

Agenda item 10
Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review
Working Group I

Non-paper

Monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decision 15/5 of 19 December 2022, by which it adopted a monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and established the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,

Recalling also its decisions 15/4, 15/6, 15/7, 15/8 of 19 December 2022, 15/10 of 10 December 2022, 15/11, 15/13 of 19 December 2022 and 15/22 of 10 December 2022,

Noting with appreciation the work conducted by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators and the inputs from the Technical Expert Group on Financial Reporting,¹ the Informal Advisory Group on Technical and Scientific Cooperation,² the scientific and technical review of the traditional knowledge indicators requested by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity³ at its the twelfth meeting,⁴ the Ad Hoc Open-Ended Working Group on Benefit-sharing from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources at its second meeting⁵ and the work of the Liaison Group on the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,⁶

Noting with appreciation also the contributions of international organizations and initiatives to the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators, as well as the work of Parties and national institutions to maintain national databases and data collection relevant to the monitoring of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,⁷

Noting with appreciation further the work under the Bern process⁸ to improve collaboration on the development of indicators related to biodiversity,

Recalling the previous work on indicators related to indigenous peoples and local communities, including in its decision [XIII/28](#) of 17 December 2016, on indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and decision 15/5 of 19 December 2022, on the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,

Underscoring the critical importance of engaging indigenous peoples and local communities and of taking into consideration their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices in the review of progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,

Recognizing the contributions of community-based monitoring and information systems to improving global biodiversity knowledge, data and information, while acknowledging the need to engage indigenous peoples and local communities in the development and management of those

¹ See CBD/FM/TEG/2024/1/2.

² See CBD/TSC/IAG/2024/1/2.

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

⁴ See CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/11.

⁵ See recommendation 2/1 of the Ad Hoc Open-Ended Working Group on Benefit-sharing from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources.

⁶ See CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/13.

⁷ Decision 15/4, annex.

⁸ See www.unep.org/events/conference/bern-iii-conference-cooperation-among-biodiversity-related-conventions.

information systems, as well as the need for enhanced international cooperation to address technical and financial gaps in developing countries,

Noting the development of biodiversity and health-related indicators further to paragraph 2 (c) of decision 15/29 of 19 December 2022 and of indicators for the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation further to decisions 15/5 and 15/13,⁹

Noting with appreciation the financial contributions from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the European Union, which enabled the work of the expert groups, the contribution from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for hosting an expert meeting on indicator 7.2, the financial contributions from the Government of the United Kingdom for the indicator studies on access and benefit-sharing and private sector finance, and the financial contribution from the Government of Canada for the development of the explanatory guidance and gap analysis, as well as the in-kind support from the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre in support of the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators,

Recalling paragraph 13 of decision 15/6, in which the Conference of the Parties requested all Parties to use headline indicators and to provide responses on binary questions, as set out in the monitoring framework of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in their national reports and supplemented, as appropriate, by optional component and complementary indicators also included therein and other national indicators providing flexibility in the progressive implementation of the provision in that paragraph to countries, in particular developing countries, in the light of the fact that not all indicators were ready at the time and of the need for capacity-building and development on the headline indicators,

Noting that there is an existing process to develop an indicator for the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030)¹⁰ in response to the adoption of the Framework,¹¹

Recognizing that the capacities for the collection and generation of data, maintenance of databases and processing of biodiversity-relevant data are uneven and that developing countries require support in terms of means of implementation in that regard, including through international cooperation, resource mobilization, information infrastructure, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer,

Recognizing also the importance of strengthening national monitoring, reporting, review and information systems and that those systems are the primary source of information for monitoring the implementation of the Framework, including monitoring at the ecosystem level, in line with national circumstances and priorities,

[1. *Endorses* the technical updates to the headline and binary indicators in the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, as contained in annex I to the present decision;]

[1bis. *Takes note* of the optional disaggregations of the headline indicators and the technical updates to the component and complementary indicators in the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, as contained in annex II to the present decision, noting also that their use is voluntary and subject to national circumstances and priorities;]

⁹ See also recommendations 25/4 and 26/9 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.

¹⁰ Decision 15/11, annex.

¹¹ Women4biodiversity, with support from the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre, is developing a methodology through a consultative process. See www.women4biodiversity.org/information-session-on-indicator-methodology-of-target23-of-the-global-biodiversity-framework/.

[2. *Agrees* to add headline indicators for Target 22 of the Framework, including headline indicator 22.1, on land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities, and binary indicator 5.b for Target 5, on trade in wild species;]

[3. *Adopts* the list of binary questions contained in annex II to the present decision;]

[4. *Welcomes* the guidance on the monitoring framework provided by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,¹² and invites Parties to make use of the guidance as relevant and appropriate, including the metadata for the headline and binary indicators, the approaches to taking section C of the Framework into consideration when implementing the monitoring framework, and the overarching guidance on the implementation of the monitoring framework and on gaps and opportunities;]

5. *Takes note* of the current status of development of the headline indicators and the current status of guidance related to the consideration of section C of the Framework contained in tables 1 and 2 of annex II to document CBD/SBSTTA/26/2, as prepared by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators;

[6. *Notes with appreciation* that the monitoring framework provides good coverage of the overall scope of the Framework;¹³]

7. *Decides* that further work to develop the headline, component and complementary indicators needs to consider the reporting burden and the technical and financial constraints faced by Parties, in particular those that are developing countries, in the implementation of the monitoring framework;

8. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, at a meeting held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to review updated metadata for headline indicators, as well as the list of component and complementary indicators in decision 15/5 that have met the criteria for inclusion in the monitoring framework since the adoption of that decision, for use by Parties in their eighth national reports;

9. *Invites* international and other relevant organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth to support Parties in the implementation of the monitoring framework at the national level;

10. *Recalls* that the validation of global data by each Party is included in the reporting template for the national reports under the Convention;

[11. *Welcomes* the ongoing work on monitoring conducted under multilateral environmental agreements and relevant initiatives, including measuring the connectivity of habitats for migratory species, under the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals;¹⁴ additional indicators related to biodiversity and highly hazardous chemicals and mercury, under decision MC-5/17 of the Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury; improving the assessment of the extent of land degradation, under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa;¹⁵ the related United Arab Emirates-Belém work programme on indicators adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement in its decision 2/CMA.5; and under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat;]

¹² CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/14.

¹³ Many of the monitoring gaps correspond to a need for scientific and technical tools and guidance to support the achievement of the targets of the Framework, as described in document CBD/SBSTTA/26/3 and its associated information documents (CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/15 and CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/16/Rev.1).

¹⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1651, No. 28395.

¹⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

[12. *Invites* the secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements and relevant initiatives to share information on relevant monitoring initiatives with the Executive Secretary, while stressing the need to ensure consistency with existing mandates, and requests the Executive Secretary to make such information available to Parties;]

[13. *Highlights* the importance of mainstreaming the indicators across relevant processes, and invites the secretariats and governing bodies of multilateral environmental and biodiversity-related agreements, financial institutions and other processes to consider the indicators contained in annex I, as appropriate;]

[14. *Urges* Parties and other Governments, including local and subnational governments, to take section C of the Framework into consideration when implementing the monitoring framework, including by disaggregating the headline indicators by indigenous peoples and local communities, sex, age, persons with disabilities and other relevant groups and by ecosystem type, where appropriate, using relevant component, complementary and national and local indicators relevant to section C and traditional knowledge indicators, including by strengthening community-based monitoring systems, where relevant and applicable;]

15. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments, subnational governments, local authorities and relevant organizations to provide support for community-based monitoring and information systems, including in the use of data from those systems in the implementation of the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

16. *Invites* private philanthropic and other relevant organizations to share data on biodiversity-related finance, in alignment with the monitoring framework, where possible;

17. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments, including local and subnational governments, to take a consistent approach at the national level to monitoring ecosystems and reporting data across the goals and targets of the Framework based on national ecosystem classifications;

[18. *Invites* Parties to make use of the Global Ecosystem Typology levels 2 and 3 and align their national ecosystem data with that typology, which has been recognized by the Statistical Commission of the United Nations for monitoring ecosystems, subject to national circumstances and capabilities;]

19. *Urges* Parties and other Governments, and invites local and subnational governments, to strengthen their monitoring systems, subject to the availability of the necessary means of implementation, involving all relevant institutions, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and relevant stakeholders in a participatory manner, with support, where appropriate, from international organizations and initiatives, in particular to facilitate the reporting of indicators in the seventh national report, due in February 2026;

20. *Urges* developed country Parties, and invites other Parties in a position to do so, to enhance international cooperation, including by providing adequate, timely and predictable financial resources, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, to address the technical and financial challenges faced by developing country Parties in the implementation of the monitoring framework;

21. *Invites* other Governments to enhance international cooperation, including by providing adequate, timely and predictable financial resources, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, to address the technical and financial challenges faced by developing country Parties in the implementation of the monitoring framework;

[22. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to provide adequate, timely and predictable financial resources for the development and implementation of national monitoring systems in a transparent manner and following a consultative process to support the reporting efforts of all eligible

Parties in accordance with and without prejudice to their respective national priorities, in line with [the criteria of the Global Environment Facility and] decision 15/7;^{16]}

23. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to make use of the Sustainable Development Goal indicators and other globally available data, where relevant and where national data are not available, and taking into account regular updating of national data and their validation by Parties to complement data in national monitoring systems;

[24. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, at a meeting held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to review the needs of Parties in the implementation of the monitoring framework and consider how to address any technical or capacity gaps, including by strengthening national biodiversity observing systems and connecting national systems at the regional and global levels;]

25. *Encourages* Parties and relevant organizations, including the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, to exchange knowledge, and build capacity related to the headline, component and complementary indicators and to the consideration of section C of the Framework when implementing the monitoring framework;

