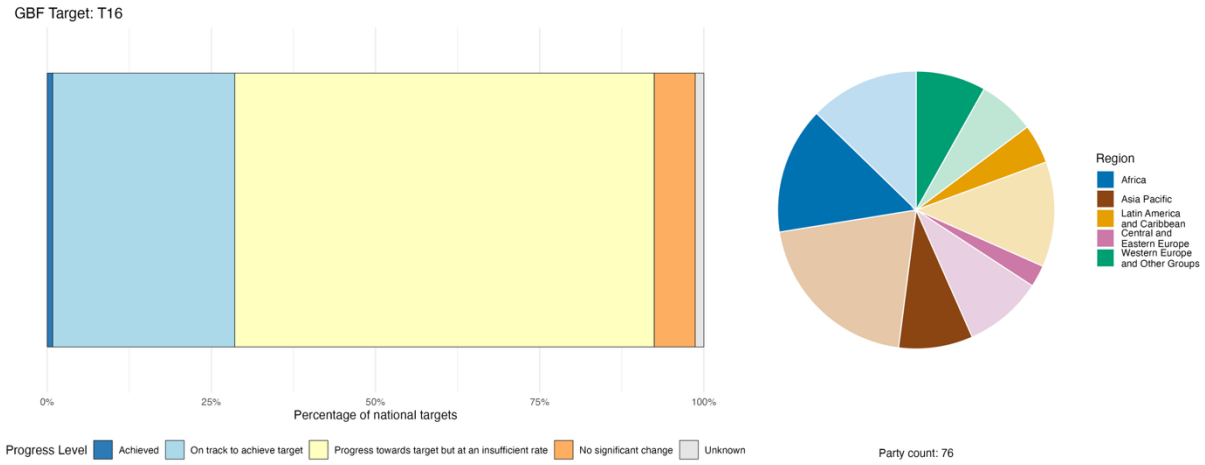

Figure 70 (II.B.16-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target 16. Bar widths show the proportion of national targets submitted in each progress category. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress, regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region reporting in time for consideration in the global report. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend: darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

Actions, successes and challenges

Summary of actions in support of Target 16

The most widespread approach to implementing Target 16 is enactment or enforcement of legal instruments targeting waste, plastics and the circular economy. Bans or restrictions on single-use plastics are the most commonly reported concrete measures, appearing across all regions and among developing and high-income countries alike (see also Target 7). Another very common category of action in national reports is the introduction of extended producer responsibility (EPR) systems, requiring producers to take financial or direct responsibility for products at the end of their life. Around one-quarter of reporting Parties, equally across high-income and developing countries, mention EPR as a contribution towards implementation of Target 16. Nearly all reporting Parties also include actions to promote awareness, education and behavioural change to promote sustainable consumption, ranging from national campaigns to integration of messages on moderating food consumption and minimizing waste in school curricula.

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Examples of success and progress in implementation

Box 38 (II.B.16-NR-ARMENIA): Compost academy: school-based circular economy education at scale in Armenia

Organic waste is a substantial contributor to environmental degradation in Armenia. To increase public awareness programmes and educational measures aimed at preventing food waste and overconsumption, the Republic of Armenia implemented the Compost Academy Project across the Yerevan and Armavir regions during 2021 and 2022. As part of the initiative, over 500 students received hands-on training in composting and organic waste management. More than 50,000 people were reached through awareness campaigns, and over 50 communication materials (videos, social media posts, educational guides) were developed and disseminated. Additionally, the project created small composting workshop stations in 11 selected educational institutions, including the installation of composting bins and development of composting sites. It also piloted organic waste composting in 12 office-based organizations, with in-house composting bins.

Led by the Innovative Solutions for Sustainable Development of Communities programme, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Global Environmental Facility Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP), this project promoted sustainable consumption choices to reduce waste and overconsumption by increasing public awareness and installing the necessary infrastructure for community members to participate hands on in the effective management of organic waste.

This project addresses climate change risk reduction and mitigation by diverting the amount of food waste reaching landfills by approximately 20 tonnes, thereby reducing methane emissions, while simultaneously transforming the organic waste into high-value fertilizer, thereby enriching soil quality. It also aligns with Armenia's national target of reducing food waste and overconsumption through targeted educational initiatives and awareness campaigns.

Relevant targets: 7, 8, 16, 20, 21
Sources: Armenia, seventh national report to the Convention, (ISSD, 2021)

Box 39 (II.B.16-NR-DOMINICAN_REPUBLIC): Green procurement and deposit-return system in the Dominican Republic

The Dominican Republic has implemented a number of initiatives with the aim of reducing its ecological footprint, decreasing pollution and waste generation, and contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

A non-profit association named 'New Life for Waste' (*Nueva Vida para los Residuos* – NUVI) launched a campaign in 2020 to promote the return of PET plastic bottles, providing bins at sites across the capital Santo Domingo where consumers can deposit their bottles in bins.[69] The initiative has support from the Ministry of Industry and, Commerce, as well as micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and the Association of Industries of the Dominican Republic. Since 2020, NUVI has collected more than 80 million PET plastic bottles, promoting a circular economy and helping to drive the prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse of waste.

In 2022, the Dominican Government enacted a decree which declared sustainable and inclusive public procurement to be of national interest. As a result, between 2023 and 2025, nearly 1,900 processes based on green procurement criteria were launched across the telecommunication, health and commerce sectors. These processes prioritize the purchase of goods, services, and construction projects that reduce the negative impacts on the environment, and promote the efficient use of resources throughout their entire life cycle.

This combined approach has helped the Dominican Republic to make progress towards achieving its national target on making the transition towards sustainable consumption and production patterns, integrating biodiversity criteria into public policies, government procurement, production processes, value chains, and consumption decisions.

Relevant targets: 7, 12, 14, 16, 21
Source: Dominican Republic, seventh national report to the Convention

Challenges

The absence of appropriate infrastructure is among the among the most common challenges reported by Parties with regard to Target 16. Many lack adequate facilities for sorting, recycling, composting, and safe disposal of waste, while some still rely heavily on landfills or open burning. Lack of financial, logistical and human resources are mentioned as barriers, for example preventing investment in infrastructure and project pipelines to deal with waste management. Multiple Parties report legal instruments without effective enforcement, weakening the impact of bans and regulations. Some Parties mention that extended producer responsibility systems either do not exist or are too narrowly applied, without making producers financially responsible. End-of-life product management and

[69] https://www.diesco.com/en/commitment/our-environment/

waste management costs often fall entirely on governments with limited budgets. Many Parties lack baseline information on food waste, presenting a major obstacle to implementation of Target 16. Several Parties report that they have no systematic tracking of household, retail, or supply chain food waste or food loss, nor consistent national methodology to measure progress toward reduction targets. Progress in improving education and awareness of the impacts of consumption on biodiversity, including resources aimed at different groups such as women, youth, persons with disabilities and other groups, is also largely partial.

Several high-income Parties report the persistence of high material footprints of their societies, at unsustainable levels and not yet declining. Several Parties note that the higher cost of sustainable alternatives limits uptake, particularly among lower-income consumers. There are information gaps in terms of measuring trends related to changes in consumption patterns or consumption-related biodiversity pressures.

Contributions from actors other than national Governments

Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool

Of 180 substantive commitments submitted by actors other than national Governments, only two are primarily associated with Target 16. One of these is from a network of cooperative businesses in the retail and service sectors in Finland, and the other from the Danish 92 network of non-governmental organizations. The specific commitments relate mainly to the issues of addressing overconsumption and reduction of food waste, as well as outreach on circular resource use and plastic waste reduction.

Contributions integrated in national reports

Consistently reported roles relate to the delivery of waste management and circular economy infrastructure, where subnational governments, businesses, and non-governmental organizations co-deliver recycling facilities, buy-back centres, composting programmes, and food redistribution networks. Financing and co-financing is led by international partners and the private sector, which serve as the primary financing actors for integrated solid waste management and sustainable production projects. There are examples of business actors driving voluntary and binding industry commitments, implementing food waste reduction targets through industry agreements and extended

producer responsibility frameworks. Awareness-raising, education, and behaviour change is delivered by non-governmental organizations, civil society, and citizens' platforms through consumer campaigns, school programmes, and digital tools.

Examples of linkages with other agreements, processes and organizations

Information will be added on contributions of MEAs towards target 16

Target 17: Strengthen biosafety and distribute the benefits of biotechnology

Target text: *Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement in all countries, biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 of the Convention.*

PROGRESS OVERVIEW

Some progress is being made in establishing and implementing biosafety measures, but it remains uneven and some elements of Target 17 remain insufficiently addressed. A majority of Parties have national targets addressing elements related to establishing and implementing biosafety measures, while elements related to Article 19 on handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits remain unaddressed. Parties report that 37 per cent of national targets highly aligned with Target 17 are on track for achievement, and five per cent are already achieved. Only a few Parties reported data and indicators related to this target. The main reported challenges include adequacy, implementation and enforcement of legal and regulatory frameworks, capacity and access to laboratory facilities, and dependency on external project financing.

for review

Target 17 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets

Table 38 (II.B.17-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 17 and how they are addressed in national targets.[70] The box on the right indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.

Establish, in all countries, biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity	62
Strengthen capacity for, in all countries, biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity	48
Implement, in all countries, biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity	63
Establish, in all countries, measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 of the Convention	47
Strengthen capacity for, in all countries, measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 of the Convention	30
Implement, in all countries, measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 of the Convention	49
On average, Parties have addressed, at least to some extent, 50 per cent of these elements in their national targets	

Key					
% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100

A majority of Parties address, at least to some extent, elements related to establishing (62 per cent of Parties) and implementing (63 per cent of Parties) biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention (United Nations, 1992, art. 8(g)) (Table 38). About a half of Parties also have national targets specifically on strengthening capacity for biosafety measures (48 per cent), or for establishing (47 per cent) and implementing (49 per cent) measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits, as set out in Article 19 of the Convention (United Nations, 1992, art. 19). Fewer than a third of Parties (30

[70] The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c CBD/COP/INF/16/4). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026c CBD/SBI/INF/6/5) The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c CBD/COP/INF/16/4). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026c CBD/SBI/INF/6/5)

per cent) have set national targets addressing the strengthening of capacity for measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits.

Indicators of progress

Table 39 (II.B.17-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 17. Colour coding is related to the overall assessment of progress across targets, of which the methodology is explained in the overall summary scorecard (Table 3). The colour coding for indicator data use and all quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range, yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent, yellow to values between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent).

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Binary indicator 17.b: Number of countries that have taken action to implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention and measures for the handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19	127 Parties	N/A[71]	40% of Parties scored highly (score 4/5)	
All quantitative indicators combined	11 Parties, 9%		14% positive trends 19% negative trends	

The monitoring framework does not include a headline indicator for Target 17. Overall, responses to the binary indicator for the target suggest that Parties have made mixed progress. Trends in submitted indicators reinforce this concern, with few indicators showing a positive trend. The additional submitted indicators also focused primarily on biosafety-related components as opposed to the other elements of this target.

In their responses for the binary indicator, most Parties reported partial progress, indicating that although efforts are under way to implement the target, further work is needed. One Party reported having fully achieved all aspects of the actions included in the binary indicator.

[71] As binary indicator data is required automatically by the online reporting tool, submission counts for these indicators do not reflect monitoring capacity differences between targets and do not provide actionable information for making progress in implementation, so no assessment is relevant.

Draft for review

Parties showed most progress in establishing and implementing biosafety-related measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention, with these being fully established and implemented for nearly half of Parties. Similarly, nearly half of Parties report carrying out risk assessments on the use and release of living modified organisms (LMOs) and providing access to biosafety-related information. Much less progress has been reported in relation to the handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits, and many Parties have only started to develop measures related to effective participation in biotechnological research, including participation of countries that provide the genetic resources for such research, and the priority access on a fair and equitable basis by Parties, especially developing countries, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based on genetic resources provided by Parties.

Relatively few Parties (nine per cent) submitted additional indicators, mostly related to biosafety elements of Target 17. Amongst these, more indicators showed negative trends than positive trends. However, these trends cannot be considered representative of all Parties.

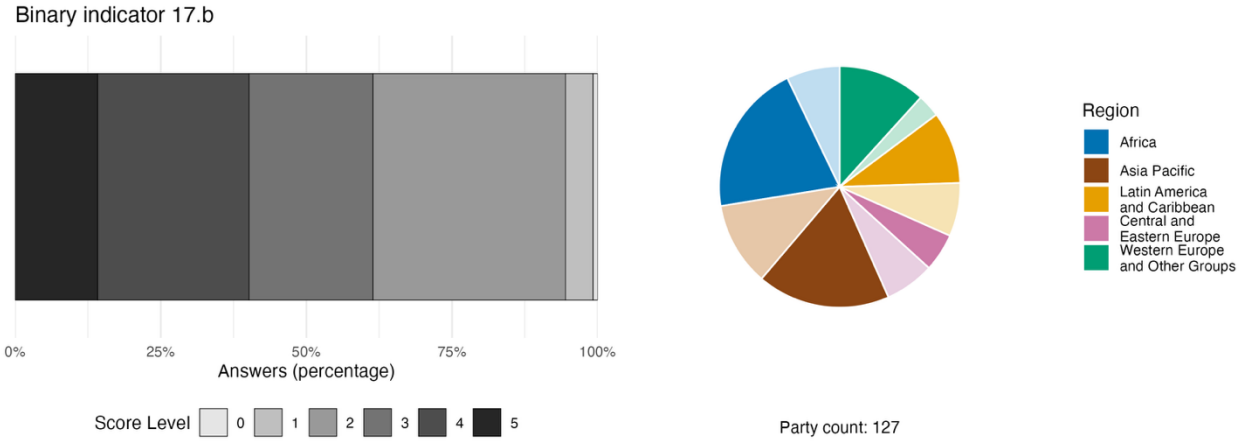


Figure 71 (IIB.17-BINARY): Binary indicator 17.b, the number of countries that have taken action to implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention and measures for the handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19. Score distribution based on Party answers to the related questions. The bar widths show the percentage of Parties in each score category, with higher numbers indicating a greater level of progress, based on responses to the questions included in the indicator.[72] The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties providing responses to all questions, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend: darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

[72] The methodology for calculating the score levels for each binary indicator, as well as the questions included for each indicator, are provided in (CBD, 2024a CBD/COP/INF/16/3). The methodology for calculating the score levels for each binary indicator, as well as the questions included for each indicator, are provided in (CBD, 2024a CBD/COP/INF/16/3).

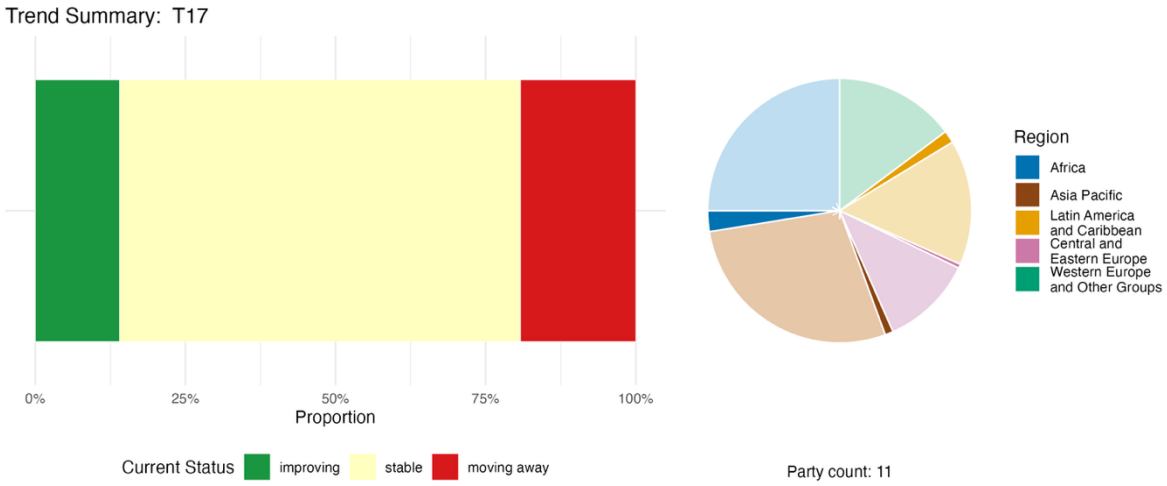
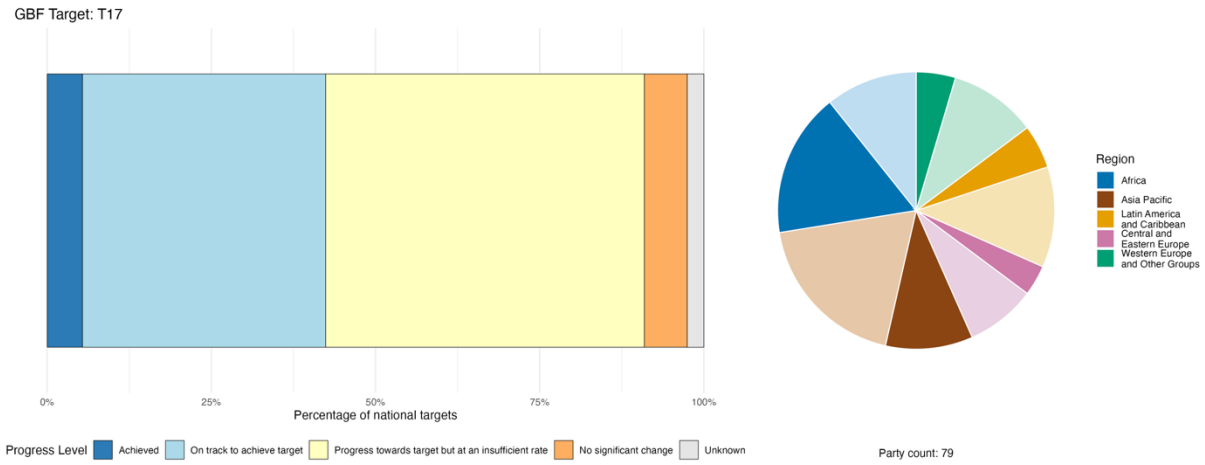


Figure 72 (II.B.17-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 17 that suggest improving, stable and negative trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for one complementary and 26 national indicators from a total of 11 Parties. The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 17, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend: darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

Self-assessment of progress

Based on self-assessment by Parties in national reports, only 37 per cent of national targets submitted as highly aligned with Target 17 are on track for achievement. Seven per cent show no significant change, with 49 per cent showing insufficient progress, and five national targets (5 per cent) are reported as already achieved (Figure 73).



Draft for review

Figure 73 (II.B.17-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target 17. Bar widths show the proportion of national targets submitted in each progress category. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress, regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region reporting in time for consideration in the global report. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend: darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

Actions, successes and challenges

Summary of actions in support of Target 17

Many Parties report progress in developing or strengthening biosafety measures and technical infrastructure, including the establishment of methods to detect living modified organisms (LMOs), and laboratories to apply these methods, and systems for monitoring them, border control measures and tools for risk assessment. Some Parties reported granting specific authorizations and permits for LMOs, while others documented measures to restrict or limit their cultivation. Some national reports also included information on the development of guidelines or regulations covering new developments in biotechnology, including organisms produced through genome editing. For Parties to both the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Convention, strengthening support for the Protocol serves as a key mechanism to further advance Target 17, in particular in establishing biosafety standards that support the implementation of the Convention's requirements.

Examples of success and progress in implementation

Box 40 (II.B.17-NR-CAMEROON): National legislation strengthening biosafety measures in Cameroon

Cameroon enacted a new law in 2025 to strengthen the legal, institutional, and technical framework for biosafety, as well as to manage, control, and prevent associated biosecurity risks. The scope of the law covers the introduction, management, and control of living modified organisms (LMOs) and invasive alien species, as well as their associated risks and adverse effects on food safety, human, plant and animal health, environmental protection, trade, and various industries.

At the institutional level, a decree establishing a National Biosafety Agency has been drafted and is undergoing consultations. This aims to strengthen the coordination, supervision, and oversight of activities related to modern biotechnology. In addition, technical procedures for reviewing applications, based on the precautionary principle, have been implemented and a registry of applications has been

maintained, particularly in the context of reviewing an application for the introduction of genetically modified cotton.

To improve and strengthen the national capacity for the detection and analysis of LMOs, a number of university laboratories are being provided with specialized equipment, while training sessions have been organized for technical and scientific staff, along with the development of a national training manual.

Since 2023, substantial international funding has been mobilized in partnership with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Global Environment Facility (GEF) and will continue until 2028, to assist in strengthening the institutional biosecurity frameworks put in place in the management of LMOs and invasive alien species.

At the national level, biosafety has been integrated into sectoral budget planning, and public-private partnerships have been established to support research and the procurement of laboratory equipment. Overall, the combination of these measures represents a systematic step toward sestablishing a more robust national biosafety system that is consistent with the country's international commitments and tailored to the challenges posed by modern biotechnology.

Relevant targets: 6, 13, 17, 19, 20, 21

Sources: Cameroon, seventh national report to the Convention, (Government of Cameroon, 2025; UNEP and GEF, 2023)

Box 41 (II.B.17-NR-MOLDOVA): Legislative biosafety package with European Union accession alignment in Moldova

Between 2020-2025, Moldova drafted and approved several laws and governmental decisions related to biosecurity, including on the regulation, control, movement, and use of living modified organisms, food, feed, and microorganisms. In 2025, the Environmental Agency of Moldova issued 18 authorizations for 17 beneficiaries in the country for products related to genetically modified feed, including authorizations for meal produced from genetically modified soybeans; compound feed containing meal produced from genetically modified soybeans and genetically modified corn; and compound feed containing genetically modified organisms.

These actions are in line with the implementation of the regulatory framework for the use of living modified organisms and the application of the Cartagena Protocol and the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol. The measures also help to

harmonize Moldova's legal framework with the specific European Union directives in the field of biotechnology and biosafety regulation.

Relevant targets: 10,14, 17
Source: Moldova, seventh national report to the Convention

Challenges

A significant number of Parties report on draft biosafety laws that remain unadopted, limiting enforcement and regulatory authority. Several Parties point to insufficient regulatory frameworks covering new developments in biotechnology. Many Parties, particularly in developing countries and among small island developing states, report insufficient laboratory infrastructure for LMO detection and risk assessment. Additionally, Parties mention shortage of trained biosafety scientists, risk assessors, and inspector. A few Parties mention difficulty in monitoring what crosses their borders. Limited inspection infrastructure, reliance on documentation rather than laboratory verification, and understaffed border posts mean unauthorized or unregulated LMO materials can enter undetected. The element of Target 17 relating to Article 19 of the Convention (distribution of benefits from biotechnology) is widely acknowledged but rarely operationalized, according to several national reports. Multiple Parties note that biosafety implementation is heavily dependent on external and short-term project financing rather than sustainable domestic budgets. This can lead to implementation measures that are themselves project-based and do not have long-term domestic stability.

Some Parties reported on challenge regarding public awareness, education and access to information on biosafety measures and obligations. Establishment of national biosafety clearing-house platforms and the strengthening of their link with the international platform has also been reported a challenge by several Parties.

Contributions of actors other than national Governments

Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool

Of 180 substantive commitments submitted by actors other than national governments, only one as associated primarily with Target 17. This commitment is from a network of non-

governmental organizations based in Denmark which has submitted commitments addressing all of the 23 targets of the Framework. It focuses on advocacy of the precautionary principle and ensuring that new biological technologies do not inadvertently harm ecosystem integrity.

Contributions integrated into national reports

Research organizations are identified as parties in roles such as laboratory hosts and operators, institutional biosafety committee members, curriculum developers, knowledge generators, and scientific advisers to regulatory bodies. Intergovernmental organizations provide project financing, technical assistance, equipment donation, legislative drafting support, and training. Citizens and the public appear mainly as recipients of awareness campaigns and consultees in regulatory procedures, with a few reporting citizen science or public deliberation. Indigenous peoples and local communities are mentioned as rights-holders in access and benefit-sharing frameworks, occasionally in free, prior and informed consent integration or co-governance. Non-governmental organizations appear mostly as workshop participants, sometimes co-implementing biosafety standards or delivering projects. Subnational governments, cities and other local authorities appear as co-governance actors where competencies are devolved.

Examples of linkages with other agreements, processes and organizations

Information will be added on the relationship between the Convention, the Framework and the Cartagena protocol, as well as contributions from other MEAs and international organizations

Draft for review

Target 18: Reduce harmful subsidies by at least $500 billion per year, and scale up positive incentives for biodiversity

Target text: *Identify by 2025, and eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, in a proportionate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them by at least $500 billion per year by 2030, starting with the most harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.*

PROGRESS OVERVIEW

Limited progress has been made in scaling up positive incentives, or in identifying and reforming harmful incentives. Available evidence suggests that the 2025 milestone for identifying incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, was not achieved. National targets address the elements of Target 18 unevenly. Reporting on indicators shows growth in the number of positive incentives, but at the same time the value of reported incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity remains substantial. Self-assessments indicate that only a quarter of national targets highly aligned with Target 18 are on track, while most show insufficient progress. Key challenges include identifying, quantifying and reforming harmful subsidies.

Target 18 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets

Table 40 (II.B.18-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 18 and how they are addressed in national targets.[73] The box on the right indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.

Identify by 2025 incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity	38
Eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity in a proportionate, fair and equitable way	48
Substantially and progressively reduce incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, by at least $500 billion per year by 2030	27
Scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	59
On average, Parties have addressed, at least to some extent, 43 per cent of these elements in their national targets	

Key					
% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100

[73] The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c CBD/COP/INF/16/4). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026c CBD/SBI/INF/6/5)

The elements of Target 18 are addressed unevenly by Parties in their national targets (Table 40). The largest proportion (59 per cent) have national targets addressing to some extent the scaling up of positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Fewer than half (48 per cent) have set national targets on the elimination, phasing out or reform of incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity in a proportionate, fair and equitable way. The element of Target 18 with a 2025 deadline, to identify harmful incentives, is addressed to some extent by 38 per cent of Parties in their national targets. The element least addressed by Parties (27 per cent) relates to substantially and progressively reducing harmful subsidies by at least $500 billion globally by 2030.

Very few Parties (five per cent) have set quantitative national targets for reducing incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity. The values set by those Parties range from 10 per cent to 50 per cent reductions in harmful incentives.

t for review

Indicators of progress

Table 41 (II.B.18-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 18. Colour coding is related to the overall assessment of progress across targets, of which the methodology is explained in the overall summary scorecard (Table 3). The colour coding for indicator data use and all quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range, yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the headline indicator results are based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed progress, red when progress is insufficient; and grey when progress cannot be assessed). Note that the percentage of Parties submitting data on headline indicators may be different from that used in the aggregate results for both the headline indicator and all quantitative indicators combined due to methodological differences in the way data was used.

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Headline indicator 18.1: Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use	30% of Parties		Increase year on year to a total of 548 in 2025	
Headline indicator 18.2: Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity	19% of Parties representing 25% of all Parties' GDP		Total 268 USD billion spent on harmful subsidies 2022-2025	
All quantitative indicators combined	48 Parties, 37%		21% positive trends 19% negative trends	

Nearly a third of Parties provided data on positive incentives (headline indicator 18.1) and a fifth of Parties provided data on harmful subsidies (headline indicator 18.2), with many Parties reporting difficulties in tracking and quantifying biodiversity-related subsidies due to methodological challenges. Differences in methodological approaches could result in inconsistencies in the global estimates, and all reported values are underestimates, as they do not represent all Parties, do not capture the full range of subsidies and incentives in place across sectors, and may not include all national subsidies.

Since the Framework was agreed in 2022, Parties reported an increase of more than 60 per cent in the number of incentives in place, with 548 positive incentives from 33 Parties in place by 2025. This may be a serious underrepresentation, as the Policy Instruments for the Environment (PINE) database of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) records more than 869 biodiversity-positive incentives from across 100 countries in 2024, covering biodiversity-positive subsidies, payments for ecosystem services, taxes and fees, tradeable permits and biodiversity offsets (OECD, 2024).

For incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity, the 22 Parties that reported represent approximately one quarter of global gross domestic product (GDP). Based on these Parties, there was a cumulative total of USD 268 billion available for subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity between 2022 and 2025, an average of USD 67 billion annually. Reported values of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity ranged from zero to 2.6 per cent of annual GDP. These figures are likely significant underestimates, as many Parties only reported on sectors where subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity had already been identified, and noted that further national analysis was needed. Among the Parties reporting consistently between 2022 and 2024, there is evidence that subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity dropped by around 20 per cent.

Despite these encouraging signals, the value of subsidies reported remains higher than the resources that Parties reported mobilizing for biodiversity (see Target 19). One caveat is that these two figures may come from different reporting Parties, so the comparison shows only that there is a gap, not its size. Fewer than 20 per cent of Parties showed a positive trend in the indicators they submitted in relation to this target. Additionally, most of the submitted national indicators focus on identifying harmful subsidies and scaling up positive incentives; no indicators were submitted on the elements of the target related to eliminating, phasing out, reforming, or reducing harmful subsidies. This suggests that overall progress towards Target 18 remains insufficient.

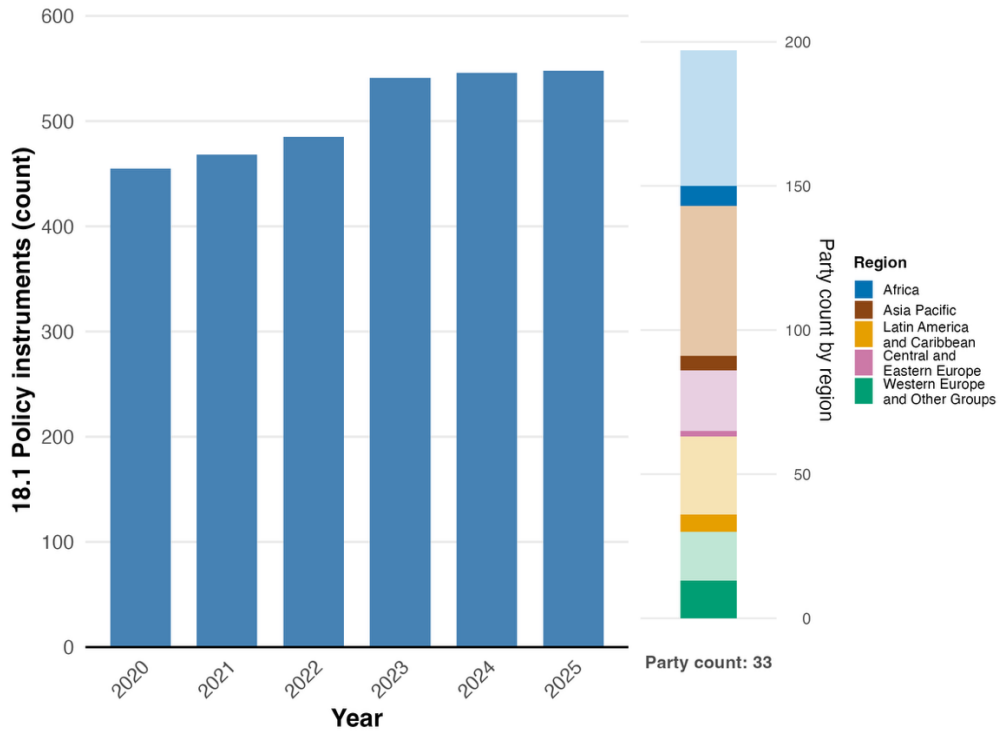


Figure 74 (II.B.18-HEADLINE): Headline indicator 18.1, positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use as reported in national reports. Indicator values show the yearly count of incentives in place across Party submissions. The right bar chart shows the distribution of Parties providing data, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend: darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

Draft for review

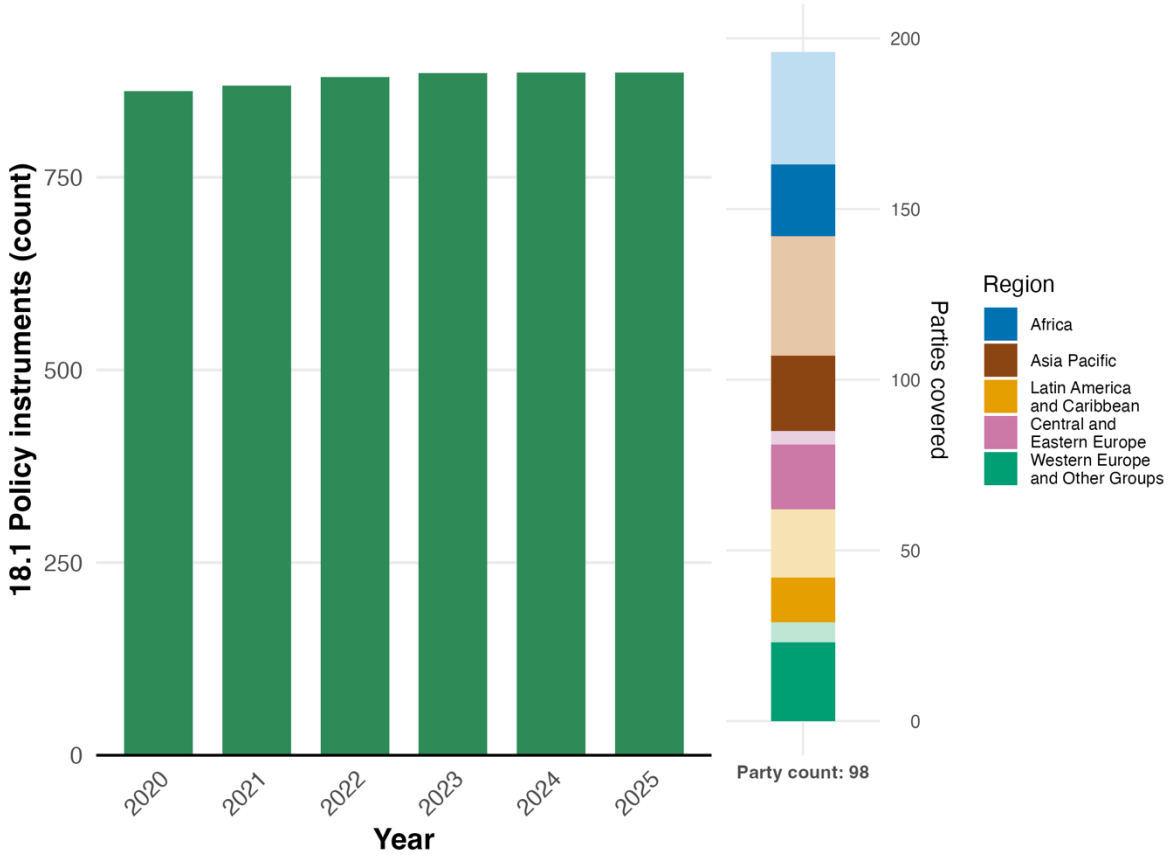


Figure 75 (II.B.18-HEADLINE-CUSTODIAN): Headline indicator 18.1, positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use based on data from the OECD PINE database. Indicator values show the total count of incentives in place across Parties each year. The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties for whom data is available, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whom data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for whom no data is included in the graph.

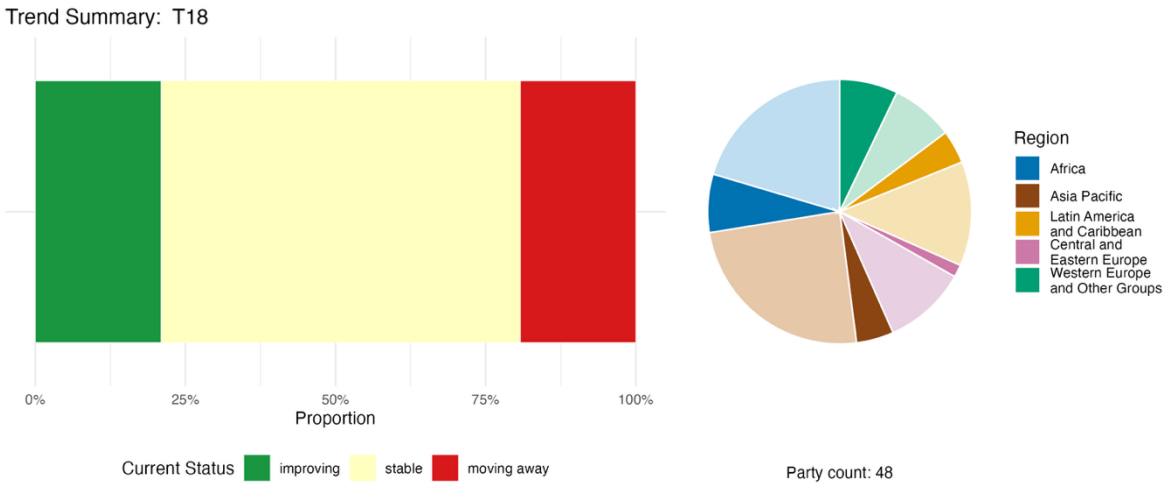


Figure 76 (II.B.18-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 18 that suggest improving, stable and negative trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for two headline indicators from 44 Parties, and 28 national indicators from a total of 12 Parties. The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 18, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whom data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for whom no data is included in the graph.

