



Convention on Biological Diversity

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**Kunming dialogue on collective progress in the
implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global
Biodiversity Framework in support of the global review**
Kunming, China, 7–9 September 2026
Item 3 (b) of the provisional agenda*
Group discussions

Action and implementation

I. Purpose of the session

1. The present session will be focused on the approaches and partnerships already in place and those that are needed to further support implementation efforts to meet national targets and other commitments. Based on the experiences of Parties regarding both national initiatives and international partnerships, the objective will be to identify what needs to be strengthened to enhance the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

II. Introduction

2. In the global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, it was determined that, while action is under way to reach all targets of the Framework, increased action for implementation is required to meet the global targets. The present session will be focused on the steps that Parties and others need to take to strengthen implementation efforts to meet their respective national targets and other commitments. Participants will discuss whether the initiatives and partnerships already in place to support implementation at the national, regional and international levels are working as intended and, if not, how they could be strengthened or extended. During the session, various approaches to planning, reporting and implementation across the multilateral environmental agreements and other conventions will be explored.

III. Relevant key messages from the global report and links with the seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation

3. The relevant main message¹ from the global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is:

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.

* [CBD/IMP/OM/2026/1/1](#).

¹ For ease of reference, the complete text of the key message is provided in annex I.

4. The recommendation on planning, monitoring, reporting and review: global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (to be issued as recommendation 7/1), under the section entitled “action and implementation” ([CBD/SBI/7/L.10](#), draft decision A, para. 5 (b)), contains text that could help to inform discussions on this topic. For ease of reference, the relevant text is reproduced in annex II.

IV. Guiding questions

5. The guiding questions for the sessions of the dialogue on this topic are:

(a) Question 1: Which initiatives and partnerships could help to strengthen implementation efforts to meet national targets and other commitments? Are the existing initiatives and partnerships able to effectively support Parties and others in their implementation efforts? If not, what needs to be revised for them to be more effective?

(b) Question 2: Would applying common approaches and mechanisms between multilateral environmental agreements and other international conventions be effective? If yes, what kinds of approaches and mechanisms would be most useful?

Annex I

Relevant text from the conclusion section of the draft global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework*

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.

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

* The full text of the draft global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is available in document [CBD/SBSTTA/28/2/Add.1/Rev.1](#), while the summary, conclusions and key messages of the global report are available in document [CBD/SBSTTA/28/2/Add.3-CBD/SBI/7/2/Add.1](#). The final report will be issued as a document of the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

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.

Annex II

Relevant text from draft decision A on the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, as contained in document [CBD/SBI/7/L.10](#) of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation*

The Conference of the Parties,

...

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

...

(b) Action and implementation

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

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

...

Accelerating action and implementation

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

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

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

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

* The text in the present annex has been lifted from document [CBD/SBI/7/L.10](#), without changes, and will be issued as recommendation 7/1 of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation after formal editing. It is provided for information only and is not for discussion or negotiation during the dialogue. It should also be noted that document [CBD/SBI/7/L.10](#) incorporates the text of recommendation 28/1 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.

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

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

...