[26. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments in a position to do so, including local and subnational governments, as well as relevant organizations, to consider providing resources to contribute to global monitoring systems, standards and data sets that support Parties and to community-based monitoring and information systems, taking into account that data validation at the national level is the foundation for the monitoring framework;]

[27. *Recalls* decision 15/8 on capacity-building and development and technical and scientific cooperation, and requests the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres and the global coordination entity to provide support for capacity-building and development for the implementation of the monitoring framework, in particular for Parties that have identified it as a priority need;]

[28. *Invites* the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to take into account the scientific and technical needs of countries in its work on the fast-track methodological assessment on monitoring biodiversity and nature's contributions to people and the fast-track methodological assessment of integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and ecological connectivity;]

[29. *Decides* to review the use of the monitoring framework indicators, including the headline, binary, component and complementary indicators, in collaboration with the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group¹⁷ and in conjunction with the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Framework to be conducted at the seventeenth and nineteenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties;]

[30. *Also decides* that the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice should consider additional headline, component and complementary indicators, if relevant and available, at a meeting held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties for submission to the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting, as part of the review of implementation of the Framework;]

[31. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to work with Parties, the secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements, relevant academic and research institutions and other relevant organizations, including the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and

¹⁶ This paragraph should be considered in the context of the discussions on the relevant agenda items held at the fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

¹⁷ Pending its establishment by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting further to the discussions to be held under agenda item 3 of the fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

organizations representing indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, to fill the gaps in the monitoring framework, and in particular those described in annex III to the present decision, as part of the implementation of the present decision;]

32. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to support inclusive and participatory processes to facilitate the operationalization of the monitoring framework, including by using, where relevant, the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres and the Global Knowledge Support Service for Biodiversity, by:

(a) Sharing updates with Parties on the implementation of the monitoring framework on an ongoing basis, including information shared by multilateral environment organizations, members of the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and other relevant organizations;

(b) Identifying options and potential collaborators to address gaps identified by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators, including for the development of headline indicators 1.1 and 9.1;

(c) Facilitating capacity-building and development activities related to the implementation of the monitoring framework at the national level;

[33. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to ensure that the guidance on the monitoring framework is easily accessible alongside the reporting template to support Parties in their national reporting processes, and encourages Parties to make use of all the guidance on the indicators¹⁸ as a reference for national reporting, as relevant and appropriate and in accordance with national legislation;]

[34. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare an analysis of the usage of the headline, binary, component and complementary indicators and of national indicators in national reports as an input into the review of the implementation of the monitoring framework and to share information related to paragraph 29 above with the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group;]

35. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to work with relevant organizations to further develop the metadata for headline indicators 1.1. and 9.1 and with organizations identified in table 1 of annex II to document CBD/SBSTTA/26/2 and other relevant organizations to update the headline indicator metadata, [especially those at a lower level of methodological development,] as necessary, and the list of component and complementary indicators contained in decision 15/5 that have since met the criteria for inclusion in the monitoring framework, for submission to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice for consideration at a meeting held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and to consider paragraph 7 of the present decision when undertaking that work.

¹⁸ As provided in documents CBD/COP/16/INF/3 and CBD/COP/16/INF/4.

Annex I

Technical updates to the headline and binary indicators in the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Goal/ Target	Headline or binary indicator
A	A.1 Red List of Ecosystems A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems A.3 Red List Index (Sustainable Development Goal indicators 15.5.1) A.4 The proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500
B	B.1 Services provided by ecosystems 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
C	C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments <i>13b. Text of binary indicator to be inserted</i>
D	D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
1	A.1 Red List of Ecosystems A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems 1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans 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
2	2.1 Area under restoration
3	3.1 Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures
4	A.3 Red list Index (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.5.1) A.4 The proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500
5	5.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 14.4.1) [5.b to be added]
6	6.1 Rate of invasive alien species establishment 6.b Number of countries adopting relevant regulations, processes and measures to reduce the impact of invasive alien species
7	7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication potential (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 14.1.1 (a)) 7.2 Aggregated total applied toxicity
8	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
9	9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species 9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations 9b 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
10	10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 2.4.1) 10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.2.1)
11	B.1 Services provided by ecosystems
12	12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use for all

<i>Goal/ Target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>
	12.b Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces
13	C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international Access and Benefit-sharing instruments <i>13.b Text of binary indicator to be inserted</i>
14	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
15	15.1 Number of companies disclosing their biodiversity- related risks, dependencies and impacts 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
16	16b1 Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices
17	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
18	18.1 Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use 18.2 Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity
19	See Goal D indicators
20	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
21	21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
22	[22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities] 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 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
23	23.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, inter alia, 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

Annex 1 bis

Optional disaggregations of the headline indicators and voluntary component and complementary indicators for the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
A	A.1 Red List of Ecosystems	<p>For indicator A.1: By realm, biome and ecosystem functional group [(Global Ecosystem Typology levels 2 and 3)]</p> <p>By indigenous and traditional territories</p> <p>By protected areas or other effective area-based conservation measures</p> <p>By drivers (matched to the International Union for Conservation of Nature Threats Classification Scheme)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystem Intactness Index • Ecosystem Integrity Index • Species Habitat Index • Biodiversity Habitat Index • Biodiversity Intactness Index • Protected Connected Index • Protected Area Representativeness and Connectedness Indices • Number of extinctions averted • Evolutionarily Distinct and Globally Endangered Index • Living Planet Index • Wild Bird Index 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest area as a proportion of total land area (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.1.1) • Rate of tree cover loss • Mountain Green Cover Index (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.4.2) • Continuous global mangrove forest cover • Mangrove forest fragmentation • Mangrove extent • Global salt marsh extent • Wetland Extent Trends Index • Forest Fragmentation Index • Forest Landscape Integrity Index • Global Vegetation Health Products • Bioclimatic Ecosystem Resilience Index • Relative magnitude of fragmentation • Ocean Health Index • Extent of physical damage to predominant seafloor habitats • River Fragmentation Index • Mean species abundance • Species Protection Index • Changes in plankton biomass and abundance • Comprehensiveness of conservation of socioeconomically and culturally valuable species • Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and
	A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems	<p>For indicator A.2: By realm, biome and ecosystem functional group [(Global Ecosystem Typology levels 2 and 3)]</p> <p>By indigenous and traditional territories</p> <p>By natural and seminatural ecosystem, if feasible</p>		

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
	<p>A.3 Red List Index (Sustainable Development Goal indicators 15.5.1)</p> <p>A.4 The proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500</p>	<p>For indicator A.3:¹⁹ By realm, biome and ecosystem functional group [(matched to the Global Ecosystem Typology)] By migratory species By drivers (matched to the International Union for Conservation of Nature Threats Classification Scheme)</p> <p>For indicator A.4: Species Taxonomic groups</p>		<p>agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 2.5.1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 2.5.2) • Red List Index (wild relatives of domesticated animals) • Species Status Information Index • Expected loss of phylogenetic diversity • Proportion of populations maintained within species
B	<p>B.1 Services provided by ecosystems</p> <p>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</p>	<p>For indicator B.1: By type of ecosystem service By realm, biome and ecosystem functional group [(Global Ecosystem Typology levels 2 and 3)] By indigenous and traditional territories</p> <p>n/a</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red List Index (for utilized species) • Living Planet Index for utilized species • Total value of ecosystems services in monetary units 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological footprint • Red List Index (pollinating species) • Green Status of Species • Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 6.4.2) • Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 6.3.2) • Forestry production and trade (wood fuel) • Index of Linguistic Diversity • United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization culture 2030 indicators

¹⁹ Specific Red List Index disaggregations are also included in the relevant targets as complementary indicators.

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
	functions and services			
C	<p>C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments</p> <p>C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments <i>13b. Text of binary indicator to be inserted</i></p>	<p>For indicator C.1: By monetary benefits received by indigenous peoples and local communities By relevant access and benefit-sharing instrument</p> <p>For indicator C.2: By type of non-monetary benefits By non-monetary benefits received by indigenous peoples and local communities By relevant access and benefit-sharing instrument</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of users that have provided information relevant to the utilization of genetic resources to designated checkpoints • Total number of internationally recognized certificates published on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House • Number of checkpoint communiqués published on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House • Number of internationally recognized certificates of compliance for non-commercial purposes in the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House
D	<p>D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems</p> <p>D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems</p> <p>D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems</p>	<p>For indicators D1 and D2: No specific disaggregations listed</p> <p>For indicator D3: By funding source [(international private philanthropic organization for development, private biodiversity finance mobilized by official development finance (separate bilateral and multilateral indicators),</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of researchers per population • Number of joint scientific papers published in the Ocean Biodiversity Information System by sector • Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 14.a.1) • Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 4.b.1) • Global imports of information and communications technology goods by category • Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 17.7.1)

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
		biodiversity offsets, payment for ecosystem services, domestic private donations, private benefit-sharing schemes and other instruments, including biodiversity-relevant bonds (impact investing, credit markets, insurance products)]		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International funding targeted at indigenous peoples and local communities within biodiversity-related activities • International funding targeted at youth within biodiversity-related activities • International funding targeted at gender equality and women’s rights policy objectives within biodiversity-related activities • Monetary value of the annual budget for biodiversity from total national budget • Percentage of annual biodiversity expenditure in total national government budgets • Domestic funding targeted at indigenous peoples and local communities within biodiversity-related activities • Domestic funding targeted at youth within biodiversity-related activities • Domestic funding targeted at gender equality and women’s rights policy objectives within biodiversity-related activities • Private funding targeted at indigenous peoples and local communities within biodiversity-related activities • Private funding targeted at youth within biodiversity-related activities • Private funding targeted at gender equality and women’s rights policy objectives within biodiversity-related activities • Private funding mobilized for indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth
1	<p>A.1 Red List of Ecosystems</p> <p>A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems</p> <p>1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by</p>	<p>For indicators A.1 and A.2: Described in Goal A (some disaggregations may be more relevant to the specific target)</p> <p>For indicator 1.1: No metadata currently proposed</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 6.5.2)