Self-assessment of progress

Based on self-assessment by Parties in national reports, only a quarter (25 per cent) of national targets submitted with high alignment to Target 18 are on track for achievement, with more than double that number (62 per cent) showing insufficient progress and a further seven per cent with no significant change. Just two national targets (one per cent) are reported as already achieved (Figure 73).

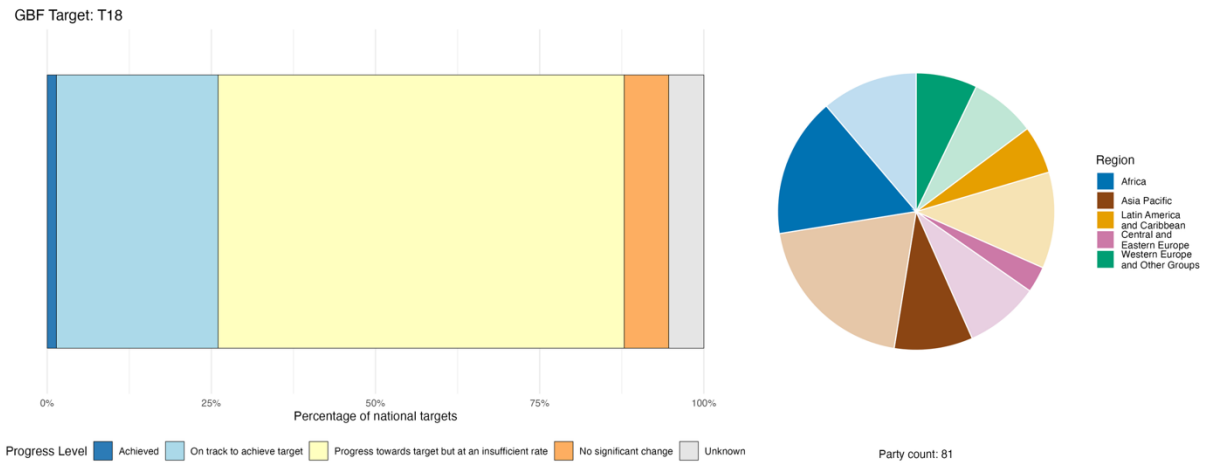


Figure 77 (II.B.18-SELF_ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target 18. Bar widths show the proportion of national targets submitted in each progress category. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress, regardless of the number o national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region reporting in time for consideration in the global repor.t Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whom data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for whom no data is included in the graph.

Actions, successes and challenges

Draft for review

Summary of actions in support of Target 18

The overwhelming majority of Parties report actions in the identification and assessment of incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity, the element of the target with a deadline of 2025. These actions include compiling inventories of subsidies, commissioning studies, and developing classification frameworks. A much smaller group of Parties report on concrete steps to reform and eliminate such incentives by 2030, key requirements of Target 18. A few Parties do address reduction or phasing out of fossil fuel subsidies as a biodiversity-relevant harmful incentive. Others point to ratification of the World Trade Organization agreement on fisheries subsidies, which came into force in September 2025. Steps to scale up positive incentives for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are more commonly reported in all regions and among Parties of all income levels than reduction of harmful incentives. These include payments for ecosystem services, conservation finance mechanisms, and redirection of agricultural support towards biodiversity-friendly practices. The Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) is cited by at least 25 Parties as a vehicle for analytical support, methodology or institutional scaffolding in implementation of Target 18.

Examples of success and progress in implementation

Box 42 (II.B.18-NR-UZBEKISTAN): Legally anchored fossil fuel subsidy phase-out with renewable energy tax incentives in Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan is considered one of the most energy and emissions-intensive countries in the world. In recent years, the government has made major efforts to reform and reduce fossil fuel subsidies, while simultaneously providing incentives for the use of renewable energy.

Since 2019, there has been an overhaul of energy-sector legislation in Uzbekistan, including the enactment of a law on the use of renewable energy sources and a law on energy efficiency, saving, and rational use. A presidential decree was enacted on accelerated measures to improve energy efficiency, implement energy saving technologies, and develop renewable energy sources. In 2024, ministerial resolutions introduced a revised tariff policy for the fuel and energy sector, and formally established the Energy Market Development and Regulation Agency, an independent energy regulator.

Subsequently, gas and electricity prices in Uzbekistan were increased for firms and for households, with a further increase in 2025, aiming to reach full cost recovery by the end of 2026 and to phase out all tariff subsidies by. As a result, between 2024 and 2025, total spending on key subsidies harmful to biodiversity fell by 13 per cent in real

terms, while spending on biodiversity-harmful energy and fuel subsidies declined by 30 per cent.
These efforts are co-funded under the World Bank's Innovative Carbon Resource Application for Energy Transition (iCRAFT) project, the Bank's first global initiative to support policy reforms through payments for emissions reductions.

Relevant targets: 7, 8, 15, 19
Sources: Uzbekistan, seventh national report to the Convention (further references to be added)

Box 43 (II.B.18-NR-ITALY): Statutory annual catalogue of environmentally harmful subsidies with quantified reform outcomes in Italy

A law of 2015 requires Italy's Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security to prepare an annual "Catalogue of Environmentally Harmful Subsidies and Environmentally Beneficial Subsidies". The purpose of this law is to promote green-economy measures and to curb the excessive use of natural resources. The catalogue serves as a key reference for national and international initiatives aimed at identifying, reforming, and phasing out environmentally harmful subsidies, while encouraging the expansion of those incentives that generate environmental benefits. Between 2022 and 2023, Italy eliminated several fossil fuel subsidies considered harmful to biodiversity across various sectors covering incentives, concessions, subsidized financing, and exemptions. These included:

- Reduction of the excise duty exemption for fuels used in rail transport;
- Elimination of excise duty exemption for energy products used for magnesium production from seawater;
- Termination of public funding for research, development and demonstration related to oil, gas and coal.

Overall, these measures resulted in a total annual reduction of harmful subsidies of more than EUR 282 million.

Relevant targets: 7, 8, 14, 15, 19, 21
Sources: Italy, seventh national report to the Convention, (other sources to be added)

Challenges

Many Parties report barriers to identification of incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity: incomplete inventories of harmful incentives, missing or incomplete data across Parties of all income levels, and the absence of agreed definitions and harmonized

approaches for identifying which incentives are harmful. Because reform cannot be prioritized or measured without knowing which incentives exist, their financial value, and their specific impacts on biodiversity, these barriers to identification are also barriers to reform. Even where reforms are attempted, Parties may lack systems to track whether subsidy savings are reinvested in nature, whether positive incentives are delivering results, or whether harmful incentives are returning in another form. Entrenched interests and political barriers to subsidy reform are noted in several national reports. Subsidies for agriculture, energy and fisheries are often embedded in national economies and linked to policies such as food security, poverty reduction, or energy affordability. A number of Parties also identify cross-sectoral coordination as a significant challenge, citing difficulties in aligning ministries of finance, environment, agriculture and energy. Insufficient domestic financial resources for scaling-up positive incentives is a recurring issue raised in national reports, and several point to dependency on donors and external technical support to implement such policies.

Contributions from actors other than national Governments

Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool

Of 180 commitments submitted by actors other than national governments, only one is primarily associated with Target 18. This commitment is from a network of non-governmental organizations based in Denmark which has submitted commitments addressing all of the 23 targets of the Framework. The specific commitment relates to advocacy for more ambitious redirection of subsidies harmful to biodiversity.

Contributions integrated in national reports

Analytical and knowledge provision is reported, with intergovernmental organizations, particularly the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) through its Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) helping with national biodiversity finance plans. Research organizations contribute to harmful subsidy assessments, and the business and finance communities engage through disclosure frameworks such as Taskforce for Nature-based Financial Disclosures (TNFD). Delivery of positive incentive mechanisms, including payments for ecosystem services, certification, is the main implementation role for representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, non-governmental

organizations, and indigenous peoples and local communities. National reports primarily refer to consultation and awareness-raising roles for citizens, youth and women.

Examples of linkages with other agreements, processes and organizations

Information will be added on the contributions from other MEAs and international organizations with regard to Target 18

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

Target text: *Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, mobilizing at least $200 billion per year by 2030, including by:*
(a) Increasing total biodiversity related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance, and from countries that voluntarily assume obligations of developed country Parties, to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to at least $20 billion per year by 2025, and to at least $30 billion per year by 2030;
(b) Significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization, facilitated by the preparation and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments according to national needs, priorities and circumstances;
(c) Leveraging private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies for raising new and additional resources, and encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments;
(d) Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, and benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards;
(e) Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises;
(f) Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric actions13 and non-market-based approaches including community based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity;
(g) Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use.

PROGRESS OVERVIEW

Biodiversity finance is increasing, but progress remains insufficient and the 2025 finance milestone was likely not achieved, although a definitive assessment will only be possible once complete data for 2024 and 2025 have been reported. Elements

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related to synergies of finance and the role of collective actions are largely missing from national targets. International and domestic biodiversity finance generally show upward trends, although below levels required to meet the target, and domestic spending as a share of GDP has declined. Private finance peaked in 2021 and fell afterwards, based on reported data, and remains particularly undeveloped. Self-assessments indicate that only a minority of national targets are on track. Key challenges include mobilizing finance at scale, improving access to funding and strengthening enabling conditions for investment.

Target 19 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets

Table 42 (II.B.19-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 19 and how they are addressed in national targets.[74] The box on the right indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.

Increase total biodiversity related international financial resources to developing countries to at least US$ 20bn per year by 2025, and to at least US$ 30bn per year by 2030	58
Significantly increase domestic resource mobilization, facilitated by the preparation and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments	81
Leverage private finance, promote blended finance, implement strategies for raising new and additional resources, and encourage the private sector to invest in biodiversity	44
Stimulate innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, benefit-sharing mechanisms	34
Optimize co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises	16
Enhance the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric actions and non-market-based approaches	14
Enhance the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use	Not evaluated
On average, Parties have addressed, at least to some extent, 41 per cent of these elements in their national targets	

Key					
% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100

There is exceptionally high variation in the proportion of Parties addressing the different elements of Target 19 in their national targets (see Table 42). The great majority (81 per cent) have national targets addressing a significant increase in domestic resource mobilization, facilitated by the preparation and implementation of national biodiversity

[74] The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c CBD/COP/INF/16/4). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026c CBD/SBI/INF/6/5)

finance plans or similar instruments. More than half of Parties (58 per cent) have national targets at least to some extent addressing an increase in biodiversity-related international financial resources to developing countries. Fewer than half of Parties (44 per cent) address the leveraging of private finance for biodiversity, while just over one-third (34 per cent) have national targets on stimulating innovative schemes to increase finance for implementation of the Framework. The elements of Target 19 addressed by the smallest proportion of Parties are those on optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises (16 per cent) and on enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric action and non-market-based approaches (14 per cent).

About a quarter of Parties (26 per cent) have included a quantitative component to national targets relating to an increase in biodiversity-related international financial resources to developing countries. As the values for such increases are expressed in very different terms, including both monetary values and percentages, it is not possible to aggregate the proposed increase in financial resources from national targets alone.

On average, Parties have addressed only 41 per cent of the elements of Target 19 to any extent in their national targets, suggesting an substantial shortfall in ambition and scope.

Indicators of progress

Table 43 (II.B.19-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 19. Colour coding is related to the overall assessment of progress across targets, of which the methodology is explained in the overall summary scorecard (Table 3). The colour coding for indicator data use and all quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range, yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the headline indicator results are based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed progress, red when progress is insufficient; and grey when progress cannot be assessed). Note that the percentage of Parties submitting data on headline indicators may be different from that used in the aggregate results for both the headline indicator and all quantitative indicators combined due to methodological differences in the way data was used.

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Headline indicator D.1: International public funding, including official development assistance (ODA) for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	61% of Parties		2020-2023 average 4.4 USD billion per year	

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Headline indicator D.2: Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	54% of Parties		2020-2023 average 34 USD billion per year	
Headline indicator D.3: Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	26% of Parties		2020-2023: average 8.2 USD billion per year	
All quantitative indicators combined	88 Parties, 68%		57% positive trends 21% negative trends	

Many Parties shared difficulties in tracking biodiversity-related financial flows, particularly due to the lack of tagging systems to distinguish biodiversity expenditures from broader environmental, social and governance spending, and difficulties in identifying private flows. Many noted that they are currently in the process of developing a finance tracking system, with many using BIOFIN. These difficulties explain the lack of more recent data, and it is likely that the values presented for some countries are undercounts, as they do not always represent funding from all sources.

2025 milestone

Target 19(a) of the Framework calls for "increasing total biodiversity related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance, and from countries that voluntarily assume obligations of developed country Parties, to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to at least US$ 20 billion per year by 2025, and to at least US$ 30 billion per year by 2030."

Parties reporting under headline indicator D.1, comprising developed country Parties and Parties that have voluntarily assumed those obligations, have reported a cumulative USD 17.7 billion in international public finance between 2020 and 2023, with the reported total highest at USD 5.2 billion in 2023 (Figure 78). This figure should be read as a minimum, as it may not capture the full range of flows covered by Target 19(a). The OECD, whose analysis covers the broader range of flows referred to in Target 19(a), estimates total international biodiversity finance at approximately USD 16.8 billion in 2023. Both estimates fall below the

USD 20 billion milestone. This data therefore suggests the 2025 milestone was likely not met, although a definitive assessment will only be possible once complete data for 2024 and 2025, the milestone year, have been reported.

2030 $200 billion target

Target 19 sets an overall goal for 2030 of mobilising at least USD 200 billion per year for biodiversity from all sources.

Total finance from international public sources, domestic public sources and private finance sources was USD 5.2 billion, USD 20.6 billion and USD 6.9 billion for a total of USD 32.7 billion in 2023. Parties reported mobilizing a cumulative USD 17.7 billion from international public sources, USD 135.9 billion from domestic sources, and USD 32.8 billion from private finance sources for a cumulative total of USD 186.4 billion over four years (2020-2023).

There is an increase in funding from international public sources and domestic sources year on year; however, domestic public finance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems as a percentage of GDP has been declining over the period (Figure 79). The domestic finance as a percentage of GDP varied greatly from less than 0.1 per cent to as much as 2.7 per cent.

In terms of private sources, the value reached a high of USD 11.2 billion in 2021 (Figure 80). The decline in funding in 2022 and 2023 could be due to a reporting time lag, or it could reflect a decrease due to real changes in funding. It is not possible to assess this in the current analysis, since few Parties reported on the data and the data is largely incomplete.

A number of Parties shared other indicators related to Target 19, with a large majority showing signs of improvement. Most additional indicators relate to enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use, so they mostly cover other aspects of target 19 and may not be directly related to the volume of funding.

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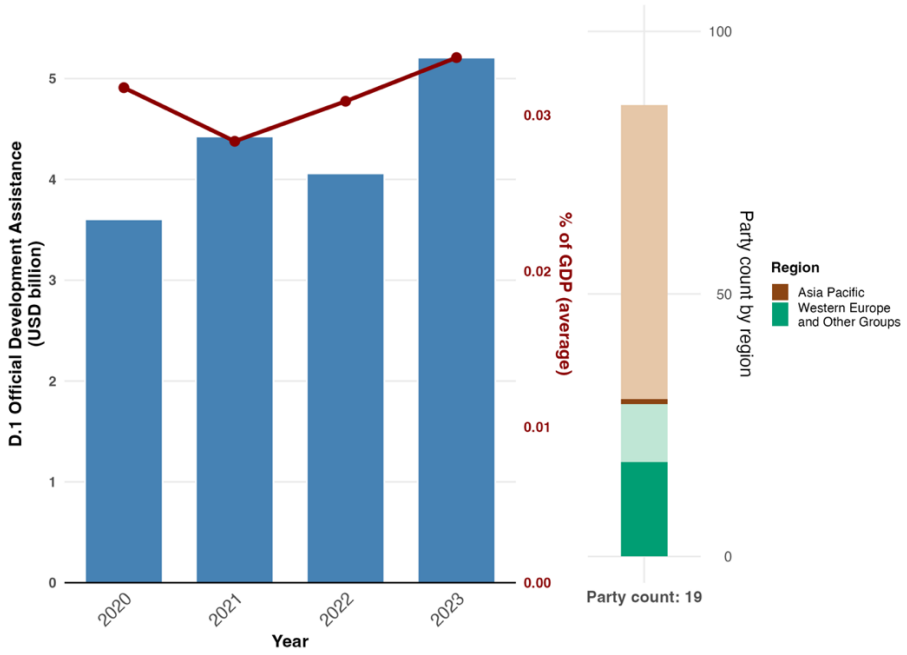

Figure 78 (II.B.19-HEADLINE.1): Headline indicator D.1, international public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems. Indicator values shown as the yearly sum of ODA provided by donor Parties (blue) and the average share of national GDP represented by their national value (red). The right bar chart shows the distribution of Parties providing data, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend: darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph. Note that three Parties accounting for 0.43 billion USD total were not included in the graph as they did not report on each of the years between 2020 and 2023.

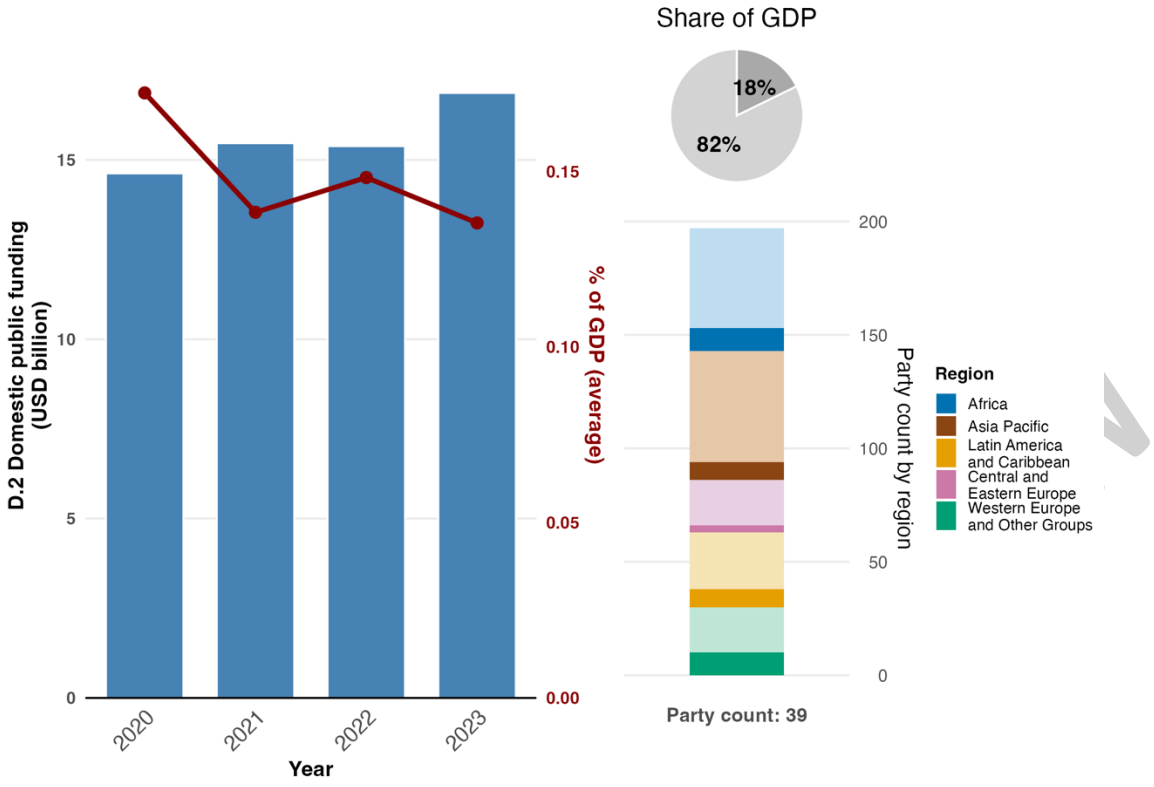

Figure 79 (II.B.19-HEADLINE.2): Headline indicator D.2, domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems. Indicator values shown as the yearly sum of domestic funding spent on biodiversity by Parties reporting (blue) and the average share of national GDP represented by their national value (red). The right bar chart shows the distribution of Parties providing data, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend: darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph. The pie chart shows the proportion of all Parties' GDP accounted for by the data in dark grey. Note that 19 Parties accounting for 73.5 billion USD total were not included in the graph as they did not report on each of the years between 2020 and 2023.

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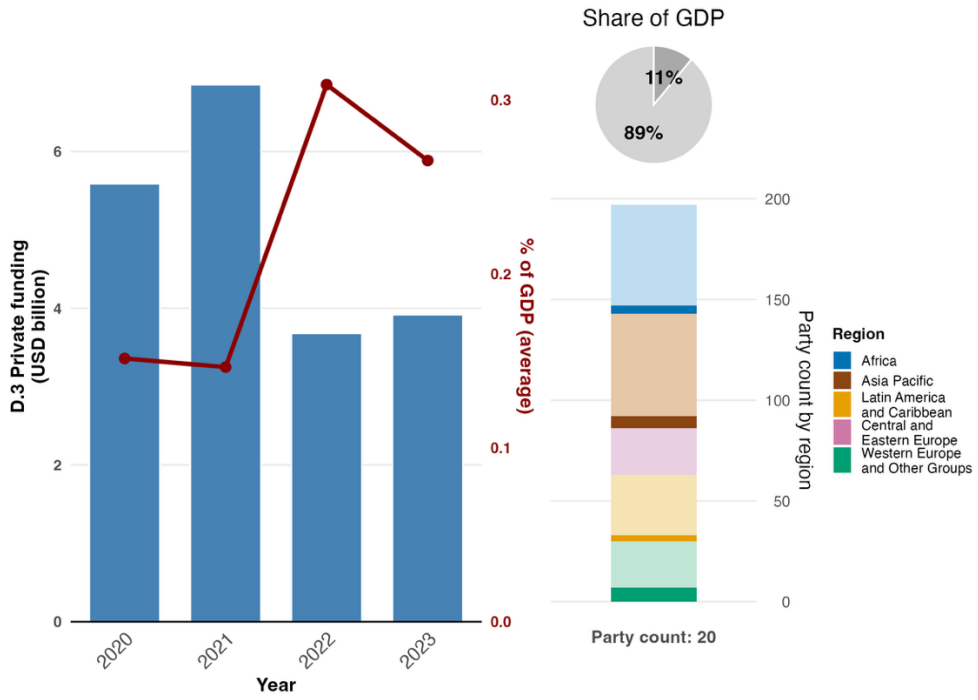

Figure 80 (II.B.19-HEADLINE.3): Headline indicator D.3 private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems. Indicator values shown as the yearly sum of private funding spent on biodiversity reported by Parties (blue) and the average share of national GDP represented by their national value (red). The right bar chart shows the distribution of Parties providing data, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph. The pie chart shows the proportion of all Parties' GDP accounted for by the data in dark grey. Note that eight Parties accounting for 12.8 billion USD total were not included in the graph as they did not report on each of the years between 2020 and 2023.

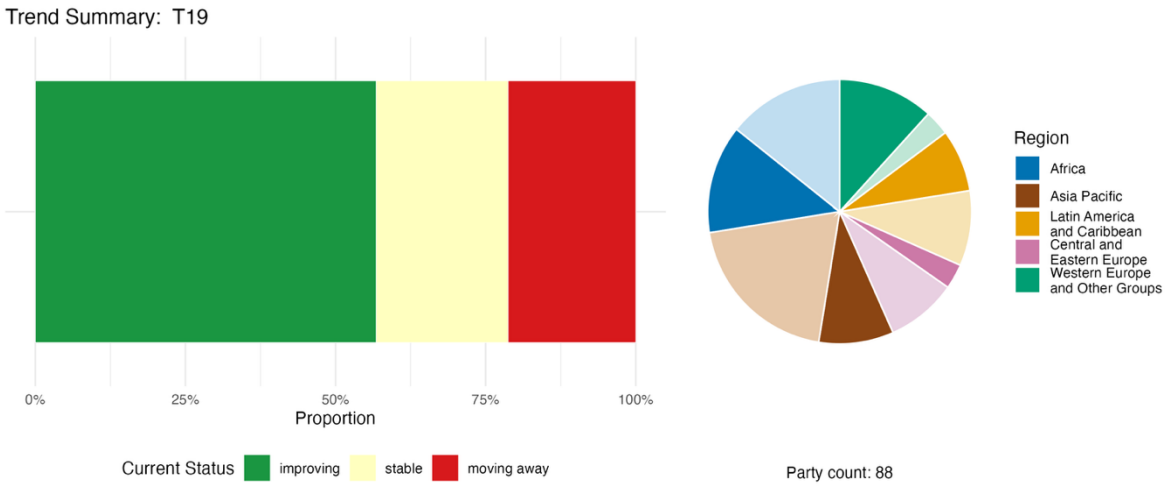

Figure 81 (II.B.19-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 19 that suggest improving, stable and negative trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for three headline indicators from 86 Parties, and 40 national indicators from a total of 16 Parties. The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 19, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the

proportion of Parties for any region whom data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for whom no data is included in the graph.

Self-assessment of progress

Based on self-assessment by Parties in national reports, only 32 per cent of national targets submitted with high alignment to Target 19 are on track for achievement, with a much higher number (64 per cent) showing no significant change or insufficient progress, and just two national targets (1 per cent) reported as already achieved (Figure 82).

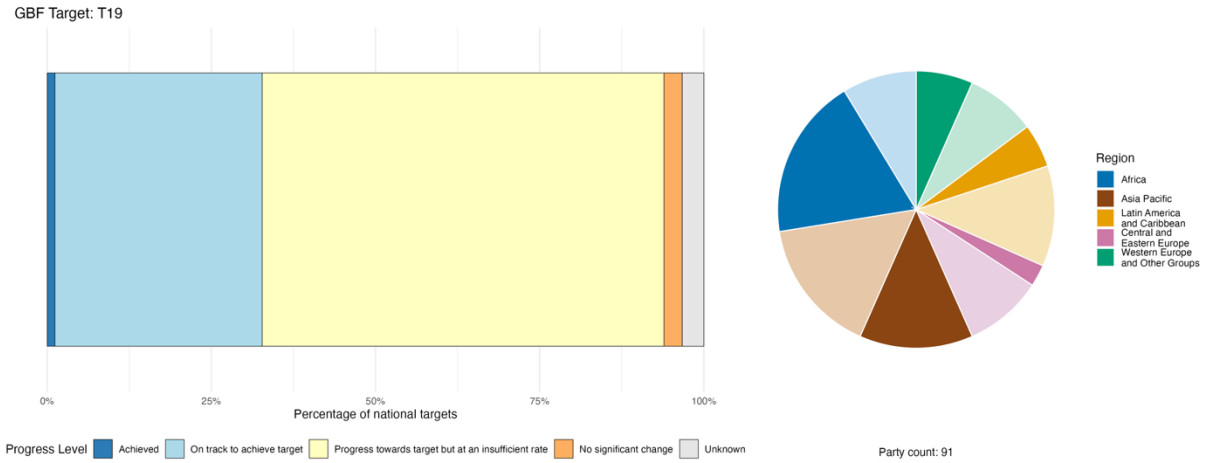

Figure 82 (II.B.19-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target 19. Bar widths show the proportion of national targets submitted in each progress category. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress, regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region reporting in time for consideration in the global report. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whose data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for which no data is included in the graph.

Actions, successes and challenges

Summary of actions in support of Target 19

The dominant approach reported by Parties for implementation of Target 19 is biodiversity finance planning and diagnostic work, with the methodology of the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) serving as the most widely adopted framework. The majority of Parties have either launched or are implementing a national biodiversity finance plan, biodiversity expenditure review, or financial needs assessment. Beyond planning, the most commonly reported concrete actions are: mobilization of international public finance, for example

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through the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Green Climate Fund, overseas development assistance or debt-for-nature swaps; development of green taxonomies and sustainable finance frameworks; issuance of green or sustainability-linked bonds; and reform of domestic fiscal mechanisms. Private finance mobilization, subsidy reform and finance access for indigenous peoples and local communities are reported less frequently and often remain at enabling or aspirational stages.

Examples of success and progress in implementation

Box 44 (II.B.19-NR-CHILE): World's first sustainability-linked sovereign bonds, with key performance indicators for biodiversity in Chile

In 2022, Chile issued the world's first sustainability-linked sovereign bonds, incorporating two key performance indicators (KPI), the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and the expansion of non-conventional renewable energy generation (including wind, small run-of-river hydro, biomass, biogas, geothermal, solar and ocean energy, and green hydrogen). In 2023, the framework was expanded to include the addition of a KPI related to gender equality, increasing women's representation on the boards of directors at companies.
In 2025, an updated version of the sustainability-linked bond framework included a new KPI linked to biodiversity, with two main components: increasing the percentage of protected areas and/or other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) in terrestrial ecosystems (including inland waters); and increasing the percentage of national terrestrial ecosystems (including inland waters) in protected areas that meet all key effectiveness metrics of governance, planning, personnel and monitoring. The new KPI aims to increase the land coverage of protected areas to 30 per cent of the national territory by 2030 (currently 21 per cent), and ensure the effective management of at least 10 per cent of the national territory.
Implementation of this initiative is supported by Chile's recently created Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service (SBAP) agency, the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Finance (Public Debt Office), as well as international bond market investors.

The framework provides financial incentives for the Chilean government to meet these goals, as it reduces the interest rates the country qualifies for upon achieving the KPI target. As of the end of 2023, the affected bonds accounted for a total value of more than USD 8 billion. According to the Chilean government, this is the first international sovereign bond structured around specific goals for the protection and effective management of biodiversity.

Relevant targets: 1, 3, 8, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23

Sources to be added

Box 45 (II.B.19-NR-YEMEN: Fragile-state biodiversity finance innovation through climate-biodiversity synergy and traditional systems

Yemen is mobilizing financial resources from all funding sources, with the goal of bridging the biodiversity financing gap by 20 per cent by 2030, and increase it to 80 by 2050. Due to various challenges, including the prioritization of humanitarian and security needs, national public spending on biodiversity remains near minimal. In addition, there is currently minimal "formal" private sector investment in biodiversity. As a result, to mobilize resources, a mix of approaches is being undertaken.
For example, the country is leveraging non-monetary "finance" through traditional systems. In the absence of a national budget, local tribes in the Haraz and Ibb mountains have revitalized the Hima—a traditional communal land management system. Practiced for more than 1,400 years in the Arabian Peninsula, *al-hima* (meaning “protected place”) consists of a piece of land such as woodlands, grazing lands or flower reserves for beekeeping, set aside cyclically by the community to allow regeneration. Using this system, communities designate a specific Hima area or areas for mountain forest restoration. They then collectively ban grazing and tree-cutting for three to five years to allow the ecosystem to recover. In 2025, these community-managed areas showed a 15 per cent increase in native vegetation cover compared to state-managed lands that lacked oversight.
Aligned with the global Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) methodology, Yemen has identified specific "finance solutions" to mobilize resources. In 2025, Yemen successfully packaged biodiversity restoration projects (i.e. the Tuban Delta terrace restoration) under "Climate Adaptation" funding from the Green Climate Fund (GCF)[1]. As a result, USD 9.9 million was successfully mobilized, which counts toward the 20 per cent biodiversity funding gap target.

Relevant targets: 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 11, 19, 22
Sources: Yemen, seventh national report to the Convention, (additional sources to be added)

Challenges

Many Parties report that national budget allocations for biodiversity are far too low. Environmental spending is often a fraction of total government expenditure, and biodiversity frequently loses out to competing development priorities focussing more

directly, for example, on defence, food security and infrastructure. There are gaps reported by developing country Parties in accessing international finance. When it is available, Parties may lack the institutional capacity to design bankable proposals or meet donor requirements. A recurring cross-cutting challenge is the gap between planning and implementation: many Parties report completed finance plans, expenditure review, but have not yet operationalized the instruments those plans identify. Private sector engagement is widely cited as a priority, but such engagement is rarely reported with quantified outcomes. Another challenge centres on data and tracking: many Parties lack biodiversity budget tagging systems, consolidated private-sector finance data, or monitoring frameworks capable of distinguishing biodiversity from climate finance. Some Parties report that financial data on biodiversity is scattered across ministries, projects and partners with no centralized system. Biodiversity finance spans multiple ministries, yet formal coordination mechanisms are rare. This can lead to overlapping mandates, delayed decisions, fragmented interventions, and inefficient resource use.

Contributions from actions other than national Governments

Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool

Of 180 substantive commitments made by actors other than national governments, only four are associated primarily with Target 19. Two of the commitments are from non-governmental organizations, one from a financial institution and one from a research institution. All of the commitments address resource mobilization and finance, with geographic coverage including Europe, Africa, South America and Asia. The specific commitments include a finance and incentive mechanism for forest-friendly production, the allocation of public biodiversity finance in support of biodiversity objectives using a human rights-based approach, and mobilizing private finance for nature-based solutions (see Box 42).

Box 46 (II.B.19-NSA-TRIODOS): Triodos Bank: mobilizing private finance for nature-based solutions

Triodos Bank, a Netherlands-based financial institution operating across the Netherlands, Spain, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Belgium, launched its Nature and Climate Strategy running from January 2020 to December 2030. For the first time, Triodos Bank and Triodos Investment Management have united their climate and biodiversity ambitions in a single strategy. Next to aiming to finance 275

renewable energy projects and cutting absolute GHG emission by 42% by 2030, the bank aims to provide at least 500 million Euros in investments, loans, and contributions to the nature-based solutions sector by 2030, leveraging the combined capacity of Triodos Bank, Triodos Investment Management, and the Triodos Regenerative Money Centre. Next, as part of their biodiversity targets, the bank also aims to report on the positive biodiversity impact of nature-based solution projects starting from the financial year 2026. The strategy also includes active engagement with listed companies that have dependencies on deforestation and with chemical companies carrying biodiversity risks through pollution, alongside a commitment to setting and acting on key performance indicators for agriculture-related biodiversity impacts. Triodos Bank further advocates for effective regulation that aligns finance with climate and nature goals.

Relevant targets: 7, 8, 10 14,15, 19
Source: Triodos, stakeholder commitment [75]

Contributions integrated in national reports

Mobilizing resources is the main goal of Target 19 and intergovernmental organizations such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Green Climate Fund (GCF) are reported as the primary external financiers, supplying grants and concessional loans, while the business and finance community is reported to issue green bonds and biodiversity credits. Non-governmental organizations lead on implementation, managing projects, grant programmes, and trust funds, and representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity deliver payment-for-ecosystem-services and certification schemes. Co-governance and co-management bring in several actors: indigenous peoples and local communities help co-design financing instruments, federal and subnational governments, cities and other local authorities administer ecological fiscal transfers, and non-governmental organizations hold board-level positions in national biodiversity funds. Knowledge provision is reported mainly for research organizations and intergovernmental organizations. Awareness-raising and consultation are the dominant roles for citizens, women, and youth.

Examples of linkages with other agreements, processes and organizations

[75] https://ort.cbd.int/database/284131

Information will be added on the contributions from other MEAs and international organizations with regard to Target 19

Note that from this point forward, with the exception of the Conclusions section (section III), the document is still undergoing technical editing and revision. While peer review comments have been addressed, the text requires further technical editing to ensure clarity and consistency. Further the case study text is provisional pending further editing and coordination with the Parties and organizations referenced in the case studies. Additionally, the document will undergo formal editing and layout after the seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

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Target 20: Strengthen capacity-building, technology transfer, and scientic and technical cooperation for biodiversity

Target text: *Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the Framework*.

PROGRESS OVERVIEW

Progress on capacity-building and technical cooperation is being made, but some aspects of the target remain underdeveloped. Parties have addressed the elements of Target 20 unevenly, with a focus on capacity-building and development, and access to innovation, over others. Trends in submitted indicators by 24 Parties are largely improving, and Parties reported good progress on the binary indicator, particularly in establishing measures to address capacity-building and development needs, but more needs to be done to undertake national capacity self-assessments. Self-assessment of related national targets also indicate that many are making progress (46 per cent), although gaps remain. Key challenges include limited coverage of technical and scientific cooperation, and difficulties in monitoring capacity-building outcomes.

