

Non-paper on agenda item 3

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

Planning, monitoring, reporting and review

A. Global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework at the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties

Invites the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, in line with decision [16/32](#) of 27 February 2025, to agree to the inclusion of the following provisions on the scientific, technical and technological aspects of the global report in the draft decision¹ to be submitted for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting:

The Conference of the Parties,

Recognizing with appreciation that the Framework has generated strong global engagement and commitment, that most Parties have set national targets and have taken actions to implement the Framework, and that this represents a greater level of engagement than what was achieved for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets,

Further recognizing with appreciation that the Framework has stimulated commitment and action to implement the Framework by actors other than national Governments, including indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, other multilateral environmental agreements, non-governmental organizations, research organizations, the business and finance community and representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity,

Recalling that, in decisions 15/4, 15/6 and 16/31, the Conference of the Parties decided to conduct a global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Framework at the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and that the national reports and the global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Framework are the primary sources of information for the global review,

Further recalling that the Conference of the Parties also decided that the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Framework will draw upon relevant recommendations of the subsidiary bodies, as relevant, the outcomes of the informal technical dialogue, namely the Kunming dialogue on collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in support of the global review, the outcomes of the subregional or regional dialogues and the global analysis of information in national biodiversity strategies and action plans,

Recognizing that most Parties have submitted national reports by the national reporting deadline and that this provided a substantial evidence for preparing the global report,

Further recognizing that the sources of information identified in decision 16/32, such as scientific literature and the deliverables of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, were used in the preparation of the global report, and that these further strengthened the evidence base for the global report,

Noting with concern that there remain data and information gaps in the national reports and that not all Parties have submitted national reports in time for them to be considered in the preparation

¹ The estimated extrabudgetary resource requirements for the activities outlined in the elements of the draft decision are shown in annex II to the present document.

of the global report and consequently the experiences of some Parties, in particular for small island developing states, are not well reflected in the global report,

Highlighting that for many developing country Parties, in particular small island developing states, there were delays in the initiation of the Global Environment Facility support for developing national biodiversity strategies and actions plans and national reports which impacted the timeliness and completeness of some national reports², while recognizing that a range of other factors may have also contributed to delays,

Recognizing that the information and data gaps identified in the global report do not necessarily represent gaps in implementation or a lack of commitment to Framework,

Stressing that many Parties face institutional, technical, capacity, and resource challenges in preparing national reports, in particular related to the use of the headline indicators in the monitoring framework, which contribute to the information gaps in the global report,

Acknowledging that while there were methodological, scientific, technical and data limitations and time constraints related to the production of the first global report on collective progress in the implementations of the Framework, the global report is the most definitive source of information on collective progress which is currently available, that the report was developed through a Party-led process, and that it provides a sound basis for the global review of implementation of the Framework,

Further acknowledging that the planning, monitoring, reporting and review mechanism, including future global reviews, could be further strengthened by taking into account the experiences in producing the first global review and the seventh national reports,

Expressing appreciation for the work of the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group for the Preparation of the Global Report on Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework³ in guiding the production of the first global report,

[1. *[Endorses][welcomes]* the global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework];

2. *[Welcomes]* that Parties have taken action across all 23 targets of the Framework showing that there are successful examples of implementation for every target of the Framework;

3. *Welcomes* actors other than national Governments⁴, namely indigenous peoples and local communities, subnational governments, cities, and other local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, other multilateral environment agreements, non-governmental organizations, women, youth, research organizations, the business and finance community and representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity have taken action to implement the Framework;

4. *Notes with deep concern* that unless collective implementation [and means of implementation] rapidly accelerates the 2030 targets and mission will not be achieved, and the 2050 Goals and Vision may be at risk;]

² The timing of disbursement and expenditure for the enabling activities projects funded by the Global Environment Facility is available in CBD/SBI/7/INF/17 and summarized in the global report.

³ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

⁴ Actors other than national Government defined in 15/6 paragraph 26 and 16/32 paragraph 3 and Annex II includes indigenous peoples and local communities, subnational governments, cities, and other local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, other multilateral environment agreements, non-governmental organizations, women, youth, research organizations, the business and finance community and representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity. Throughout the rest of this decision, the phrase actors other than national Government will be used to refer to this list.