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
	biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans 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			
2	2.1 Area under restoration	By ecosystem functional group [(Global Ecosystem Typology levels 2 and 3)] By indigenous and traditional territories By protected areas or other effective area-based conservation measures By type of restoration activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.3.1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Ecosystem Restoration Index • Proportion of key biodiversity areas in favourable condition
3	3.1 Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures	By protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures; By realm, biome and ecosystem functional group [(Global Ecosystem Typology levels 2 and 3)] By areas of importance for biodiversity (existing Sustainable Development Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected Connected Index • Protected Area Connectedness Index • Species Protection Index 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rate of protected area downgrading, downsizing and degazettement events • International Union for Conservation of Nature Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas Standard • Proportion of key biodiversity areas in favourable condition • Protected Area Isolation Index • Protected Areas Network metric • Number of protected areas that have completed a site-level assessment of governance and equity

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
		indicators 4.5.1, 15.1.2, 15.4.1) By effectiveness (protected area management effectiveness) By governance type By indigenous and traditional territories		
4	A.3 Red list Index (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.5.1) A.4 The proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500	For indicators A.3 and A.4: Described in Goal A (some disaggregations may be more relevant to the specific target)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living Planet Index • Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in medium- or long-term conservation facilities • Green status of species • Human-wildlife conflict indicator • Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 2.5.2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species Threat Abatement and Restoration metric • Red List Index (wild relatives of domesticated animals) • Number of island invasive alien species eradications
5	5.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 14.4.1) [5.b to be added]	By the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations major marine fishing areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red List Index (impacts of utilization) for utilized species • Living Planet Index for utilized species • Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 14.6.1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inland fisheries threat indicator • Red List Index (for internationally traded species)) • Red List Index (impacts of fisheries) [disaggregation of indicator A.3] • Marine Stewardship Council Fish Certified Catch • Total catch of cetaceans under the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling • By-catch of vulnerable and non-target species • Number of Marine Stewardship Council chain of custody certification holders by distribution country • Biodiversity-based trade, growth rates
6	6.1 Rate of invasive alien species establishment	For indicators 6.1 and 6.2: By taxonomic group		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red List Index (impacts of invasive alien species)

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
	6.b Number of countries adopting relevant regulations, processes and measures to reduce the impact of invasive alien species	By pathway		
7	7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication potential (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 14.1.1 (a)) 7.2 Aggregated total applied toxicity	For indicator 7.1: By type of nutrient By subbasin For indicator 7.2: By pesticide type By use of pesticide products in each sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cropland nutrient budget • Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flow safely treated (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 6.3.1) • Plastic debris density (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 14.1.1 (b)) • Red List Index (impact of pollution) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in loss of reactive nitrogen to the environment. • Trends in nitrogen deposition • Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 11.6.1) • Hazardous waste generation per capita (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 12.4.2(a)) • Trends in the amount of litter, including microplastics, in the water column and on the seafloor • Plastic debris density (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 14.1.1(b)) • Pesticide use per area of cropland
8	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	B.1 disaggregation: Total climate regulation services provided by ecosystems and by ecosystem type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 1.5.3), which include biodiversity • Bioclimatic Ecosystem Resilience Index 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Above-ground biomass stock in forest (tons/ha) • National greenhouse gas inventories from land use, land-use change and forestry • Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 1.5.4) • Index of coastal eutrophication (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 14.1.1(a)) • Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations (Sustainable

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
				Development Goal indicator 14.3.1)
9	<p>9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species</p> <p>9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations</p> <p>9b 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</p>	<p>For indicator 9.1: No metadata currently proposed. Described under Goal B</p> <p>For indicator 9.2: By type of occupations By indigenous peoples and local communities By gender By age category By rural versus urban category</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red List Index (species used for food and medicine) • Living Planet Index for utilized species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 14.6.1) • Number of Marine Stewardship Council chain of custody certification holders by distribution country • Spawning stock biomass (related to commercially exploited species) • Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in medium- or long-term conservation facilities (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 2.5.1) • Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 2.3.1) • Red List Index (impacts of fisheries) • Red List Index (impact of utilization)
10	<p>10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 2.4.1)</p> <p>10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.2.1)</p>	<p>For indicator 10.1: By household and non-household sector farms By crops and livestock</p> <p>For indicator 10.2: By indigenous and traditional territories</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status (SDG indicator 2.3.2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agrobiodiversity Index • Soil organic carbon stocks (subindicator under Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.3.1) • Red List Index (wild relatives of domesticated animals) • Red List Index (pollinating species) • Red List Index (forest specialist species) • Red List Index (impacts of fisheries) • Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction (SDG indicator 2.5.2) • Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG indicator 15.3.1)

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of forest under sustainable management: total forest management certification by the Forest Stewardship Council and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification
11	B.1 Services provided by ecosystems	Described under Goal B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) in cities • Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality • Level of water stress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air emission accounts • Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 6.b.1) • Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 6.1.1) • Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 3.9.2) • Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 1.5.1)
12	12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use for all 12.b Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces	By space type: by realm, biome and ecosystem functional group [(Global Ecosystem Typology levels 2 and 3)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Singapore Index on Cities' Biodiversity 	
13	C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally	Described in Goal C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of internationally recognized certificates published on the Access and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of transfers of crop material from the Multilateral System of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
	<p>agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments</p> <p>C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international Access and Benefit-sharing instruments</p> <p><i>13.b Text of binary indicator to be inserted</i></p>		Benefit-sharing Clearing-House	<p>and Agriculture received in a country (subindicator of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.6.1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of users that have provided information relevant to the utilization of genetic resources to designated checkpoints • Number of checkpoint communiqués published on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House • Number of internationally recognized certificates of compliance for non-commercial purposes in the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House
14	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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.9.1 (b)) 	
15	15.1 Number of companies disclosing their biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and impacts	By sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of companies publishing sustainability reports (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 12.6.1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of organizations within the country that have signalled an intent to start adopting the recommendations of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
	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			
16	16b1 Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Waste Index (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 12.3.1(b)) • Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 8.4.1) per capita • [Global environmental impacts of consumption] • [Ecological footprint] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 4.7.1) • National recycling rate, tons of material recycled (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 12.5.1) • Human appropriation of net primary production • Carbon dioxide emission per unit of value added (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 9.4.1) • Change in water-use efficiency over time (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 6.4.1)

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators from the Life Cycle Impact Assessment Programme • Poverty level
17	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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators related to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
18	18.1 Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use	For indicator 18.1: By type of incentive (taxes, fees and charges, subsidies, tradable permits, payment for ecosystem services programmes and offset schemes) ²⁰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [Revenue generated from biodiversity-relevant taxes, fees and charges] • [Monetary value of biodiversity-positive subsidies] • Revenue generated by biodiversity-relevant tradable permits (if auctioned) • Monetary value of payments for ecosystem services • Monetary value of biodiversity offsets • [Number of other positive incentives in place for biodiversity (by type)] • [Monetary value of other positive 	
	18.2 Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity	For indicator 18.2: By sector [(agricultural, fisheries, fossil fuels and other sectors)]		

²⁰ The monitoring framework acknowledges that nothing in this framework should be understood as modifying the rights and obligations of Parties under the World Trade Organization.

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
			incentives in place for biodiversity]	
19	See Goal D indicators	Described in Goal D		See Goal D indicators
20	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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 17.7) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants) (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 9.5.2) • Number of joint scientific papers published in the Ocean Biodiversity Information System by sector • Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 14.a.1) • Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 4.b.1) • Global imports of information and communications technology goods as presented by bilateral trade flows by information and communications technology goods category • Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 17.7.1)
21	21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	By type of information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species Information Index • Participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in decision-making related to the implementation of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth in number of records and species in the Living Planet Index database • Growth in species occurrence records accessible through the Global Biodiversity Information Facility • Growth in marine species occurrence records accessible

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
			the Convention at all levels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Index of Linguistic Diversity 	through the Ocean Biodiversity Information System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of known species assessed through the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List of Threatened Species • Number of assessments on the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List of Threatened Species • World Association of Zoos and Aquariums bioliteracy survey (biodiversity literacy in global zoo and aquarium visitors)
22	[22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities] 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 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	Indicator 9.2 is highly relevant to Target 22 Disaggregations by indigenous and traditional territories and governance of all indicators are relevant to Target 22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in decision-making related to the implementation of the Convention at all levels • Index of Linguistic Diversity • Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation; and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 1.4.2) • Number of verified cases of killings and other attacks against environmental human rights defenders in the previous 12 months (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 16.10.1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including: (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 16.7.1) • Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 5.c.1) • Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 5.a.1) • Number Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 5.a.2) • Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group (Sustainable

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
	the full protection of environmental human rights defenders			<p>Development Goal indicator 16.7.2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area covered by the reported territories and areas governed, managed, and conserved by custodian indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs—territories of life)
23	23.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, inter alia, 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	Disaggregations by gender, age and governance for other indicators are relevant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of seats held by women in: (a) national parliaments; and (b) local governments (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 5.5.1) • Indicator on national implementation of the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030) • Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation; and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 1.4.2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of positions in national and local institutions, including: (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups • Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 5.a.1) • Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 16.7.2) • Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 5.a.2)