Target 20 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets

Table 44 (II.B.20-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 20 and how they are addressed in national targets.[76] *The box on the right indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.*

Strengthen capacity-building and development to meet the needs for effective implementation	63
Strengthen access to and transfer of technology to meet the needs for effective implementation	34

[76] The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026c) and will be updated for the seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

Promote development of and access to innovation to meet the needs for effective implementation	56
Promote technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation	17
Foster joint technology development for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	36
Foster joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	37
Strengthen scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the Framework	37
On average, Parties have addressed, at least to some extent, 42 per cent of these elements in their national targets	

Key					
% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100

There is a high level of variation in the number of Parties addressing the different elements of Target 20 in their national targets (see Table 44). Nearly two-thirds of Parties (63 per cent) have national targets to some extent addressing the strengthening of capacity-building and development to meet the needs for effective implementation. Over half of Parties (56 per cent) address development of and access to innovation. A much smaller proportion address strengthening of access to and transfer of technology, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes, or strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities. Fewer than one-fifth of Parties (17 per cent) have national targets addressing promotion of technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation.

Indicators of progress

Table 45 (II.B.20-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 20. Colour coding is related to the overall assessment of progress across targets, of which the methodology is explained in the overall summary scorecard (Table 3). The colour coding for indicator data use and all quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range, yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent, yellow to values between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent).

	Indicator use	Indicator results

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Binary indicator 20.b: Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building and development and access to and transfer of technology, and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation	127 Parties	NA[77]	36% of Parties scored highly (score 4/5)	
All quantitative indicators combined	24 Parties, 19%		45% positive trends 13% negative trends	

It is difficult to establish a standardized way to monitor capacity-building and development across countries, as each country has different institutional structures, different priorities and different existing capacities. However, some Parties did share quantitative information on capacity-building efforts. Trends in submitted indicators are largely stable or improving. As many of these indicators measure implementation effort, this suggests continued progress in putting capacity-building measures in place. About two fifths of the additional indicators submitted by Parties were directly aligned with Target 20, with most focused on strengthening capacity-building and development for effective implementation, scientific research and monitoring capacity, and technical and scientific cooperation. Some indicators also addressed innovation and access to technology, while all other elements of the target were covered only to a limited extent.

Parties report very mixed progress as measured by the binary indicator on action to strengthen capacity-building and development, and access to and transfer of technology, and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation. Most Parties reported an intermediate or high level of progress. This suggests ongoing progress in strengthening capacity-building, with some early successes already evident. Parties reported the greatest progress in establishing measures to address capacity-building and development needs, followed by forming partnerships to foster technology development, research, and monitoring, while less progress has been made in undertaking national capacity self-assessments.

Parties generally have measures for including women, youth, indigenous peoples and local communities, and persons with disabilities in capacity building actions.

[77] As binary indicator data is required automatically by the online reporting tool, submission counts for these indicators do not reflect monitoring capacity differences between targets and do not provide actionable information for making progress in implementation, so no assessment is relevant.

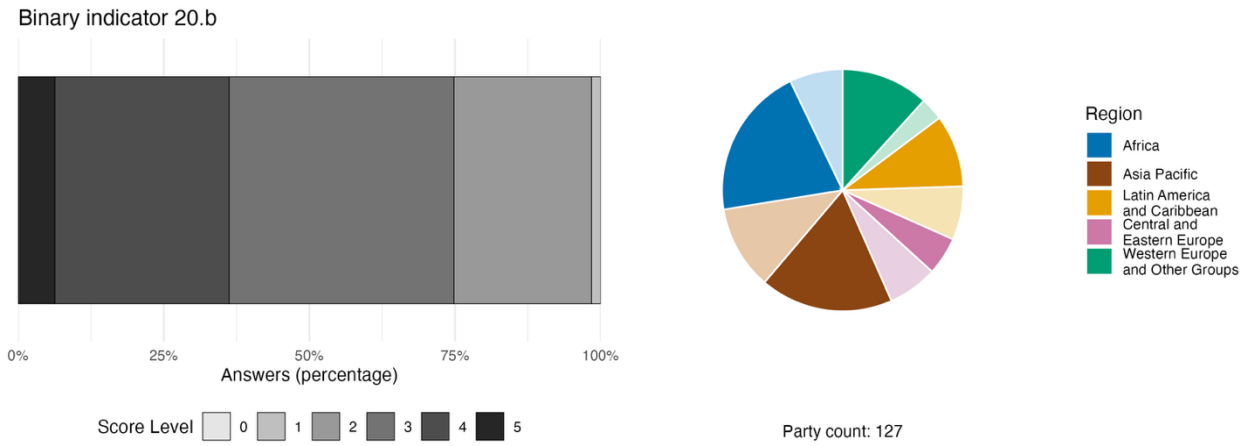

Figure 83 (IIB.20-BINARY): Binary indicator 20.b, the number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation. The bar widths show the percentage of Parties in each score category, with higher numbers indicating a greater level of progress, based on responses to the questions included in the indicator.[78] The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties providing responses to all questions, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whom data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for whom no data is included in the graph.

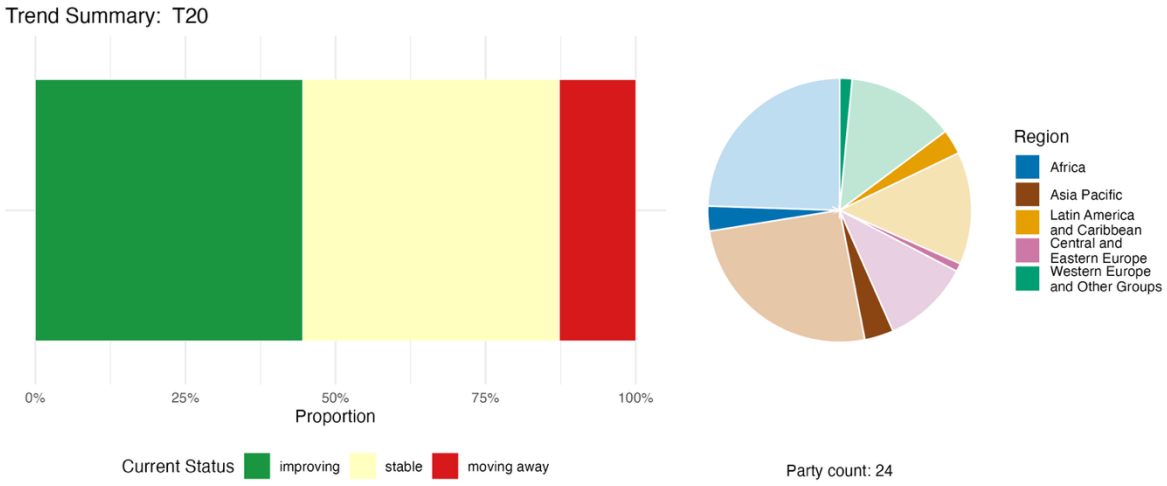

Figure 84 (II.B.20-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 20 that suggest improving, stable and negative trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for one component, two complementary and 67 national indicators from a total of 24 Parties. The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 20, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whom data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for whom no data is included in the graph.

[78] The methodology for calculating the score levels for each binary indicator, as well as the questions included for each indicator, are provided in (CBD, 2024a).

Self-assessment of progress

Based on self-assessment by Parties in national reports, nearly half (44 per cent) of national targets submitted with high alignment to Target 20 are on track for achievement, with only a slightly over half (51 per cent) showing no significant change or insufficient progress, and three national targets (2 per cent) reported as being achieved early (see).

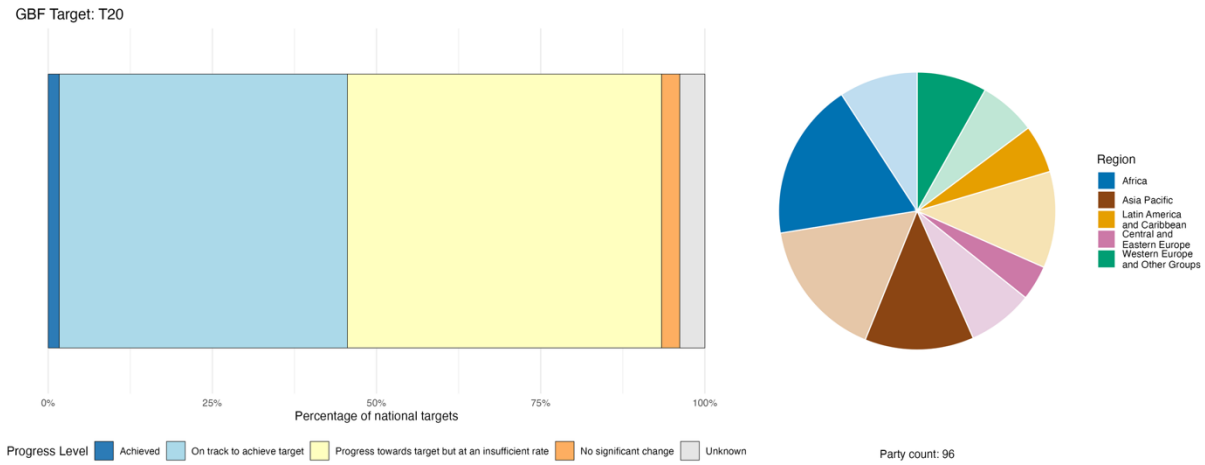

Figure 85 (II.B.20-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target 20. Bar widths show the proportion of national targets submitted in each progress category. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress, regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region reporting in time for consideration in the global report. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whom data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for whom no data is included in the graph.

Actions, successes and challenges

Summary of actions in support of Target 20

Development of research and data infrastructure is the single most prevalent type of action reported in implementation of Target 20, demonstrating a strong overlap with Target 21. Parties report on establishment or strengthening of national biodiversity information systems, contributing species occurrence records to the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) and deployment of novel monitoring technologies including environmental DNA (eDNA), drones, AI-enabled camera traps, acoustic sensors and satellite imagery. International cooperation in support of Target 20 is reported across all regions, and ranges from bilateral technology-transfer agreements, to multilateral platforms and South-South exchanges. Training and capacity building is reported by nearly all Parties, ranging from large-scale national programmes to targeted specialist training, for example on taxonomy, DNA barcoding techniques and monitoring technologies. Legislative frameworks related to

access and benefit-sharing under the Nagoya Protocol, and to biosafety under the Cartagena Protocol, are also linked to implementation of Target 20.

Examples of success and progress in implementation

Box 47 (II.B.20-NR-?):

Selection of case studies pending

Challenges

Due to its cross-cutting scope, Target 20 consolidates and reflects systemic challenges that run throughout the entire Framework. Parties report funding for biodiversity capacity-building is overwhelmingly short-term or project-based, and often externally sourced, meaning that training programs, monitoring systems, and research initiatives are frequently discontinued when individual projects end. Domestic budget allocations for biodiversity research and technology remain insufficient across most reporting Parties, and the lack of sustainable financing mechanisms creates a cycle of dependency on international donors. Compounding this, institutional coordination is weak and mandates are fragmented across multiple government bodies, agencies and academic institutions, leading to duplication of effort, overlapping responsibilities, and difficulty consolidating a coherent national agenda for research and implementation. Parties consistently report significant gaps in specialized expertise, particularly in taxonomy, ecological modelling, geographic information systems and data management, alongside limited access to modern monitoring technologies and laboratory infrastructure. Biodiversity data is frequently siloed across institutions without common standards or interoperability, undermining the ability to track progress or inform policy. High staff turnover further erodes institutional memory, meaning skills gained through training are seldom anchored in long-term national systems.

Contributions from actors other than national governments

Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool

Of 180 commitments submitted by actors other than national governments, only three are primarily associated with Target 20. These have been submitted by two non-governmental organizations and one international research institution. One of the submissions is from the international agricultural research network CGIAR which has made commitments across multiple targets, including design and implementation of training modules for

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farmers, researchers and practitioners to support agroecosystem planning. The other commitments relating to Target 20 both involve European non-governmental organizations and focus on North-South cooperation through partnerships and capacity support for civil society groups in developing countries.

Contributions integrated in national reports

Intergovernmental organizations most commonly serve as financiers and co-implementers of capacity-building programmes, technology-transfer agreements, and monitoring infrastructure. Research organizations are the primary actors for knowledge production and biodiversity data infrastructure, operating data platforms, delivering training, and providing science-policy advice. Non-governmental organizations act as direct implementers, co-managers of protected areas, and delivery partners for internationally funded projects. Subnational governments, cities and other local authorities play delivery and co-governance roles. They also have specific capacity-building needs that differ depending on their technical and financial capacity. Citizens contribute through citizen science, and indigenous peoples and local communities as knowledge co-producers and co-managers. Youth and women are most commonly engaged as recipients of capacity-building and training programmes. They are, also, engaged as knowledge-holders, organizers and designers of these programmes.

Examples of linkages with other agreements, organizations and processes

The NBSAP Accelerator Partnership contributes to capacity-building and technical cooperation efforts by supporting countries through its MatchMaking Mechanism, Facilitator Programme, and Knowledge and Learning activities, the Accelerator connects countries with technical expertise, implementation partners, and peer-learning opportunities, while promoting North–South, South–South, and triangular cooperation to accelerate the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

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

PROGRESS OVERVIEW

Parties are making significant efforts to improve access and availability of biodiversity data, yet important gaps remain. Most Parties address access to biodiversity data, information and knowledge within national targets, although access to traditional knowledge with free, prior and informed consent is less consistently reflected.

Headline indicator 21.1 shows that relatively few Parties currently have the national data needed to implement the monitoring framework. Nevertheless, many improvements in availability of and access to data and knowledge were reported. Self-assessments indicate positive progress towards 43 per cent of associated national targets. Key challenges include addressing data gaps and strengthening communications, and gaps relating to access to traditional knowledge with free, prior and informed consent. Because the availability and accessibility of data, information and knowledge underpin implementation across the Framework, challenges related to Target 21 have cross-cutting implications.

Target 21 and its elements: collective ambition from national targets

Target text: *Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge, are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation.*

Table 46 (II.B.21-ELEMENTS):): Elements of Target 21 and how they are addressed in national targets.[79] The box on the right indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.

Ensure that the best available data is accessible to decision-makers, practitioners and the public	73
Ensure that the best available information and knowledge is accessible to decision-makers, practitioners and the public	72
Strengthen communication, awareness-raising and education	69
Strengthen monitoring	46
Strengthen research	40
Strengthen knowledge management	43
Ensure that traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent	36

[79] The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026c) and will be updated for the seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

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On average, Parties have addressed, at least to some extent, 54 per cent of these elements in their national targets					
Key					
% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100

A large majority of Parties have national targets addressing, at least to some extent, the elements of Target 21 on ensuring that the best available data (73 per cent), information and knowledge (72 per cent) is accessible to decision-makers, practitioners and the public (Table 46). A large majority of Parties (69 per cent) also have national targets relating to the strengthening of communication, awareness-raising and education. Fewer than half of Parties address the specific elements of Target 21 on strengthening of monitoring (46%), research (40%) and knowledge management (43%) in their national targets. The element of Target 21 addressed by fewest Parties (36 per cent) relates to ensuring that traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent.

Indicators of progress

Table 47 (II.B.21-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 21. Colour coding is related to the overall assessment of progress across targets, of which the methodology is explained in the overall summary scorecard (Table 3). The colour coding for indicator data use and all quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range, yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the headline indicator results are based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed progress, red when progress is insufficient; and grey when progress cannot be assessed). Note that the percentage of Parties submitting data on headline indicators may be different from that used in the aggregate results for both the headline indicator and all quantitative indicators combined due to methodological differences in the way data was used.

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Headline indicator 21.1: Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	20% of Parties		Average: 51% (range: 7-96%)	
All quantitative indicators combined	31 Parties, 24%		46% positive trends 12% negative trends	

Only a few Parties provided comparable data that could be used to compile headline indicator 21.1 (Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework) and some Parties noted methodological issues with the indicator, or data gaps. Many Parties highlighted national efforts to compile and make information accessible, and the role of national research institutions and other partners in supporting national biodiversity information systems. Even when they did not report data for the headline indicator itself, many Parties highlighted that biodiversity information is available, and was used in their national report. However, many also noted that national monitoring systems remain in early stages of development, and require further institutional strengthening, investment, and capacity-building.

As this is a new headline indicator, only one year of data is available from this reporting cycle. Based on the submissions, it appears that relatively few Parties currently have the national data needed to compile a large proportion of the headline indicators, and that there are additional gaps in terms of ensuring that traditional knowledge, with free, prior and informed consent, is available for decision making.

Trend analysis of additional indicators relevant to Target 21, submitted by nearly a quarter of Parties, show a high proportion of positive trends suggesting improvements in availability of and access to data and knowledge (Figure 87).

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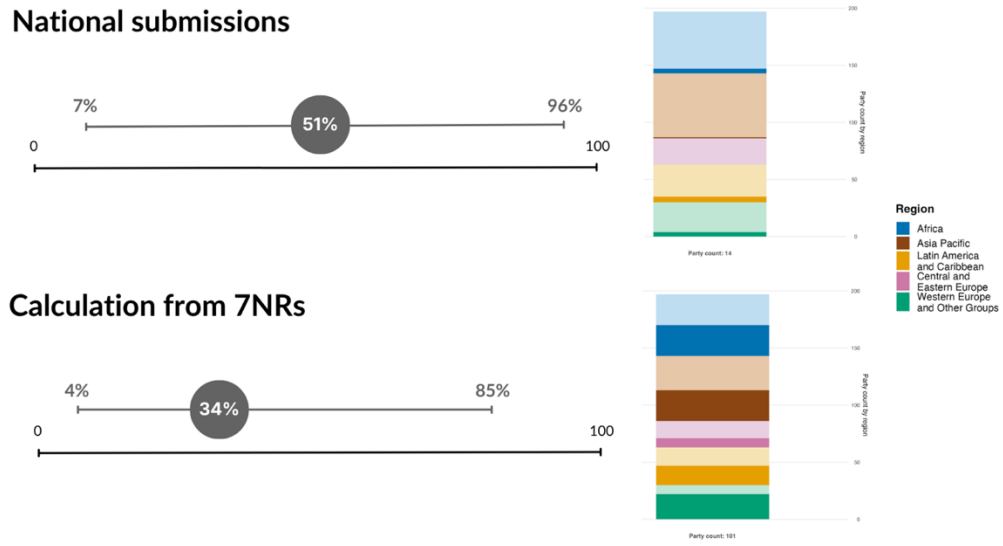

Figure 86 (II.B.21-HEADLINE): Headline indicator 21.1, indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the global biodiversity framework. Only data for 2026 is shown due to the novelty of the indicator. Displayed are the average and range in the percentage of headline indicators compiled by Parties using national data. Top: only for those Parties who submitted the headline indicator and bottom recalculated following the metadata for 21.1 for all Parties who submitted at

least one headline indicator. The bar charts show the distribution of Parties providing data, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whom data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for whom no data is included in the graph.

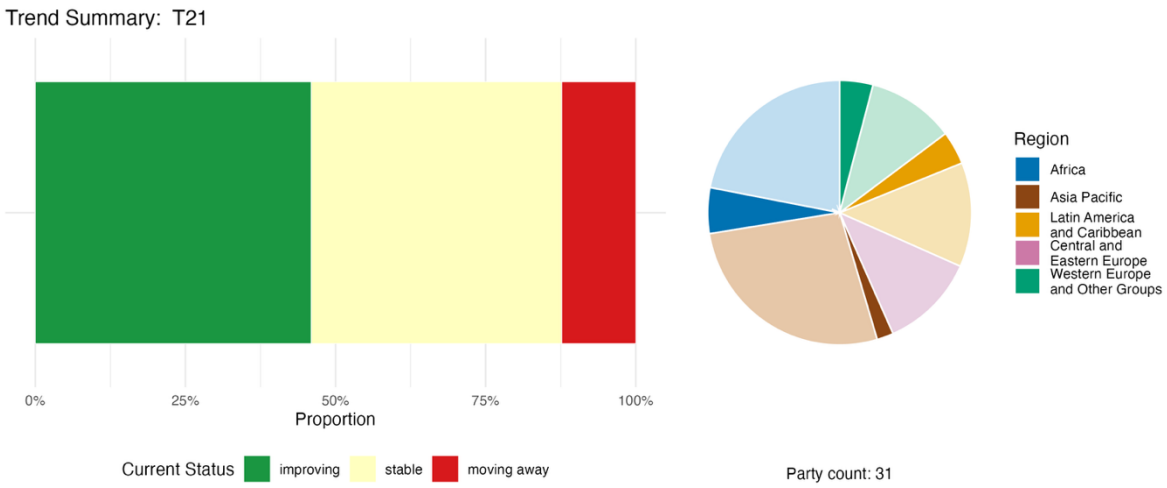

Figure 87 (II.B.21-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 21 that suggest improving, stable and negative trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for one headline indicator from 15 Parties, two component, two complementary, and 51 national indicators from a total of 19 Parties. The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 21, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whom data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for whom no data is included in the graph.

Self-assessment of progress

Based on self-assessment by Parties in national reports, 43 per cent of national targets submitted with high alignment to Target 21 are on track for achievement, with a significantly higher number (53 per cent) showing no significant change or insufficient progress (Figure 88).

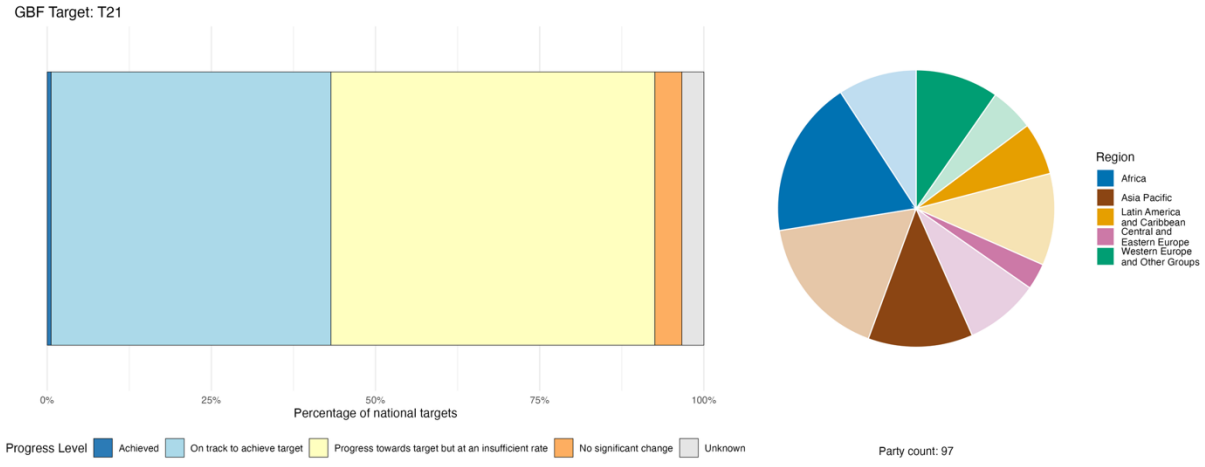

Figure 88 (II.B.21-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target 21. Bar widths show the proportion of national targets submitted in each progress category. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress, regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region reporting in time for consideration in the global report. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whom data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for whom no data is included in the graph.

Actions, successes and challenges

Summary of actions in support of Target 21

The most commonly reported approach to implementation of Target 21 is the establishment, strengthening or operationalization of national biodiversity data infrastructure. This includes actions in relation to national clearing-house mechanisms, national biodiversity information systems and open-access portals often associated with national or regional nodes of the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). This pattern is reported across all regions and income groups. Many Parties also report the involvement of citizen science platforms and community-based data collection in national platforms. A significant subset of Parties also report actions to document, register or provide governance models for traditional knowledge. Some national reports include descriptions of legal and regulatory frameworks relevant to Target 21, including access and benefit-sharing legislation, data access mandates, open data laws and legal protection of indigenous knowledge. Many Parties report environmental education and public awareness campaigns, biodiversity literacy initiatives and multi-stakeholder dialogues in association with Target 21.

Examples of success and progress in implementation

Box 48 (II.B.21-NR-MEXICO): Strengthening environmental knowledge and inclusive governance through national information systems in Mexico

SUBJECT to some text editing

In accordance with the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (the Escazú agreement), México has committed to update its National Biodiversity Information System (SNIB) as a public, accessible, up-to-date, and reliable repository, taking into account the FAIR (findable, accessible, interoperable, and reusable) and CARE (collective benefit, authority to control, responsibility, and ethics) data principles.

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Operated by the National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO), SNIB collects, generates, organizes, updates, and disseminates information on the country's biological diversity, including flora, fauna, ecosystems, endangered species, invasive species, photographic archives, and geospatial data, to support research, conservation, and the sustainable use of natural resources.

SNIB integrates data from more than 1,000 projects and over 1,200 databases, and includes several tools such as the national system for environmental restoration, agrobiodiversity information system, permanent sites for biodiversity monitoring, and coastal marine information and analysis system. Specific monitoring facilities such as the Mexican Mangrove Monitoring System and Forest Fire Early Warning System facilitate access to information as well as participatory decision-making, and promote a culture of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in Mexico. CONABIO also acts as the national node of the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF), supporting regional and global collaboration on biodiversity data and knowledge exchange.

In parallel, the National Institute of Indigenous Peoples designed and launched the National Catalogue of Indigenous and Afro-Mexican Peoples and Communities in 2024. This constitutes the first public policy instrument to integrate community-level information on territory, culture, identity, collective decision-making bodies and regulatory systems, as well as their economic and social context. This catalogue acts as a central tool for identifying collective legal entities and for planning and decision-making regarding consultation processes, project implementation, and the design of culturally relevant public policies, in order to guarantee the exercise of self-determination and autonomy.

Relevant targets: , 3, 4, 20, 21, 22
Sources: Mexico, seventh national report to the Convention, other sources to be added

Box 49 (II.B.21-TK-SWEDEN): Documenting indigenous knowledge on reindeer husbandry in Sweden

Sámi reindeer herding communities in Sweden have established a formalized indigenous knowledge repository that mandates open and usable biodiversity knowledge. Developed and managed with technical coordination from the Sámi Parliament, the reindeer husbandry plans organize generations of customary ecological knowledge into standardized, publicly accessible spatial planning materials for boreal mountain ecosystems across northern Sápmi (traditional territory of the Sámi people). Key stakeholders include Sámi herding villages, local researchers,

the Swedish government, forestry agencies, and mining enterprises. The initiative is continuously updated and applied in ongoing land management procedures.

For centuries, Sámi traditional ecological knowledge about reindeer and local habitats existed only through oral transmission and scattered local records. This fragmented knowledge was rarely accessible to state planners, industrial operators or external conservation practitioners, creating critical information gaps that hindered balanced biodiversity and land-use decision-making. The reindeer husbandry plan framework was created to describe the land use of Sámi communities, to systematize indigenous expertise into retrievable, georeferenced documents, and thus create a greater understanding of the needs of reindeer husbandry among other land-using actors.

Core activities include community-led mapping activities, in which herders decide grazing land division and conduct field inventories. Knowledge such as seasonal grazing zones, flora distributions and culturally vital sites is documented and managed by Sámi communities themselves. A web-based tool has been developed to support these activities. All indigenous observations are compiled into unified archives maintained by the Sámi Parliament. These documents are made available to government bodies, developers and the general public during procedures such as spatial planning, protected area design and impact assessment, forming a recognized official source of local biodiversity data.

As tangible results, intergenerational indigenous biodiversity knowledge has been transformed into structured, readily accessible information. Planners now integrate Sámi ecological data into national and regional biodiversity monitoring and action plans, addressing data shortages for boreal ecosystem management. The model demonstrates that organized indigenous knowledge repositories can contribute to transparent and inclusive access to biodiversity information that shapes practical conservation and land-use interventions.

Relevant targets: 1, 10, 11, 14, 21 and 22

*Sources: Sweden, seventh national report to the C*onvention, other sources to be added

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Challenges

Data fragmentation, also referred to as the persistence of “data silos”, is a widely cited challenge in relation to Target 21 implementation. Many Parties in all regions and in all income groups report that biodiversity data is dispersed across institutions, platforms and sectors using incompatible standards. Lack of interoperability between systems is identified as a barrier to timely and consistent use of information in decision-making. Inadequate financing is also reported, with Parties across regions noting the absence of sustained investment to support data systems, capacity building, and long-term monitoring programmes. Limited human and technical capacity for data management, artificial intelligence applications and indicator development is also reported widely as a barrier. Many Parties report that mechanisms for free, prior and informed consent, as

applicable and in accordance with agreed CBD terminology, and formal recognition of rights for knowledge holders among indigenous peoples and local communities remain incomplete or aspirational. The absence or inconsistent application of frameworks for free, prior, and informed consent is a key barrier to implementation in countries with significant populations from indigenous peoples and local communities. Several Parties report that public awareness of biodiversity loss does not match scientific assessments, and a small number report that conflict or crisis has severely disrupted data collection and knowledge management. Parties also highlight the absence of centralized digital platforms and the limited development of artificial intelligence tools as barriers to making biodiversity data accessible and usable for decision-makers.

Contributions from actors other than national governments

Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool

Of 180 substantive commitments submitted by actors other than national governments, ten are primarily associated with Target 21. Seven of these have been submitted by non-governmental organizations, two by youth organizations and one by a research institution. All of the commitments related to data and knowledge, and several involve engagement with youth to promote awareness and knowledge of biodiversity. The geographic coverage spans Europe, Africa, Southeast Asia and the Middle East, and the commitments include support for community-based monitoring and its uptake in national reporting processes (see Box 45).

Contributions integrated in national reports

Knowledge production and data provision is consistently reported, with research organizations generating occurrence records, conducting surveys, and publishing datasets feeding national clearing-house mechanisms and GBIF nodes. Non-governmental organizations and citizen science networks contribute large volumes of species observation data, while indigenous peoples and local communities are knowledge holders with authority over their knowledge and associated data and, where they so determine, contribute their traditional knowledge to national systems in accordance with free, prior and informed consent. Non-governmental organizations also co-manage protected areas and biodiversity information systems, often as long-term institutional partners, and along with youth and citizens are central to awareness-raising and education. Indigenous peoples and local communities also co-manage protected areas, exercise governance through traditional systems, and participate in access and benefit-sharing frameworks.

Subnational governments, cities and other local authorities operate monitoring sites and manage species data within their jurisdictions. Financing is primarily intergovernmental.

Examples of linkages with other agreements, processes and organizations

Add reference to ongoing IPBES monitoring assessment (similar to suggestion from Andy Stott regarding spatial planning and T1) – or do we rather put these in the I.B IPBES box? (IPBES, 2023c)

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

PROGRESS OVERVIEW

Most Parties have addressed some elements of Target 22, but the scope of the national targets is not well-aligned and data to assess progress remain limited. Progress is being made in strengthening participation, inclusion and rights-based approaches, but monitoring systems remain underdeveloped. Insufficient data were reported to assess trends, and Parties reported methodological, definitional and data challenges. Some Parties reported progress in creating enabling conditions for inclusion and rights-based participation, and efforts to ensure representation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, and persons with disabilities and policies related to access to justice. Very few Parties set targets that included the protection of environmental human rights defenders. Self-assessments suggest moderate progress. Key challenges include methodological limitations and insufficient monitoring systems to measure outcomes.

Target 22 and its elements: collective ambition from the national targets

Target text: *Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.*

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Table 48 (II.B.22-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 22 and how they are addressed in national targets.[80] The box on the right indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.

Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities	69
Ensure access to justice related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities	29
Ensure access to information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities	41
Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by women and girls	62
Ensure access to justice related to biodiversity by women and girls	25
Ensure access to information related to biodiversity by women and girls	37
Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by children and youth	59
Ensure access to justice related to biodiversity by children and youth	25
Ensure access to information related to biodiversity by children and youth	37
Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by persons with disabilities	49
Ensure access to justice related to biodiversity by persons with disabilities	25
Ensure access to information related to biodiversity by persons with disabilities	36
Ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders	13
Respect the cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities, and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge	25
On average, Parties have addressed, at least to some extent, 38 per cent of these elements in their national targets	

Key					
% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100

There is significant variation in the number of Parties with national targets addressing the four groups specifically referred to in Target 22, and the extent to which each is ensured of representation in decision making on biodiversity, access to justice and access to information, respectively (see Table 48). More Parties tend to address representation and

[80] The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026c) and will be updated for the seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in their national targets, followed by women and girls, children and youth, and finally persons with disabilities receiving the least attention in national targets. Within each of the four groups, the largest proportion of Parties address representation in decision-making on biodiversity, with fewer addressing access to information and the smallest proportion addressing access to justice. Around a quarter of Parties address the need to respect the cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities, and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge. The element of the target addressed by fewest Parties (13 per cent) in their national targets is on ensuring the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.

On average, Parties have addressed only 38 percent of the elements of Target 22 at least to some extent in their national targets, suggesting a shortfall in ambition and scope, especially with regard to ensuring full protection of environmental human rights defenders.

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Indicators of progress

Table 49 (II.B.22-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 22. Colour coding is related to the overall assessment of progress across targets, of which the methodology is explained in the overall summary scorecard (Table 3). The colour coding for indicator data use and all quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range, yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent, yellow to values between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent). Colours for the headline indicator results are based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed progress, red when progress is insufficient; and grey when progress cannot be assessed). Note that the percentage of Parties submitting data on headline indicators may be different from that used in the aggregate results for both the headline indicator and all quantitative indicators combined due to methodological differences in the way data was used.

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Headline indicator 22.1: Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities	7% of Parties		No results: only 1 Party submitted the indicator fully as described in the metadata	
Binary indicator 22.b: Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their	127 Parties	NA[81]	62% of Parties scored highly (score 4/5)	

[81] As binary indicator data is required automatically by the online reporting tool, submission counts for these indicators do not reflect monitoring capacity differences between targets and do not provide actionable information for making progress in implementation, so no assessment is relevant.

cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders				
All quantitative indicators combined	19 Parties, 15%		18% positive trends 19% negative trends	

Only one Party reported on the headline indicator 22.1 (land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities) and only a small proportion (15 per cent) reported on any quantitative indicator for Target 22. The additional indicators submitted by Parties focussed mainly on participation, while data on important areas such as access to information, disability inclusion, protection of environmental human rights defenders, and indigenous peoples and local communities land and cultural rights were not reported. The analysis of trends for the quantitative indicators submitted show no overall positive or negative trends, and cannot be considered representative of all Parties and all target elements. Parties reported methodological challenges, underdeveloped data collection systems, fragmented land tenure information and legal difficulties in defining traditional territories as some of the constraints.

Data compiled by the World Resources Institute for the LandMark based on data from 2024 shows that just over half of territories held or used by indigenous peoples and local communities have legal recognition (for the 102 countries in the database), that around three-quarters of indigenous peoples and local communities perceive their tenure as secure (for the 108 countries in the database), and 95 per cent of land in these territories remains natural (for the 82 countries in the database).

Regarding Binary indicator for Target 22, many Parties reported progress in creating enabling conditions for inclusion and rights-based participation, efforts to ensure representation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and persons with disabilities, and policies related to access to justice and protection of environmental human rights defenders. However, very few Parties report progress across all of these areas.

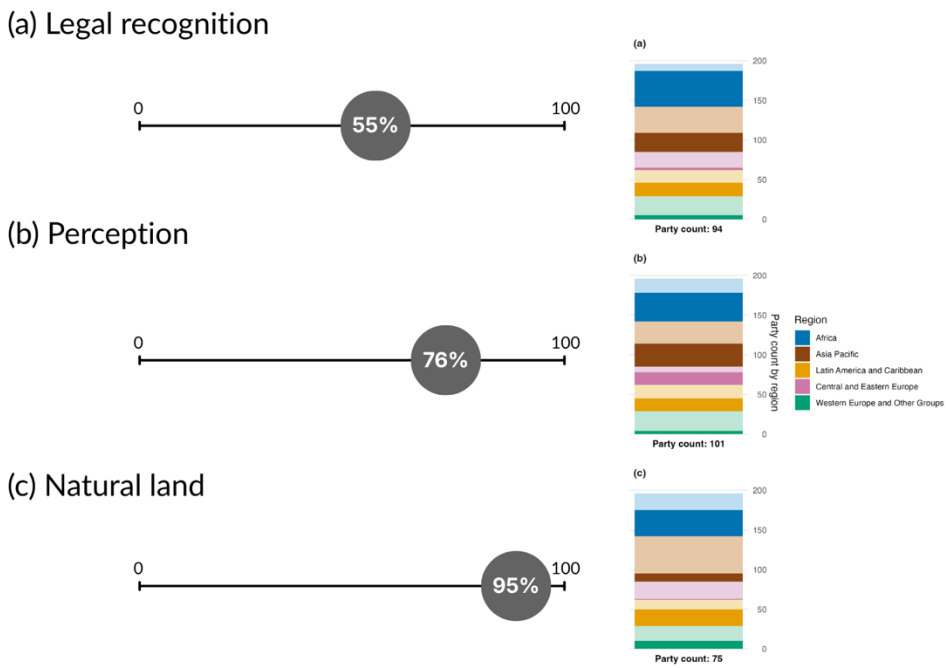

Figure 89 (II.B.22-HEADLINE-CUSTODIAN): Headline indicator 22.1, land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities, based on data from LandMark of the World Resource Institute (LandMark, 2025, 2024; Potapov et al., 2024; Prindex, 2024). Each value represents a different dimension the relation between indigenous peoples and local communities and their traditional territories. Note that not all dimensions represent the same number of Parties, due to data availability, so they cannot be directly compared. Each dimension is shown as an average of all Parties. The bar charts show the distribution of Parties for whom data is available, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whom data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for whom no data is included in the graph.