5. [Notes that the global report has one overarching message and six key messages which are:

“Overarching message:

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

Key message 1: Political will and ambition

The Framework has garnered strong political will and commitment. However, there are gaps between the collective scope of the national targets and the scope of the global targets of the Framework. Strengthening political will and commitment would enable these gaps in scope and ambition to be addressed and overcome.

Key message 2: Action and implementation

Implementation is under way across all targets, but less than half of Parties reported that their national targets were on track for any global target. This could be addressed through accelerated, strategic and prioritized action, tailored to national circumstances, particularly on issues related to addressing the underlying drivers of biodiversity loss.

Key message 3: Means of implementation

There have been some gains in domestic and international public finance, positive incentives for biodiversity, capacity-building and development, technology transfer and technical and scientific cooperation since the adoption of the Framework; however, less progress is reported in mobilizing and tracking private finance, and in reducing incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity. Parties report that access to sufficient and timely means of implementation remains a barrier to implementation across the Framework.

Key message 4: Whole-of-Government approaches

While many Parties report actions to strengthen environmental governance, advance the mainstreaming of biodiversity and its multiple values, and improve policy coherence, progress remains uneven and insufficient. The targets of the Framework include aspects related to economic development plans and other sectors including food systems, health, infrastructure, trade, fiscal policy, finance and other national priorities as such improving integration and mainstreaming of biodiversity across Government in order to implement the Framework and to avoid or minimize trade-offs, reduce duplication and streamline domestic resource allocation.

Key message 5: Whole-of-society

The Framework cannot be achieved without engaging actors other than national Governments. The whole of society approach can be a very effective, inclusive and cost-efficient pathway to strengthening implementation. The impacts on and reliance of different actors on biodiversity, the participation, rights and resource needs of indigenous people and local communities, women, youth, and other actors, and the contributions that different actors are making or could make towards the Framework, are not yet being fully realized, accounted for and supported, or consistently reflected in planning, monitoring and reporting.

Key message 6: Data and knowledge

There has been substantial effort by Parties to improve national monitoring and knowledge management systems, including traditional knowledge. However, there are major gaps in data

availability, data sharing, appropriate and operationalized indicators, existing infrastructure and technical capacity which create gaps in data, information and knowledge available for decision making.”]

6. [Highlights that the global report indicates that there is progress as well as gaps, in particular, it indicates:

[In relation to key message 1: Political will and ambition:]

(a) Parties collectively set national targets that had a higher level of scope and coverage of Targets 4, 5, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the Framework; an intermediate level of scope and coverage of targets 2, 3, 6, 7, 12, 13, 17, 20, and 21; and had lower level of scope and coverage of Targets 1, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 22 and 23;

(b) The consideration of marine, coastal and inland water ecosystems, issues related to the drivers of biodiversity loss and issues related to [Section C of the Framework, in particular] whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches, including participation, engagement of actors other than national Governments, gender responsiveness, equitable governance and mainstreaming have been less addressed in national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national targets and national reports;

[In relation to key message 2: Action and implementation:]

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

(d) While there are data and national monitoring capacity gaps which limit the ability to report national data and aggregate it to the global level and conclusively track collective progress towards the global targets, indicators related to the targets of the Framework more commonly show negative trends than positive ones;

[In relation to key message 3: Means of implementation]

(e) There have been some gains in domestic and international public finance, positive incentives for biodiversity, capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology and technical and scientific cooperation since the adoption of the Framework, however the available means of implementation remains below what is required for the full and effective implementation of the Framework;]

(f)alt Although there have been some gains in domestic and international public finance, positive incentives for biodiversity, capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology and technical and scientific cooperation since the adoption of the Framework, the availability and provisioning of means of implementation remains significantly below the scale, predictability, timeliness and accessibility required for the full and effective implementation of the Framework, especially for developing country Parties, in particular for least developed countries and small island developing states;]

[f.alt2 The availability and provisioning of means of implementation remains significantly below the scale, predictability, timeliness and accessibility required for the full and effective implementation of the Framework, in particular targets 15, 16, 18 and 19 are among those most often assessed as off-track, especially for developing country Parties, in particular for least developed countries and small island developing states;