Annex II

List of binary indicator questions

Goal B: 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.	
Indicator text: Number of countries with policies or action plans 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.	
B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature’s contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
Target 1: 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.	
Indicator text: 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.	
1.1 Are all areas of your country under integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning or effective management processes that:	
(a) Address land-use (terrestrial) change?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
(b) Address land-use (inland water) change?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
(c) Address sea-use (coastal and marine) change? (Will be considered not applicable to landlocked States)	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully

<p>1.2 If the answer to any of the questions in 1.1 is not “No”, were the plans created using a participatory process? (Select all that apply, noting that, if your country is a landlocked State, marine spatial planning will be considered as not relevant)</p>	<p>(a) For terrestrial spatial planning (b) For inland water planning (c) For coastal and marine spatial planning (d) None of the above</p>
<p>Target 6: 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.</p>	
<p>Indicator text: Number of countries adopting relevant regulations, processes and measures to reduce the impact of invasive alien species.</p>	
<p>6.1 Does your country have regulations and processes empowering relevant institutions to implement the measures necessary for a reduction in the introduction and impact of invasive alien species?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>6.2 Does your country have measures in place for preventing the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>6.3 Does your country have measures in place for eradicating or controlling invasive alien species?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>Target 8: 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.</p>	
<p>Indicator text: 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.</p>	
<p>8.1 Does your country’s national biodiversity strategy and action plan include actions to prevent or minimize the impacts of the following (select all that apply):</p>	<p>(a) Climate change (b) Ocean acidification (c) None of the above</p>
<p>8.2 Do your country’s climate change policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>8.3 Do your country’s other policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>8.4 Do your country’s other policies address the impacts of ocean acidification on biodiversity?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>

<p>8.5 Are the impacts of climate change on biodiversity monitored and reported on?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>8.6 Are the impact of ocean acidification on biodiversity monitored and reported on?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>8.7 Do your country’s policies or action plans on the impact of climate change and ocean acidification contain the following types of actions designed to increase biodiversity resilience or reduce impacts (select all that apply):</p>	<p>(a) Mitigation (b) Adaptation (c) Disaster risk reduction (d) Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches (e) Policies to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity (f) Other (g) None of the above</p>
<p>8.8 Are measures included in your country’s policies or actions plans to minimize the negative impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>8.9 Are measures included in your country’s policies or actions plans to foster positive impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>Target 9: 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.</p>	
<p>Indicator text: Number of countries with policies to manage the use in 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</p>	
<p>9.1 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks or administrative measures for the sustainable management and use of wild species?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>9.2 Does your country monitor the sustainable management and use of wild species?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>9.3 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to regulate trade in wild species? (Select all that apply)</p>	<p>(a) For terrestrial species (b) For freshwater species (c) For marine species (d) For international trade (e) None of the above]</p>

<p>[9.3bis Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to map and promote sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (e) Not applicable]</p>
<p>9.4 Does your country monitor the social, economic and environmental benefits derived from the use of wild species for people, in particular those in vulnerable situations and most dependent on biodiversity? [(Select all that apply)]</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p> <p>[For: (a) Women and girls (b) Children and youth (c) People with disabilities (d) Indigenous peoples and local communities]</p>
<p>9.5 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to protect and encourage the customary sustainable use of biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, for example, the plan of action on customary sustainable use of biological diversity or other relevant initiatives?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (e) Not applicable</p>
<p>Target 12: 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.</p>	
<p>Indicator text: Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces.</p>	
<p>12.1 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning that incorporates the management of green or blue spaces for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>12.2 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning incorporating the management of green or blue spaces for ecosystem services and nature’s contributions to people?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>Target 13: 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.</p>	
<p>[Proposed indicator text: 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.]</p>	

<p>13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (e) Not applicable</p>
<p>13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (e) Not applicable</p>
<p>[13.2.bis Does your country have administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to decision 16/-- on the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism?]</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>13.3 Does the measures mentioned in question[s] 13.1 [and 13.2] include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Yes (c) Not applicable</p>
<p>13.4a Does your country monitor [the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising] [the] [monetary benefits received] from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources [that were accessed from your country]?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (e) Not applicable</p>
<p>13.4b Does your country monitor [the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising] [the non-monetary benefits received] from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources [that were accessed from your country]?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (e) Not applicable</p>
<p>[13.5 Has your country established measures to ensure compliance with domestic access and benefit-sharing legislation of the country of origin of the genetic resources?] [13.5.alt Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?]</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (e) Not applicable</p>
<p>Target 14: 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 the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</p>	
<p>Indicator text: 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.</p>	
<p>14.1 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes and poverty eradication strategies at all levels of government?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>

<p>14.2 Does your country use environmental economic accounting to quantify the monetary and non-monetary values of biodiversity?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>14.3 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, plans and strategies across all sectors in order to ensure their mainstreaming?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p> <p>[If fully or partially, list all sectors concerned (optional).]</p> <p>[If fully or partially, list all sectors concerned [(optional)]: - Agriculture - Fisheries - Forestry - Aquaculture - Finance - Tourism - Health - Infrastructure - Energy - Mining - Manufacturing and processing - Other]</p>
<p>14.4 Does your country have policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align all relevant public and private activities with the goals and targets of the Framework?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>14.5 Are policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>Target 15: Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions:</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns;</p> <p>(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.</p>	
<p>Indicator text: 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.</p>	
<p>15.1 Has your country put in place legal, administrative or policy measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions, monitor, assess and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, along their operations, supply and value chains and portfolios?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>

15.2 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions provide relevant information to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (e) Fully
15.3 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
15.4 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity and increase their positive impacts?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
15.5 Does your country monitor whether negative impacts from business on biodiversity have progressively decreased?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
Target 16: 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.	
Indicator text: Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices.	
16.1 Has your country established mechanisms, policy or legislative or regulatory frameworks aimed at supporting sustainable consumption?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
16.2 Has your country adopted mechanisms to improve awareness or education with regard to the impacts of consumption on biodiversity and access to relevant and accurate information or alternatives supporting sustainable consumption?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
16.3 Has your country adopted or implemented policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices, including by reducing food waste, overconsumption and waste generation?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
Target 17: 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.	
Indicator text: 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.	
17.1 Has your country established biosafety-related policy, legal, administrative and other measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
17.2 Does your country implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully

<p>17.3 Has your country taken legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Parties, especially developing countries, that provide the genetic resources for such research as set out in paragraph 1 of Article 19 of the Convention?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>17.4 Has your country taken practicable measures to promote and advance 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 those Parties, as set out in paragraph 2 of Article 19 of the Convention?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>17.5 Does your country carry out scientifically sound risk assessments on the use and release of living modified organisms?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>17.6 Does your country provide access to biosafety-related information for the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms?</p> <p>[17.7 Question to be added on capacity building related to Target 17.]</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>Target 20: 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.</p>	
<p>Indicator text: 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.</p>	
<p>[20.1 Does your country have [national capacity-building and development action plan(s) or other] plans, policies or instruments for addressing capacity-building and development needs for biodiversity?]</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>20.2 Does your country have measures to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities in capacity-building and development for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)</p>	<p>(a) Women and girls (b) Children and youth (c) People with disabilities (d) Indigenous peoples and local communities (e) Others</p>
<p>20.3 Has your country undertaken a national capacity self-assessment or other processes for assessing the capacity needs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>20.4 Has your country undertaken a national assessment of the capacity-building and development needs of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)</p>	<p>(a) Women and girls (b) Children and youth (c) People with disabilities (d) Indigenous peoples and local communities (e) Others</p>

<p>20.5 Has your country established partnerships to foster joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capabilities, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (Specify for each type of partnership (optional))</p>
<p>Target 22: 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.</p>	
<p>Indicator text: 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.</p>	
<p>22.1 Does your country have policy, legislative and administrative frameworks at the national and subnational levels that:</p>	
<p>(a) Ensure full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making related to biodiversity of the following (select all that apply):</p>	<p>(a) Indigenous peoples and local communities (b) Women and girls (c) Children and youth (d) Persons with disabilities (e) Others</p>
<p>(b) Respect the following rights and cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):</p>	<p>(a) Culture and practices (b) Rights over lands and territories (c) Rights over resources (d) Rights over traditional knowledge (e) Not applicable</p>
<p>(c) Ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Yes</p>
<p>(d) Ensure public access to information related to biodiversity for the following (select all that apply):</p>	<p>(a) Indigenous peoples and local communities (b) Women and girls (c) Children and youth (d) Persons with disabilities (e) Others</p>
<p>(e) Provide access to justice for one or more of the following categories (select all that apply):</p>	<p>(a) Indigenous peoples and local communities (b) Women and girls (c) Children and youth (d) Persons with disabilities (e) Others</p>
<p>22.2 Does your country have operational frameworks and mechanisms related to the policy, legislative and administrative frameworks listed under question 22.1?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>

22.3 Does your country monitor the following:	
(a) The full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making of the following (select all that apply):	(a) Indigenous peoples and local communities (b) Women and girls (c) Children and youth (d) Persons with disabilities (e) Others
(b) The following culture and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):	(a) Culture and practices (b) Rights over lands and territories (c) Rights over natural resources (d) Rights over traditional knowledge (e) Not applicable
(c) The full protection of environmental human rights defenders?	(a) No (b) Yes
Target 23: 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	
Indicator text: Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, inter alia, 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.	
23.1 Does your country have mechanisms for facilitating the full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership of all women and girls at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
23.2 Has your country adopted legal, administrative or policy measures that explicitly recognize and protect all women and girl’s rights and access to land and natural resources?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
23.3 Does your country explicitly apply a gender-responsive approach and recognize the contributions and roles of women and girls in its implementation of the Framework through its national reports of national biodiversity strategy action plan?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
23.4 Does your country conduct sex-disaggregated data collection and analyses to assess the differential impacts of biodiversity policies and programmes?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully

[Annex III

Gap analysis: research needs and indicator development required for the improved monitoring of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Overall, the monitoring framework covers the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework as a whole reasonably well. However, if one considers all the elements within each goal or target in detail, there are inevitably some gaps. The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework identified such gaps through an analysis of the coverages of each element of section C and of each goal and target with relevant headline, binary, component and complementary indicators in document CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/19. The most important gaps remaining for each goal or target are summarized in the table below. The list is not exhaustive and does not cover all possible gaps in the monitoring framework.