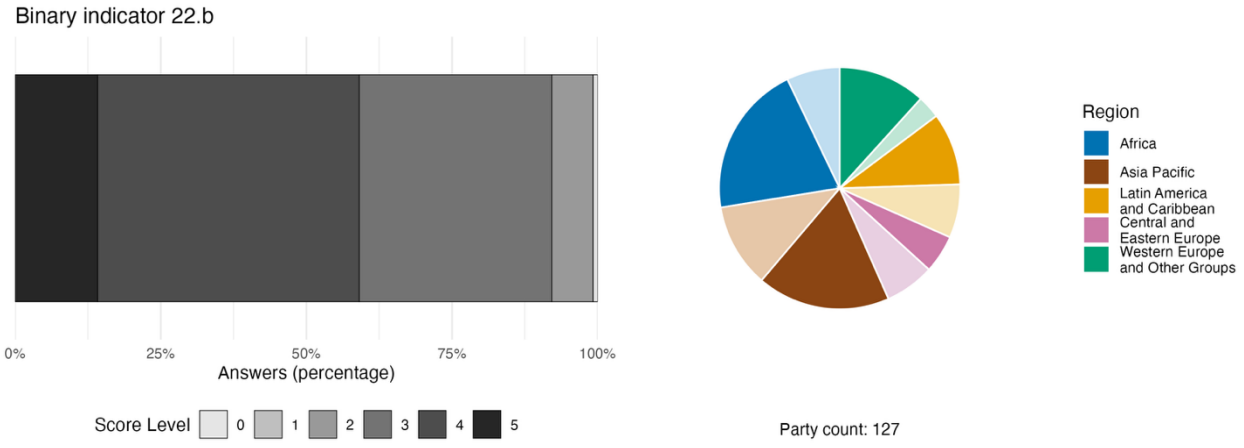

Figure 90 (IIB.22-BINARY): Binary indicator 22.b, the number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders. Score distribution based on Party answers to the related questions. The bar widths show the percentage of Parties in each score category, with higher

for review

numbers indicating a greater level of progress, based on responses to the questions included in the indicator.[82] The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties providing responses to all questions, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whom data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for whom no data is included in the graph.

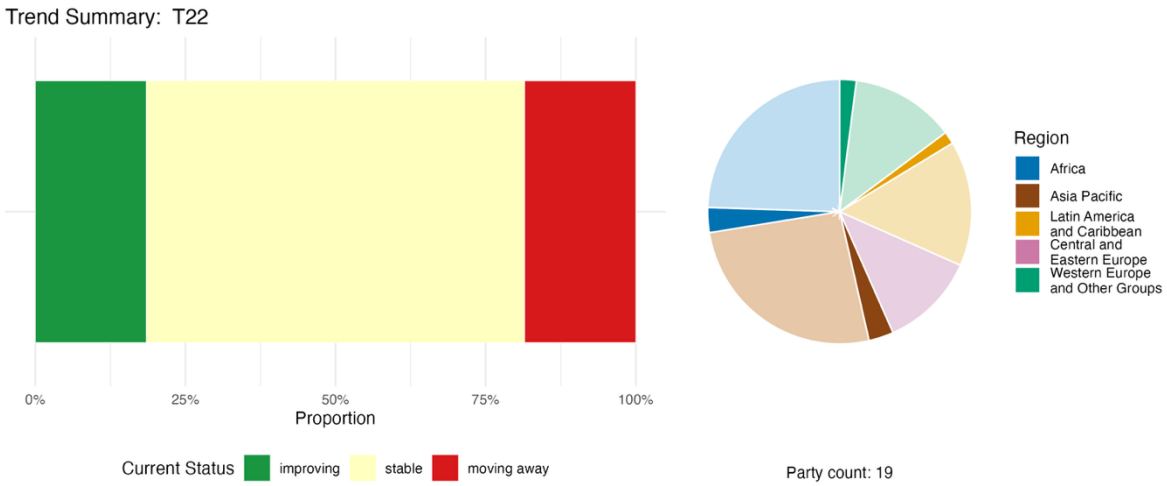

Figure 91 (II.B.22-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 22 that suggest improving, stable and negative trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for one headline indicator from four Parties, one component, four complementary, and 39 national indicators from a total of 18 Parties. The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 22, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whom data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for whom no data is included in the graph.

Self-assessment of progress

Based on self-assessment by Parties in national reports, a relatively high proportion (42 per cent) of national targets, highly aligned to Target 22, are on track for achievement, though a higher proportion (55 per cent) showing no significant change or insufficient progress, and just one national target (0.2 per cent) reported as already achieved (see Figure 92).

[82] The methodology for calculating the score levels for each binary indicator, as well as the questions included for each indicator, are provided in (CBD, 2024a).

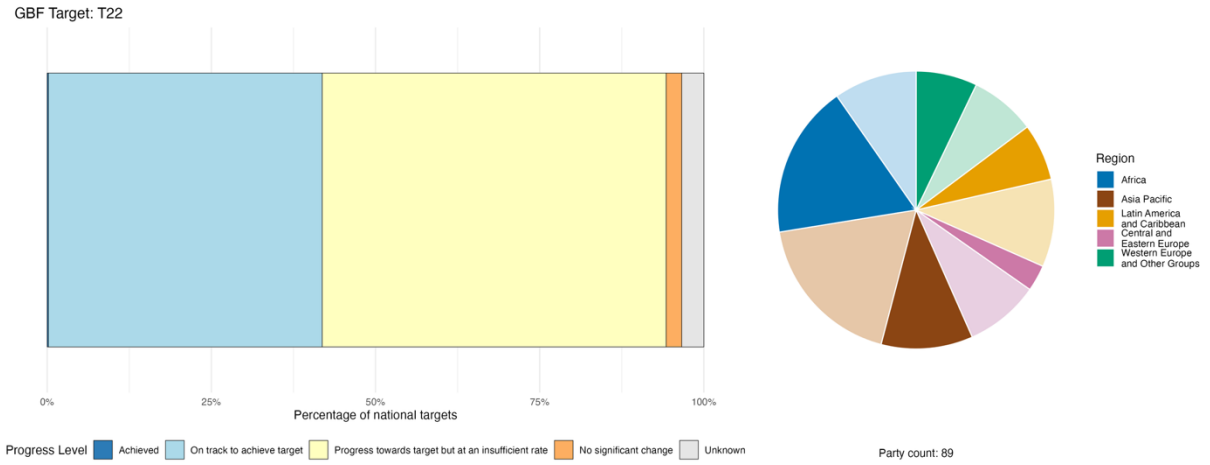

Figure 92 (II.B.22-SELF-ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target 22. Bar widths show the proportion of national targets submitted in each progress category. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress, regardless of the number of national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region reporting in time for consideration in the global report. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whom data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for whom no data is included in the graph.

Actions, successes and challenges

Summary of actions in support of Target 22

The most commonly reported approach to implementing Target 22 is through institutionalized participatory governance: the creation or formalization of multi-stakeholder bodies, consultation processes, and co-management arrangements that give indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and other groups a formal role in biodiversity decision-making. A second dominant approach is through legal and regulatory reform, particularly ratification or domestic implementation of regional agreements such as the Escazú Agreement in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Aarhus Convention in Europe and Central Asia. Many Parties have enacted or are enacting legislation that creates procedural rights to information, participation, and access to justice in environmental matters. Gender mainstreaming in biodiversity governance (see also Target 23) is reported in several regions as a contribution towards Target 22. Actions specific to indigenous peoples and local communities include recognition of customary governance, documentation of traditional knowledge and territorial rights, such governance systems may include sacred territories, community-managed areas and traditional institutions that maintain biocultural practices. Only a handful of Parties report on concrete mechanisms for protection of environmental human rights defenders.

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Examples of success and progress in implementation

Box 51 (II.B.22-NR-NEW_ZEALAND): Rākau Rangatira indigenous-government partnership for protection of Kauri forests

New Zealand's Department of Conservation (DOC) has partnered with Te Iwi O Te Roroa (Māori governance entity) to protect the endemic kauri trees (*Agathis australis)* of Waipoua Forest from the spread of kauri dieback disease (*Phytophthora agathidicida*) by upgrading visitor infrastructure. The disease has been detected within 60 metres of the sacred Tāne Mahuta tree. DOC and Te Roroa jointly designed a raised boardwalk, bridge, and viewing platform to minimize environmental impact from 200,000 annual visitors. Te Roroa provided cultural leadership throughout, with their Kauri Ora teams involved in construction and monitoring. The project integrates rongoā Māori (traditional treatments) alongside Western science for disease management.

Phase one was completed in December 2024 with a karakia (prayer) and blessing from Te Roroa. Phase two (March–October 2026) involves the building of a new boardwalk and reopening of the Four Sisters, a landmark featuring four tall kauri trees. Future phases aim to explore regenerative tourism using a "Forest health comes first" approach.

This project addresses Target 22 by ensuring the full participation of Te Iwi O Te Roroa in biodiversity decision-making, respecting their culture and rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge. Te Roroa exercises kaitiakitanga (guardianship) over their ancestral lands through cultural leadership and traditional knowledge integration.

Relevant targets: 1, 2, 6, 11, 12, 19, 22

Source: New Zealand, seventh national report to the Convention

Challenges

Multiple Parties report on the inability to track progress towards Target 22 due to the absence of disaggregated data covering the groups of society specified in the target. Many also point to the gap between enacting laws relating to representation and participation in decision making, and effective enforcement or operationalization to ensure access to justice. Several Parties highlight the absence of any mechanisms to protect environmental human rights defenders. Some Parties note that participation of diverse groups does not necessarily translate to decision-making power, and is often tokenistic or non-binding. Furthermore, a few Parties note that participation mechanisms are often project-based,

periodic, or consultative rather than embedded in stable governance structures. Very few Parties report any concrete actions targeting people with disabilities. In general, actions to increase participation are also limited by inadequate financial resources. The absence or inconsistent application of frameworks for free, prior, and informed consent is a key barrier to implementation in countries with significant populations from indigenous peoples and local communities. The lack of headline indicator data or other indicator reporting on this indicator represents a gap in the ability to monitor progress. In addition, fragmented data and information systems, difficulties in defining traditional territories, registration of customary and collective tenure and issues related to data sovereignty, protection of sensitive community-generated data, and interoperability between land administration/tenure result in challenges related to monitoring systems.

Contributions of actors other than national governments

Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool

Of 180 substantive commitments submitted by actors other than national governments, fourteen are primarily associated with Target 22, making it among the targets with the highest number of such commitments. Ten of the commitments have been submitted by non-governmental organizations, three by youth organizations, and one by a research institution. All of the commitments relate to participation and inclusion in biodiversity governance and actions, including indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, with a strong focus on applying a human rights-based approach to implementation of the Framework (see Box 47).

Box 52 (II.B.22-NSA-HAKIJAMII): Applying a human rights-based approach to biodiversity conservation in Kenya

The Economic and Social Rights Centre, known as Hakijamii, is a Nairobi-based non-governmental organisation operating nationally across Kenya. Its commitment to empowering indigenous peoples and local communities for rights-based biodiversity and climate action focuses on six ecosystem types: savanna and rangeland ecosystems including Maasai rangelands in the Narok landscape, freshwater ecosystems including Lake Nakuru and associated wetlands, forest ecosystems including community and dryland forests, coastal and marine ecosystems including mangroves in Mombasa County, urban and peri-urban green spaces in Nairobi and Kisumu, and dryland and arid ecosystems. By 2030, Hakijamii targets the training at least 1,000 individuals from indigenous peoples and local communities, with a minimum of 50 per cent women and 30 per cent youth, with a focus on biodiversity rights, ecosystem-based management, and climate finance. The commitment is also to achieve a minimum 30 per cent average increase in meaningful participation of

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these communities in county and national biodiversity governance processes. Actions include: capacity building on biodiversity rights; strengthening community governance institutions including community forest associations, councils of elders, and land management committees; facilitating structured dialogue between communities and government and conservation actors; and integrating traditional knowledge into biodiversity monitoring and reporting. Progress is tracked quarterly through newsletters and social media, and annually through internal performance reviews, with partners including local governments across Nakuru, Narok, Isiolo, Kisumu, Mombasa, and Nairobi.

Relevant targets: 14, 22 and 23

Source: Hakijamii, stakeholder commitment[83]

Contributions integrated in national reports

Co-management and co-governance is a substantive role reported, where indigenous peoples and local communities, representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, and non-governmental organizations hold formal authority over, for example, protected areas and marine resources. Rather than serving in advisory positions, these actors have been reported to exercise operational control over matters such as wildlife quotas and benefit distribution. Implementation delivery is frequently reported for non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental organizations as primary or co-primary implementers of biodiversity programmes. Monitoring and enforcement engages women-led groups, community rangers, and non-governmental organizations through citizen science platforms, community surveillance committees, and pollution monitoring. Knowledge provision and traditional knowledge integration is reported for indigenous peoples and local communities, research organizations, and representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, who co-produce biodiversity data and integrate traditional knowledge with scientific knowledge. Governance participation and advocacy involves youth, women, indigenous peoples and local communities, and non-governmental organizations in formal governance bodies and legislative processes.

[83] https://ort.cbd.int/database/293963

Target 23: Ensure gender equality and a gender-responsive approach to biodiversity action

PROGRESS OVERVIEW

Progress towards gender-responsive biodiversity governance is advancing, but implementation remains at an early stage. Significant gaps remain between national targets and the full scope of Target 23, particularly regarding the rights and access of women and girls to land and natural resources. Binary indicator reporting suggests that implementation is at an early stage for many Parties in monitoring, enabling informed participation and leadership, and applying gender-responsive approaches to implementation. Self-assessments indicate some positive progress, although more than half of highly aligned national targets remain off track. Key challenges include policy implementation gaps, limited measurement systems, a lack of sex-disaggregated data and incomplete coverage of target elements. There is a link between the implementation of this target and national implementation of the Gender Plan of Action.

Target 23 and its elements: collective ambition from the national targets

Target text: *Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the Framework through a gender-responsive approach, where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.*

Table 50 (II.B.23-ELEMENTS): Elements of Target 22 and how they are addressed in national targets.[84] The box on the right indicates the percentage of Parties with national targets that address the element at least to some extent.

Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the Framework through a gender-responsive approach	63
Recognize the equal rights of women and girls to land and natural resources	27
Recognize the equal access of women and girls to land and natural resources	25
Ensure full, equitable, meaningful, and informed participation and leadership of women and girls at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity	56
On average, Parties have addressed, at least to some extent, 43 per cent of these elements in their national targets	
Key	

[84] The elements for each target are as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators (Affinito et al., 2025; CBD, 2024c). Detailed methodology for analysis of national targets is provided in (CBD, 2026c) and will be updated for the seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

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% of Parties	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100

Target 23 is composed of four distinct elements. A majority of Parties have national targets addressing the need to ensure gender equality in implementation of the Framework through a gender responsive approach (63 per cent of Parties) and to ensure full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership of women and girls at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity (56 per cent of Parties) . Far fewer Parties address the recognition of the equal rights (27 per cent) and access (25 per cent) of women and girls to land and natural resources.

There are significant gaps in the scope of national targets in relation to the four target elements included in Target 23, in particular with regard to rights and access of women and girls to land and natural resource.

Indicators of progress

Table 51 (II.B.23-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Target 23. Colour coding is related to the overall assessment of progress across targets, of which the methodology is explained in the overall summary scorecard (Table 3). The colour coding for indicator data use and all quantitative indicator trends reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range, yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent, yellow to values between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent).

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Binary indicator 23.b: Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, inter alia, to implement the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030), to ensure that all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by ensuring women's equal rights and access to land and natural resources	127 Parties	NA[85]	49% of Parties scored highly (score 4/5)	
Quantitative indicators combined	17 Parties, 13%		12 % positive trends 21% negative trends	

[85] As binary indicator data is required automatically by the online reporting tool, submission counts for these indicators do not reflect monitoring capacity differences between targets and do not provide actionable information for making progress in implementation, so no assessment is relevant.

The monitoring framework does not include a headline indicator specific to Target 23

Around half of Parties reported low scores for the binary indicator for the target, indicating that those Parties are in the early stages of development and implementation of legal, administrative, or policy frameworks which support Target 23.

Where progress is being made, Parties more commonly report measures to recognize and protect the rights of women and girls, including access to land and natural resources. However, weaker progress is evident in areas related to monitoring, enabling informed participation and leadership, and applying gender-responsive approaches to implementation. Overall, the binary indicator suggests that Target 23 remains at an early stage of delivery, with substantial gaps in both policy implementation and measurement.

A small proportion of Parties (13 per cent) submitted data for relevant national, component, or complementary indicators. More of these indicators have negative trends than positive ones but due to data gaps these cannot be considered representative of all Parties.

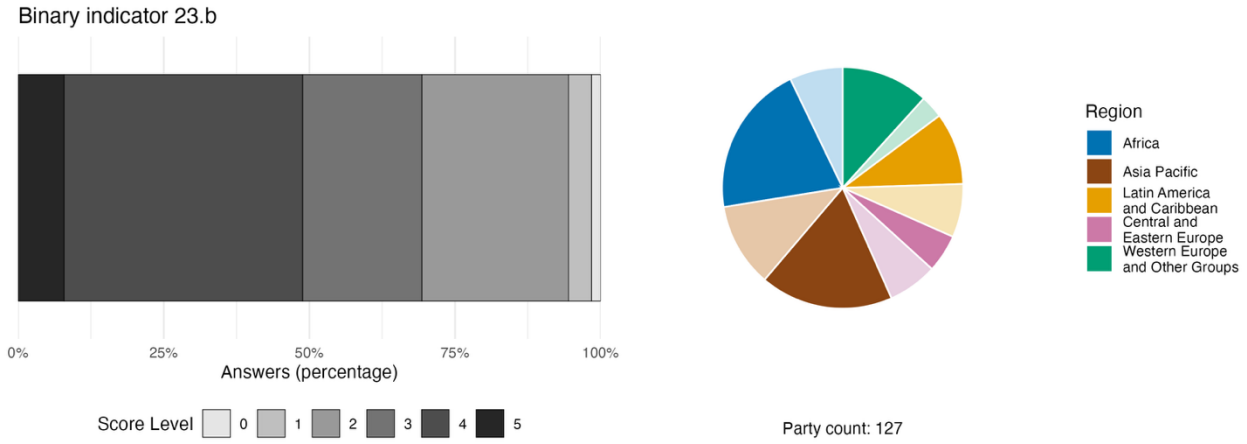

Figure 93 (IIB.23-BINARY): Binary indicator 23.b, the number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, including the Gender Plan of Action, as well as the allocation of specific financial resources to ensure that all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by ensuring women's equal rights and access to land and natural resources. The bar widths show the percentage of Parties in each score category, with higher numbers indicating a greater level of progress, based on responses to the questions included in the indicator.[86] The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties providing responses to all questions, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whom data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for whom no data is included in the graph.

[86] The methodology for calculating the score levels for each binary indicator, as well as the questions included for each indicator, are provided in (CBD, 2024a).

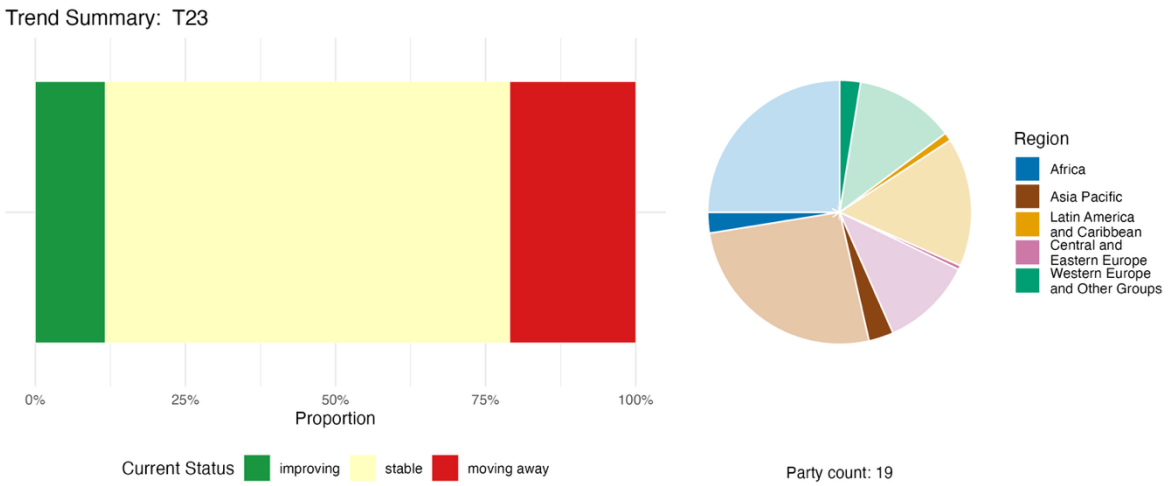

Figure 94 (II.B.23-TRENDS): Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 23 that suggest improving, stable and negative trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. The trends include data for two component, three complementary and 29 national indicators from a total of 19 Parties. The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties submitting indicators for Target 23, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whom data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for whom no data is included in the graph.

Self-assessment of progress

Based on self-assessment by Parties in national reports, 41 per cent of national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target 23 are on track for achievement, with a larger number (54 per cent) showing no significant change or insufficient progress, and just two national targets (1 per cent) reported as already achieved (see Figure 95).

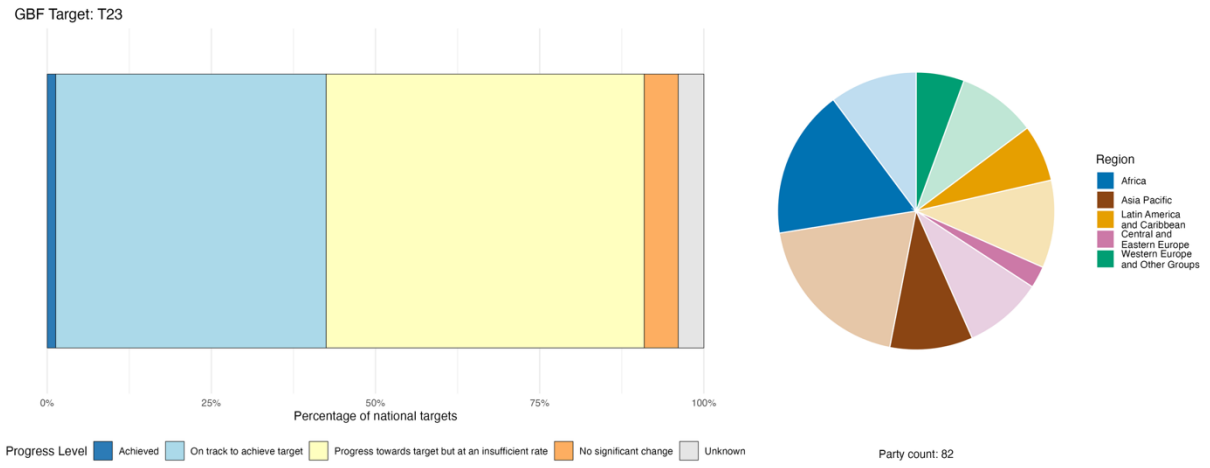

Figure 95(II.B.23-SELF_ASSESSMENT): Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target 23. Bar widths show the proportion of national targets submitted in each progress category. Proportions are weighted by Party to ensure that Parties contribute equally to overall assessment of progress, regardless of the number of

national targets submitted. The pie chart shows the proportion of Parties in each region reporting in time for consideration in the global report. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whom data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for whom no data is included in the graph.

Actions, successes and challenges

Summary of actions in support of Target 23

The most widespread reported action in support of Target 23 is ensuring or promoting participation of women in biodiversity-related governance, planning and management processes, often combined with capacity building. This ranges from formal quota mechanisms to training programmes and consultative processes. Many Parties report integrating gender considerations into NBSAPs, sectoral plans, or cross-government frameworks. A significant number of Parties have adopted formal representation quotas or targets for women in biodiversity governance bodies. Several Parties report on livelihood programmes, grant schemes and other initiatives specifically targeted at women or with women accounting for the majority of recipients.

Examples of success and progress in implementation

Box 53 (II.B.23-NR-TUNISIA):

Tunisia's Raïdet programme, launched by Ministry of Women, Family, Children and Seniors (MFFES) in 2022, has funded more than 3,600 women-led projects, contributing to the creation of nearly 6.000 jobs.
The program specifically supports activities related to agroecology, the sustainable use of natural resources, and rural crafts, while simultaneously supporting the local economy by creating jobs and preserving local knowledge and traditions.
The programme aims to support women's entrepreneurship, particularly that of innovative women and girls in promising sectors across all governorates, in priority areas, and in densely populated working-class neighborhoods, in addition to supporting special projects targeting specific groups of women in vulnerable situations.
Raïdet helps achieve the objectives of Tunisia's national target ensuring the right of gender-diverse and vulnerable groups to participate in the development of biodiversity policies and ensure their access to resources and decision-making processes regarding climate change and other economic sectors related to biodiversity and to provide training in these areas.

Relevant targets: 5, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 23

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Source: Tunisia, seventh national report to the Convention

Box 54 (II.B.23-NR-INDONESIA): Customary governance recognition and women's social forestry rights in Indonesia

Indonesia has been advancing gender equality in biodiversity governance, by granting social forestry management approvals to female-headed households. An example is the Mangroves for Coastal Resilience initiative, which demonstrated that gender-inclusive costal restoration can deliver dual gains for biodiversity and socioeconomic resilience. The initiative was launched by Indonesia's Ministry of Finance and implemented in Kuala Selat, Indragiri Hilir, Riau Province, with local women and the Forest Farmers Group (Kelompok Tani Hutan, or KTH) serving as core participants.

Long-term coastal abrasion has severely degraded mangrove ecosystems and threatened local livelihoods and community resilience in Kuala Selat. Meanwhile, local women were traditionally confined to domestic work and excluded from natural resource management and related decision-making. To reverse ecosystem degradation and advance gender equality, the Mangroves for Coastal Resilience initiative engaged local women in the full workflow of mangrove conservation, including mangrove seedling preparation, planting, maintenance, and ecological monitoring. Female leadership in the farmers' group has also opened opportunities for economic empowerment through processing local products, especially marine and mangrove products, and providing conservation-related livelihoods such as tourism.

In 2024, a total of 378 women in Riau took an active part in mangrove planting and management. The initiative is continuing, with a goal of restoring mangrove ecosystems across broader coastal areas by 2027. This is expected to encourage more women to move beyond traditional domestic roles, to contribute to nature conservation. Through this initiative, traditional livelihoods are protected and new livelihoods created, and women are obtaining equal access to coastal natural resources and a meaningful voice in local biodiversity decision-making.

Relevant targets: 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 22 and 23

Source: Indonesia, seventh national report to the Convention

Challenges

Multiple Parties acknowledge that formal participation of women does not translate into substantive decision-making authority or biodiversity-related financial governance. This includes promoting gender-responsive approaches within biodiversity-related financial governance, including public financial management, fiscal policy, financial regulation and other financial decision-making processes that influence biodiversity outcomes. Even where gender strategies or plans have been adopted, implementation is often slow or absent. Many Parties report that gender focal points or units lack dedicated budgets, staff or institutional authority. In some cases, gender mainstreaming, where it exists, is often project-specific and ad hoc rather than embedded in institutions, policies, and planning

processes as a matter of course. Several national reports include discussion of structural barriers affecting participation by women, including care responsibilities, and patriarchal norms, especially for women from indigenous peoples and local communities or from vulnerable groups. Additionally, women's organizations often lack funding for contributing to the Framework. A few Parties report that the limited ownership by women of land and natural resources further undermines their standing in conservation decision making. Several Parties acknowledge a complete absence of action in relation to Target 23. The absence of sex-disaggregated data and gender-specific biodiversity indicators makes it difficult to track trends, creating a monitoring gap.

Contributions from actors other than national governments

Commitments submitted directly through the online reporting tool

Of 180 commitments submitted by actors other than national governments, eight are primarily associated with Target 23. Four of these have been submitted by non-governmental organizations, three from the CBD Women's Caucus (see Box 49), and one from the CGIAR agricultural research network. The geographic scope of the commitments range across Africa, Asia, South America and Europe.

Box 55 (II.B.23-NSA-WOMENS_CAUCUS): The CBD Women's Caucus strengthening women's leadership in implementation of the Framework

The CBD Women's Caucus represents over 800 organizations and individuals across 137 countries. The caucus consolidates the Gender and Biodiversity Focal Points Network as a sustained coordination mechanism among officially designated national gender focal points for the Convention. The caucus addresses structural gap in peer exchange and coherence across regions in implementing Target 23 and the 2023-2030 Gender Plan of Action. The commitment focusses on systematically strengthening the leadership, negotiation capacity, technical expertise, and meaningful participation of women and girls in all their diversity, including those within indigenous peoples and local communities, in the implementation and monitoring of the Framework, addressing structural inequality in decision-making access and financial barriers to participation. The caucus is also active in advancing gender-responsive monitoring, reporting, and accountability mechanisms through the systematic promotion of sex-disaggregated data, gender-sensitive indicators, and community-generated evidence to support measurable and accountable implementation.

Relevant targets: 20, 22, 23.

for review

Source: CBD Women's Caucus, stakeholder commitment[87]

Contributions integrated in national reports

Implementation delivery is a commonly reported role for non-governmental organizations, while intergovernmental organizations serve as co-implementers where multilateral funds and bilateral agencies finance and co-deliver gender-responsive biodiversity programmes. Co-management and governance roles are reported for indigenous peoples and local communities, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, and women's groups. The roles include membership of management boards, co-design of conservation plans, and exercise of customary governance authority, with women's mandated representation on co-management committees backed by law in several Parties. Financing is a distinctive role for intergovernmental organizations and, to a lesser extent, the business and finance community, drawing on multilateral funds and bilateral agencies as well as more innovative but limited private finance mechanisms. Knowledge provision and monitoring are reported for research organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, and youth, who generate biodiversity baselines, develop gender-responsive evaluation tools, co-produce citizen science data, and contribute traditional knowledge to governance instruments. Awareness-raising and capacity-building are the most commonly reported roles for citizens and the public, youth, and women and girls. Advocacy and accountability roles are reported for non-governmental organizations, youth organizations, and international women's networks, including formal participation in the Convention's negotiations and international policy processes.

II.C Collective progress towards the 2050 goals

In their implementation of the Framework, Parties designed national targets associated with one or more global targets. When submitting their national targets, Parties also aligned them with one or more of the four goals of the Framework. Using national target submissions, it is therefore possible to identify how Parties' national targets support with progress towards each of the goals.

Figure 96 highlights how often Parties associated a global target to a global goal in their national target submissions. For example, 71 per cent of all Parties' national targets linked

[87] https://ort.cbd.int/database/287720, https://ort.cbd.int/database/287718, https://ort.cbd.int/database/287719

to Target 6 were associated with Goal A, 19 per cent were associated with Goal B, 4 per cent were associated with Goal C and 5 per cent were associated with Goal D. This suggests that Parties see Target 6 as driving progress most meaningfully towards Goal A.

To represent a balanced view of how Parties view their national targets contribute to global goals across regions, these associations were calculated for each UN group. A link between a Framework goal and target was drawn when Parties in a region made an association between the Framework target and goal in at least 33 per cent of their national targets. This approach, discussed further in methods, was used to identify the targets for which collective progress is most relevant to each goal.

Implementation of national targets is the primary mechanism to drive progress towards the gaols. Thus, if there are gaps in the implementation of national targets, it will not be possible to reach the goals. Therefore, while it is too early to meaningfully conclude on how much progress has been made towards the 2050 goals, this section discusses progress towards the goals based on the progress towards associated targets (Section IIB), as well as the headline and binary indicators of the monitoring framework. Thus, this assessment is largely an indirect assessment of progress based on Parties' mapping of global targets and goals rather than a direct measurement of progress towards the goals themselves. In addition, this analysis does not consider relationships between Framework targets nor how progress towards one goal affects progress on the other. Therefore, many potentially important direct and indirect relationships between goals and targets are likely underestimated. As such, targets that are not associated with goals below should not be considered to not be relevant to progress.

For each goal, a synthesis of approaches for addressing the challenges, gaps, and opportunities identified during implementation was requested. Therefore, this section further provides an empirical baseline by summarizing the concrete actions explicitly reported by Parties within their national reports to demonstrate progress toward the goals. These should not be considered prescriptive, but rather seen as a source of inspiration and cross-country learning. Systematically quantifying and assessing the contribution of current actions towards the 2050 goals goes beyond the mandate of the current report, but building on related efforts by IPBES (IPBES, 2024a) could be considered for the next report.

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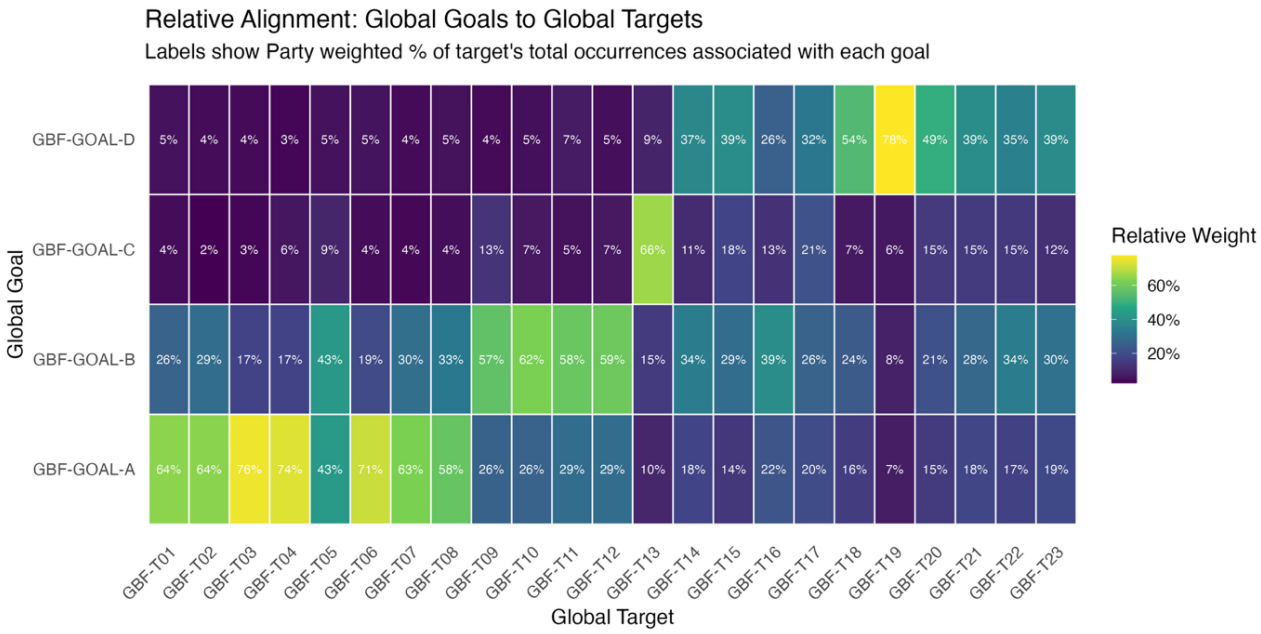

Figure 96 Frequency of national targets associating each global goal to a global target from Party submissions. The heatmap highlights for each target the weighted percentage of national targets that were associated with each of the goals. For example, Parties associated 64 per cent of national targets related to Target 1 with Goal A, 26 per cent with Goal B, 4 per cent with Goal C and 5 per cent with Goal D. The percentage values are weighted by Party to avoid inflating links when individual Parties submit multiple national targets and present a balanced picture of the links reflecting each Party's contribution equally.

Goal A – Protect and Restore

GOAL OVERVIEW

Parties associated 15 of the 23 Framework targets with Goal A, including all targets related to reducing threats to biodiversity except Target 5, and four of the five targets related to sustainable use and benefit-sharing. Based on this, progress towards Goal A depends on implementation across a broad range of targets with both direct and indirect impacts on biodiversity. While some associated targets show positive trends, overall collective progress towards these targets remains mixed.

Goal text: *The integrity, connectivity and resilience of all ecosystems are maintained, enhanced, or restored, substantially increasing the area of natural ecosystems by 2050;*

Human induced extinction of known threatened species is halted, and, by 2050, the extinction rate and risk of all species are reduced tenfold and the abundance of native wild species is increased to healthy and resilient levels;

The genetic diversity within populations of wild and domesticated species, is maintained, safeguarding their adaptive potential.