(f)alt2.bis There have been some gains in domestic and international public finance, positive incentives for biodiversity, capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology

and technical and scientific cooperation since the adoption of the Framework and in particular targets 20 and 21 are more often assessed as on-track;]

(g) Collectively, limited progress has been made in mobilizing and tracking private sector finance and positive incentives and in reducing incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity;

(h) The availability of sufficient and timely means of implementation has been identified as the most common barrier to implementation, especially by developing country Parties, in particular for least developed countries and small island developing states;

[In relation to key message 4: Whole-of-Government approaches]

(i) Parties have made progress in strengthening environmental governance, including through and engaging across sectors and levels of government; however, gaps related to mainstreaming of biodiversity and its multiple values into national policy and engaging ministries beyond the environmental sector in implementation remain,

(j) Gaps in progress towards Target 1 and 14 of the Framework, which most directly relate their success to the whole of government of approaches through integrated planning and mainstreaming, also remain, especially in relation to integrated spatial planning, integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes and ensuring integration across all levels of government and sectors;

[In relation to key message 5: Whole-of-society]

(k) Actors other than national Governments are also actively supporting the implementation of the Framework while, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and persons with disabilities face challenges related to limited resources, technical capacities, access to information and knowledge and effective participation and coordination mechanisms[, which may be due to limited policy coherence across sectors];

(l) Collectively, Parties have made progress in engaging actors other than national Government in planning and implementation, however, many Parties reported challenges in accounting for the contributions of these actors in national implementation efforts;

(m) While many Parties reported progress towards some elements of Targets 22 and 23, such as involving to a varying degree indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, persons with disabilities, and other actors defined in these targets, in biodiversity-related decision making, the issues related to the following were less well reflected in the national targets, access to information and justice, rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, the protection of environmental human rights defenders or gender-responsive biodiversity governance;

[In relation to key message 6: Data and knowledge]

(n) Parties have demonstrated improvements to national monitoring and knowledge management systems, including accounting for traditional knowledge and mobilizing information from government agencies, scientific institutions, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society and international sources, which is reflected in the progress towards target 21 of the Framework.

(o) 116 Parties have reported on at least one headline indicator. The headline indicators on protected area extent (3.1), red list index (A.3), international public funding (D.1) and domestic public funding (D.3), which are associated with target 3, 4 and 19, were the most reported headline indicators and the indicators related to and-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities (22.1), benefits from the sustainable use of wild species (9.1), index of coastal eutrophication (7.1) and monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments (C.1), which are associated with target 7, 9 and 13, were the least reported indicators.

(p) For 19 of the 23 Targets of the Framework less than half of Parties who reported submitted any data for a headline, component, complementary or national indicator. The targets with the most quantitative data reporting were 1, 2, 3, 4 and 10 of the Framework while targets 8, 14, 16, 17, 20, 22 and 23 received the least.

(q) The use of disaggregated indicator information, including by ecosystem type, sex, age, indigenous peoples and local communities status or other relevant characteristics, was limited;

(r) [Methodological challenges related to the use of [many][some] indicators, including headline indicators, and challenges related to data availability and access, data fragmentation, technical and technological infrastructure, resource availability, and capacity have negatively affected reporting and monitoring efforts];

7. *Stresses* that it is imperative to address gaps in implementation to achieve the 2030 targets and mission and that the achievement of the 2030 targets and mission are an essential step towards achieving the 2050 goals and vision;

8. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, actors other than national governments and others supporting the implementation of the Framework, including, and technical and scientific cooperation support centres, to make use of the information contained in global report and the national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national targets and national reports, in executing their respective mandates and competencies, where relevant;

Note: This is where the SBI portion of the decision would start – it would start at the point in the presession document which starts with “Yerevan pathway for accelerating the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework” and the below text would be inserted a section on data and knowledge under that heading (the gray coloring indicates that this paragraph is not part of the recommendation text, it is simply a note for the contact group).