<i>Goal or target</i>	<i>Key gaps in the indicators in the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework for covering specific elements of the goals or targets</i>
Section C	Some key elements from section C are not well covered in the monitoring framework. The monitoring framework does not effectively track how diverse value systems are represented and included across the Framework. In addition, there is currently no consideration of intergenerational equity, an important element in measuring sustainability. The role of youth in the Framework should be better monitored. Furthermore, assessing science and innovation for biodiversity is not yet possible. Lastly, the role of informal and formal education for biodiversity is not yet included.
A	Goal A is well covered overall by the headline indicators of the Framework. Only one major gap was identified: data on the abundance of native wild species. However, other aspects, such as extinction rate, connectivity and integrity, require additional steps to be accurately captured by the headline indicator.
B	Two major gaps were identified for Goal B. Monitoring the value of nature’s contribution to people and their restoration cannot be achieved with the current headline indicator. In addition, sustainability is poorly addressed by the current headline indicator.
C	The methodology for Goal C headline indicators is still being developed, but it is expected that it will cover most aspects of the goal. Issues regarding digital sequence information will need to be resolved once negotiations on the subject have been completed.
D	Elements of Goal D focused on resources are well covered by the headline indicators. However, technical and scientific cooperation and transfer of technology are not covered.
1	The binary indicator for Target 1 offers an overall good coverage of the objectives. However, it does not provide a measure of the spatial coverage of biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning. The binary indicator does not address the areas of high biodiversity importance; a key gap in Target 1.
2	The effectiveness of restoration measures is not tracked by the headline indicator, resulting in gaps in the ability to measure improvements in biodiversity, ecosystem functions and services, integrity and connectivity.
3	Two major gaps were identified for Target 3: the coverage of areas of particular importance for ecosystem functions and services by protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures; and the connectivity of those areas. A further gap is the lack of guidance for the identification and recognition of indigenous and traditional territories.
4	The headline indicator for Target 4 does not sufficiently cover the recovery of species or the management actions in place to support such recovery. In addition, the minimization of human-wildlife conflicts is not addressed under the indicator.

<i>Goal or target</i>	<i>Key gaps in the indicators in the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework for covering specific elements of the goals or targets</i>
5	The headline indicator only partially addresses the sustainable use and harvesting of wild populations by focusing on fish. All other aspects of the target are currently not well covered.
6	Two major gaps were identified for the headline indicator for Target 6: it does not currently address the impacts of invasive alien species on ecosystem services or the eradication and control of invasive alien species on priority sites, such as islands.
7	Two major gaps were identified for the headline indicators for Target 7: it does not currently address plastic pollution or the overall impacts of pollution.
8	The binary indicator for Target 8 is focused on the measures and processes in place but fails to address the impacts of climate action, climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity.
9	There is currently no method to assess sustainable use of wild species, therefore no indicator captures the benefits (social, economic, environmental) derived from such use.
10	Gaps identified for Target 10 centre around fisheries, as the indicator fails to address inland fisheries and does not track aquaculture practices.
11	Target 11 is well covered by its headline indicator. However, the specific contributions of ecosystem-based approaches or nature-based solutions to the restoration, maintenance and enhancement of nature's contribution to people are not addressed.
12	There are significant gaps in the coverage of the headline indicator for Target 12. Only area and access to green spaces will be addressed. None of the following will be addressed: well-being, mainstreaming, benefits, connectivity and quality.
13	Two main gaps were identified for Target 13. Digital sequence information on genetic resources remains undefined and an agreement on digital sequence information has been reached, making its monitoring infeasible. Furthermore, the current indicators do not address access to genetic resources.
14	The binary indicator for Target 14 addresses the structural changes and processes required to implement all aspects of the target. However, it does not allow tracking of the outcomes of such efforts within all levels of government and across all sectors. In addition, there is a lack of information on the way that indicators are used in other plans.
15	Target 15 is well covered by its headline and binary indicators. However, more work could be done to measure the effectiveness of certification standards and track the list of statutory requirements and mechanisms to regulate businesses and financial institutions.
16	The binary indicator for Target 16 does not address the reduction of the global footprint of consumption or the reduction of global food waste by half. In addition, the indicator does not allow for quantification of the outcomes of efforts linked to Target 16.
17	The binary indicator for Target 17 does not address the strengthening of capacity for biosafety measures or the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits. In addition, the indicator does not measure the environmental outcomes from the implementation of Articles 8(g) and 19.
18	One major gap was identified for Target 18: the identification of incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity. Neither of the headline indicators enable reporting on such efforts.
19	Target 19 is overall well addressed by its indicators. However, the optimization of co-benefits and synergies of finance for climate and biodiversity is not well covered, and neither is the role of non-market-based approaches.

<i>Goal or target</i>	<i>Key gaps in the indicators in the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework for covering specific elements of the goals or targets</i>
20	The binary indicator for Target 20 tracks the establishment of the conditions required to deliver on Target 20 but does not address whether those conditions lead to realized outcomes. In addition, it does not address the strengthening of research and monitoring capacity.
21	The headline indicator for Target 21 does not address two major gaps: the inclusion of non-biodiversity data to guide effective and equitable governance; and integrated and participatory management of biodiversity and aspects of communication, education and awareness-raising.
22	The binary indicator for Target 22 addresses the structural changes and processes required to implement all aspects of the target. However, it does not allow for the tracking of the outcomes of those efforts in ensuring the participation and access to justice and information of children and youth, persons with disabilities, women and girls and indigenous peoples and local communities.
23	The binary indicator for Target 23 addresses the structural changes and processes required to implement all aspects of the target. However, it does not allow for the tracking of either the outcomes of those efforts or the extent to which a gender-responsive approach is implemented, women’s participation and leadership is enhanced or access and equal rights to land and natural resources are recognized.

]

Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review, including the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework to be conducted at the seventeenth and nineteenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation 4/2 of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling Articles 6, 23 and 26 of the Convention on Biological Diversity,²¹

Recalling also its decisions [VI/25](#) of 19 April 2002, [VIII/7](#) of 31 March 2006, [X/4](#) of 29 October 2010, [XII/2](#) of 17 October 2014 and [15/3](#), 15/5, 15/6 and 15/11 of 10 December 2022 concerning the findings of the five editions of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* and the two editions of the *Local Biodiversity Outlook*,

Recalling further its decisions XIII/25 of 9 December 2016, 14/29 of 29 November 2018 and,

Recalling further that, in accordance with decision and 15/6, the enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review will be undertaken in a facilitative, non-intrusive and non-punitive manner, respecting national sovereignty and avoiding placing undue burden on Parties, in particular developing countries,

Recalling that, pursuant to paragraph 2 of decision 15/6, the Conference of the Parties will consider and provide any recommendations, as necessary, at its future meetings with a view to achieving the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,²²

[Noting][Emphasizing] that the implementation by Parties of the enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review will contribute to the effective implementation of the Convention, its Protocols and the Framework,

Noting with appreciation the work conducted by the Executive Secretary to further develop the online reporting tool with functionality for the submission of national targets aligned with the Framework and the submission of national reports [, as well as the work on the decision-tracking tool],

Underscoring the critical importance of scientific, technical and technological inputs, including from traditional knowledge, for all elements of the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Framework,

Recognizing the contributions of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, as well as the role of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice in reviewing their findings [, and noting the role of the *Global Environment Outlook* and other major international scientific assessments in improving global biodiversity knowledge and information],

Recognizing also the role of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice in providing advice on relevant scientific, technical and technological matters, including traditional knowledge, for the global review,

Welcoming the decision by the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, at its tenth session, to undertake a fast-track methodological assessment on monitoring biodiversity and nature's contributions to people by 2026, a fast-track

²¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

²² Decision 15/4, annex.

methodological assessment of integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and ecological connectivity by 2027 and a scoping process for a second global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services by 2024, with a view to producing the second global assessment in 2028, as part of its rolling work programme up to 2030,²³

Stressing the importance of the aforementioned rolling work programme for the global review, in particular the importance of the second global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services for the global review to be considered by the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth meeting,

Recalling that Parties are requested to submit their seventh national reports by 28 February 2026 and their eighth national reports by 30 June 2029,

1. *Endorses* the revisions to the national reporting template for the seventh and eighth national reports, as contained in annex I to the present decision;

[2. *Reiterates* the encouragement to Parties to use headline and binary indicators, as well as component, complementary and national indicators, in national reports;]

3. *Encourages* Parties to collaborate, where appropriate, with other reporting processes, such as those under the Sustainable Development Goals and relevant multilateral environmental agreements, including by using the Data Reporting Tool for Multilateral Environmental Agreements or other modular data reporting tools, on a voluntary basis;

[4. *Adopts* the core reporting elements for commitments by non-State actors contained in annex II to the present decision;]

[5. *Recalls* its invitation, in paragraph 26 of decision 15/6, to [non-State] actors to, on a voluntary basis, develop and share commitments contributing to national biodiversity strategies and action plans and to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and invites those actors to be guided by the general principles and the core reporting elements of the template contained in annex II to the present decision;]

[6. *Recognizes* that the open-ended forum for the voluntary country review provides a platform for sharing experiences and lessons learned related to the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the Framework, including with respect to promoting cooperation and synergies, as appropriate, with other biodiversity-related conventions and multilateral environmental agreements;]

6 alt. *Takes note* of the views shared by Parties and the summary by the Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation of the pilot open-ended forum for voluntary country review of implementation conducted at the fifth meeting of the Subsidiary Body;²⁴

[7. *Endorses* the modus operandi for the open-ended forum for the voluntary country review provided in [document to be developed];²⁵]

[7 alt 2. Requests the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, under the guidance of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, to identify options for convening subregional or regional dialogues, taking into account the experiences and lessons learned from the previous regional dialogues,²⁶ as well as a possible interregional dialogue, subject to the availability of resources, taking into account the experiences of the pilot open-ended forum convened at the fifth meeting of the Subsidiary Body.]