Progress on related targets

Using the method above, 15 of the global targets were associated with Goal A (Figure 97). All the targets related to reducing threats to biodiversity were most strongly associated with Goal A except Target 5 which was evenly associated with Goal B (Figure 96). Additionally, four of the five targets relating to meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit sharing (Targets 9 through 12) were also associated with Goal A. Only three of the targets related to tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming (Targets 16, 17 and 23) were also associated with goal A.

For each of the 15 targets associated with Goal A, the overall direction of travel is summarised using the indicator trends presented in Section II.B (Figure 98). Two of the targets most strongly associated with Goal A (Targets 2 and 8) have many more indicators showing signs improvement than deterioration (Figure 98). Conversely, two associated targets (Targets 17 and 23) have more indicators showing signs of deterioration than improvement. Across all related targets, 26.5 per cent of indicators are improving, 58 per cent are stable and 15.5 per cent are moving away. These early results suggest an overall mixed and largely stable direction of travel towards Goal A with progress and deterioration noted towards targets related to both direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity change. However, most of these indicators were not intended to track progress towards Goal A and are not equal in the scales, time periods and variables they track. Therefore, the overall trend should be considered only as an indicative, indirect and imperfect reflection of progress.

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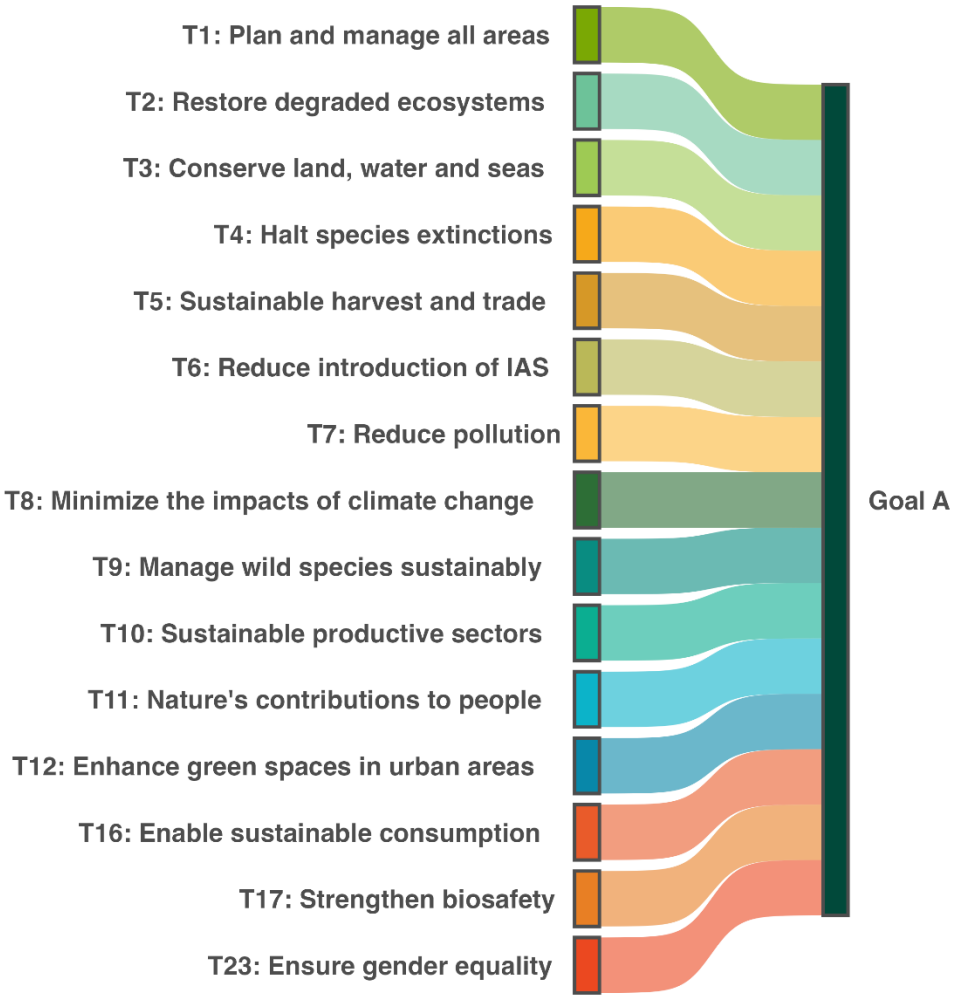

Figure 97 (II.C.A-LINKS) Framework targets associated with Goal A in Parties' national target submissions. A link is drawn between a target and the goal if at least one in three of all Parties' national targets from any UN group associated a target to the goal. Colours are used to highlight each target according to the official brand guidelines of the Framework and do not carry any additional meaning.

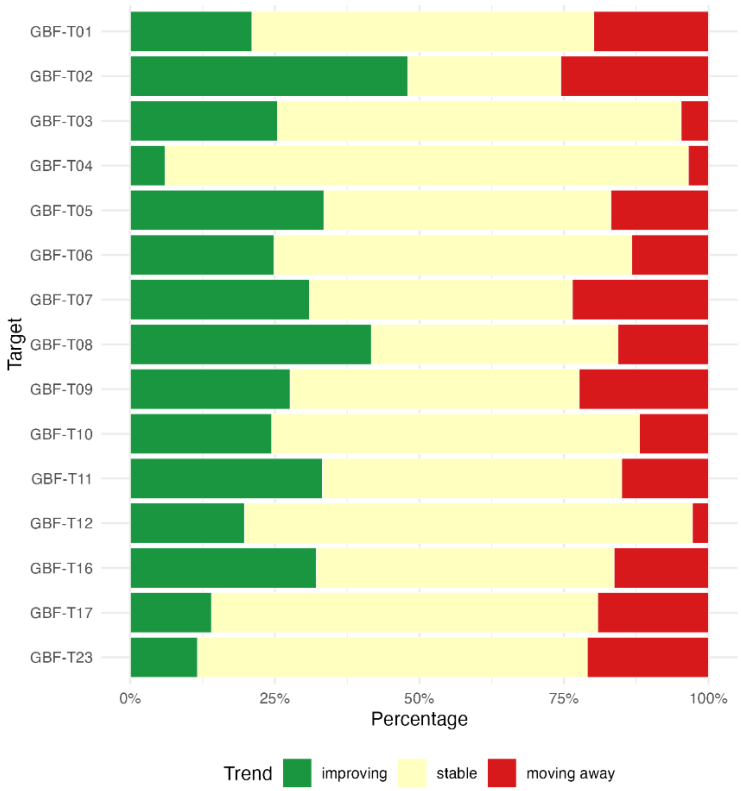

Figure 98 (II.C.A-TRENDS) Percentage of all quantitative indicators (headline, component, complementary and national) aligned with each target associated with Goal A that suggest improving, stable and negative trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. Information on regional representativeness and the types of indicators included is available in each of the relevant target descriptions of Section II.B.

Indicators of progress

Table 52 (II.C.A-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Goal A. Colour coding is related to the overall assessment of progress across targets, of which the methodology is explained in the summary scorecard (Table 3). The colour coding for indicator data use reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range, yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the headline indicator results are based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed progress, red when progress is insufficient; and grey when progress cannot be assessed). Note that the percentage of Parties submitting data on headline indicators may be different from that used in the aggregate results for both the headline indicator and all quantitative indicators combined due to methodological differences in the way data was used.

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
Headline indicator A.1: Red List of Ecosystems	21% of those Parties whose national reports are considered		Reported values average 0.58 and range from 0.37 to 1	

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Headline indicator A.2: Extent of natural ecosystems	50% of Parties, <1% of which with time series data		63% of areas	
A.3 Red List Index (RLI)	70% of Parties		Global RLI : 0.85 (0.65-0.99) National RLI: 0.8 (0.45-0.97) Both trends in decline	
A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500	13% of Parties		Overall average: 0.58 (0.17-0.93)	

Headline indicators A.1 and A.2 track progress towards the ecosystem related elements of Goal A focusing on risk and area, while headline indicators A.3 and A.4 track progress towards the species and genetic diversity related elements of the goal.

While some Parties have established ecosystem accounting frameworks or national maps, many others are in transitional phases, either developing their baselines, using proxies, or working to align their national data with global standards like the IUCN Global Ecosystem Typology. Consequently, many Parties report not yet having carried out assessments of ecosystem status. For those who have ecosystem data, this is often partial covering only specific ecosystems. Specifically for A.2, Party submissions largely focused on terrestrial ecosystems.

Both data from Party submissions and the IUCN (IUCN, 2026) show a similar overall risk status for ecosystems (Figure 99) and the extent of natural ecosystems varies from almost all to almost none of terrestrial areas, averaging about three fifths coverage (Figure 100). These results should be considered an early attempt at establishing baselines to measure progress against in future assessments of the 2050 vision as Parties build further capacity to map and monitor complete ecosystems (Nicholson et al., 2024).

While data on Parties' Red List Index show that species extinction risk is still increasing (Figure 20 and Figure 21). However, any reversal in the trend due to Party actions is unlikely to be noticeable in the short term due to the time lags between conservation actions and outcomes. Data for headline indicator A.4 from Party submissions is too sparse to conclude on progress towards the long-term maintenance of genetic diversity, but initiatives such as the Genetic Indicators for NAture MOnitoring exist to support Parties in implementing the indicator. Therefore, there is an opportunity for Parties to continue taking action and expanding both the taxonomic coverage of their extinction risk assessments and use these assessment to assess genetic diversity (Khorngton et al., 2026), which will

also increase species assessed for the indicator A.4 and inform progress towards the 2050 goal.

As headline indicators A.3 and A.4 also monitor progress towards Target 4 of the Framework, they are further discussed in section II.B of the report.

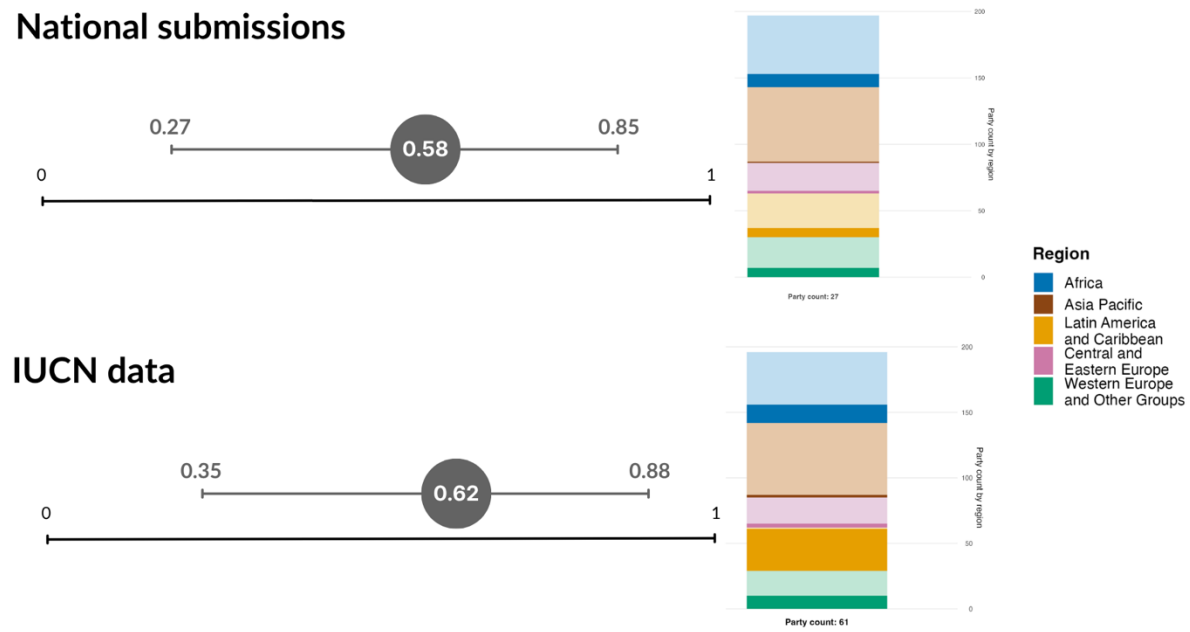

Figure 99 (II.C.A-HEADLINE.1): Headline indicator A.1, Red List of Ecosystems (RLIe). Only a single data point is shown aggregating all the RLIe values submitted as only three Parties provided a time series. Displayed are the average and range of RLIe values across all Parties who submitted. Bars shows the regional distribution of Party data included in the indicator value displayed. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whom data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for whom no data is included in the graph. Values from national submissions (top) and IUCN (bottom) are shown.

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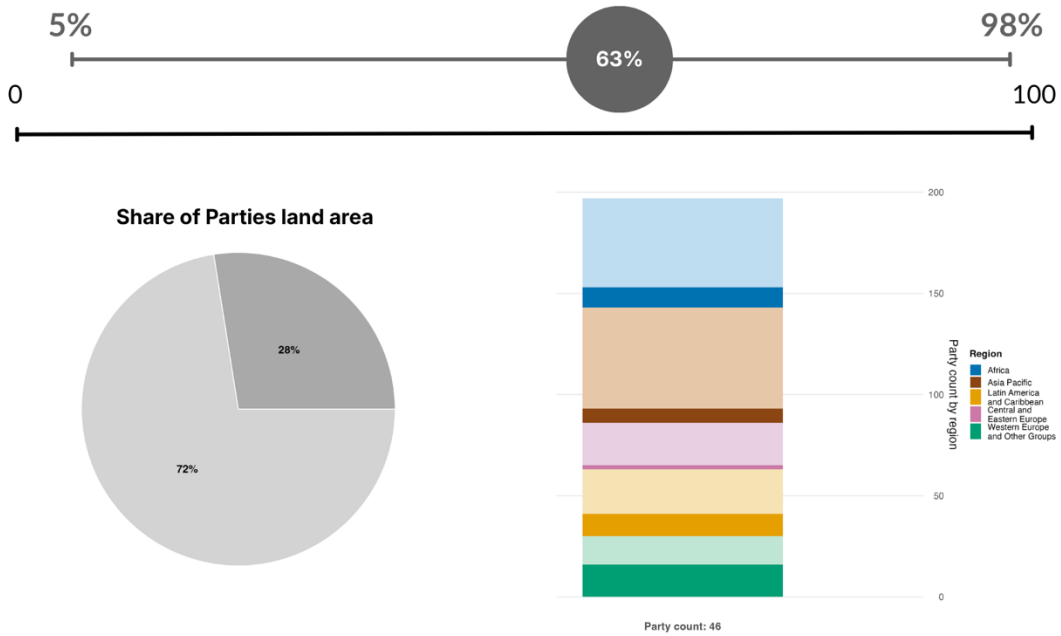

Figure 100 (II.C.A-HEADLINE.2): Headline indicator A.2, extent of natural ecosystems. Only a single data point is shown aggregating all the extent values submitted as very few Parties submitted a time series. Displayed are the average and range of natural ecosystem extent across all Parties who submitted. Bar shows the regional distribution of Party data included in the indicator value displayed. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whom data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for whom no data is included in the graph. The pie displays the proportion of total land area accounted for by Parties who submitted in dark grey.

Summary of actions taken to progress on the goals

Many of the actions by Parties in their national reports to make progress towards Goal A centre around implementing the relevant targets on the ground. Specifically, they point towards increasing protected area and OECM coverage, especially for important ecosystems and sites of particular importance for biodiversity, scaling up restoration efforts, halting deforestation and eradicating invasive alien species. Many of these are already happening around the world, as is evident from the report's results, but are insufficient in both scale and pace of implementation and should also recognize sustainable use, connectivity, rights-based and community-based conservation, indigenous and traditional territories, and the need for adequate means of implementation, in accordance with national circumstances. Parties highlighted the need to implement legal and regulatory reform, improved monitoring, addressing the direct drivers of biodiversity loss related and the need for means of implementation. Addressing the gaps in collective progress will require addressing the underlying reasons for the gaps, including those related to political will and ambition, implementation, means of implementation,

environmental governance and policy coherence, whole-of-society engagement, and data and knowledge. Achieving Goal A will require action from all Parties. Based on the targets associated with Goal A, achievement of both Goal A and B will require coherent action across most of the targets of the Framework.

Goal B – Prosper with nature

GOAL OVERVIEW

Parties associated 19 of the 23 Framework targets with Goal B, more than for any other Goal. Based on this, progress towards Goal B is highly dependent on coordinated action across most of the Framework. As shown in section II.B, collective progress across the Framework is mixed and requires action on both direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity change.

Goal text: *Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed and nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, are valued, maintained and enhanced, with those currently in decline being restored, supporting the achievement of sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations by 2050.*

Progress on related targets

Using the method above, the most global targets, 19, were associated with Goal B (Figure 101). Four of the five targets relating to meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit sharing (Targets 9 through 12) were more strongly associated to Goal B than any other (Figure 96). Additionally, six of the eight targets related to reducing threats to biodiversity were also associated to Goal B, with Target 5 being evenly associated to Goal A. Almost all of the targets related to tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming, except Target 19, were also associated with goal B, with Target 16 being more strongly associated with Goal B than Goals A, C or D.

For each of the 19 targets associated with Goal B, the overall direction of travel is summarised using the indicator trends presented in Section II.B (Figure 102). Two of the targets most associated with Goal B (Targets 11 and 16) have many more indicators showing signs improvement than deterioration. Conversely, three associated targets (Targets 17, 22 and 23) have more indicators showing signs of deterioration than improvement. Across all related targets, 31 per cent of indicators are improving, 53 per cent are stable and 16 per cent are moving away. These early results suggest an overall mixed and largely stable direction of travel towards Goal B with progress and deterioration noted towards targets related to both direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity change. However, most of these indicators were not intended to track progress towards Goal B and

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are not equal in the scales, time periods and variables they track. Therefore, the overall trend should be considered only as an indicative, indirect and imperfect reflection of progress.

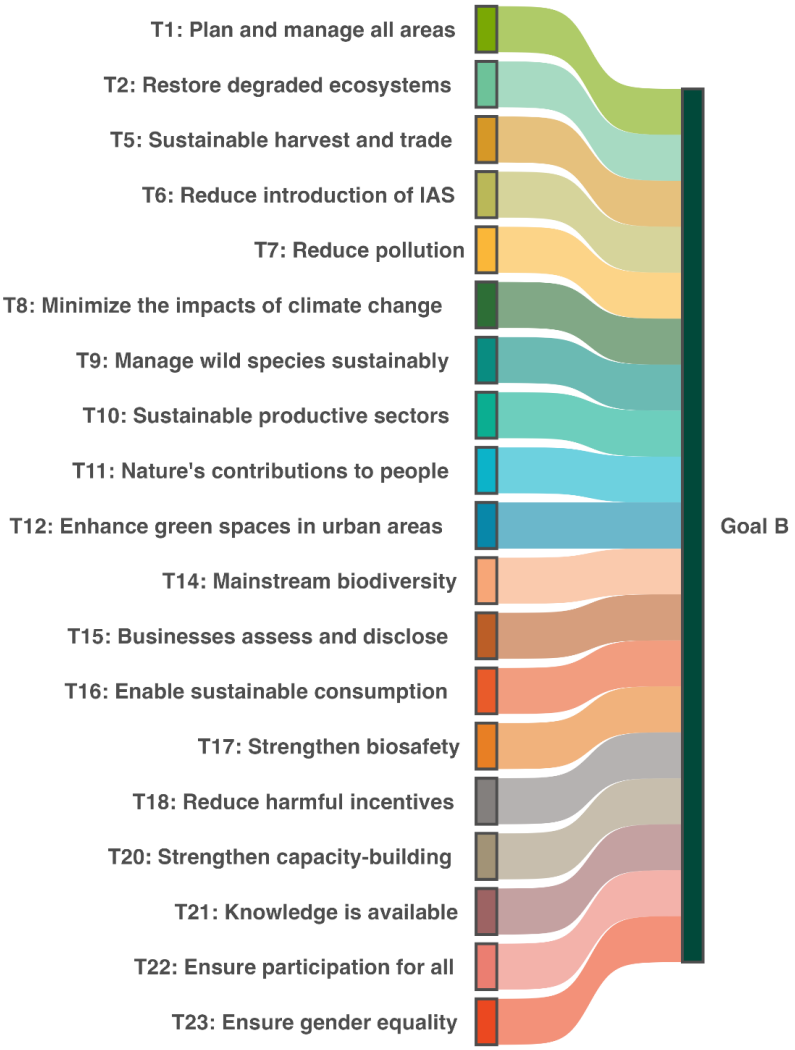

Figure 101 (II.C.B-LINKS) Framework targets associated with Goal B in Parties' national target submissions. A link is drawn between a target and the goal if at least one in three of all Parties' national targets from any UN group associated a target to the goal. Colours are used to highlight each target according to the official brand guidelines of the Framework and do not carry any additional meaning.

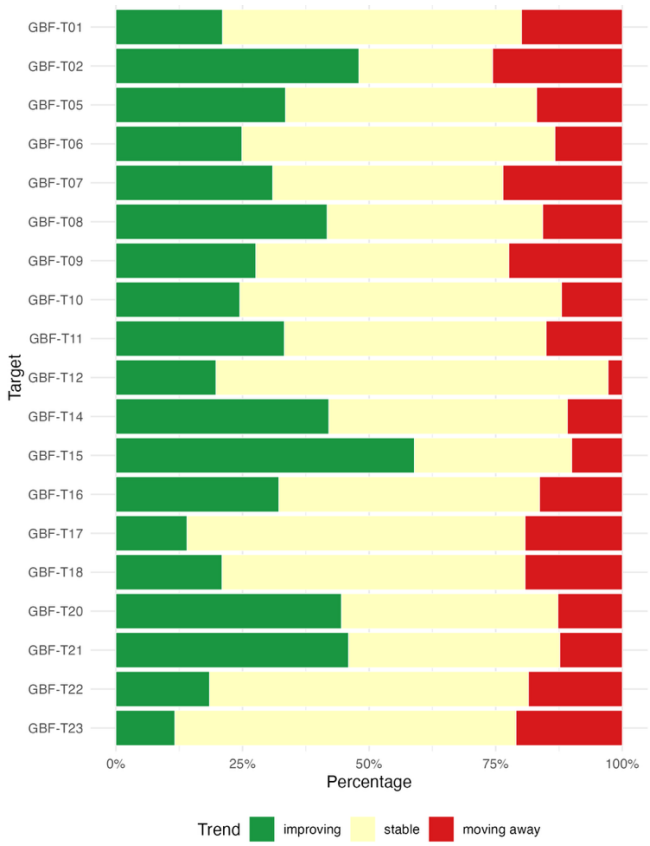

Figure 102 (II.C.B-TRENDS) Percentage of all quantitative indicators (headline, component, complementary and national) aligned with each target associated with Goal B that suggest improving, stable and negative trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. Information on regional representativeness and the types of indicators included is available in each of the relevant target descriptions of Section II.B.

Indicators of progress

Table 53 (II.C.B-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Goal B. Colour coding is related to the overall assessment of progress across targets, of which the methodology is explained in the summary scorecard (Table 3). The colour coding for indicator data use reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range, yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the binary indicators are based on the percentage of Parties scoring highly (4 or 5) for the indicator overall (green is assigned to values at or above 50 per cent, yellow to values between 50 and 25 per cent; and red to values below less than 25 per cent). Colours for the headline indicator results are based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed progress, red when progress is insufficient; and grey when progress cannot be assessed). Note that the percentage of Parties submitting data on headline indicators may be different from that used in the aggregate results for both the headline indicator and all quantitative indicators combined due to methodological differences in the way data was used.

	Indicator use	Indicator results

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B.1 Services provided by ecosystems	26% of Parties		Overall 2.5% decline between 2015-2023, where cultural services increased but regulating and provisioning services declined	
B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services	118 Parties	NA[88]	71% of Parties scored highly (score 4/5)	

Parties reported quantitative data on many different ecosystem services, focusing largely on water and air quality related services and productive sectors. Overall ecosystem services trended downwards for those seven Parties who submitted data for the headline indicator using the index based on ecosystem service accounts (Figure 50), highlighting the need to advance adoption and implementation of ecosystem service accounting to support progress tracking towards Goal B. As headline indicator B.1 also monitors progress towards Target 11 of the Framework, it is further discussed in section II.B of the report.

Additionally, most Parties reported making good progress towards having measures to implement and monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, but only one in ten reported having fully achieved this. Parties reported making much more progress towards implementation measures than towards monitoring. Progress on monitoring was reported is still largely partial while the many Parties report having measures in place to address both sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people. However, for both implementation and monitoring, Parties report making more progress on the sustainable use of biodiversity than on the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people. These results suggest that more efforts may be required to bring into focus the second half of Goal B's objective in implementation of the Framework.

[88] As binary indicator data is required automatically by the online reporting tool, submission counts for these indicators do not reflect monitoring capacity differences between targets and do not provide actionable information for making progress in implementation, so no assessment is relevant.

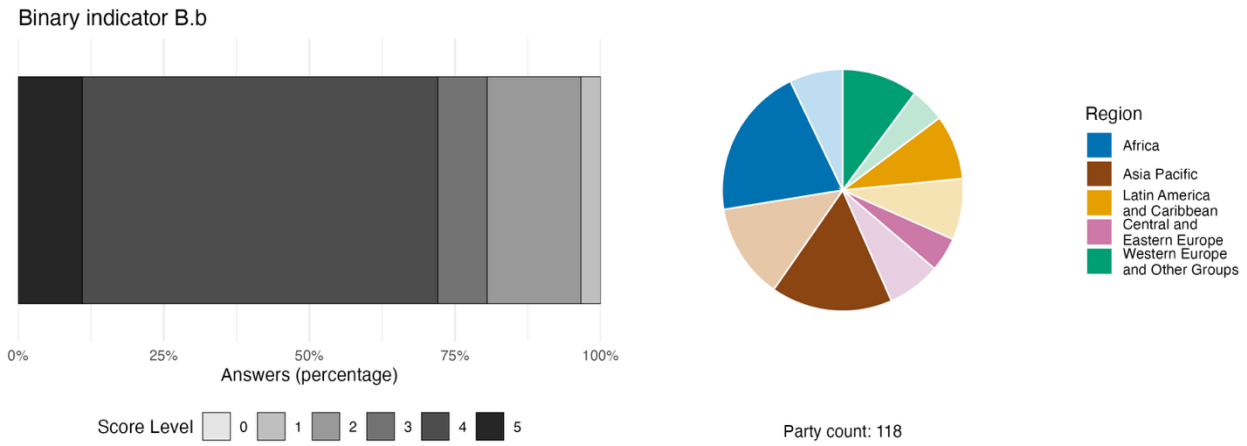

Figure 103 (II.C.B-BINARY): Binary indicator B.b, the number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services. The bar widths show the percentage of Parties in each score category, with higher numbers indicating a greater level of progress, based on responses to the questions included in the indicator.[89] The pie chart shows the distribution of Parties providing responses to all questions, by region. Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whom data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for whom no data is included in the graph.

Summary of actions taken to progress on the goals

In their national reports, Parties highlighted many actions related to promoting the sustainability of productive sectors. Options flagged as particularly effective include the expansion of certification schemes, the expansion of community-based management practices, the designation of no-take marine protected areas, the reduction of pesticide use and the creation of market-based mechanisms linking development activity to ecosystem service maintenance. Additionally, Parties highlighted a series of actions related with mainstreaming such as natural capital accounting and the establishment of "green" budgets within all ministries specifically designed to support environment related activities across government. Moreover, many Parties identified that a challenge in tackling Goal B is the establishment of legally binding instruments to support mainstreaming and conservation. Other Parties described the use of nature-based solutions related to restoration (e.g. mangrove restoration), the promotion and financial support of ecosystem-based livelihoods and the inclusion of green infrastructure and pollution reduction in urban planning. Moreover, Parties suggest addressing gaps in participation through supporting and promoting indigenous peoples and local communities' management of natural areas,

[89] The methodology for calculating the score levels for each binary indicator, as well as the questions included for each indicator, are provided in (CBD, 2024a).

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and the involvement of women and communities in restoration projects (e.g. through paid wages).

Goal C – Share Benefits of Genetic Resources Fairly

GOAL OVERVIEW

Parties associated only two Framework targets with Goal C: Target 13 on access and benefit-sharing and Target 17 on biosafety. There is insufficient information to track progress on outcomes related to these two global targets; however, Parties have shared progress towards developing the some of the administrative, legislative and policy measures defined in these two targets.

Goal text: The monetary and non-monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources, and of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, as applicable, are shared fairly and equitably, including, as appropriate with indigenous peoples and local communities, and substantially increased by 2050, while ensuring traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is appropriately protected, thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in accordance with internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments.

Progress on related targets

Using the method above, the fewest global targets, two, were associated with Goal C (Figure 104). None of the targets related to reducing threats to biodiversity were associated with Goal C. Target 13 was most strongly associated with goal C (Figure 96) and Target 17 was also associated with the goal. However, the association between Target 13 and Goal C was much stronger than that of Target 17 as Target 13 was only target associated with Goal C and no other goal.

For each of the two targets associated with Goal C, the overall direction of travel is summarised using the indicator trends presented in Section II.B (Figure 105). The target most strongly associated with Goal C (Target 13) has more indicators showing signs improvement than deterioration. Conversely, Target 17 has more indicators showing signs of deterioration than improvement. Across both related targets, 27 per cent of indicators are improving, 56 per cent are stable and 17 per cent are moving away. These early results suggest an overall mixed direction of travel towards Goal C with a notable deterioration towards one of the targets identified by Parties. However, most of these indicators were not intended to track progress towards Goal C and are not equal in the scales, time periods

and variables they track. Therefore, the overall trend should be considered only as an indicative, indirect and imperfect reflection of progress.

Figure 104 (II.C.C-LINKS) Framework targets associated with Goal C in Parties' national target submissions. A link is drawn between a target and the goal if at least one in three of all Parties' national targets from any UN group associated a target to the goal. Colours are used to highlight each target according to the official brand guidelines of the Framework and do not carry any additional meaning.

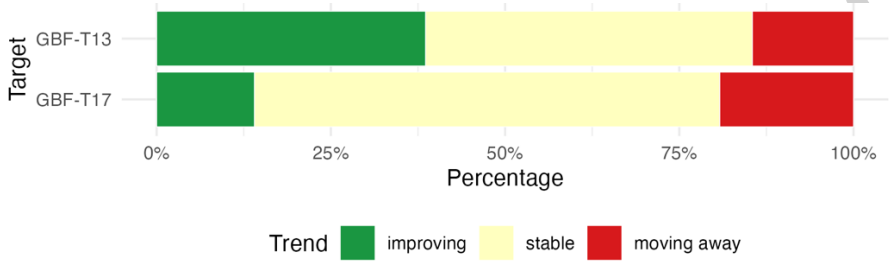

Figure 105 (II.C.C-TRENDS) Percentage of all quantitative indicators (headline, component, complementary and national) aligned with each target associated with Goal C that suggest improving, stable and negative trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. Information on regional representativeness and the types of indicators included is available in each of the relevant target descriptions of Section II.B.

Indicators of progress

Table 54 (II.C.C-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Goal C. Colour coding is related to the overall assessment of progress across targets, of which the methodology is explained in the summary scorecard (Table 3). The colour coding for indicator data use reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range, yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the headline indicator results are based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed progress, red when progress is insufficient; and grey when progress cannot be assessed). Note that the percentage of Parties submitting data on headline indicators may be different from that used in the aggregate results for both the headline indicator and all quantitative indicators combined due to methodological differences in the way data was used.

	Indicator use	Indicator results

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C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments	11% of Parties		Total 6.9 USD million monetary benefits from 2022-2025	
C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments	14% of Parties		Total 960 non-monetary benefits form 2022-2025	

Very few Parties reported on the monetary and non-monetary benefits received from access and benefit-sharing agreements. Many Parties comment on the difficulty of tracking both monetary and non-monetary benefits in the context decentralised permit systems that are not monitored nationally. As a result, Parties report many different types of non-monetary benefits including but not limited to scientific outputs, participation in research, technical training, technology transfer, databases, and community engagement. Moreover, several Parties comment on the fact that they are still finalising their ABS legislation and in the process of implementing the Nagoya Protocol. Additionally, some Parties do not require benefit-sharing from the use of their genetic resources. This may explain why some Parties do not report on or report not receiving any monetary and/or non-monetary benefits so far.

To date it is not possible to comment on whether benefits are being shared fairly and equitably nor on the role played by traditional knowledge and indigenous peoples and local communities. Therefore, progress towards goal C cannot yet be assessed.

Data from the Leibniz Institute DSMZ tracking the number of publications citing ABS permits (Leibniz Institute DSMZ, 2025) shows that these have been increasing over time and rising to 228 in 2025 (Figure 106). These data also highlight that ABS permits involve Parties from all regions collaborating with each other. Only a few Parties reported on non-monetary benefits using the methodology defined in the indicator metadata (Nunez-Vega et al., 2025), so these amounts are not directly comparable. As headline indicators C.1 and C.2 also monitor progress towards Target 13 of the Framework, they are further discussed in section II.B of the report.

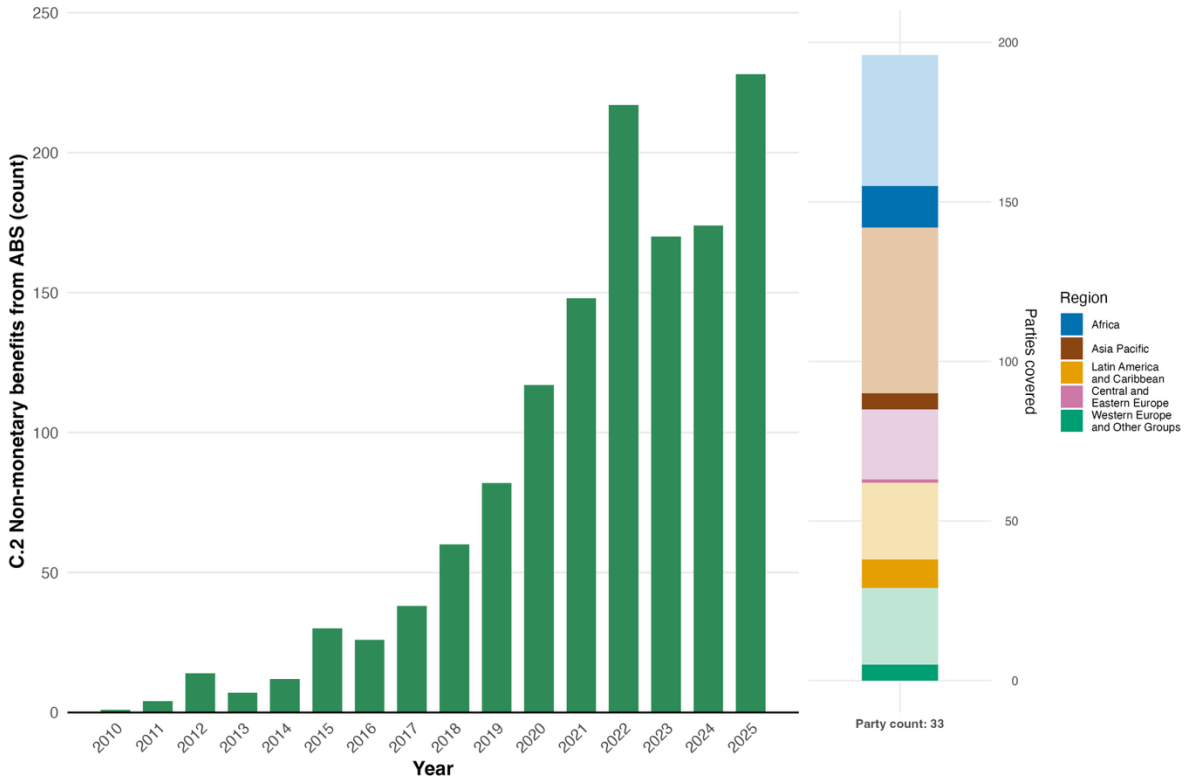

Figure 106 (II.C.C-HEADLINE-CUSTODIAN): Headline indicator C.2, non-monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed Access and Benefit-sharing instruments based on data from the Liebniz Institute DSMZ. Left: indicator values show the total number of non-monetary benefits received across Parties each year. Right: regional representativeness of the dataset (darker shades show submissions for any given region). Colours for each region are defined in the figure legend, darker tones represent the proportion of Parties for any region whom data is included in the graph, lighter tones represent the proportion of Parties for the same region for whom no data is included in the graph.

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Summary of actions taken to progress on the goals

Parties reported the least on Goal C in their national reports. While many Parties have acceded to the Nagoya Protocol they state a lack of secondary legislation, institutional checkpoints, and enforcement mechanisms necessary to monitor and secure benefit-sharing. Nevertheless, some specific actions taken by Parties, and reported in their national reports, highlight opportunities for addressing gaps related to the implementation of Goal C.