9. *Urges* all Parties to further develop or strengthen national monitoring and knowledge management systems to address the gaps in data and knowledge mentioned above and to improve evidenced-based decision making and tracking of national progress in the implementation of the Framework;

10. *Encourages* Parties, and invites other Governments, the Global Environment Facility and other organizations, to provide support for addressing the technical and financial challenges faced by Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, in improving their national monitoring and knowledge management systems, including through enhancing the provision of adequate, predictable, accessible and timely financial resources, technology transfer, technical assistance and capacity-building to developing country Parties to enable effective implementation of the monitoring framework and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

11. *Invites* other organizations, including the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation centres, the secretariats of biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, United Nations entities, intergovernmental organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, non-governmental organizations and research centres and networks, to support the efforts of Parties to improve national monitoring and knowledge management systems;

12. *Encourages* Parties to make full use of existing mechanisms and tools, including the Technical and Scientific Cooperation Support Centres, capacity-building and development initiatives and plans, and enhanced regional cooperation to strengthen monitoring and knowledge management systems;

13. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To make the information contained in the submitted national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national targets, national reports and commitments from actors other than national Governments more easily accessible;

(b) To make the findings from the global report easily accessible, in particular those related to data, knowledge, monitoring, capacity and technical challenges and gaps in the implementation of the Framework, including through the development of information dashboards on the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention;

(c) To continue to coordinate and collaborate with relevant partners to provide capacity-building and development aimed at improving national monitoring and knowledge management systems.

B. Further enhancing planning, monitoring, reporting and review mechanisms, including the monitoring framework

Expressing appreciation for the work of the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group for the Preparation of the Global Report on Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework⁵ in guiding the production of the first global report,

Recalling decisions 15/4, 15/5, 15/6, 16/4, 16/31 and 16/32,

Noting that there are still gaps related to the coverage, methodologies and metadata for existing indicators and operationalization of the monitoring framework;

1. *Notes* with concern that the methodological readiness of headline indicators [, in particular,] B.1, C.1, C.2, D.3, 1.1, 7.2 [(pesticide environment concentration)], 9.1, 9.2, 15.1, 18.2, 21.1, and 22.1 remains low, which impedes national reporting;

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

[3. Agrees to the inclusion of the additional component and complementary indicators contained in Annex I to the present decision into the monitoring framework, noting that their use in national reporting is optional and subject to national circumstances;]

[3.*Alt Notes* the additional component and complementary indicators proposed in annex 1 to the present decision, noting that Parties may use them in national reporting and that their use is optional and subject to national circumstances;]

4. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to consider at a meeting held before the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties scientific and technical inputs relevant to the second global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Framework, specifically the need to address methodological, scientific, technical and data limitations in the first global review, including considering how to reflect, among other inputs, the relevant deliverables of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, in particular its second global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services, while recognizing that national reports remain the primary source of information for the global review and respecting the respective mandates of the Convention and the Platform;

5. *Emphasises* the scientific and technical importance of maintaining comparability between the seventh and eighth national report and the first and second global report and the need to ensure that any changes to the planning, monitoring, reporting and review mechanism provide

⁵ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

continuity, do not disrupt the existing efforts of Parties to establishing monitoring systems and do not increase the reporting burden related to the indicators;

[6. *Decides* to establish an ad hoc technical expert group, with a time-bound mandate until the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to advise on the further operationalization of the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and in particular to support the eight round of national reporting in accordance with the terms of reference contained in annex II to the present decision;]

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

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

9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

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

(b) To collaborate with relevant partners, including the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres, the secretariats of biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, other United Nations entities, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and research centres and networks, including those addressing issues related to indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and the private sector, to support the further operationalization of the monitoring framework, including by supporting technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building and development related to the use of the monitoring framework and the development of national biodiversity monitoring systems;

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

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

(e) To collect information from Parties related to paragraphs 2 (a), 2 (d) and 2 (e) of annex II and to make this information available to the AHTEG for its consideration when undertaking its work;

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

(g) To encourage the partner organisation providing global data to ensure the timely update and validation of that data;

Annex 1

Optional component and complementary indicators to be added to the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