²³ Decision IPBES-10/1.

²⁴ CBD/SBI/5/4, annex.

²⁵ The modus operandi will be further developed by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fifth meeting. The Subsidiary Body will review the present paragraphs in that context.

²⁶ See www.cbd.int/nbsap.

7.bis *Reiterating* decision 15/6 paragraph 16 that states that the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Framework will be conducted at COP17 and 19;

8. *Decides* that the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Framework will culminate in [a] decision[s] by the Conference of the Parties, including any recommendations, as appropriate, to identify and address challenges [and opportunities] in collective progress in implementation, including on the means of implementation, in particular for developing country Parties, with a view to achieving the goals and targets of the Framework ;

9. *Also decides* that the global review, including of the means of implementation, will be primarily based on:

(a) National reports;

(b) A global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Framework;

(c) [Information shared by major stakeholder groups on their contributions to the implementation of the Framework[, as outlined in paragraph 26 of decision 15/6)];

[(d) The global analysis described in paragraph 1 (c) of decision 15/6;]

[(e) A technical dialogue at the global level to discuss progress towards implementing the Framework;]

[(f) Outcomes from the open-ended forum for the voluntary country review;]

10. *Further decides* that the global review will also draw upon relevant recommendations of the subsidiary bodies and working groups²⁷[, including recommendations of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice based on the outcomes of the informal technical dialogue referred to in paragraph 26 below] [and high-level discussions held among Parties pursuant to paragraph 21 of decision 15/6];

[11. *[Emphasizes][Decides]* that the global review should be focused on assessing collective progress[, with no focus on individual Party or policy prescriptive guidance,] and recalls its decisions 15/5 and 15/6, and that the review will be undertaken in a facilitative, non-intrusive and non-punitive manner, respecting national sovereignty and avoiding placing undue burden on Parties, in particular developing countries;]

[11.alt *Decides* that the global review should be focused on assessing collective progress in the implementation of the Framework with no individual Party focus or policy prescriptive guidance, recognizing different levels of development and respecting the policy space of Parties in the context of the achievement of sustainable development and poverty eradication];

12. *Also decides* that the global review is a Party-driven process conducted in a comprehensive, facilitative, efficient, inclusive and transparent manner, avoiding duplication of work, at all its stages, including when preparing the global report;

[13. *[Further decides]* that in order to support the effective and equitable participation of Parties, all inputs should be fully accessible, including online[, and that the in-person participation of delegates from Parties in the global review should be supported through the provision of adequate funding, in particular for developing country Parties [for all related activities]]];

14. *Decides* that the global review, in particular with regard to paragraphs 8 to 12 above, will be a Party-led process guided by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation

²⁷ As established by the Conference of the Parties.

[with support from the Advisory Committee on the Global Review of Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the terms of reference of which are contained in annex III],

[with engagement of all Parties through the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and a review by the Conference of the Parties, and that it will be informed by Party submissions and/or a peer review before the respective meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and the Conference of the Parties on what should be included in the draft Conference of the Party decision or decisions on the global review]

[with support from the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, the Chairs of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Co-Chairs of the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Group for the Preparation of the Global Report on Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity to ensure coherence of the global review process and communication]

[, and, noting that communication and advocacy are important for stimulating action that will address the challenges identified in the global review, also decides to appoint envoys to improve communication and political will [at the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties][at the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties].]

[and, subject to the availability of resources, will include a focused exchange of views, information and ideas through the open-ended forum for the voluntary country review, workshops or other activities and will be facilitated by two co-chairs, who will be responsible for carrying out the focused exchange and the preparation of a factual synthesis report and other outputs with the assistance of the Executive Secretary, and requests the Chairs of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to develop guiding questions for all components of the global review, including specific thematic and cross-cutting questions];

15. [Takes note of the indicative timeline for the global review, including for the preparation of the global report, contained in AnnexV, and requests the Executive Secretary[, subject to the availability of resources,] to conduct related work on the basis of such timeline];

16. Decides that the global report will be focused primarily on assessing progress in the implementation of the Framework and contain the following structural elements:

- (a) An introduction to the report and the Framework;
- (b) A concise scientific and technical synthesis of the status of, and trends in, biodiversity;
- (c) A review of collective progress in the implementation of the Framework, including a target-by-target assessment of progress towards the 23 targets, the 2030 mission and other elements of the Framework, including sections C, I, J and K;
- (d) A dedicated section on the provision of means of implementation consistent with the Framework;
- (e) An analysis of progress towards the goals of the Framework and the 2050 vision;
- [(f) A concise compilation of the interlinkages between other multilateral environmental agreements and the Framework and of [examples of the] contributions of those agreements towards the implementation of the Framework, [in line with their respective mandates]];
- [(g) A brief compilation of successful cases and best practices in the implementation of the Framework that provide co-benefits for multiple social, economic and environmental goals];

[(h) A conclusion [that summarizes the [key messages] [content of the global report]] [exploring options for addressing identified gaps and challenges in implementation [[, in a non-prescriptive[, non-intrusive and non-punitive] manner][, including a summary of gaps in data and knowledge and][of successful policy interventions for addressing the drivers of biodiversity loss];]

17. *Also decides* that the three objectives of the Convention must be considered in the global report in a balanced manner, as reflected in the Framework;

[18. *Further decides* that specific challenges to the implementation of the Framework[, in particular for developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and the small island developing States among them,] [for developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States,] will be considered throughout the global report;]

19. *Emphasizes* that the global report should draw upon data and information provided by Parties and the best available peer-reviewed scientific, technical and technological information, as well as traditional knowledge given access to with the free, prior, informed consent of indigenous people and local communities;

20. *Also emphasizes* the need to ensure balance, transparency and inclusivity in the preparation of the global report at all its stages;

21. *Decides* that the following sources of information should be drawn upon when preparing the global report:

(a) As its primary source, national reports submitted in compliance with Article 26 of the Convention and in line with decision 15/6;

[(b) The information provided by Parties in their national reports on the use of indicators from the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework²⁸ [placeholder until after monitoring framework discussion];]

(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;

(d) The five editions of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* and the two editions of the *Local Biodiversity Outlook* to date;

(e) [Intergovernmentally reviewed] assessments[, reports and deliverables] of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services[[, with particular attention to adopted summaries for policymakers,]] and other relevant intergovernmentally reviewed scientific assessments and reports, including those of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and other science policy platforms of the United Nations;

(e.bis)[Relevant national, regional and international scientific and technical assessments, including regional and subregional assessments];

(f) Reports on means of implementation, reviewed by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, including those of the Global Environment Facility Council on progress in the Global Environment Facility trust fund and the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund[, and those of other relevant organizations, including TSC centres];

(g) Other relevant scientific and technical peer-reviewed literature[[, as well as relevant databases, scenarios and models] [that have been reviewed by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice or the Subsidiary Body on Implementation]];

²⁸ Decision 15/5, annex I.

- (h.) Reports of the regional and sub-regional dialogues, as referred to in paragraph X;
- (i) Information on commitments by non-State actors towards the Framework,²⁹ including disaggregated information on contributions from indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth;
- (j) 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;
- (k) 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 [and that have been considered by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions];

22. *Also decides* to establish an ad hoc scientific and technical advisory group for the preparation of the global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, with a time-bound mandate until the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and terms of reference contained in annex IV to the present decision, that will provide scientific, technical and technological recommendations, including on traditional knowledge, for the preparation of the global report on the basis of the sources noted in the preceding paragraph;

23. *Further decides* that the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group for the Preparation of the Global Report on Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework will report to and support the work of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice in providing scientific, technical and technological advice to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, which will guide the global review;

24. *Decides* that the global report will be made available for peer review and review by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation before its submission to the Conference of the Parties;

[25. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To continue to support the implementation of the guidance for national biodiversity strategies and action plans and for the seventh and eighth national reports, as adopted in decision 15/6, taking into account the final template for those reports contained in annex I to the present decision;

(b) To continue to facilitate the voluntary use of modular tools for data reporting, such as the Data Reporting Tool for Multilateral Environmental Agreements;

(c) To continue to support capacity-building and the development of Parties in the use of online registration tools for both national biodiversity strategies and action plans and online progress reporting;

(d) To further develop a mechanism for tracking commitments of non-State actors using the template contained in annex II to the present decision;

(e) To support the organization of subregional and regional dialogues to enhance the implementation and sharing of experiences;

[(f) To support the Subsidiary Body on Implementation in its conduct of the open-ended forum for the voluntary country review;]

²⁹ Pending adoption of paragraphs 4 and 5 of the present decision.