The most widespread sign of progress towards Goal C reported is the ratification of the Nagoya protocol and subsequent establishment of national legal frameworks for access and benefit-sharing. Going further, Parties suggest that formalising ABS contracts rather than generally applying the principles of the Nagoya Protocol is an effective way of ensuring fair and equitable access to benefits as well as supporting monitoring of benefits. In support of monitoring efforts, the establishment of a Clearing House Mechanism for ABS

was singled out as an effective way of tracking the issuance of permits and associated benefits. At the institutional level, Parties stated that active membership of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture supports ABS related efforts by taking advantage of synergies between both agreements. Moreover, taking direct action in enforcing regulation and prosecuting illegal trafficking of genetic resources was reported on to further support fair and equitable sharing of benefits. Beyond government actions, multistakeholder partnerships involving traditional practitioners and the development of ABS compliant value chains in partnership with indigenous communities are seen as ways to strengthen delivery of the traditional knowledge elements of Goal C by increasing mainstreaming of ABS and delivering tangible and visible benefits to communities while respecting their rights.

Goal D – Invest and Collaborate

GOAL OVERVIEW

Parties associated 10 of the 23 Framework targets with Goal D, corresponding to the targets related to tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming. Targets 18, 19 and 20 show the strongest association with Goal D. Collective progress towards several of the targets associated with Goal D faces major implementation challenges.

Goal text: *Adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, and access to and transfer of technology to fully implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework are secured and equitably accessible to all Parties, especially developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, progressively closing the biodiversity finance gap of $700 billion per year, and aligning financial flows with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.*

Progress on related targets

Using the method above, ten of the global targets were associated with Goal D (Figure 107), corresponding to all the targets related to tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming (Targets 14 through 23). Of these, all except Target 16 were most strongly associated with Goal D. This is particularly for Targets 19, 18 and 20 (Figure 96).

For each of the ten targets associated with Goal D, the overall direction of travel is summarised using the indicator trends presented in Section II.B (Figure 108). Five targets most strongly associated with Goal D (Targets 14, 15, 19, 20 and 21) have many more

indicators showing signs improvement than deterioration. Conversely, three targets most strongly associated with Goal D (Targets 17, 22 and 23) have more indicators showing signs of deterioration than improvement. Across all related targets, 35 per cent of indicators are improving, 49 per cent are stable and 16 per cent are moving away. These early results suggest an overall mixed yet encouraging direction of travel towards Goal D with progress and deterioration noted towards targets related to indirect drivers of biodiversity change. However, most of these indicators were not intended to track progress towards Goal D and are not equal in the scales, time periods and variables they track. Therefore, the overall trend should be considered only as an indicative, indirect and imperfect reflection of progress.

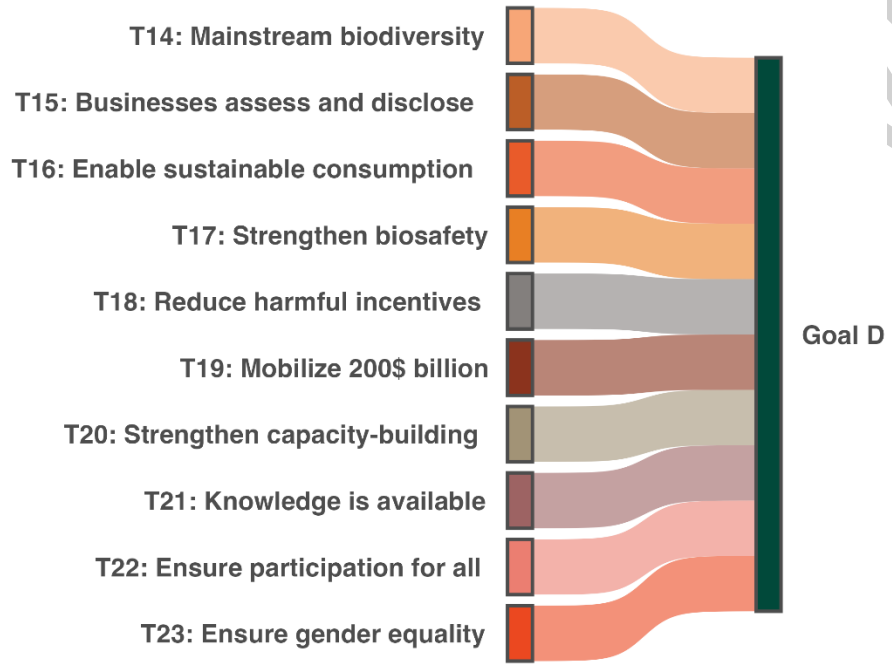

Figure 107 (II.C.D-LINKS) Framework targets associated with Goal D in Parties' national target submissions. A link is drawn between a target and the goal if at least one in three of all Parties' national targets from any UN group associated a target to the goal. Colours are used to highlight each target according to the official brand guidelines of the Framework and do not carry any additional meaning.

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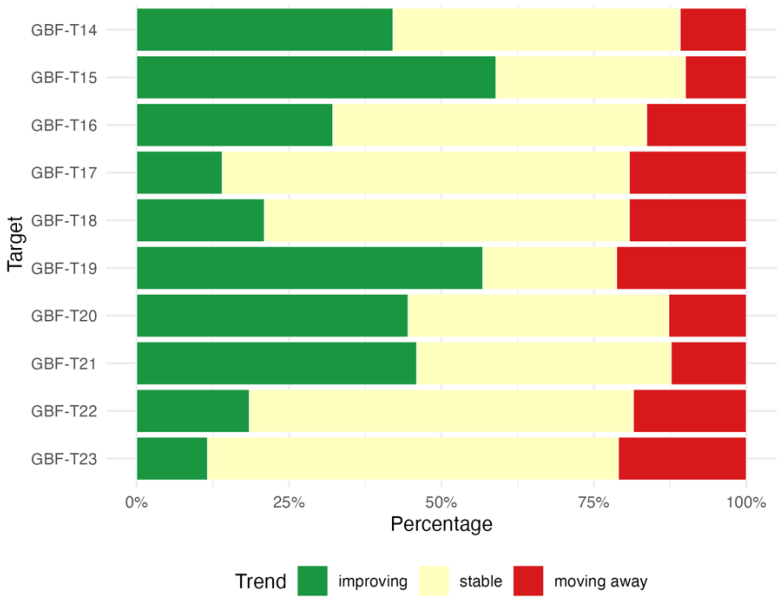

Figure 108 (II.C.D-TRENDS) Percentage of all quantitative indicators (headline, component, complementary and national) aligned with each target associated with Goal D that suggest improving, stable and negative trends respectively. Proportions are weighted by Party. Information on regional representativeness and the types of indicators included is available in each of the relevant target descriptions of Section II.B.

Indicators of progress

Table 55 (II.C.D-SCORECARD): Indicator scorecard for Goal D. Colour coding is related to the overall assessment of progress across targets, of which the methodology is explained in the summary scorecard (Table 3). The colour coding for indicator data use reflects where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved across all targets of the Framework (green is assigned to percentage values falling within the top third of the total range, yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). Colours for the headline indicator results are based on progress relative to the target (green is assigned when progress is being made, yellow when progress is mixed progress, red when progress is insufficient; and grey when progress cannot be assessed). Note that the percentage of Parties submitting data on headline indicators may be different from that used in the aggregate results for both the headline indicator and all quantitative indicators combined due to methodological differences in the way data was used.

	Indicator use		Indicator results	
D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance (ODA) for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	61% of Parties		2020-2023 average 4.4 USD billion per year	
D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	54% of Parties		2020-2023 average 34 USD billion per year	

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	26% of Parties		2020-2023: average 8.2 USD billion per year	

All headline indicators associated with Goal D focus on tracking the mobilisation of financial resources. Parties reported mobilising considerably more funding for biodiversity from domestic public funding than from international public funding or private funding (Figure 109). Although it is still too early to conclude on progress towards Goal D, the total amount mobilised so far falls far short from that required to progressively close the biodiversity finance gap of $700 billion per year. As headline indicators D.1, D.2 and D.3 also monitor progress towards Target 19 of the Framework, they are further discussed in section II.B of the report.

Additionally, the current headline indicator does not assess whether financial flows are being aligned with the Framework, therefore not capturing whether finance to activities harmful to biodiversity is being reduced or redirected. As such, they only provide a partial picture of progress towards Goal D.

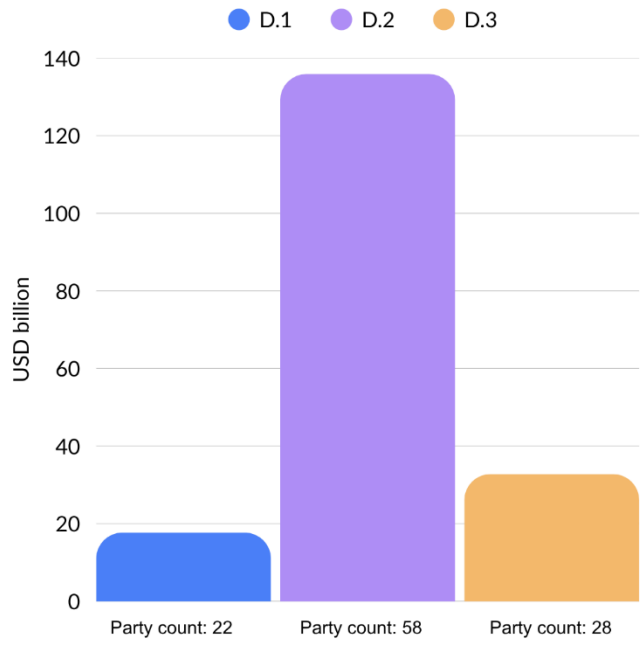

Figure 109 (II.C.D-HEADLINE) Total funding reported by Parties in billion USD between the years 2020 and 2023. Each bar represents the cumulative total for a different headline indicator: D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance (ODA) for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem; D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems; and D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems. Note that Party counts differ from

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those of headline indicator graphs for Target 19 as sums shown here include Parties with incomplete time series between 2020 and 2023.

Summary of actions taken to progress on the goals

Goal D provides the foundation for implementation of the Framework as a whole, including its goals and targets.

In relation to Goal D, Parties focused mostly, but not exclusively, on mobilising financial resources. Several options to mobilise such resources were noted, including funding and using the Kunming Biodiversity Fund; using extra-budgetary approaches (e.g. licensing fees, payment for ecosystem services, debt-for-nature swaps, green bonds) to mobilise additional funds; setting up, funding and using endowment funds to generate long-term, reliable funding for conservation initiatives; and using sovereign bonds structured around specific targets for protection and effective management of biodiversity. In addition to mobilising resources, one key option suggested by several Parties is to develop a national biodiversity finance plan, including an assessment of the financing gap, through the Biodiversity Finance Initiative. All such options are well suited to help close the biodiversity funding gap by 2050.

In addition, several Parties noted that aligning financial flows to the Framework, especially by redirecting harmful subsidies, is an essential part of making progress towards Goal D.

Some Parties also suggest that establishing scientific and political cooperation across borders, engaging through Technical and Scientific Cooperation Centres, and developing technical (geospatial) infrastructure that also integrates international resources (e.g. GBIF), may all be effective options to secure adequate means of implementation.

II.D Provision of means of implementation

Introduction

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) does not provide a formal definition of "means of implementation." However, Goal D sets out an overarching objective that frames the concept for the purposes of the Framework:

"Adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, and access to and transfer of technology to fully implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework are secured and equitably accessible to all Parties, especially developing country Parties, in particular the

least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, progressively closing the biodiversity finance gap of $700 billion per year, and aligning financial flows with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the 2050 Vision for biodiversity."

Drawing on this framing, means of implementation are understood in this report as encompassing four components: financial resources; capacity; technical and scientific cooperation; and access to and transfer of technology. Although these four components are presented separately for analytical clarity, in practice they overlap and reinforce one another, and a clear delineation is not always possible. As acknowledged in decision 15/8, the interlinkages between them are close, and Parties are to consider them as a package rather than in isolation.

Scope and relationship to the target-by-target analysis. The specific challenges identified by individual Parties in relation to particular goals and targets of the Framework are examined in detail within the target-by-target analysis of the global report. This section takes a broader, cross-cutting view of means of implementation, focusing on the systemic and structural challenges that cut across targets. They include the predictability and adequacy of financial flows, persistent gaps in capacity and technology transfer, uneven accessibility of support mechanisms, and constraints on the effective uptake and utilization of support by Parties. The intent is to complement the target-level findings with an overarching assessment of how the means of implementation architecture as a whole is functioning in support of the Framework.

Analysis of needs

Five types of needs emerge consistently from national reports: inadequate financing; insufficient institutional and human resource capacity; fragmented governance and coordination; weak monitoring and data systems; and incomplete or unenforced legal frameworks. These clusters appear for almost every target, suggesting that they are systemic issues rather than target-specific technical problems. Each is addressed in turn below.

Financial resources

Financial resource gaps are consistently and explicitly articulated constraints across the national reports.

Finance planning supports the quantification and prioritization of financing needs, and reported progress on this is uneven. Many Parties have begun such planning, with the BIOFIN methodology the most widely adopted framework. However, they report that incomplete financial needs assessment and biodiversity expenditure review remain an

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important gap, since these analyses are required for credible quantification of financing needs. Relatedly, several Parties report that national biodiversity finance plans or strategies are under development or do not currently exist.

Finance gaps are both a domestic and international issue. Both are addressed below:

Domestic finance

Many Parties report a substantial gap between current domestic public spending on biodiversity and the levels required to implement the Framework by 2030. In several cases, the gap has been quantified through the Biodiversity Finance Initiative of the United Nations Development Programme (BIOFIN) or through equivalent national exercises, with substantial reported gaps over the period to 2030. Some Parties also characterize biodiversity finance as fragmented, further limiting its effectiveness relative to identified needs.

Parties report that biodiversity funding is often approved only year-by-year in line with common national budget cycles, making it difficult to support long-term goals. This also undermines monitoring continuity: where resources are not sustained across multiple years, time series are interrupted and results become incomparable, making it difficult to assess trends or demonstrate progress against baselines. A related challenge is the difficulty of consolidating biodiversity expenditure across multi-level governance structures. The dispersion of biodiversity-related financing across ministries, agencies and levels of government, and, in most cases, absence of biodiversity-specific budget tagging systems, hinder systematic tracking.

International finance

Reliance on, and limitations of, international finance and official development assistance are reported by developing country Parties, including small island developing States. The dependence on donor and project cycles is described as creating implementation discontinuity by several Parties. Beyond the overall level of funding, Parties report challenges in accessing the international finance that is available. Parties report unpredictable and project-based disbursement cycles; the general lack of domestic budget lines for biodiversity; structural barriers preventing other stakeholders from accessing available instruments (discussed further in Part (d); and limited institutional capacity to design proposals or operationalize innovative finance mechanisms such as payment for ecosystem services, biodiversity credits or blended finance.

Private finance

Private biodiversity-financing is widely reported as underdeveloped. Few Parties report engagement with private sector organizations on biodiversity finance and consequently

private biodiversity finance only currently represents a very small share of total biodiversity funding. Biodiversity-aligned business models are reported as lacking the policy and regulatory environment that would allow them to scale.

Reporting on private finance is further constrained by the disclosure environment. Several Parties note the absence of mandatory disclosure requirements for biodiversity-related risks, and no Party reported a national financial institution registered as a formal adopter of the recommendations of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). The broader uptake of voluntary disclosure frameworks is assessed in the analysis of Target 15.

Headline indicator D.3 (private finance) is consistently reported as one of the most challenging headline indicators to report on. Many contributions are not recorded, corporate reporting is not mandatory in most jurisdictions, and other sources of private finance, including philanthropy and individual contributions, are rarely captured.

Harmful incentives, including subsidies

Goal D of the Framework concerns both the progressive closing of the biodiversity finance gap of USD 700 billion per year and the alignment of financial flows with the Framework. The reduction of incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity by at least USD 500 billion per year by 2030, together with the scaling up of positive incentives, is set under Target 18 and relates to this alignment.

The identification, quantification and reform of incentives harmful to biodiversity are reported as methodologically and politically complex. The absence of a national biodiversity subsidy inventory has been reported by a number of Parties as a challenge, and the absence of monetary value baselines makes it difficult to measure their reduction. For example, several Parties have reported that there is no centralized registry of subsidies and tax concessions, and that incentives can be embedded in different budget lines or tax expenditures.

Cross-sectoral coordination for the reform of harmful incentives is reported as politically sensitive and institutionally dispersed. Harmful incentives may originate in the form of taxes, for example relate to agricultural, transport or energy frameworks, that fall outside the mandate of the environment ministry, making the reform of such incentives complex.

Capacity

Capacity needs are reported across nearly every reporting Party, ranging from institutional capacity to specialised technical capacity. Reported needs include support to update NBSAPs and prepare national reports, to design and operate biodiversity finance plans, to

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apply spatial planning tools, and to manage protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.

A cross cutting capacity issue is the shortage of trained personnel for biodiversity work in many countries. Specifically Parties often report that there is a lack of personnel with skills in taxonomy, ecology, geographic information systems analysis, biodiversity informatics, biosafety, marine and freshwater science, and the financial skills relevant to private finance mobilization for biodiversity. Persistent capacity needs in respect of risk assessment and management, sampling, detection and technology transfer have also been reported, particularly given the speed of scientific advancement.

The absence of biodiversity expertise across sectoral ministries is also commonly reported as a constraint to the mainstreaming of biodiversity. In Parties affected by conflict or institutional fragility, the loss of trained staff is reported as compounding the structural constraints on implementation.

Communication and awareness

Biodiversity communication efforts are reported as often failing to reach rural communities, decision makers outside the environment sector and the general public. Public awareness of the linkages between biodiversity and climate change is also reported as insufficient. Education systems are reported as not yet adequately integrating biodiversity and environmental literacy, however some Parties have reported progress in this area (highlighted in the section on “Provisions”). Sustainable consumption norms are reported as not embedded in curricula or in consumer information frameworks, and product labelling for biodiversity (e.g. certification schemes) is reported as limited and weakly recognized. Citizen science is identified as an under-used engagement tool (this issue is also brought up in the “Provisions” part of the report).

Regulatory and legal frameworks

Parties identify continuing needs in the implementation, compliance and enforcement of biodiversity-relevant legislation. Reported needs include updating obsolete legislation (in some cases dating back several decades), strengthening enforcement capacity, addressing legal gaps such as the absence of dedicated legal protection for environmental defenders, and aligning national law with international obligations under the Nagoya Protocol, the Cartagena Protocol, and related instruments. Several Parties explicitly note that while rights and frameworks exist on paper, their application in practice is uneven.

Environmental governance and policy

Parties identify needs in the institutional arrangements and policy-integration processes that allow biodiversity to be addressed coherently across government. Therefore, an obstacle to implementation is the dispersed nature of multi-level governance. This is reported in the form of data fragmentation and inconsistency across jurisdictions, which use different data collection methods, standards and metadata, complicating the consolidation of national reporting. Reported needs also include interministerial coordination mechanisms, the integration of biodiversity into national development planning and sectoral strategies (in particular finance, agriculture, forestry, water, climate adaptation, and land use), and, in a smaller number of Parties, the establishment or strengthening of scientific advisory structures linking biodiversity science to policy.

Technical and scientific cooperation

National reports indicate that the technical and scientific cooperation needed to implement the Framework is constrained by gaps in scientific research, in the data and information systems through which scientific knowledge is made available to decision makers, in cooperation among national and local actors, and in international cooperation and knowledge transfer.

Scientific research

The lack of biodiversity research personnel is reported as significantly below the levels required for national implementation. Capacity for taxonomic work, bioinformatics, biosafety and marine science is reported as particularly weak.

Biodiversity research is often reported as insufficiently connected to related fields, making coordinated responses more difficult. Parties note, in particular, that socio-economic sciences are not yet fully integrated into biodiversity research or into the monitoring of national biodiversity strategies and action plans. Research on climate change and biodiversity is also frequently described as siloed, with limited mechanisms to translate cross-disciplinary evidence into policy. Similar gaps are reported in marine biodiversity, where scientific research is not always well linked to fisheries management and ocean governance. Parties also identify the need for stronger cross-sectoral cooperation on zoonotic diseases, human-wildlife conflict, and biosafety.

Information and data

One of the most mentioned needs reported by Parties is the absence of national or harmonized datasets capable of supporting headline indicators of the Framework. Some Parties have reported that no national ecosystem Red List assessment has yet been conducted. Several Parties have described rigorous headline-indicator reporting as a binding technical and financial burden. A structural dimension of this challenge is that the

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headline indicators of the Framework do not always reflect what national statistical systems collect as routine business, with several Parties reporting that biodiversity data collection remains donor-funded rather than a standing national commitment.

Fragmentation of biodiversity data across ministries and agencies is another issue identified in the analysis. Reported needs include system for collecting sex- and age-disaggregated biodiversity data, strengthening interoperability of databases, and a unified national system with biodiversity records across institutions and platforms. The translation of subnational data to the national level is reported as inconsistent. Baselines against which progress is to be assessed are reported as absent in several cases, including in respect of coral cover, the extent and condition of degraded areas and food waste. Marine and coastal baselines, in particular, are reported as only recently established or under construction by a number of Parties.

International cooperation and knowledge transfer

International cooperation is predominantly reported as an existing provision rather than an unmet need across most targets, reflecting widespread ratification of multilateral environmental agreements and participation in international programmes (more on this in the next sub-section). However, some Parties have mentioned weak operational linkages between CBD and other international bodies. Synergies among the Rio conventions are reported as underexploited. Transboundary cooperation is identified as both essential and underdeveloped, including in respect of cross-border movement of invasive alien species, shared transboundary waters, migratory species, and the implementation of biosafety frameworks under the Cartagena Protocol for the transboundary movement of living modified organisms.

National and local cooperation and knowledge transfer

Parties report failure to aggregate subnational biodiversity data systematically for national reporting purposes. Coordination among federal, regional and local agencies is reported as insufficient for cross-jurisdictional biodiversity governance. Weak inter-institutional coordination, the absence of sustainable funding to maintain data systems, low participation of indigenous peoples and local communities and unequal access to technologies have been identified as principal challenges. Data sharing between research institutions and line ministries is reported as hampered by institutional silos and, in some cases, by financial barriers.

Monitoring and surveillance

The main challenge in monitoring is not the complete absence of systems, but their uneven coverage and functionality. Many Parties report that monitoring systems exist, but are

under-resourced,and geographically incomplete. Geographic information systems, remote sensing, artificial-intelligence-assisted analysis, and integrated digital platforms, are some of the technology needs identified by Parties.In Parties affected by conflict or institutional fragility, monitoring is further constrained by the physical inaccessibility of biodiversity areas, the loss of trained technical staff and the fragmentation of administrative records.

Other technologies and infrastructure

National reports indicate insufficient digital infrastructure for the management and sharing of biodiversity data. In some Parties, a national biodiversity information system has not yet been established, and budget adjustments are reported in some cases as having limited the modernization of digital platforms and field supervision. Furthermore, technology transfer from developed to developing countries is reported as requiring stronger structural and predictable financial support.

Gene-bank, seed-bank and laboratory infrastructure is reported as underdeveloped or in decline in several Parties. Capacity for biosafety oversight of living modified organisms is reported by a number of Parties as requiring strengthening, with reported activities including risk-assessment procedures, border-control and customs capacity for detecting transboundary movement of LMOs, and the training of regulatory staff.

In several remote and island contexts, basic digital access in rural and indigenous peoples and local communities is itself reported as a constraint on technology-mediated implementation of the Framework.

Concluding observations

The needs identified above are interconnected and cannot be addressed in isolation. Financing gaps can limit the capacity to build institutions, while institutional weaknesses can reduce Parties' ability to access available finance; similarly, partial monitoring systems weaken the evidence base needed for policy decisions. Isolated responses are therefore unlikely to unlock implementation at scale. Effective support for implementation of the Framework requires interventions that recognize these interdependencies rather than treating each need separately.

Analysis of the provision of the means of implementation

As in previous section, the analysis is organized around the four components of means of implementation: financial resources, capacity and technology and scientific cooperation, and access to and transfer of technology. It is observed that reporting on provision remains uneven in depth, granularity, and methodology.

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Financial Resources

Provision of financial resources has shown an overall upward trend in recent years. This is reflected in the target-by-target analysis of Target 19, which indicates increases in both international and domestic biodiversity finance, by the reporting Parties. However, this positive trend should be understood in relation to the scale of implementation needs identified by Parties. While the direction of travel is encouraging, the available evidence also suggests that further increases, improved predictability, and more effective access to resources will be necessary to support full implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

Target 19(a) of the Framework calls for "increasing total biodiversity related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance, and from countries that voluntarily assume obligations of developed country Parties, to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to at least US$ 20 billion per year by 2025, and to at least US$ 30 billion per year by 2030."

Parties reporting under headline indicator D.1, comprising developed country Parties and Parties that have voluntarily assumed those obligations, have reported a cumulative USD 17.7 billion in international public finance between 2020 and 2023, with the reported total highest at USD 5.2 billion in 2023. This figure should be read as a minimum, as it may not capture the full range of flows covered by Target 19(a). The OECD, whose analysis covers the broader range of flows referred to in Target 19(a), estimates total international biodiversity finance at approximately USD 16.8 billion in 2023. Both estimates fall below the USD 20 billion milestone. A more detailed analysis is set out in the target-by-target analysis of Target 19. This data therefore suggests the 2025 milestone was likely not met, though a definitive assessment will only be possible once complete data for 2024 and 2025, the milestone year, have been reported.

Public international biodiversity-related finance is monitored by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) through the Development Assistance Committee's Creditor Reporting System, including its biodiversity Rio marker, with periodic syntheses published in the OECD "Biodiversity and Development Finance" series. These publications have a reporting lag of approximately two years between the reference year of the data and the year of publication. Comprehensive data for 2024 and 2025 (the milestone year), are therefore not yet available

Consistent with earlier assessments, domestic finance remains the biggest source of finance for Parties. For most reporting developing country Parties, biodiversity expenditure depends on annual budget cycles or project-based donor support, and is therefore dependent on shifts in fiscal policies, sectoral priorities, or external funding decisions. Reflecting on these challenges, Parties report growing interest in instruments that could diversify funding sources and reduce reliance on annual budget allocations or project-based support. Some of the instruments mentioned by Parties include payment-for-ecosystem-services, green and blue bonds, debt-for-nature swaps, and biodiversity credits.

Access to finance remains uneven within as well as between countries. In a number of cases, accessibility is an internal governance challenge: finance does not consistently reach sub-national governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, or the actors directly responsible for managing protected areas.

The most consistent positive trend is the uptake of national biodiversity finance planning, most often under the BIOFIN methodology, with assessments of biodiversity expenditure, finance needs, and gaps as the foundation for resource mobilization. These processes are improving the predictability of the planning environment even where they have not yet improved the predictability of disbursements. However, progress remains uneven, with least developed countries and small island developing States often reporting that their biodiversity finance systems, including finance reporting, are still at a foundational stage.

Quantitative reporting on private-sector biodiversity contributions is lacking and has been flagged as a challenge by a number of Parties.

Where Parties report on the effectiveness of finance, they tend to do so through specific instruments and case studies rather than through systematic outcome metrics. Reported early successes include Project Finance for Permanence models providing long-term endowments for protected-area system.

Parties that have completed expenditure reviews routinely document gaps between estimated requirements and projected spending. Reporting from LDCs and SIDS is particularly direct in this regard: even where international finance has increased, it remains insufficient relative to the scale of conservation, restoration, and sustainable-use needs identified in their NBSAPs.

Harmful incentives, including subsidies

Target 18 of the Framework set a 2025 deadline for the identification of incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity, with elimination, phase-out or reform of such incentives,

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and a reduction of at least USD 500 billion per year, to be achieved by 2030. The target also calls for the scaling up of positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Reporting on Target 18 in the seventh national reports does not provide a sufficient basis to determine whether the 2025 milestone has been met. Reporting against the relevant headline indicators, 18.1 on positive incentives and 18.2 on the value of harmful subsidies, was undertaken by few Parties. A more detailed analysis is set out in the target-by-target analysis of Target 18.

On the first element of the target, reporting in most Parties is at the stage of subsidy mapping and the identification of priority sectors for reform, rather than at the stage of quantified reductions or completed phase-outs. Where Parties have begun to quantify their harmful-subsidy regimes, the reported magnitudes are substantial; in most cases, identification of all relevant flows is itself still under way. Tangible early examples include the ratification of the World Trade Organization Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies, which prohibits subsidies for illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, for fishing overfished stocks, and for fishing on the unregulated high seas, addressing one of the largest internationally recognised categories of harmful incentive.

On the second element of the target, Parties report a wider range of policy commitments than completed actions. Named positive-incentive instruments include agri-environmental programmes, payment-for-ecosystem-services schemes, exploratory biodiversity credit and biodiversity aligned market pilots, green and sustainability-linked finance instruments, and biodiversity aligned economy programmes. In most reporting Parties, however, the second element appears as forward-looking commitment language ("positive incentives will be scaled up") rather than as accounts of instruments already in operation. Several of these instruments, particularly PES and biodiversity credits, are also reported under Target 19, reflecting their dual character as positive incentives and as resource-mobilisation mechanisms.

Funding through the Global Environment Facility

The Global Environment Facility serves as the institutional structure to operate the financial mechanism under the Convention. During the period from July 2022 to March 2026, the GEF programmed $4.2 billion across its family of funds of new, additional funding in support of the KMGBF, leveraging $26.85 billion in co-financing, including $2.13 billion from the private sector. This funding is supporting 560 projects in 142 countries and will contribute significantly to KMGBF targets, including, among others, anticipated impacts over 1.4 billion hectares of land and seas (Target 1), 2 million metric tons of residual plastic waste avoided (Target 7) and benefits to nearly 40 million people. These impacts will add to the significant

contribution of projects already under implementation, which reported substantial achieved results over the past four years, including 25 million ha of land and ecosystems under restoration (Target 2), 287 million ha of protected areas created and 170 million hectares of existing protected areas under improved management (Target 3).

The quick establishment and operationalization of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF) mobilized $387 million from 12 contributors and programmed $362.1 million across 87 countries, emphasizing support to SIDS, LDCs, and indigenous peoples and local communities, and engagement with international financial institutions.

The GEF responded to the Convention on Biological Diversity through the GEF-9 replenishment. Replenishment participants have pledged an initial $3.9 billion to the GEF Trust Fund for the period from July 1, 2026, to June 30, 2030. They decided to allocate 35 percent to the Biodiversity Focal Area, and that 70 percent of GEF-9 programming should contribute to CBD objectives according to the Rio marker methodology. Further details of GEF support to the Convention will be provided in COP/SBI document.

The Eighth Comprehensive Evaluation provides important findings and recommendations for strengthening the GEF partnership. In particular, the recommendations concerning streamlined processes, enhanced operational efficiency, clarification of Agency dual role as both implementing and executing agency, and strengthened country engagement strategies merit careful consideration by all stakeholders. These insights offer opportunities to build on GEF institutional strengths while advancing identified areas for improvement.

Capacity

Parties report that capacity-building activities are increasingly delivered through peer cooperation, alongside traditional donor-recipient transfers. Parties describe ongoing training programmes (e.g. training for eco-patrol officers) and recurring international cooperation programmes.

South-South, North-South, and triangular cooperation are documented across Parties at all income levels. Formal mechanisms include Technical and Scientific Cooperation Centres designated under decisions of the Conference of the Parties.

Parties have identified some of the structural challenges, like low national investment in research and development as a share of GDP, persistent shortages of taxonomic expertise, and limited integration of research outputs into policy and management. The infrastructure required to absorb technology transfer is described in many Parties as under construction rather than operational.

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Parties have reported increases in peer-reviewed biodiversity research outputs and the expansion of national herbaria and gene-bank collections.

Across multiple targets, Parties report on adoption or strengthening of legal frameworks as a fundamental capacity provision. Environmental impact assessment legislation providing mandatory biodiversity screening is mentioned by Parties. Legal and institutional frameworks supporting participation, access to environmental information, and access to justice are reported by a majority of Parties, anchored in constitutional provisions, national environmental laws, ratification of regional access-rights conventions. Gender-responsive approaches, the engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities, and youth participation are referenced as priority cross-cutting themes by a number of reporting Parties.

However, the gap between these frameworks and their application in practice is a recurring theme. Several Parties explicitly acknowledge legal gaps, including the absence of dedicated legal protection for environmental defenders and inadequacies in regulatory frameworks more broadly. More widely, while these rights exist on paper, their application in practice, particularly in giving affected groups real decision-making power, is more uneven. Their operationalisation appears to lag behind stated commitments, with a number of Parties explicitly acknowledging gaps between policy frameworks and implementation in practice.

Communication strategies and awareness campaigns are widely reported but systematic measurement of behavioural and decision-making outcomes remain largely absent. Environmental education activities are reported as active provisions across a number of Parties.

Several Parties are strengthening their commitment to gender equality within biodiversity and environmental management. Some of the approaches include developing national strategies that link gender equality to biodiversity governance, establishing mandatory quotas to ensure women's participation in environmental training and leadership roles, and incorporating gender criteria into resource management decisions. Additionally, countries are supporting women-led enterprises in environmental sectors, training dedicated gender focal points, and investing in gender analyses to inform future action plans. However, the availability of gender-disaggregated data remains limited, constraining the ability to assess the extent to which these measures are translating into measurable outcomes for women and girls.

Overall, reporting on the outcomes, as opposed to the inputs, of capacity is limited; few Parties measure the effectiveness of training in changing decisions or behaviours.

Technical and scientific cooperation

Predictability of data provision is improving across Parties, with national biodiversity information systems and centralised data portals being established or formalised in a number of Parties. Where systems exist, they are typically tied to standing institutional mandates.

Some Parties have mentioned growth in research productivity, with increases in scientific publications, species discoveries, and collaborative research initiatives involving partnerships with international institutions. A few have mentioned strengthening their capacity for advanced research through expanded laboratory networks equipped with technologies such as drone research and remote sensing.

Accessibility of biodiversity data has advanced as reported by some Parties. Citizen-science platforms and open biodiversity data systems are increasingly providing complementary monitoring support, including through platforms such as iNaturalist, eBird, GBIF national portals, OBIS, and national systems such as the Atlas of Living Australia, Artsdatabanken in Norway, and ChinaBON. National contributions to the Global Biodiversity Information Facility have also increased, helping to expand the availability of biodiversity occurrence data for monitoring, research and decision-making.

International technical cooperation has been mentioned by several Parties which is helping them in advancing biodiversity conservation and research capacity. North-South partnerships are facilitating knowledge transfer through multilateral initiatives focused on environmental challenges such as land degradation and freshwater ecosystems, as well as through targeted capacity-building programs operating across multiple countries. South-South exchanges are equally important, enabling Parties to share relevant experiences and expertise tailored to similar ecological and development contexts. These collaborative efforts extend to research partnerships, technology transfer agreements, and participation in global scientific networks and databases. Additionally, there are reports of establishment of open-access data platforms to share biodiversity information domestically and internationally.

MEA-driven cooperation arrangements also constitute an important provision, as documented in Section II.E. For example, the joint work plan between the CBD and the Convention on Wetlands (2024–2030) includes a dedicated activity area on implementation and monitoring and provides technical guidance for incorporating wetlands into NBSAPs across each of the 23 targets. The UNESCO Man and the Biosphere 2026–2035 Strategic Action Plan, with its 2028 target for all biosphere reserves to identify their contributions to

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the Framework, illustrates how technical cooperation is being channeled through long-standing UN programmes in support of national implementation.

Access to and transfer of technology

Parties have reported making investments in technology systems to support biodiversity monitoring, management, and compliance. Technology transfer for biodiversity monitoring has advanced, with integrated monitoring frameworks combining satellite imagery, geographic information systems, remote sensing, drone surveillance, and field-based data collection enabling real-time surveillance across diverse ecosystems including marine, forest, and wetland habitats. Molecular and genomic technologies, including DNA and environmental DNA analysis, are enhancing species identification and discovery capabilities. The growing availability of cost-effective tools is further reducing the unit cost of data generation for some of these applications. In parallel, a few Parties are establishing digital infrastructure to implement access and benefit-sharing frameworks, including tracking systems, national checkpoints, and community benefit-sharing agreements aligned with international protocols. There are reports of modernizing biodiversity information systems through investments in geospatial platforms, clearing-house mechanisms, and digital indicator systems that facilitate data sharing and evidence-based decision-making. While these provisions have advanced, Parties identify technology transfer for monitoring as an ongoing priority requiring further strengthening, consistent with the technology needs reported in Part (b)

Concluding observations

The provision of means of implementation is shaped not only by supply of the means of implementation but also by the absorptive capacity of recipient institutions. Institutional readiness, including the existence of dedicated units, qualified personnel, and standing operating procedures to receive and deploy resources, varies considerably, especially in developing and least developed countries. Procedural accessibility of multilateral instruments remains a documented constraint, particularly for Parties whose project-development capacity is itself an area where capacity provision is needed. Co-financing requirements may limit access for actors that do not have sufficient domestic resources to provide matching funds. In addition, the short-term duration of some funding instruments may not align well with the long-term nature of conservation investments.