<i>Most relevant goal or target</i>	<i>Indicator type</i>	<i>Indicator</i>
A	Complementary	Scorecard of genetic diversity in wild species
A	Complementary	Dendritic connectivity index
4	Complementary	Number and list of tree and other woody plant species that have been included in in situ conservation programmes of forest genetic resources
4	Complementary	Extent of lost farmed types of aquaculture species
4	Complementary	Extent of populations of wild relatives of aquaculture species subject to conservation measures
4	Complementary	Extent of ex situ conservation for important farmed types of aquatic genetic resources
4	Complementary	Extent of non-native species used in aquaculture posing a risk for native biodiversity
7	Complementary	Levels and trends of mercury and mercury compounds in the environment and in humans due to anthropogenic emissions and releases
7	Complementary	Freshwater eutrophication index
11	Complementary	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution
16	Complementary	Global environmental impacts of consumption indicator
18	Component	Monetary value of agriculture-related market price support
18	Component	Monetary value of agriculture-related non-exempt direct payments
18	Component	Monetary value of agriculture-related other product-specific support
18	Component	Monetary value of agriculture-related product-specific equivalent measurement of support
18	Component	Monetary value of agriculture-related non-product-specific aggregated measurement of support
19	Complementary	Biodiversity investment ratio

Annex 2

Terms of reference for the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on the Further Operationalization of the Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

1. The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on the Further Operationalization of the Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework shall develop:

[(a) Technical advice on the further development of the metadata for headline indicators B.1, C.1, C.2, D.3, 1.1, 7.2 (pesticide environment concentration), 9.1, 9.2, 15.1, 18.2, 21.1, and 22.1 which are at a low level of methodological readiness;]

[(a)alt. Technical advice on the further development of the metadata of the headline indicators listed in methodological status 1, 2 and 3 in CBD/SBSTTA/28/INF/4 as appropriate;]

(b) Practical advice on the use and operationalization of the metadata for headline indicators in national monitoring and reporting processes, including on the use of disaggregation options;

2. The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group shall work on the basis of decisions 15/4, 15/5, 15/6, 16/4, 16/31, 16/32 and 17/--6, and the metadata for the headline indicators⁷ and take into account:

(a) The experience of Parties in preparing their seventh national reports, including the technical, capacity, and resource gaps faced by Parties in using the monitoring framework;

(b) The review of the use of indicators in the seventh national reports contained in document CBD/SBSTTA/28/INF/11;

(c) Relevant findings from the global report of collective progress in the implementation of the Framework and the lessons learned from its preparation;

(d) The reporting burden on Parties;

(e) The capacity, technical, institutional, and financial needs of Parties, and the specific challenges faced by developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States;

(f) Relevant findings of the methodological assessments on monitoring biodiversity and nature's contributions to people and on spatial planning and ecological connectivity being prepared by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

(g) The revised guidance developed by the AHTEG on indicators contained in information COP/16/INF/3/Rev.1.

3. [work with relevant organisations, including the regional and subregions technical and scientific support centers and organisations identified in table 1 of Annex II to document CBD/SBSTTA/26/2, as appropriate, to]

4. The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group will be composed of 30 technical experts nominated by Parties, including experts on statistics, biodiversity monitoring, national statistical and biodiversity information systems, data management and governance, capacity building and development, regional cooperation, biodiversity finance, national reporting processes and relevant social and natural sciences, and up to 15 technical experts nominated

⁶ Decision on the global review

⁷ Document CBD/SBSTTA/28/INF/4 and CBD/COP/16/INF/4

by observer organizations and other relevant organizations. The Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, will select experts from the nominations submitted by Parties and organizations with due regard to representation of different areas of technical expertise, and ensuring balance in expertise on all aspects of the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, also taking into account geographical representation, and the representation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women's and youth groups, and major stakeholders, gender balance and the special conditions of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition, also taking into consideration the special situation of developing countries that are most environmentally vulnerable, such as those with arid and semi-arid zones, coastal and mountainous areas.

5. The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group will nominate two co-chairs from among the selected experts, with one from a developed country and one from a developing country;

6. The Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, the Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and the Co-Chairs of the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities shall be invited to participate, *ex officio*, in the meetings of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group;

7. The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group will also seek cooperation with and may also invite, as appropriate, other experts, including representatives of the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres and the organisations identified in table 1 of annex II to document CBD/SBSTTA/26/2, to contribute their expertise and experiences on specific issues related to the terms of reference of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group to avoid duplication;

8. The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group will primarily conduct its work electronically and, subject to the availability of resources, will also meet physically, if required,;

9. The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group should be established and start its work immediately following approval by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting and report on its work to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at meetings held prior to the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.