(g) To support indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth in sharing information that they have developed to help to inform the global review;

(h) To continue to coordinate actions and collaborate with relevant partners in support of the implementation of the enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review;]

26. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, with the support of the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group, to facilitate an informal technical dialogue among Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth representatives, academia, the private and financial sectors and other stakeholders and experts on the scientific, technical and technological aspects of the global report and other relevant inputs to the global review, including the sharing of best practices, challenges, gaps and solutions;

27. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to provide regular updates to Parties on the preparation of the global report, including at meetings of the subsidiary bodies;

[28. *Invites* donors, Governments and multilateral and bilateral agencies to support the enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review, including the strengthening of national-level monitoring, in order to ensure the effective implementation of the Framework;]

29. *Invites* the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to contribute to the global review, and in particular to the work of the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group, in a manner fully respectful of their respective mandates;

[30. *Encourages* Parties, and invites other Governments and relevant organizations, including funding organizations, to support the improvement of biodiversity data and models, inter alia, to address data gaps and gaps in modelling methodologies related to the impacts of drivers of biodiversity loss and policy interventions on biodiversity and ecosystem services].

Annex I

Template for the seventh and eighth national reports *

I. Brief overview of the process of preparation of the report

Country name	
National authorities responsible for the preparation and submission of the report	
Contact person	
Contact details	
<p>Briefly describe the process followed for the preparation of the present report. Responses may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination mechanisms and methodology for data collection and validation employed, if applicable, as well as key challenges encountered. 	

* The guidance and the template for the eighth national report can be adjusted, if necessary, building on the experiences and lessons learned in the preparation for the seventh national report.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations undertaken at various levels for preparing the present report, involving and engaging various stakeholders and taking into account national circumstances, including by using a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach.

II. Status of the revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP) in alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

1.	Has your country revised or updated its NBSAP in alignment with the Framework?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> In progress If the answer is “no” or “in progress”, please indicate the expected date of completion of the revision or updating of the NBSAP: _____
2.	Did your country involve and engage stakeholders in revising or updating its NBSAP?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If the answer is “yes”, please select among the following (drop-down menu): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Indigenous peoples and local communities ○ Women ○ Youth ○ Local and subnational government ○ Private sector ○ Other stakeholders
3.	Has your country’s revised or updated NBSAP been adopted as a policy or a legal instrument, and/or integrated into other strategies? _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> In progress <input type="checkbox"/> Other If the answer is “no”, please indicate the expected date of adoption: _____
4.	If the answer to question 3 is “yes”, indicate how your country’s revised or updated NBSAP has been adopted.	<input type="checkbox"/> Adopted through legislation or otherwise by parliament <input type="checkbox"/> Adopted by the Council of Ministers, the Office of the President or of the Prime Minister, or an equivalent body <input type="checkbox"/> Adopted by the Ministry of the Environment or another sectoral ministry <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated into the poverty reduction strategy, sustainable development strategy, national development plan or another related strategy or plan <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) _____
5.	Briefly describe the national biodiversity monitoring system and how it tracks	_____

	progress in the implementation of the NBSAP.	
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III. Assessment of progress towards national targets

Please use the following templates to report on progress in the implementation of your country’s national targets and revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan in alignment with the Framework. In cases where no national target is linked with one or more related global targets, it is suggested that countries report directly on progress contributing towards the global targets.

National target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets or from the text of the global target when a national target does not exist for that global target)		
1.	Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target.	
2.	Indicate the current level of progress towards the target	<input type="checkbox"/> On track to achieve target <input type="checkbox"/> Progress made but at an insufficient rate <input type="checkbox"/> No significant progress <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Achieved
3.	Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation	
4.	Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets) ³⁰ <i>This part can be completed for targets with a headline indicator.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Use national data set <input type="checkbox"/> Use the data available from relevant global (data sources provided) <input type="checkbox"/> No data available. Please explain why: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant. Please explain why: _____ <i>Parties that choose to use national data sets are requested to submit them in a tabular format and to specify the sources of data. Parties will submit data for each indicator once, even if the indicator is used for multiple goals and targets.</i> <i>Parties that choose to use globally or regionally available data sets will be provided with a tabular view of the data for the indicator.</i> <i>Parties that answer “no data available” are requested to briefly describe efforts</i>

³⁰ See the online reporting tool for an example of how the submission of data has been included in the tool.

		<i>under way to develop relevant indicators and data sets.</i> Comments (optional): _____
5.	Respond to the questions for the binary indicator³¹ <i>This part can be completed only for targets with a binary indicator</i>	<i>The binary indicators and questions will be included on the basis of the list adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting.</i> <i>Parties will submit data for each binary indicator only once, even if the indicator is used for multiple goals and targets.</i> Comments (optional): _____
6.	Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target (optional) (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	<i>Parties may wish to provide data and sources of information in a tabular format.</i> Comments (optional): _____
7.	Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant web links or attach related materials or publications, as needed.	
8.	Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements (optional)	

IV. Assessment of national progress contributing towards the goals of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

2050 goals	Summary of national progress contributing to the global goals	Headline and binary indicators (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	Component, complementary or other national indicators (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	Source of data for indicators
Goal		<i>(Relevant indicators will be provided for selection, as described in section III above)</i>	<i>(Relevant indicators will be provided for selection, as described in section III above)</i> <i>For national indicators, countries may need to submit relevant national indicators in a table format.</i>	

³¹ See decision 16/-- for the list of binary indicators.

V. Conclusions on the national implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

In the present section, Parties are encouraged to provide a summary of the national implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Framework, including the main achievements and major challenges encountered, in particular those related to capacity, technical, technological, institutional and financial gaps and constraints, and support provided for implementation. Parties could refer to cross-cutting challenges affecting the implementation of the Convention and the Framework or specific obstacles that have hindered progress. Those challenges may include lack of adequate financial, human and technical resources; difficulties regarding interministerial or inter-agency cooperation and coordination; lack of timely and reliable access to knowledge, information and data; lack of the scientific expertise needed to support project development and management; and lack of access to relevant technology for implementation. Parties should try to avoid duplication if relevant information is covered in the sections above.

Provide a summary assessment of the implementation of the Convention and the Framework, including all the sections of the Framework, and the main achievements and major challenges encountered and, where applicable, resolved, in particular those related to capacity, technical, technological, institutional and financial gaps and constraints, and support provided for implementation.

[Annex II Reporting of commitments by non-State actors*]

I. General principles for including commitments from non-State actors in the enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review

1. The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework³² embraces a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, and its success relies on the action and cooperation of all actors in society. Non-State actors are encouraged to communicate commitments, on a voluntary basis, toward the implementation of the Framework with a particular focus on national targets, national biodiversity strategies and action plans, or both. Non-State actors' contributions can have a positive effect on implementation and strengthen collaboration across all sectors of society. The submission of information on commitments from non-State actors can make a valuable contribution to the enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review and should be guided by the following considerations:

(a) Standardized guidelines and templates for communicating the commitments of non-State actors may improve information-sharing and [national reporting and] [a global-level review]. Communicating commitments for Non-State actors should be as simple as possible, while allowing them to demonstrate that they contribute to the implementation of the Framework with a particular focus on national targets, national biodiversity strategies and action plans, or both;

(b) The use of established and available metrics, including relevant indicators from the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework³³ and national targets and national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as appropriate, is highly recommended,

* [Reporting is voluntary and open to actors beyond national Governments, including indigenous peoples and local communities, the private sector and all relevant organizations and stakeholders.]

³² Decision 15/4, annex.

³³ Decision 15/5, annex I.

whenever possible, as such metrics may provide information that can improve the monitoring of the Framework, in particular when baselines are being established in relation to impacts on biodiversity and to demonstrate progress over time;

(c) In recognizing the different circumstances of non-State actors, the proposed template will allow for some flexibility, while ensuring that relevant information about commitments is captured;

(d) The template recognizes that countries have different modalities to engage with non-State actors in the revision or update of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including national targets, and to include their contributions in those strategies and plans and in national reports.

2. Non-State actors may report their commitments by using the standardized template and sending it to the relevant national focal point of the Convention on Biological Diversity, uploading it to the international portal designated by the Conference of the Parties,³⁴ or both. Information made available on the international portal will be shared with the relevant national focal points of the Convention through an automated notification sent to Parties that wish to be informed of information shared on the portal.

3. Commitments to be submitted by non-State actors using the standardized template:

(a) Will be communicated to the relevant national focal points of the Convention with the understanding that the submission of such information is not to be understood as replacing national processes or an endorsement by national Governments;

(b) May be communicated through an international portal designated by the Conference of the Parties; the relevant national Governments will be able to review the commitment before publication on a no-objection basis, where relevant.

4. Non-State actors that submitted commitments are encouraged to send reports on progress towards achieving those commitments to the focal points of the Convention and to upload them to the portal mentioned in paragraph 3, on a voluntary basis and are invited, when possible, to send them prior to the relevant deadlines set out in decision 15/6.

II. Core reporting elements for commitments by non-State actors

General information

5. Name of the organization or coalition (official name of the organization responsible for a single commitment or, if the commitment is collective, name of the coalition).

6. Website (provide website information for the lead organization or coalition, if available) (optional).

7. Contact person (full name, job title and email address of person responsible for the commitment, or the submission, within the organization or coalition).

8. Address (full address of lead organization, including city; state, province or territory; and country).

9. Geographical scope of organization or coalition (indicate whether the organization or coalition operates at the local, subnational, national, regional or multinational level and provide a list of locations whenever possible).

10. Type of organization ((a) academic and research; (b) business or industry; (c) financial institution; (d) indigenous peoples and local communities; (e) non-governmental organization; (f)

³⁴ The designated portal will be the [Sharm el-Sheikh to Kunming and Montreal Action Agenda for Nature and People][Convention online reporting tool, but separated from the national reporting tool available on the same portal].

philanthropic organization; [(g) subnational or local government or authority]; (h) women's organization; (i) youth organization; (j) other (please specify). Select all that apply.

1. Commitment

11. Title of commitment.

12. Description of commitment, including:

(a) An overview of scope, and the actions proposed;

(b) Which direct and indirect drivers or enabling conditions of biodiversity loss the commitment will seek to address (optional).