Several Parties, particularly developed country Parties, report that they are improving implementation by organizing their institutions to address related environmental goals together. These arrangements include interministerial coordination committees, shared

monitoring systems that support reporting under multiple Conventions, and policy-coherence mechanisms that link biodiversity action with climate, land-degradation, wetlands, and wider environmental governance. Some of the developing countries have mentioned the Adaptation Fund as a co-financing channel for biodiversity-positive nature-based solutions.

The opportunity going forward could be to strengthen these synergies through harmonising indicators and reporting flows so that data collected once serves multiple Conventions. Additionally, finance instruments may be designed to address more than one set of commitments where outcomes overlap.

Means of implementation for indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and other stakeholders

This part examines the successes, challenges and gaps in the means of implementation reaching indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, subnational and local governments, and other stakeholders.

The contributions of these actors to the Framework are widely acknowledged by most Parties. Goal D and Targets 22 and 23 explicitly mention participation, rights and gender-responsive implementation as conditions for delivery, while collective actions by indigenous peoples and local communities are recognized in Target 19(f) as a distinct stream of resource mobilization. Section C of the Framework, setting out the considerations for its implementation, further underpins this recognition through its whole-of-society approach and its emphasis on the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, and on intergenerational equity. The Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and other related provisions has provided advice and inputs on the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities for consideration in the preparation of this global report. Notwithstanding this recognition, the submissions reviewed for this report indicate that support mechanisms reaching these actors remain uneven and that, in many cases, evidence on flows is itself incomplete.

Financial resources

Among the four components of means of implementation, financial resources are the area in which support to actors other than national governments is most often described, but also the area where the gap between recognition and delivery is most visible. Of the actions submitted under Target 19, only a minority make explicit reference to flows reaching indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, or subnational and local governments.

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Few Parties report dedicated, substantial and predictable financial mechanisms for indigenous peoples and local communities. More commonly, support reaches these actors indirectly including for example, through co-management arrangements within protected-area systems, environmental funds with general eligibility, or through national NGOs implementing donor-funded projects. Direct access modalities remain rare. Most reported support flows to indigenous peoples and local communities indirectly, through national agencies or international implementing partners, with the result that disbursement timelines, eligibility rules and reporting burdens are rarely tailored to the operational realities of communities and their organizations. Reporting against Target 19(f) on collective actions is too limited to allow the volume or share of such flows to be assessed. Where information is available, it is generally project-level rather than systemic. These observations underline the relevance of recommendation CBD/SB8J/REC/1/5, which highlights the need to support the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, including women and youth among them, in national reporting and the global report, including through capacity-building and financial and technical support.

Reporting on financial resources reaching women as biodiversity actors is more limited than reporting on support for indigenous peoples and local communities. They are usually reported as gender-responsive requirements built into international and multilateral finance, and targeted support for women's livelihoods and enterprises through national programmes and donor-funded projects. National gender-responsive budgeting and gender-equality frameworks, which few Parties report, have begun to influence biodiversity financing. Several Parties caveat that, despite progress at the macro level, translation into biodiversity-specific allocations is still limited. A challenge remains that few Parties report finance disaggregated by gender, and the share of national biodiversity expenditure flowing through women-led organizations or to gender-responsive activities is largely unknown.

Financial support directed specifically at youth, where reported, tends to take the form of small-scale project grants administered through national agencies, ministries of youth or environmental NGOs, or of indirect support including fellowships, internships and stipends. A small number of Parties report dedicated youth-focused initiatives, including support for youth-led biodiversity projects, vocational training such as nature-tour-guide programmes, and engagement with national chapters of the Global Youth Biodiversity Network, though the reported financial commitments for these initiatives are generally modest. National GYBN chapters and equivalent youth-led platforms are emerging as channels for engagement, and several Parties report formal recognition of youth participation in biodiversity governance. Reported flows are typically project-based and short-cycle, with little evidence of multi-year or institutional support to youth organizations.

Subnational and local governments are referenced across several reports, with mention of provincial, state, regional, municipal and local government engagement. A small number of developed country Parties, and some developing country Parties, report direct fiscal support flowing from national to subnational governments for biodiversity action, including dedicated biodiversity funds accessible to municipalities, funding for ecosystem-related measures with co-financing from provincial governments, and dedicated nature restoration funds that provide resources directly to local government budgets. A few developing country Parties, have mentioned integration of biodiversity into subnational planning and budgeting systems, evidenced by the incorporation of community-based natural-resource management measures, including OECMs, into local development and investment plans, and by the mainstreaming of biodiversity considerations into municipal disaster-risk-reduction and territorial planning.

There are few examples where some federal and decentralized systems, subnational fiscal transfers and dedicated subnational funds have started to operate, while integration of biodiversity into local planning and budgeting instruments is also documented in a few Parties. However, in many submissions, subnational and local governments appear as implementation partners rather than as resourced actors with predictable funding for biodiversity. Evidence on what fraction of national biodiversity expenditure reaches the subnational level including local governments is largely absent from the national reports.

Persons with disabilities and environmental defenders, both explicitly named in Target 22, are mentioned in a much smaller number of actions than the other groups, and reporting on them is largely absent.

Beyond these fiscal and planning channels, collective political platforms such as the Edinburgh Process and Declaration, can provide a basis for subnational engagement in biodiversity governance, although it is only mentioned by one Party.

Capacity

Several Parties describe arrangements in which indigenous peoples and local communities are themselves capacity providers, through for example, co-management of protected areas, co-design of management plans, and joint governance bodies. A few Parties have reported on traditional knowledge being institutionalized by national outreach programmes and initiatives empowering women and youth as custodians of this knowledge in conservation planning, or creating independent expert body with indigenous representation, or in co-management arrangements that recognize indigenous knowledge systems and customary sustainable use practices.

Capacity-building for women in biodiversity governance is reported through a mix of approaches. These include the development of national strategies that link gender equality

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to biodiversity governance, the establishment of mandatory quotas to ensure women's participation in environmental training and leadership roles, the incorporation of gender criteria into resource-management decisions, support for women-led enterprises in environmental sectors, the training of dedicated gender focal points, and investments in gender analyses to inform future action plans.

Capacity-building activities directed at youth are reported across a number of Parties. A small number of Parties describe targeted instruments, including national distance-learning platforms covering environmental management and territorial governance, and youth-focused environmental living labs. Many Parties report the integration of biodiversity literacy into school curricula and teacher-education programmes.

For subnational and local governments, reported capacity-building takes the form of training programmes for local-authority staff, the development and implementation of capacity-building plans related to protected-area management, and the inclusion of local-authority representatives in NBSAP formulation processes.

Technical and scientific cooperation

Reporting on technical and scientific cooperation reaching these actors is more limited than reporting on finance or capacity.

Inclusion of indigenous peoples and local communities in research, information systems and biodiversity planning is reported by a small number of Parties. Reported examples include the inclusion of traditional knowledge in national biodiversity planning and, in some cases, monitoring frameworks. More specific examples are less widespread but illustrate emerging practice: one Party reports the disaggregation of biodiversity-related data by forest ownership, including land managed by indigenous peoples and local communities, while another reports participatory sub-national consultations for NBSAP revision involving local authorities, civil society, women’s organizations, research institutions and representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities.

Participation of women and youth in scientific and technical bodies, advisory committees and consultative councils is reported in a limited number of Parties, generally as one element of a broader inclusive-participation framework rather than as a self-standing provision.

Sub-national data infrastructures are uneven across Parties. In federal and decentralized systems, the aggregation of subnational data for national reporting is reported as a continuing technical and institutional challenge.

International and regional cooperation programmes that explicitly target these actor groups are reported in a small number of cases. Examples include long-running climate-and-forest

initiatives that earmark support for indigenous peoples and local communities, international youth conferences on biodiversity.

Across all groups, sex- and age-disaggregated biodiversity data are not systematically reported by Parties, and operational mechanisms that allow indigenous peoples and local communities to control how data about their territories are collected, stored and used are still under construction. Data sovereignty for indigenous peoples and local communities is referenced as an emerging priority in a small number of Parties, often without operational arrangements yet in place.

Access to and transfer of technology

Technology transfer to indigenous peoples and local communities is stronger in principle than in practice, especially when it comes to respecting rights and traditional knowledge. For women, youth and many subnational actors, access to advanced biodiversity-relevant technologies, including for example remote sensing, biodiversity-data platforms, is reported in patchy and project-bound ways. Where Parties report on technology transfer to these actors, it is most often described as a component of donor-funded projects with limited continuity beyond the project cycle.

Community-based monitoring is reported by a number of Parties as a provision that extends technology to local actors. On citizen science, several Parties describe biodiversity-monitoring initiatives explicitly designed to engage youth and civil society. These activities depend on technical infrastructure (applications, data standards etc.). Some Parties have also reported integrating traditional knowledge, community-based monitoring and citizen science into national biodiversity data systems.

Despite progress, operational mechanisms that allow indigenous peoples and local communities to control how data about their territories are collected, stored and used are still under construction. Sex and age disaggregated biodiversity data are not systematically reported by Parties. Subnational data infrastructures are uneven, with reporting mostly done by developed country Parties.

Concluding observations

All actors are recognized in the framing of national targets and actions, but the amount of support directly reaching these actors remains modest. The strongest examples of direct, predictable and tailored support are concentrated in a relatively small number of Parties and tend to involve indigenous peoples and local communities.

Access to justice, access to information and free, prior and informed consent, addressed under Target 22, are enabling conditions for the means of implementation. Environmental liability frameworks, many of which are underpinned by the polluter-pays principle, are

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referenced in some national reports, but Parties indicate that their application in practice remains uneven or in early stages of implementation. Public access to environmental information is reported as limited in practice in a number of Parties, even where access-to-information legislation or transparency frameworks exist. Free, prior and informed consent procedures are reported by several Parties as absent, advisory rather than binding, weakly enforced, or inconsistently applied.

Another consistent finding across categories is the absence of disaggregated data on flows of means of implementation. Without sex- and age-disaggregated reporting, without dedicated lines for collective actions under Target 19(f), and without standardized indicators on subnational biodiversity finance and capacity, even Parties making real progress are unable to demonstrate it in fully comparable terms. Improving this evidence base is one of the opportunities identified.

Summary and key observations

The pattern of needs is broadly similar across developed and developing country Parties, although their form and extent vary.

Provisions across all four components are reported by a large share of Parties, with biodiversity finance planning, activities addressing capacity gaps, data and information systems, and monitoring technologies each reported by majority of Parties. Provision is therefore not absent, but the magnitude of unmet need set out in “Analysis of needs” is not closed by the activities reported by Parties.

Increases in international and domestic biodiversity finance are reported under Target 19, and biodiversity finance planning under BIOFIN has spread to a majority of Parties. National financing gaps are nonetheless reported, with project-based and annual financing remaining prevalent. Further the identification and reform of harmful incentives under Target 18 is at an early stage along with completed reforms and quantified reductions. The cumulative scale of subsidies identified as harmful remains far in excess of biodiversity-positive expenditures in nearly every Party that reports on both. Private finance is underdeveloped, with limited engagement, an absence of mandatory disclosure in most Parties, and a small number of early adopters of corporate sustainability reporting aligned with international frameworks.

Capacity gaps are the most widely reported need and the most widely reported provision. However structural gaps persist. In particular the shortages of expertise in taxonomy, ecology, geospatial sciences, biodiversity informatics, biosafety, and biodiversity related finance, are reported across nearly every Party. Communication and awareness gaps, particularly for rural and remote communities, are widely reported. Structural challenges

also include low national investment in research and development, and the fragmentation of biodiversity related governance across ministries and levels of government.

Technical and scientific cooperation is dominated by data and information. Information and data needs are reported by every Party in the analysis, including absent baselines, missing harmonized datasets to support headline indicators, and fragmentation across ministries and jurisdictions. However national biodiversity information systems, centralised data portals and clearing-house mechanisms are being established or formalised in a large majority of Parties, and national contributions to global biodiversity data infrastructure have grown. This breadth of activity represents an important foundation for addressing a widely reported gap, while also pointing to the need for continued and sustained support. Scientific research provisions are concentrated in a smaller number of Parties, and the main gaps identified are lack of research personnel, taxonomic capacity, and siloed cross-disciplinary research.

Monitoring technologies including geographic information systems, remote sensing, environmental DNA, satellite imagery, and integrated digital platforms are reported as widely deployed provisions in some Parties and as continuing needs in others, with both situations often coexisting within the same Party. Digital infrastructure to support access and benefit-sharing is at an early stage of operational use.

Means of implementation reaching actors other than national Governments are uneven. Breadth of reporting is high: nearly all Parties refer to indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, and subnational and local governments in their seventh national reports. Depth of reporting is much lower, and most references describe these groups as intended beneficiaries or consultation participants rather than as resourced actors with predictable, dedicated support. Direct-access financial modalities for indigenous peoples and local communities remain rare, reporting against Target 19(f) on collective actions is sparse, finance disaggregated by gender is reported by few Parties, and dedicated, predictable support for subnational and local governments is concentrated in a small number of mostly developed-country Parties. Persons with disabilities and environmental defenders, both explicitly named in Target 22, are mentioned in a much smaller number of actions, and reporting on direct support reaching them is largely absent.

The absence of disaggregated, harmonized and comparable data on flows means that even Parties making real progress are unable to demonstrate it in fully comparable terms. Improving the evidence base, through finance disaggregated by sex, by age, by subnational level, and by direct support to indigenous peoples and local communities, and through standardized indicators of biodiversity expenditure, is identified as an opportunity area.

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Concluding observations

Provisions across all four means-of-implementation components are reported as increasing, with Parties reporting increases in biodiversity finance planning, the establishment of national biodiversity information systems and data portals, and in the deployment of digital and geospatial monitoring technologies. At the same time, all Parties have identified needs related to the same four components: data and information gaps are reported by almost all Parties, governance and coordination gaps by the large majority, and capacity, monitoring, and legal-framework gaps by more than three-quarters. The reported scale of financial provision also remains below what is required to meet the quantified ambitions of the Framework, particularly the reform of harmful incentives under Target 18 and the resource-mobilization commitments under Target 19.

Closing the gap by 2030, in line with Goal D, would require not only further scaling of support within each category, but the structural alignment of finance, capacity, technical and scientific cooperation, and technology transfer such that they reach the relevant actors at the right time and reinforce one another in practice. Achieving coherence within government, across ministries and levels of government, and between governments and the full range of society actors, is one of the main condition on which the effectiveness of all means of implementation depends.

II.E Contributions of relevant multilateral environmental agreements, international organizations and processes

Introduction

Consider adding reference to the main cooperation mechanisms as outlined in (CBD, 2025d) i.e. Bern process, liaison group of biodiversity-related conventions, joint liaison group of Rio conventions

Over the years, governments have entered into a wide range of multilateral agreements that, in different ways, can contribute to the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. This has been acknowledged through a range of decisions and actions aligning the work of these agreements with the Framework, since its adoption in 2022. As many Parties to the Convention are also parties to other relevant agreements, this creates opportunities for synergies and cooperation.

The Framework is intended as the global biodiversity plan for the world, designed to drive coordinated action at every level. The need for improved coherence is recognized within the text of the Framework, which notes that “enhanced collaboration, cooperation and

synergies between the CBD and its Protocols, other biodiversity-related conventions, other relevant multilateral agreements and international processes, in line with their respective mandates, including at the global, regional, subregional and national levels, would contribute to and promote the implementation of the Framework in a more efficient and effective manner"(CBD, 2022a, sec. C).

The resolution of the United Nations General Assembly welcoming the adoption of the Framework urged the "coherence and complementarity of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework with other existing or upcoming international processes, in particular with regard to the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement and other related processes, frameworks and strategies, and reiterates the invitation to the other multilateral environmental agreements, including biodiversity-related conventions and the Rio conventions, relevant international organizations and their programmes, and other relevant processes to actively participate in their implementation" (United Nations General Assembly, 2023a).

Working together across conventions and agreements can be challenging, for example because of different mandates, timelines, indicators and funding streams. Overcoming such barriers is essential if the goals and vision of the Framework are to be realized, and progress is being made (UNEP, 2025c, 2025d).

This section of the Global Report summarizes recent actions through multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), as well as other organizations and processes both inside and outside the United Nations system, in support of the Framework. It complements examples of linkages, synergies and cooperation provided within the summaries of collective progress in implementation of each of the targets of the Framework, set out in section II.B above.[90]

Support for the Framework from multilateral environmental agreements

Since the adoption of the Framework in December 2022, a number of MEAs have explicitly associated their activities with its goals and targets. For example:

- Add reference to the Strategic Plan of the Convention on Wetlands with strong alignment of KMGBF, and associated resolution

[90] The information in this section of the global report is principally derived from submissions made by MEAs, other international organizations and processes in response to Notification 2025-099. The full submissions are available at https://www.cbd.int/notifications/2025-099

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- (added to citation) The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat has adopted a joint work plan with the Convention on Biological Diversity, covering the period 2024 to 2030, which seeks to align efforts towards achievement of the objectives of both Conventions. [Voluntary guidance provided in the joint work plan includes an activity area on implementation and monitoring. The Convention has produced detailed technical guidance for CBD Parties on how to incorporate the role and importance of wetlands and key actions into their NBSAPs, in relation to each target of the Framework] [Alternative text from UK: The Plan provides voluntary guidance, including an activity area on implementation and monitoring, which links Ramsar's Fifth Strategic Plan to the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF). For example, Ramsar Target 1.1 on retaining, effectively managing, and restoring wetlands contributes directly to KMGBF Target 2. This alignment is reinforced through COP15 Resolution XV.4, which bridges Ramsar and the GBF by encouraging integration of wetland data into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), strengthening the use of Ramsar site designations and freshwater data to support global conservation targets. Harmonised reporting and monitoring approaches help reduce administrative burden for Parties while improving access to financing opportunities, including the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF), for wetland and blue carbon initiatives. In support of this, the Convention has developed detailed technical guidance for CBD Parties on integrating wetlands across all GBF targets within NBSAPs] (CBD, 2025d; CBD and Convention on Wetlands, 2024; Convention on Wetlands, 2025a, 2025e, 2025f, 2024));
- The Convention for the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) adopted a Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024-2030 which explicitly showed the linkages between its own targets and those of the Framework. It also highlighted the need for collaboration with regard to aligning indicators for the strategic plan with those of the monitoring framework of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework(CMS, 2025a, 2025b, 2023) ;
- At its last meeting in 2024, the International Whaling Commission (IWC) expressed its commitment to contribute to the Framework, particularly in implementation, monitoring and relevant capacity building. The IWC's Conservation Committee is developing a new strategic plan which aligns with the targets of the Framework, to ensure that its activities contribute effectively. The IWC's programme of Conservation Management Plans provides a framework for countries within the ranges of vulnerable cetacean populations to cooperate in protecting these species and restoring their habitats. This addresses multiple targets of the Framework (IWC, 2025, 2024));
- The governing body of the World Heritage Convention emphasized at its 2025 meeting the importance of aligning the convention with the Framework. The governing body took note of recommendations from an expert meeting in November 2024 which confirmed

the convention's relevance to nearly all of the 23 targets of the Framework (UNESCO, 2024). Among recommended actions is the integration of World Heritage objectives into NBSAPs. The decision emphasizes the links between cultural and biological diversity, and the vital role that UNESCO World Heritage Sites can play in global biodiversity outcomes (UNESCO, 2025a; World Heritage Committee, 2025, 2023).

Consider adding reference to report on contribution of UNESCO-designated sites to KMGBF (from Maria Cardenas at UNESCO forwarded by Mariano and Lijie 10/6/26) - see (UNESCO, 2026)

- Placeholder for text from Plant Treaty submission (ITPGRFA, 2026, 2025, 2023)
- Check on how to include more of the IMO relevance areas (see peer review comment)
- Rio Conventions synergies – additional input needed on UNFCCC, add generic reference to UNCCD and land degradation neutrality (cross-reference to T1)

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- Need to add CITES (Sweden)
- Add information on the Bern process (Switzerland) (CBD, 2025e; UNEP, 2024c)
- Overview of chemicals and waste conventions (Switzerland)
- Overview alignment of the Minamata Convention (UNEP WCMC) (Minamata Convention, 2025a, 2025b, 2024, 2023)

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 (the BBNJ Agreement), came into force in January 2026. Although it is premature to assess formal alignment with the Framework, the BBNJ Agreement's provisions can be expected to support its goals and targets in a number of key areas, including:

- The Agreement's focus on fair and equitable sharing of benefits from marine genetic resources, including associated digital sequence information, can support Goal C and Target 13 of the Framework;
- The Agreement's provisions for area-based management tools, including marine protected areas beyond national jurisdiction, can support Target 3 of the Framework;
- The Agreement's provisions for environmental impact assessments for relevant activities in the areas beyond national jurisdiction aligns with Target 14 of the Framework on mainstreaming biodiversity and its multiple values; and
- The Agreement's commitment to capacity building and transfer of marine technology can support Target 20 of the Framework;
- Overall, the Agreement can further advance cross-sectoral collaboration in support of the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity, through its focus on cooperation with relevant intergovernmental bodies and processes.

(Blasiak and Jouffray, 2024; CBD, 2025f, 2024e; Ricard, 2024; UN DOALOS, 2025; UNEP, 2025e)

Box 56 (IIE-PANAMA): Coordinating action for the Rio conventions at national level: the Panama Nature Pledge

The Panama Nature Pledge is a strategic policy framework that brings together commitments under the three 'Rio conventions' addressing biodiversity loss, climate change and desertification. Announced by the country's president at the 2025 United Nations General Assembly, the pledge provides a framework for a coherent set of policies to underpin updates to Panama's NBSAP under the CBD, to its nationally determined contribution (NDC) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate change (UNFCCC), and to its land degradation neutrality targets under the

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). By bringing these commitments under a single vision of coordinated action across sectors, Panama is seeking to overcome institutional fragmentation and strengthen the coherence of public policies addressing multiple environmental objectives, with quantifiable targets to be achieved by 2035.

(Ministerio de Ambiente de Panamá (MiAMBIENTE), 2025; UNCCD, 2025).

Many specific examples of contributions of MEAs to the Framework are provided in the target summaries in section II.B above.

Multilateral environmental agreements, other agreements and conventions in national biodiversity strategies and action plans

As noted in section II.A above, linkages and synergies between implementation of the Framework and actions under other multilateral environmental agreement, other agreements and conventions are noted in many of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) analysed for this report. A list of the agreements addressed in NBSAPs, in order of their frequency of mention, is provided in Table 56.

Table 56 (II.E-MEA_NBSAPS): Number of NBSAPs mentioning multilateral environmental agreements, other agreements and conventions, ranked by number of NBSAPs in which the respective agreement is mentioned. Only global-level agreements are listed. In cases where a Party has submitted more than one NBSAP (for example where separate NBSAPs have been submitted for overseas territories) the number of Parties is shown in brackets (CBD, 2026c).

Convention/agreement	**NBSAPs (Parties)[91]**
Convention on Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)	50 (49)
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat	46 (45)
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (UNCCD)	33
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	30
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)	27 (26)
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)	20
Paris Agreement	19

[91] The numbers in parentheses show the number of Parties submitting NBSAPs mentioning the respective convention of agreement, in cases where a Party has submitted more than one NBSAP (for example relating to overseas territories).

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World Heritage Convention (WHC)	17
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 (BBNJ)	12
International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)	11
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	9
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal	8
Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade	8
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)	7
International Whaling Commission/International Convention on the Regulation of Whaling (IWC/ICRW)	6
Minamata Convention on Mercury	6
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	5
International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (BWM)	4

Other relevant international organizations and processes

In addition to government commitments under formal multilateral agreements, activities across a broader range of international organizations and processes can support implementation of the Framework. In response to the information call for this report, a number of United Nations organizations and agencies beyond the MEA secretariats reported on their work aligned to the Framework. Other intergovernmental organizations and processes outside the UN system, at both global and regional levels, are contributing to implementation of the Framework, and some of their work is also summarized in this section.

Several United Nations organizations have developed road maps or guidance for integrating the Framework into their work. They include:

- The UNESCO Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme has agreed a 2026-2035 strategic action plan or road map, highlighting the role of its network of nearly 800 biosphere reserves in helping to implement the Framework, as well as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Approved by the UNESCO MAB Council in Hangzhou, China in September 2025, the road map includes a 2028 target for all

biosphere reserves in over 140 countries to identify their individual contributions towards the Framework, and to integrate them into management plans or strategies. Another target aims for all biosphere reserves to be integrated into national biodiversity and sustainable development planning, including national and local biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs and LBSAPs), national reports and monitoring systems, by 2030. Furthermore, the Strategic Action Plan includes specific Action Targets which directly refer to Targets of the GBF and tarnslate these targets into the MAB programme and to the level of UNESCO biosphere reserves (UNESCO, 2025c, 2025d, 2025e).

- The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) has developed guidance for governments, published in 2025, on integrating disaster risk reduction into their NBSAPs. It builds on the 2023 mid-term review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, which reinforced the key role of healthy and resilient ecosystems in reducing the risk of disasters. Targets 8 and 11 of the Framework refer explicitly to disaster risk reduction, and Goal A addresses ecosystem resilience. The UNDRR guidance promotes synergies between biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. The 2025 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction also reaffirmed the importance of aligning disaster risk reduction with the Framework, recognizing the multiple dividends of nature-based solutions and the ecosystem approach, and highlighting the role of green infrastructure and biodiversity protection as cost-effective, multi-benefit strategies for building resilience (UNDRR, 2025a, 2025b, 2025c, 2015; United Nations General Assembly, 2023b)

Other examples of contributions of United Nations organizations to particular targets of the Framework are provided in section II.B of the report.

Some international organizations outside the United Nations system, even those without a particular focus on biodiversity or sustainable development, nevertheless have important roles in supporting implementation of the Framework. An example is the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), a global network of national standards bodies, with one member per country. In 2024, ISO commissioned research to better understand how its standards could contribute to the Framework. It found 549 ISO standards relating to biodiversity, with relevance to each one of the 23 targets of the Framework (ISO, n.d.). Since 2020, ISO also has a technical committee specifically focussed on biodiversity (ISO TC331 Biodiversity), created to develop a core set of international standards for integrating biodiversity into economic and organizational practices. Two recently adopted standards relating to the Framework include ISO 17298 on considering biodiversity in the strategy and

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operations of organizations, and ISO 17620 on the process for designing and implementing biodiversity net gain (ISO, 2025).

Intergovernmental organizations and processes also operate at the regional and sub-regional level to support implementation of the Framework. For example:

- As a regional process, the Arctic Council, through its biodiversity working group Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF), is developing a decadal strategy entitled *Actions for Arctic Biodiversity 2025-2035*. It sets out four overarching themes and 16 underlying areas to respond to unprecedented changes in the Arctic environment. Broadly aligning with the Framework, the overarching themes are to:
    - Address individual and cumulative effects of stressors and drivers of Arctic biodiversity loss;
    - Promote sustainable use of Arctic biodiversity;
    - Advance enabling conditions to support implementation of actions; and
    - Establish a monitoring and evaluation framework for implementation.

  A set of specific actions focussed around these themes is under development and expected to be finalized in May 2027 (CAFF, 2025a, 2025b);

- The Caribbean Biological Corridor Initiative involves environmental authorities from the five countries and territories of the Greater Antilles (Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica and Puerto Rico). Through a strategic plan for 2022-2030, it is promoting cooperative actions across the sub-region, which forms part of the Caribbean Islands biodiversity hotspot. Among actions directly aligned with targets of the Framework are a spatial, holistic and cooperative approach to development planning in key landscapes and seascapes (Target 1); restoration of mangroves in Haiti and Cuba (Target 2); and expanding and strengthening effective conservation of priority ecosystems and species through protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), with a focus on coastal and marine biodiversity where the largest gaps persist (Target 3) (Caribbean Biological Corridor Secretariat, 2025).

- The Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM) has mapped 199 actions under the 2021-2030 Baltic Sea Action Plan to the targets of the Framework. The actions relate to 14 of the 23 targets of the Framework, ranging from improving conservation measures for critically endangered Baltic populations of the harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*) (Target 4), to improving the effectiveness of measures to prevent introduction of invasive alien species to the Baltic through biofouling and ballast water from shipping (Target 6). The aim is to support

governments in the region to develop their NBSAPs by highlighting existing commitments made through the Helsinki Convention on protection of the marine environment of the Baltic Sea (HELCOM, 2025, 2024).

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Part III: Conclusions and key messages

This report provides a review of collective commitment to and progress in the implementation of the Framework at the midpoint between its adoption in 2022 and the deadline to achieve its 2030 targets. It is important to note that by design Parties report on progress in implementation with reference to their national targets, and not on progress towards the global targets of the Framework. Parties do define their vision for the alignment between their national targets and the global targets. The analysis across the global report has used this alignment to summarize collective commitment and progress towards each of the global targets of the Framework, based on national targets and NBSAPs and progress reported by Parties towards their national targets many of which were established just during 2023-2026. Additionally, it takes account of the reporting of Parties on the common set of indicators as adopted in the monitoring framework, each of which is associated with the goals and targets of the Framework. In this way, the global report is able to provide a relative assessment of collective commitment and progress of Parties towards each global target of the Framework based on national reports and their data submitted by the time of the report preparation. The methodology for this approach is briefly explained in Section IA and the full methodology is available in a supplementary document (CBD, 2026a CBD/SBSTTA/28/INF/9).

III.A Synthesis of collective progress towards the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including the 2030 mission and the 2050 vision

Overarching message. The Framework has generated unprecedented global engagement and has driven action, innovation, collaboration and learning experiences across all 23 targets. However, unless collective implementation accelerates rapidly, the 2030 targets and mission will not be achieved. While it is too early to detect change in biodiversity outcomes, the slow rate of current progress represents a long-term risk, as achieving the 2030 targets and mission are the foundation for putting the world on a pathway towards the 2050 goals and vision.

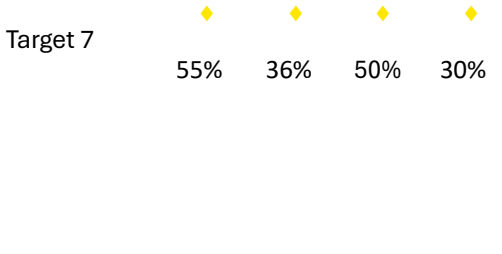
Parties and other actors have taken action to address all 23 targets; however, no target presents a fully positive picture. The available evidence indicates that there are gaps in the collective progress and there are challenges and barriers which are impeding progress (Table 57). Without urgently addressing these gaps and barriers, it will not be possible to meet the 2030 targets and mission, in turn placing achievement of the 2050 goals and vision in jeopardy (Box 50).

Table 57 (III.A-SCORECARD): Scorecard of collective progress towards each target of the Framework. Each column, and associated percentage values, represent important measures of progress in implementation of the Framework. Column 1: coverage of the elements of the Framework target by Parties' national targets (percentage of Parties covering at least half of the target elements to some extent). Column 2: Parties' self-assessment of progress towards their national targets (percentage of national targets reported as "on-track" or "achieved"). Column 3: assessment of progress towards the Framework target based on all the relevant indicators (percentage based on the average score of all associated indicator types, detail available in Table 55). Column 4: data availability in national reports (percentage of Parties reporting some quantitative data on headline, component, complementary or national indicators). The three colours in columns 1 to 4 reflect where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved across all targets (green is assigned to values falling within the top third of the total range, yellow to the middle third, and red to the bottom third). The overall assessment score is based on a formula which gives a 50% weighting to the self-assessment of progress relative to coverage by national targets and a 50% weighting to the indicator-based assessment of progress. Results from this calculation are then split into four categories (0-0.25 red, 0.25-0.5 orange, 0.5-0.75 yellow, 0.75-1 green). Summary descriptions of progress rely on the findings of the target-by-target analysis of section IIB. Note that the rationale for the compilation of these scores is briefly explained in the methods are detailed in (CBD, 2026a CBD/SBSTTA/28/INF/9).

Target	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*Overall score*	*Summary description of progress*
Target 1	47%	49%	50%	44%	0.25	Progress has been made in developing biodiversity-inclusive spatial p management approaches, but major gaps remain in integrating biodi planning processes and ensuring participatory implementation. Nati do not fully address the target's requirements for integrated planning and current levels of implementation remain far below those needed coverage of biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans, minimizing loss of ar biodiversity importance, and integrated and participatory processes. experiencing challenges related to improving participation of stakeho holders, expanding implementation beyond protected areas and inte sectors.
Target 2	56%	46%	50%	39%	0.50	Restoration efforts are expanding, but current commitments to resto implementation of those commitments, remain below the level requ per cent of degraded ecosystems by 2030 with less progress in marin freshwater areas than in terrestrial areas. National targets are genera Target 2 although addressing the effectiveness of restoration efforts i Monitoring progress is constrained by inconsistent definitions and m approaches for ecosystem degradation and restoration. Addressing c implementation and monitoring by increasing the reliable provision c restoration efforts remains a major barrier.
Target 3	48%	50%	25%	65%	0.38	Parties continue to make progress in expanding and managing protec especially for marine and coastal areas, but current ambition and im remain insufficient to fully achieve all aspects of the target. Parties c progress in the designation of terrestrial and inland water areas and c coastal areas, for effective conservation outcomes and managemen stage in implementation and monitoring of other effective area-base measures (OECMs), although methodological limitations affect the a assess this progress. However, national targets are less well aligned aspects of Target 3 and monitoring and reporting of some elements c

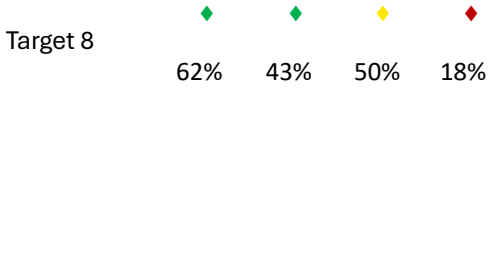
Preview

Target 4	70%	36%	0%	68%	0.25	low, including those relating to equitable governance of protected ar recognition of indigenous and local territories, and integration into w and seascapes. Parties face significant challenges in implementatio related to lack of finance and capacity. Available evidence indicates continuing pressures on threatened spe risks, but the assessment of collective progress remains constrained monitoring capacities, incomplete taxonomic coverage and limited d diversity. National targets generally address species conservation, b maintaining and restoring genetic diversity within and between popu domesticated species, and on effectively managing human-wildlife i minimize human-wildlife conflicts for coexistence, are addressed to Strengthening species recovery programmes, expanding monitoring addressing the drivers of species decline have been identified as pric
Target 5	60%	42%	83%	33%	0.67	Progress is being made in strengthening legal and policy frameworks use and trade of wild species, but evidence remains insufficient to as progress across all elements of the target. Reported advances are co regulated trade and sustainable harvesting practices, while major kn monitoring and capacity gaps limit implementation and assessment harvesting. National targets generally align to most aspects of the tar preventing pathogen spillover. Substantial knowledge, data and tech progress, and there remain legal, financial, administrative and capac implementation.
Target 6	54%	32%	67%	27%	0.33	Parties are taking action on invasive alien species, but progress rema assess. Most Parties reported that they are not on track to achieve na associated with Target 6. Overall, national targets do not explicitly ca of the target, and only a minority of Parties have quantitative element global ambition of Target 6, noting the challenges associated with mo limited baseline data and low detection capacity of invasive alien spe Parties have reported significant actions taken to deliver on the targe possible to discern the long-term effects of these efforts on establish invasive alien species. Effective actions include strong prevention-fo measures, which are not broadly in place across Parties due to differ and national circumstances.



0.38

Advances in addressing pollution are uneven, and major gaps in data assessment of progress. Target 7 includes diverse sources of pollutio have addressed differently in setting national targets. Reported trend indicators are divergent. However, low reporting on headline indicato uneven monitoring systems, and limited comparability across indica aggregate assessment of pollution risks and progress. Most Parties (6 acknowledge that they are not currently on track to meet national tar with Target 7. A major challenge in advancing Target 7 is effectively ar and managing impacts on food security and livelihoods.