13. Timeline of commitment (kick-off and completion dates). Alternatively, indicate whether this is an open-ended commitment and share information on plans for next steps.

14. Key performance indicators or other relevant indicators of measurable success (such as percentages, figures or other quantitative pieces of information, noting links with the indicators from the monitoring framework, national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and national targets, when applicable) (optional).

15. Endorsements (for example, in the case of a collective commitment by a coalition of organizations, if the commitment has been endorsed by the chief executive officers or governing bodies of the constituent organizations, including traditional authorities) (optional).

16. Description of any mechanism for tracking progress towards the commitment.

17. Goals and targets of the Framework, as well as national strategies and action plans, and national targets, that the commitment is aimed at contributing to, and any relevant headline indicators:

(a) Primary national or global target (selection of the single most relevant target or goal) and indicator;

(b) Other relevant targets and goals (multiple targets and goals are possible) and elements of the Framework (e.g. sect. C) and indicator (optional).

18. Geographical coverage of the commitment (indicate a specific region, country or group of countries and biome or ecosystem, as relevant).

19. Expected financial contribution currently available that will be used towards the commitment (optional).

20. Is the currently available financial contribution sufficient for achieving the commitment? (Yes/no).

21. Sustainable Development Goals and multilateral environmental agreements and instruments to which the commitment contributes (optional).

22. Partners (name and location of other organizations involved in the commitment).

23. Is the commitment explicitly mentioned in any national biodiversity strategy and action plan? If yes, indicate in which country or countries.

2. Progress tracking

24. Are you currently reporting or planning to report on Target 15 of the Framework? If yes, on what basis?

25. Is progress towards the commitment tracked? If yes:

(a) What is the format (e.g. online or in a publication), frequency and public availability of progress tracking against the commitment;

(b) Provide a URL, if available (optional);

26. Potential ways to address challenges and opportunities in achieving effective implementation of the commitment and its contribution to the Framework, including its section C and its targets and goals, and other decisions (e.g. Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030)).³⁵ (optional)

]

[Annex III

Terms of reference of the Advisory Committee on the Global Review of Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

1. The Advisory Committee on the Global Review of Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework will be Party-led and provide strategic oversight to ensure that the global review is also Party-led by:

(a) Ensuring that information flows from various regions into the global review and that the challenges, successes and lessons learned at the regional level are considered in drafting the global report and in informing the global outcomes;

(b) Providing guidance to the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group for the Preparation of the Global Report on Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework on the policy relevance of the global report in order to support its use in informing relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties (i.e. ensuring that the global report is relevant for decision-making);

(c) Supporting the drafting of the relevant decision or decisions on the global review for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and the Conference of the Parties;

(d) Providing guidance to the Executive Secretary on the conduct of the global review;

(e) Providing advice on how to improve the uptake and communication related to the global review, including on how to engage with various stakeholders to ensure follow-up of the outcomes of the global report.

2. The Advisory Committee will be provided with updates on the work undertaken by the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group to support the preparation for the global report.

3. The Advisory Committee shall be composed of 25 persons nominated by Parties, with due regard to equitable regional representation and gender balance, and led by two co-chairs. The Bureau of the Conference of the Parties will select the members of the Committee from among the nominations submitted by Parties.

4. The Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation may participate, in an ex officio capacity, in the meetings of the Advisory Committee. The Committee will report to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation. The Co-Chairs of the Committee will provide updates to the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties on the work of the Committee on a regular basis, as needed.

5. The workplan of the Advisory Committee shall be guided by the indicative timeline contained in document CBD/SBI/4/4/Add.2/Rev.1.

]

³⁵ Decision 15/11, annex.

Annex IV

Terms of reference of the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group for the Preparation of the Global Report on Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

1. The Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group for the Preparation of the Global Report on Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework shall support the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice in the provision of scientific, technical and technological inputs for the preparation of global reports on collective progress in the implementation of the Framework by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, including on means of implementation, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth and nineteenth meetings.

2. The Advisory Group shall oversee and guide the process to compile, analyse and synthesize relevant scientific, technical and technological information for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice in preparing the scientific and technical aspects of the global report, on the basis of the sources listed under paragraph 21 of the present decision. The Group is specifically tasked to:

(a) Provide advice on the scientific, technical and technological contributions to the draft report[, including on the provision of means of implementation, in particular to developing countries];

(b) Provide advice on the use in the global report of the indicators of the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;³⁶

(c) Ensure the scientific and technical soundness of the draft global report and its associated products.

[3. The Advisory Group shall:

(a) Prepare and present to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice an outline of content and key questions that will structure the scientific and technical aspects of the global report, on the basis of the present decision;

(b) Support the preparation of content for relevant sections of the draft global report[, drawing from the sources of information listed in the present decision] [and reach out to additional contributors where needed];

[(c) Consult with the Secretariat of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services [and the secretariats of other relevant assessment processes, partners and networks] at the various stages of preparation of the report.]

[4. The Advisory Group shall also contribute to the technical dialogue referred to in the present decision.]

5. The Advisory Group shall be composed of 15 experts nominated by Parties, who may include experts from relevant academic and research institutions, and 10 representatives nominated by observers, including 5 from indigenous peoples and local communities and women and youth groups, with due regard to equitable regional representation, gender balance and representation of different areas of technical expertise, ensuring balance in expertise in all aspects of the goals and targets of the Framework. The Bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, with the support of the Secretariat, shall select experts from the nominations submitted by Parties and observers

6. Experts may be selected from people with, among others:

³⁶ Decision 15/5, annex I.

(a) A record of scientific, technical and technological publications or expertise related to the analysis of biodiversity status and trends, biodiversity indicators and social and cultural aspects of biodiversity;

(b) Expertise and experience in a field related to the goals and targets of the Framework;

(c) Demonstrated knowledge of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other international scientific and technical assessment processes related to biodiversity;

(d) Knowledge of and perspectives on the three objectives of the Convention and traditional knowledge, [including expertise in diverse methods and approaches for valuing nature,] such as those held by indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth.

7. The Advisory Group will elect two co-chairs from among the selected experts, one from a developed country and one from a developing country.

8. The Chairs of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention and the Advisory Committee on the Global Review of Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Framework (if established) may participate, in an ex officio capacity, in the meetings of the Advisory Group, when appropriate. The Advisory Group may invite other experts, as appropriate, with due regard to equitable regional representation, including that of developing countries, and gender balance, to contribute their expertise and experiences on specific issues related to its terms of reference.

9. The Advisory Group shall conduct its work primarily by electronic means and, subject to the availability of resources, shall also meet in person, if possible, at least twice during the intersessional period.

10. Once established, the Advisory Group shall inform the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties of its work and exchange relevant information with the Advisory Committee on the Global Review, if established.

11. The timeline for the workplan of the Advisory Group shall be guided by the procedures developed by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation for the global review, noting that the global reports should be finalized before the seventeenth and nineteenth meetings, respectively, of the Conference of the Parties for consideration at those meetings.

12. The Advisory Group shall report on its work to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its meetings held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Annex V

Indicative timeline of meetings and proposed processes in the draft decision on planning, monitoring, reporting and review

<i>Step/element</i>	<i>Date (estimated)</i>
<i>Step 1: Preparation phase: developing an annotated outline for the global report</i>	
Establishment of [advisory committee on review of progress and] ad hoc scientific and technical advisory group	February 2025
Ad hoc scientific and technical advisory group provides guidance on the scientific, technical and technological aspects of the annotated outline of the global report (virtual meetings)	March-April 2025
[Advisory committee on the review of progress provides guidance on the overall annotated outline of the global report and the relevance of the outline for informing recommendations on strengthening implementation of the Convention in the global review decision (virtual meetings)]	March-April 2025
Annotated outline of the global report made available (available for peer review and consideration by SBSTTA)	July 2025
Regional dialogues on preparation of national reports, as needed, in person or virtual	March–November 2025
Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice provides advice on scientific inputs to the report including on the annotated outline of the global report	October 2025
Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8 (j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity provides advice on traditional knowledge inputs to the report	October 2025
<i>Step 2: Reaching a first draft of the report</i>	
Preparation of an extended outline of all sections of the report and a draft of section 1 and 2 of the report which include an introduction to the report and a concise scientific and technical synthesis of the status of, and trends in, biodiversity	January–February 2026
Deadline for submission of seventh national reports³⁷	28 February 2026
Ad-hoc scientific and technical advisory group to review zero draft provides guidance on guide preparation on the extended outline and workplan for the global report	February-March 2026
Preparation of a first draft of all sections of the global report	February-May 2026
Ad hoc scientific and technical advisory group reviews the scientific, technical and technological aspects of the first draft of the global report	May 2026
Second draft of the global report made available (available for peer review and consideration by SBSTTA and SBI)	June 2026

³⁷ The submission deadline for the national reports was agreed in decision 15/6.

Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice reviews technical aspects of the second draft¹	End of July 2026
Subsidiary Body on Implementation reviews the second draft	Early August 2026
Ad-hoc scientific and technical advisory group to provide guidance on the preparation of the scientific, technical and technological aspects of the final report	August 2026
<i>Step 3: Finalizing the report and informing the global review</i>	
[Advisory committee on the review of progress provides guidance for the finalization of the global report and provides guidance on the implications for the global review decision]	August-September 2026
Finalization of the report, including making it available for translation and for publication of the summary for policy makers and the full report	3–28 August 2026
Summary for policymakers made available to Parties and observers	7 September 2026
Full report made available to Parties and observers	21 September 2026
[Advisory committee on the review of progress provides on the global review decision to be conducted by the Conference of the Parties]	September 2026
Publication of the report	19 October 2026
Seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties undertakes global review¹	19–31 October 2026