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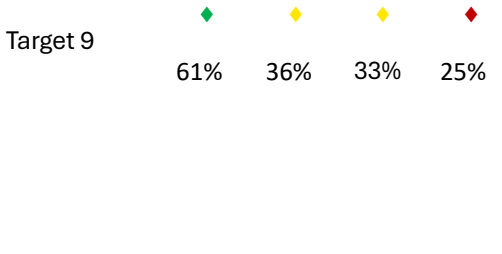
Actions to strengthen climate resilience and adaptation are progress implementation remains constrained by data gaps, limited means of and the need for stronger coherence between biodiversity, climate ar reduction planning. There is generally a good alignment between nat Target 8, across all elements apart from efforts to minimize impacts acidification. Half the indicators submitted by Parties show positive t that actions implemented are generally effective. However, Parties ac self-assessments, that progress is not being made at a sufficient rate their targets. Important approaches reported to address elements of ecosystem restoration, which is also reported in Target 2, and nature but these are not being deployed at sufficient scale.



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Progress towards ensuring sustainable use of wild species and assoc remains uneven, while several Parties report important enabling poli community-based approaches that support livelihoods, customary s conservation outcomes. The broad scope of Target 9 is addressed in although elements specifically relating to indigenous peoples and lo well as people in vulnerable situations are less well covered. It is diffi collective trends in headline indicators for the target, due to gaps and and methodological issues. Reported progress in policy implementa binary indicator, and self-assessed progress for national targets, wer Reported challenges in implementation include lack of finance, perv weak enforcement and poorly developed monitoring systems.

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Target 10	60%	42%	50%	57%	0.50	Collective progress remains uneven across production sectors, with positive trends in some areas. Overall, there is good coverage across 10 within national targets submitted by Parties. Recent improvement trends of quantitative indicators for Target 10, suggesting enhanced s agriculture and forestry. However, Parties acknowledge in their self-a progress is not on track for over half of national targets related to Targ assessment can be made on sustainable aquaculture. Challenges re scale up biodiversity-friendly practices while safeguarding food secu sustainable development. In particular, a lack of incentives and pers subsidies, weak enforcement, low capacity of local communities an external pressures including climate change continue to hinder progr
Target 11	63%	37%	50%	32%	0.50	Available evidence remains insufficient to robustly assess collective Parties' self-assessments indicate that implementation is not yet pro required pace. National targets submitted by Parties provide good co scope of Target 11. Limited national reports with consistent data for t headline indicator (B.1) are insufficient to assess progress, and it can considered an experimental indicator at this stage. Trend analysis of reported by a third of Parties whose national reports were considered report is mixed, and self-assessments indicate that Parties consider most national targets (64 per cent) associated with Target 11 to be ins challenges relate to application of valuation methods for nature's co people in both policy and monitoring, as well as financial and legal fr implementation of nature-based solutions and management of trade policy sectors.
Target 12	51%	32%	50%	21%	0.25	Gaps remain in implementation, monitoring and alignment of nationa scope of Target 12. National targets are largely aligned with increasin spaces and ensuring biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, rather tha the target. Reported data is insufficient to assess trends, but an initia and blue space in urban and densely populated areas is indicated. A Parties report progress in including biodiversity and ecosystem servic planning. However, other national indicators, and the self-assessme suggest that progress is not on track to meet most national targets. P challenges in data and methods for monitoring, weak planning frame enforcement, poor coordination between authorities, and lack of rele

Target 13	59%	44%	25%	24%	0.38	Progress is being made in establishing access and benefit-sharing (A but implementation of the necessary legislative, policy and administ is largely at early stages. Overall, national targets provide good cover of Target 13 related to genetic resources. Limited data has been subr monetary or non-monetary benefits arising from access and benefit instruments. Analysis of indicators suggests an overall positive trend supported by Party self-assessments, showing that 43 per cent of na aligned to Target 13 are on track for achievement. Regulatory challen most frequently cited obstacles to implementation. Increased monit determine the impact of national ABS and other regulatory framewor benefits shared.
Target 14	43%	38%	50%	12%	0.25	Integration of values of biodiversity into policies, planning and decisi progressing, but implementation generally remains at an early stage assess. Most Parties have submitted national targets that address th biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, plannin processes; however, there are significant gaps in coverage of all othe such as integration with poverty eradication strategies and alignment financial flows. Reporting of progress towards target 14 is limited wit submitting quantitative indicators, and many aspects of the impleme by the binary indicator remain poorly addressed. However, self-asses indicates some confidence that they are on track to meet national ta with mainstreaming. Parties report facing a persistent disconnect be biodiversity policy and effective implementation.
Target 15	40%	31%	50%	27%	0.25	Despite an increase in company disclosures, both implementation o coverage of national targets remain limited. Most national targets are with the elements of Target 15. Although many Parties noted problem for the headline indicator 15.1, almost a fifth of Parties whose nation available for analysis reported on a total of over 5,000 companies dis biodiversity-related risks, with the number increasing year on year. H indicator reveals that measures to deliver on Target 15 are largely unc but not yet in place. Self-assessments acknowledged that two-third show no or insufficient progress. The main challenges identified inclu mandatory reporting frameworks; capacity and data gaps; exclusion medium enterprises; and inappropriate incentives.

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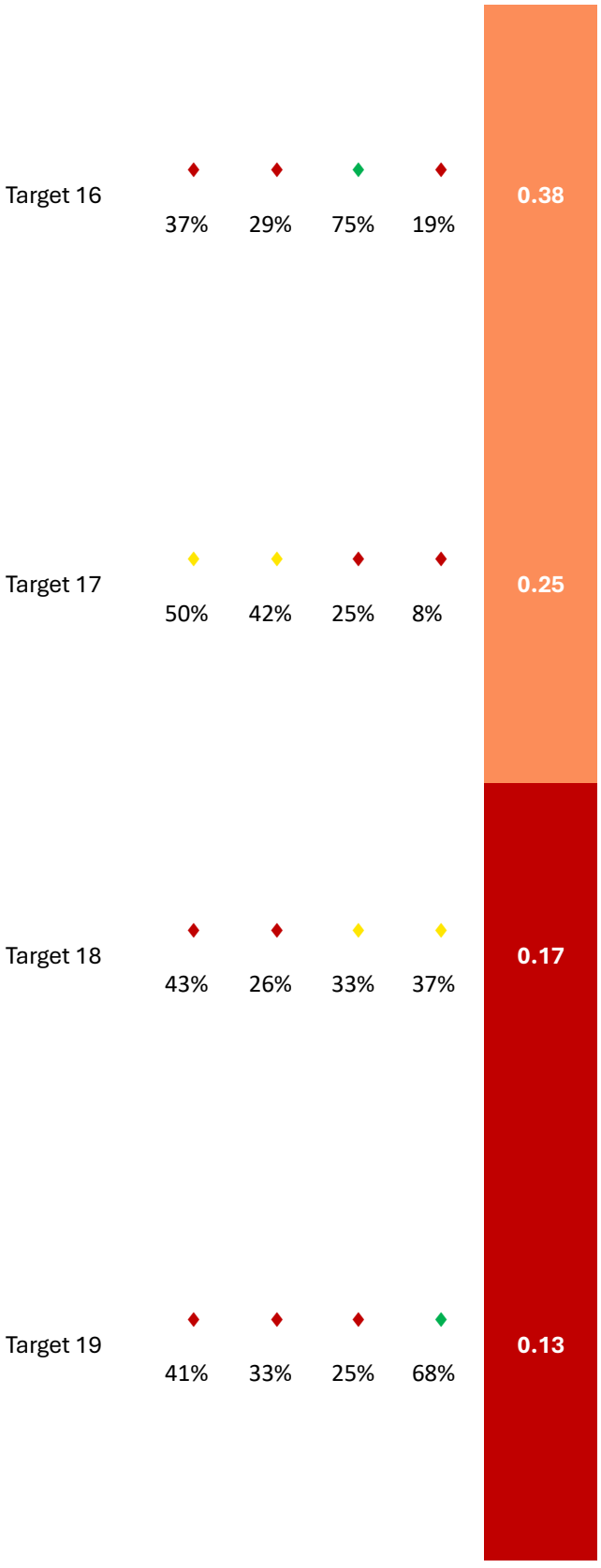

Most aspects of Target 16 are not well addressed in national targets, implement relevant policy instruments are advancing. Fewer than ha whose national targets have been considered in the global report hav individual element of Target 16. Some good progress is reported on e and mechanisms to support sustainable consumption, but specific address food waste, overconsumption and waste management are s development. In their self-assessments, Parties whose national repo analysis acknowledge that most (70 per cent) of national targets rela showing insufficient progress. Parties report on significant challenge absence of adequate waste facilities; lack of finance and enforceme implementation of extended producer responsibility; and the persist material footprints in some countries.

Some progress is being made in establishing and implementing biosa it remains uneven and some elements of Target 17 remain insufficien majority of Parties have national targets addressing elements related implementing biosafety measures, while elements related to Article biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits remain unaddresse that 37 per cent of national targets highly aligned with Target 17 are o achievement, and five per cent are already achieved. Only a few Part and indicators related to this target. The main reported challenges in implementation and enforcement of legal and regulatory frameworks access to laboratory facilities, and dependency on external project fi

Limited progress has been made in scaling up positive incentives, or reforming harmful incentives. Available evidence suggests that the 2 identifying incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, w National targets address the elements of Target 18 unevenly. Reporti shows growth in the number of positive incentives, but at the same ti reported incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity rema Self-assessments indicate that only a quarter of national targets high Target 18 are on track, while most show insufficient progress. Key cha identifying, quantifying and reforming harmful subsidies.

Biodiversity finance is increasing, but progress remains insufficient a finance milestone was likely not achieved, although a definitive asse possible once complete data for 2024 and 2025 have been reported. to synergies of finance and the role of collective actions are largely m national targets. International and domestic biodiversity finance gen trends, although below levels required to meet the target, and domes share of GDP has declined. Private finance peaked in 2021 and fell af reported data, and remains particularly undeveloped. Self-assessme only a minority of national targets are on track. Key challenges includ finance at scale, improving access to funding and strengthening enal investment.

Target 20	42%	46%	75%	18%	0.38	Progress on capacity-building and technical cooperation is being ma aspects of the target remain under addresse Parties have addresse Target 20 unevenly with a focus on capacity-building and developme innovation, over others. Trends in submitted indicators by 24 Parties improving, and Parties reported good progress on the binary indicato establishing measures to address capacity-building and developme needs to be done to undertake national capacity self-assessments. S related national targets also indicate that many are making progress although gaps remain. Key challenges include limited coverage of tec scientific cooperation, and difficulties in monitoring capacity-buildin
Target 21	54%	44%	75%	24%	0.63	Parties are making significant efforts to improve access and availabil data, yet important gaps remain. Most Parties address access to bioc information and knowledge within national targets, although access knowledge with free, prior and informed consent is less consistently indicator 21.1 shows that relatively few Parties currently have the nat to implement the monitoring framework. Nevertheless, many improv availability of and access to data and knowledge were reported. Self- indicate positive progress towards 43 per cent of associated national challenges include addressing data gaps and strengthening commun relating to access to traditional knowledge with free, prior and inform Because the availability and accessibility of data, information and kn implementation across the Framework, challenges related to Target 2 cutting implications.
Target 22	38%	44%	50%	15%	0.25	Most Parties have addressed some elements of Target 22, but the sc targets is not well-aligned and data to assess progress remain limited made in strengthening participation, inclusion and rights-based appr monitoring systems remain underdeveloped. Insufficient data were r trends, and Parties reported methodological, definitional and data ch Parties reported progress in creating enabling conditions for inclusio participation, and efforts to ensure representation of indigenous peo communities, women, youth, and persons with disabilities and polic access to justice. Very few Parties set targets that included the prote environmental human rights defenders. Self-assessments suggest m Key challenges include methodological limitations and insufficient m to measure outcomes.
Target 23	43%	42%	25%	13%	0.13	Progress towards gender-responsive biodiversity governance is adva implementation remains at an early stage. Significant gaps remain be targets and the full scope of Target 23, particularly regarding the right women and girls to land and natural resources. Binary indicator repo implementation is at an early stage for many Parties in monitoring, en participation and leadership, and applying gender-responsive approa implementation. Self-assessments indicate some positive progress, half of highly aligned national targets remain off track. Key challenges

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implementation gaps, limited measurement systems, a lack of sex-d
and incomplete coverage of target elements. There is a link between
of this target and national implementation of the Gender Plan of Acti

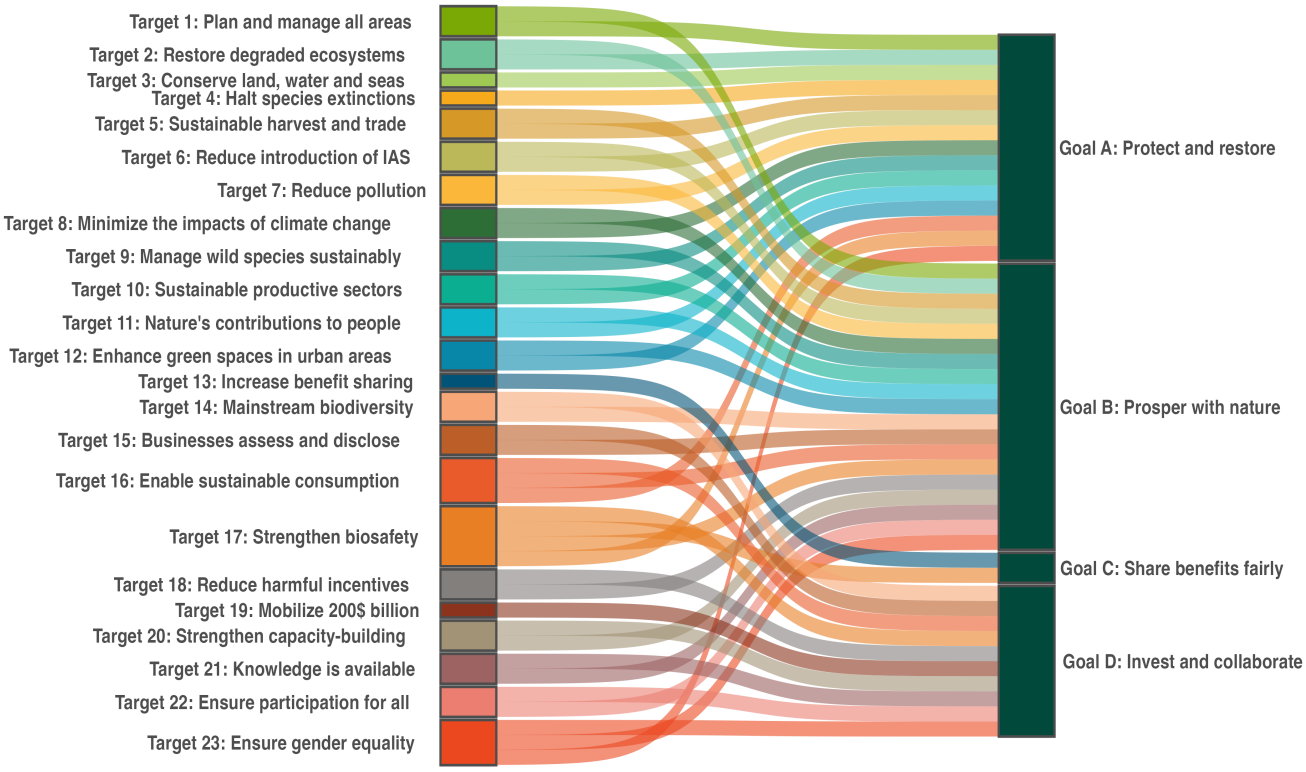

Figure 110 (III.A-GOAL2TARGETS): Framework targets associated with each of the goals of the Framework. Associations are based on Parties' national target submissions. A link is drawn between a target and goal if at least one in three of all Parties' national targets from any CBD region associated a target to the goal. The Framework does not contain a mapping of the relationship between the targets of the Framework and its goals. This figure therefore provides an illustration of how Parties collectively view the relationship between the targets and goals of the Framework. Note: this figure combines a similar figure for each goal which is shown in Section II.C of this report on the progress towards the goals. It is based on how Parties have linked their national targets to the targets and goals of the Framework.

Box 57 (III.A-GOALS): Goal overviews based on associations in Figure 110

Goal A – Protect and Restore
Parties associated 15 of the 23 Framework targets with Goal A, including all targets related to reducing threats to biodiversity except Target 5, and four of the five targets related to sustainable use and benefit-sharing. Based on this, progress towards Goal A depends on implementation across a broad range of targets with both direct and indirect impacts on biodiversity. While some associated targets show positive trends, overall collective progress towards these targets remains mixed.
Goal B – Prosper with Nature
Parties associated 19 of the 23 Framework targets with Goal B, more than for any other Goal. Based on this, progress towards Goal B is highly dependent on coordinated action across most of the Framework. As

shown in section II.B, collective progress across the Framework is mixed and requires action on both direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity change.

Goal C – Share Benefits of Genetic Resources Fairly

Parties associated only two Framework targets with Goal C: Target 13 on access and benefit-sharing and Target 17 on biosafety. There is insufficient information to track progress on outcomes related to these two global targets; however, Parties have shared progress towards developing the some of the administrative, legislative and policy measures defined in these two targets.

Goal D – Invest and Collaborate

Parties associated 10 of the 23 Framework targets with Goal D, corresponding to the targets related to tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming. Targets 18, 19 and 20 show the strongest association with Goal D. Collective progress towards several of the targets associated with Goal D faces major implementation challenges.

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III.B Moving forward: challenges and opportunities

This report has identified six key messages related to collective progress. Achieving the Framework will require addressing the gaps and overcoming the barriers impeding collective progress identified in these messages.

Key message 1: Political will and ambition

The Framework has garnered strong political will and commitment. However, there are gaps between the collective scope of the national targets and the scope of the global targets of the Framework. Strengthening political will and commitment would enable these gaps in scope and ambition to be addressed and overcome.

By the time of the preparation of this report, 162 Parties (82 per cent) had set national targets aligned with the Framework, with each Party addressing on average 22 of the 23 global targets. This contrasts strongly with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets: by the time of the final review in 2020, only about half of Parties had set national targets aligned with the global targets (CBD, 2020). Additionally, more than 100 actors other than national governments submitted commitments through the portal established for this purpose in time for them to be considered in the preparation of this report and the number of submissions continues to increase[92]. Despite this high level of engagement, many of the key elements making up the global targets are not addressed or are weakly reflected in the national targets submitted by Parties.

National targets aligned with Targets 4, 8 and 10 of the Framework, followed by Targets 2, 3, 5 and 9, were assessed to have the highest coverage of the elements of the global targets (**Error! Reference source not found.** and **Error! Reference source not found.**). National targets aligned with Targets 14, 16, 19 and 22 of the Framework demonstrate the lowest coverage of the elements of the global targets, followed by Targets 1, 15, 18, 20 and 23. The specific coverage of different elements in national targets varies greatly between global targets.

In general, the targets and target elements related to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use are addressed more comprehensively in national targets than those related to the indirect drivers of biodiversity loss. Targets and elements related to mainstreaming biodiversity, sustainable consumption, resource mobilization, incentives and subsidies, participation and participatory processes, equitable governance, land and resource rights, gender responsiveness, policy coherence and means of implementation are less consistently addressed. Marine, coastal and inland water ecosystems are also under-represented relative to terrestrial ecosystems. Cross-cutting issues, such as the contributions and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth; whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches; human rights-based approaches, gender, intergenerational equity, and other considerations in Section C are often missing in the descriptions included with the national targets, national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national reports.

[92] https://ort.cbd.int/stakeholders/commitments

Possible non-prescriptive approaches:

- Without diverting resources from implementation, Parties could adjust targets and strengthen actions to better address specific targets or elements of the global targets that are not fully reflected. National policy could be reviewed and further developed as necessary with reference to the full scope of the associated global targets, to identify potential areas where stronger and more comprehensive national commitments could fill the gaps and overcome challenges in collective implementation and ambition. Different options may be considered depending on national circumstances, for example, Parties that have not yet updated NBSAPs and/or targets could make greater efforts to align with the scope and ambition of global targets, with adequate means of implementation; Parties could review and adjust targets, if this in accordance with national circumstances, but without taking resources or focus away from implementation; or Parties could keep their already updated targets but strengthen their actions to better address specific targets or target elements where gaps in collective scope and ambition have been identified.
- Multi-stakeholder platforms, coalitions, partnerships, initiatives and other forms of cooperation and collaboration could be scaled up and replicated, to support higher ambition and implementation, sustained engagement, communication, awareness, education and advocacy, thus broadening the commitment to the Framework, in particular for under-represented targets and elements.
- To support a broader scope in their national strategies and in particular action plans, Parties could focus on addressing key barriers related to the means of implementation, policy coherence and environmental governance, participation and engagement of actors other than national governments, and data and knowledge gaps.

Key message 2: Action and implementation

Implementation is under way across all targets, but less than half of Parties reported that their national targets were on track for any global target. This could be addressed through accelerated, strategic and prioritized action, tailored to national circumstances, particularly on issues related to addressing the underlying drivers of biodiversity loss.

Action is being taken across all targets of the Framework and national reports include numerous examples of successful implementation. Many Parties reported progress towards achieving one or more of their national targets; however, when looking at the collective progress across the global targets, fewer than half of reporting Parties considered their national targets aligned with any of the global targets of the Framework to be on track. The indicator trends were mixed and, overall, negative trends are more common than positive trends.

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National targets associated with Targets 1, 2, 3, 8, 13, 20, 21 and 22 of the Framework are most frequently self-assessed by Parties as being on track, while national targets associated with Targets 6, 12, 15, 16, 18 and 19 are least frequently self-assessed by Parties as being on track. It may be too early to detect trends in indicators related to implementation of the Framework due to time lags between implementation and monitoring and data gaps across the Framework. However, based on the data submitted in the national reports, the data does not currently consistently demonstrate that the trend is progressing at a rate needed to meet any of the global targets. Nevertheless, some targets, notably those aligned with global targets 5, 6, 16 and 20, demonstrate more collective progress towards the global target than others, in particular targets 3, 4, 13, 17, 19 and 23.

The analysis of the self-reported assessment of progress, and the indicators submitted in national reports, highlight implementation gaps across the Framework. This includes uneven coverage of specific types of ecosystems in the disaggregated data submitted, and in the trends in those data. Implementation gaps also reflect broader challenges in addressing the indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, including unsustainable production and consumption patterns, misaligned economic incentives, and insufficient integration of biodiversity and its multiple values across sectors.

Possible non-prescriptive approaches:

- Peer-to-peer learning, including at the regional level, and exchanges between policymakers, technical experts, rights holders, specialists involved in implementation and other stakeholders could be further pursued, as a modality for helping to identify approaches for identifying possible actions and accelerating implementation.
- Further emphasis on developing biodiversity finance plans, capacity building plans and monitoring plans to support national implementation could foster efficient implementation and provide a basis for targeting action, identifying and addressing gaps in implementation.
- Parties could benefit from identifying and prioritizing actions for which an investment of resources is most likely to deliver most progress towards targets, taking into consideration the associated requirements for finance, capacity, technology, governance and monitoring. In particular, such a process could target actions aimed at addressing the underlying drivers of biodiversity loss, aligning economic and financial systems with biodiversity objectives, strengthening inclusive and adaptive governance, promoting sustainable and equitable production and consumption, and advancing integrated approaches across biodiversity, climate, food, land use, water and health systems, presenting opportunities for delivering multiple benefits and for reducing trade-offs.
- Addressing gaps in implementation could be improved through strengthening whole of society and whole of government approaches, and by addressing the barriers related to means of implementation, policy

coherence and environmental governance, participation and engagement of actors other than national governments, and data and knowledge gaps.

Key message 3: Means of implementation

There have been some gains in domestic and international public finance, positive incentives for biodiversity, capacity-building and development, technology transfer and technical and scientific cooperation since the adoption of the Framework; however, less progress is reported in mobilizing and tracking private finance, and in reducing incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity. Parties report that access to sufficient and timely means of implementation remains a barrier to implementation across the Framework.

Goal D of the Framework defines the need for adequate means of implementation to fully implement the Framework. Parties have identified national targets aligned with Target 19, as well as, Targets 18 and 20 of the Framework as being most strongly associated with Goal D, followed by targets 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, and 23. As demonstrated in the target-by-target analysis, in general these global targets have some of the largest gaps in terms of collective scope and ambition.

Targets 15, 16, 18 and 19 scored amongst the lowest of all targets of the Framework in terms of the self-assessment of progress by Parties. Based on the data reported by Parties in relation to the assessment of collective progress towards target 19, the 2025 milestone of US$ 20 billion per year in total biodiversity related international financial resources was likely not met; however, a definitive assessment will only be possible once complete data through to 2025 has been reported

Some of the challenges highlighted by Parties relate to the scale, timeliness and availability of means of implementation, as well as how means of implementation are aligned with the Framework. Additionally, challenges are reported in relation to biodiversity specific finance data, including gaps in disaggregated information on recipients, and in target-level finance data. Many Parties report shortages of financial and human resources limited institutional and technical capacity, and difficulties accessing or deploying technology. Developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States, are more likely to have reflected gaps in the means of implementation in their national reports. Additionally, national reports highlight that indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, subnational governments and other actors often lack sufficient resources to support or scale up their contributions to the implementation of the Framework. Successful practices and opportunities for improving means of implementation were identified by Parties, including strengthened policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks; improved alignment of public and private financial flows with biodiversity objectives; reform of incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity; expanded access to finance, capacity-building, technology transfer and technical and scientific cooperation; and

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greater collaboration across sectors, actors and existing international initiatives to maximize impact and support equitable implementation of the Framework.

Possible non-prescriptive approaches:

- Investing in robust public policy, regulatory frameworks, safeguards and accountability mechanisms, including for taxonomies, disclosure frameworks and other financial instruments where appropriate, could both support resource mobilization and better align economic systems with biodiversity objectives. The consistent integration of biodiversity considerations into economic decision-making and aligning the methodologies used by businesses, financial institutions and other actors with the objectives and indicators of the Framework, could support improved coordination and long-term systemic change.
- Blended finance approaches and other innovative financing mechanisms could help mobilize additional resources, while supporting measurable biodiversity outcomes and equitable benefit-sharing.
- Parties could leverage a whole-of-society approach building on the recognition and integration of the contributions and commitments of actors other than national Government to implementation and by improving the way in which different actors, including indigenous peoples and local communities, women, and youth, can access adequate finance.
- Parties could increase efforts to identify, and then eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, in a proportionate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, and to scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
- Parties may benefit from enhancing capacity around resource mobilization and monitoring. Such efforts would allow for the identification of options for upscaling capacity-building and development, knowledge and information sharing with different actors, technology transfer and technical and scientific cooperation, including through improved regional and subregional mechanisms. The regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation centres established through the Convention, or other regional mechanisms, could play a particularly important role in this respect.
- Work under the Convention on resource mobilization, incentives, capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer could take the findings of the global report into account, as well as needs identified in national reports, in designing actions aimed at addressing gaps in the means of implementation.

- Knowledge sharing, matchmaking and South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation could be upscaled, including potentially through the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation centres.
- Building on existing initiatives under the Convention and its Protocols, biodiversity-related conventions, other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, international organizations and processes, could improve coherence, reduce duplication and maximize the impact of available resources.

Key message 4: Whole-of-Government approaches

While many Parties report actions to strengthen environmental governance, advance the mainstreaming of biodiversity and its multiple values, and improve policy coherence, progress remains uneven and insufficient. The targets of the Framework include aspects related to economic development plans and other sectors including food systems, health, infrastructure, trade, fiscal policy, finance and other national priorities as such improving integration and mainstreaming of biodiversity across Government in order to implement the Framework and to avoid or minimize trade-offs, reduce duplication and streamline domestic resource allocation.

Among the policy actions described in the national reports, Parties report progress in developing legislation and engaging ministries beyond the environmental sector, involving subnational authorities and developing biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and effective management processes. The ministries most commonly reported in such engagement include agriculture, fisheries and finance. Many Parties have reflected the Rio conventions and other multilateral environmental agreements in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and numerous international agreements and initiatives are mentioned across the national targets and national reports. Several Parties provided examples of integrated planning across biodiversity and climate, food, water, health, land-use and/or other development objectives. However, engaging ministries beyond the environmental sector is often described in general terms without including information on coordinated implementation across sectors.

Target 1 and Target 14 of the Framework, which most directly relate for their success to whole-of-government approaches through integrated planning and mainstreaming, respectively, have shown limited progress. This is especially evident 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.

Possible non-prescriptive approaches:

- Strengthening implementation through better legislative and policy frameworks, stronger coordination mechanisms and improved collaboration across sectors

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and levels of government is imperative for ensuring effective and integrated planning and implementation.

- Improving integrated planning, monitoring and implementation across processes including the Rio convention, biodiversity-related or other multilateral environmental agreements or other international, regional and subregional agreements and processes, including those related to finance and/or socioeconomic and development objectives, through improved mainstreaming could improve efficiency, reduce duplication and strengthen policy and action coherence and improve domestic resource allocation.
- Improving institutional understanding of the Framework and its related processes across ministries beyond the Ministry of Environment could foster more coordinated and complementary action across government institutions and sectors.
- Investing in participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning, as addressed in Target 1, and assessing the value of biodiversity and its multiple values, as addressed in Target 14, could improve implementation across the targets of the Framework building also on the traditional knowledge and practices of indigenous people and local communities, women and youth.

Key message 5: Whole-of-society

The Framework cannot be achieved without engaging actors other than national Governments. The whole of society approach can be a very effective, inclusive and cost-efficient pathway to strengthening implementation. The impacts on and reliance of different actors on biodiversity, the participation, rights and resource needs of indigenous people and local communities, women, youth, and other actors, and the contributions that different actors are making or could make towards the Framework, are not yet being fully realized, accounted for and supported, or consistently reflected in planning, monitoring and reporting.

Many actors other than national Governments, including indigenous peoples and local communities, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, women, youth, research organizations, the business and finance community, and representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity are currently supporting the implementation of the Framework. Many national biodiversity strategies and action plans describe the participation of different actors in national planning processes to varying degree, and more than 100 actors other than national Governments have made commitments in support of the Framework, through the portal launched for this purpose. There is uneven progress on issues related to rights and equity, equitable governance and participation of rights holders and other actors, the actions of businesses and in coordinating and engaging actors other than national Governments

in implementation. While many Parties reported progress towards some elements of Targets 22 and 23, such as involving to a varying degree indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth and other actors in biodiversity-related decision making, there was less coverage in the national targets of access to information and justice, rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, or gender-responsive biodiversity governance. As reflected in the assessment of target 15, progress has been limited in reducing the negative impacts of businesses on biodiversity, increasing positive impacts, reducing biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, promoting actions to ensure sustainable and equitable patterns of production and consumption, and developing corporate disclosure and reporting frameworks.

Many Parties reported challenges in coordinating and tracking the contributions of actors other national Government towards their national targets. There is limited information on the contributions of different actors, or on the financial, capacity and other means of implementation available to these actors. Additionally, in the case of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, and subnational governments, there is limited information on the gaps in means of implementation which would be required for supporting or scaling up their contributions to the implementation of the Framework. Note that the reason for this lack of information may be that the portal for collecting information from these actors was only launched a few months before this report.

Possible non-prescriptive approaches:

- Improving mechanisms for communication, coordination, tracking and co-implementation of actions with actors other than national Government, including through multi-stakeholder platforms, could improve the coherent and inclusive planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting and review.
- Mechanisms for better tracking, at the national level, the commitments and the progress towards commitments by actors other than national Governments could improve transparency and coordination, and integration. This could also include tracking the means of implementation that different actors have available or the means of implementation needs of specific actors, such as indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, and subnational governments.
- Strengthening the enabling environment for action by and accountability of businesses and financial actors could support implementation of the Framework. This could include developing and enforcing relevant policies, laws and regulations, promoting biodiversity-related disclosure and reporting, integrating biodiversity considerations into business and financial decision-making, and encouraging action across sectors and value chains that have significant impacts and dependencies on biodiversity.
- Further developing inclusive, rights-based and youth- and gender-responsive approaches could support more effective implementation of the Framework. This includes recognizing rights holders as partners in implementation and

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promoting the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive participation and representation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women, youth, persons with disabilities and other relevant stakeholders in biodiversity-related policy and decision-making.

Key message 6: Data and knowledge

There has been substantial effort by Parties to improve national monitoring and knowledge management systems, including traditional knowledge. However, there are major gaps in data availability, data sharing, appropriate and operationalized indicators, existing infrastructure and technical capacity which create gaps in data, information and knowledge available for decision making.

Many Parties have quantitative data for monitoring Targets 1, 2, 3, 4 and 10, but reporting was uneven across the rest of the targets, including some significant data gaps. Parties have mobilized information from government agencies, scientific institutions, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society and international sources, and have made progress towards Target 21. Quantitative reporting is more developed for some ecosystems, and for targets on restoration, protected and conserved areas, species status, and production systems, than for targets dealing with socioeconomic and cross-cutting issues. Qualitative reporting of elements of targets is also uneven. No Party reported on every headline indicator, and methodologies are not operational for two headline indicators. Reported data for most indicators lacks comparable time series, and are rarely disaggregated by ecosystem type, sex, age, relationship with indigenous peoples or local communities, or other relevant characteristics. Newer headline indicators proved particularly challenging to consistently report on and consequently to compile.

Challenges related to data and knowledge include a lack of methodological clarity for some indicators, including for the headline indicators, data availability and access, data fragmentation across institutions and platforms, insufficient technical and technological infrastructure, complexities of national statistical systems, the lack of stable and reliable financing, limited human capacity, insufficient institutional coordination and data governance and challenges related the inclusion of traditional knowledge, with free prior and informed consent, and community-based information in monitoring efforts. Given that headline indicators are intended to guide implementation as well as measure progress, this suggests that Parties may lack the information they need to implement the Framework, further hindering progress.

Possible non-prescriptive options:

- Investing in data, monitoring, and multiple knowledge systems, including supporting digital infrastructure, national clearing-house mechanisms or other national information management systems, would be fundamental to ensuring effective national implementation, reporting and decision-making at national, sub-national and global levels. This would include identifying options for enhancing the means of implementation available to developing countries Parties to support the development of national monitoring and statistical systems.

- Parties may benefit from identifying priority areas where investing in data analysis, monitoring, and knowledge systems is most needed to underpin implementation and reporting on the Framework, including by taking into account the value of disaggregated information on ecosystem type, species, sector, sex, age, indigenous peoples or local communities and other relevant characteristics in informing decision-making, and developing national ecosystem maps.
- Peer-to-peer learning, capacity-building and targeted technical support, including at the regional and sub-regional level, and involving actors other than national Governments, for example through the technical and scientific cooperation centres.
- Research coordination and investment could be directed towards knowledge gaps identified through national reports, including gaps affecting developing countries and under-represented ecosystems, regions, social groups and knowledge systems.
- Processes for engaging indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and other knowledge holders, including leveraging community-based monitoring initiatives, could be developed jointly with them and include appropriate safeguards, mechanisms for free, prior and informed consent and recognition. Such processes could also address improving the functionality of the portal for the submission of commitments by actors other than national governments and encouraging its use.
- Adjusting the monitoring and data systems used by businesses and financial institutions in their disclosure frameworks to align with those of governments, including alignment with the indicators used in national reports, would improve coherence and transparency.

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Conclusions related to the production of this report

The updating of NBSAPs, submission of national targets, development of the seventh national reports, and preparation of this first global report on collective progress in implementation of KMGBF, have provided the first opportunities to deploy the enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review, including the monitoring framework, adopted at COP15 and 16 to fulfil the requirement for transparency and responsibility in implementation of the Framework. While reviewing the planning, monitoring, reporting and review mechanism is not a specific objective of the global report, its preparation has generated a number of insights into how these mechanisms are functioning.

Based on the information analysed in this report, the planning, monitoring, review and reporting mechanisms for the Framework are providing a strong foundation for transparency, accountability and assessment of collective progress while allowing flexibility in their use according to national circumstances. All Parties that have reported have included data for at least one indicator from the adopted monitoring framework. The submission of data on headline indicators varies between 7% and 78% of Parties, depending on the indicator. Whilst good foundations have been laid, the data provided on headline indicators are currently not sufficiently representative or consistent to draw firm conclusions on collective progress. Other national indicators submitted provide valuable supplementary information but assessment of collective trends across diverse indicator types and topics remains challenging.

The standardized reporting architecture for both Parties and for actors other than national Governments has improved the ability to assess collective progress globally, but there are some gaps in the information collected, and in the guidance related to reporting, particularly for the use of indicators, information related to Section C of the Framework, and information included in both the national reports and the commitments from other actors on the progress made by those actors. Additionally, further guidance is needed on the methodology and timing for complementing the information provided in Party submissions with information from scientific assessments, including the work of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), global data sources and relevant literature, especially in view to the IPBES Second Global Assessment which is in preparation. Further guidance is also needed on how knowledge gaps identified in national reports and the global report could be used to guide future investments in research, monitoring, development of tools and assessments.

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