

Non-paper on agenda item 3 (a)

**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 COP-17**

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 other actors, 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 decision 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 Parties 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;

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

2. *Invites* Parties and actors supporting the implementation of the Framework, including the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres, the Secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements, United Nations entities, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, and research networks, to make use of the information contained in the national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national targets, national reports and in the global report, where relevant;

3. *Welcomes* that Parties and other actors have taken action across all 23 global targets of the Framework, but *notes with concern* that unless collective implementation accelerates the 2030 targets and mission and the 2050 Goals and Vision will not be achieved;

4. *Highlights* that the global report, which has the national reports as its basis, demonstrates that the global Framework has been translated into national commitment and action, and that collectively:

- (a) Parties have made the most progress in reflecting targets 4, 5, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the Framework in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national targets and less progress in reflecting Targets 15, 16, 19 and 22, followed by targets 1, 14, 18 and 23;
- (b) The quantitative commitments in the national targets are collectively below the values set out in targets 2, 3, 7, 18 and 19 of the Framework;
- (c) The consideration of marine, coastal and inland water ecosystems, issues related to the drivers of biodiversity loss and issues related to 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 and national targets;

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

- (d) There are successful examples of implementation for every target of the Framework;
 - (e) Less than half of the national targets associated with a target of the Framework were reported as on-track by Parties;
 - (f) While there are data gaps which limit the ability to aggregate national data 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;
5. *Further highlights* that the global report, which has the national reports as its basis, demonstrates that there are barriers related to means of implementation, whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches and monitoring and knowledge gaps which impede progress in implementation, specifically:
- (a) 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 the available means of implementation remains below what is required for the full and effective implementation of the Framework;
 - (b) Collectively, limited progress has been made in mobilizing and tracking private sector finance, and in reducing incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity;
 - (c) The availability of sufficient and timely means of implementation has been identified as the most common barrier to implementation;
 - (d) 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, which is also reflected in the gaps in progress toward Targets 1 and 14 of the Framework;
 - (e) Actors other than national Governments, including indigenous peoples and local communities, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, nongovernmental organizations, women, youth, research organizations, the business and finance community, and representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity are actively supporting the implementation of the Framework but often lack the resources to contribute effectively;
 - (f) Collectively, Parties have made progress in engaging different actors in planning and implementation, however, many Parties reported challenges in accounting for the contributions of these actors in national implementation efforts;
 - (g) While many Parties reported progress towards some elements of Targets 22 and 23, such as involving to a varying degree indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth and other actors, in biodiversity-related decision making, there was less coverage in the national targets of issues related to access to information and justice, rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, or gender-responsive biodiversity governance;
 - (h) 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.
 - (i) Many Parties have reported on at least one headline indicator, with indicators related to targets 1, 2, 3, 4 and 10 of the Framework being the most reported on

- (j) The use of disaggregated indicator information, including by ecosystem type, sex, age, indigenous peoples or local communities status or other relevant characteristics, was limited;
- (k) Methodological challenges related to the use of some 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;

6. 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;

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).

7. 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;

8. 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

9. 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;

10. 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;

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 framework³

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 Framework⁴ in guiding the production of the first global report,

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

Noting that there are still gaps related to the development of the monitoring framework which was adopted in decision 15/5,

Note: There may be some introductory text from SBI, such as the second preambular para that is currently in the SBI recommendation (the gray coloring indicates that this paragraph is not part of the recommendation text, it is simply a note for the contact group).

1. Notes with concern that the methodological readiness of 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 remains low which impeded 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;

Note: There may be some introductory text from SBI, such as para 27 that is currently in the SBI recommendation (the gray coloring indicates that this paragraph is not part of the recommendation text, it is simply a note for the contact group).

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 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 eighth round of national reporting in accordance with the terms of reference contained in annex II to the present decision;

³ Note that paragraphs 2-3 and 6-9 are to be considered by a friends of the co-chairs.

⁴ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

7. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to consider the outcomes of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators 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:

Note: There may be some requests from SBI, including related to the Online Reporting Tool, as the submission process for national reports and actors other than national Governments is under SBI (the gray coloring indicates that this paragraph is not part of the recommendation text, it is simply a note for the contact group).

(a) When further developing the functionality of the Online Reporting Tool, to improve its functionality for indicator-reporting and data entry, 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 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 other headline and binary indicators under review in order to reflect methodological improvements, but without introducing substantive changes to methodology.

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;

(b) Practical advice on the use of the metadata in national monitoring and reporting processes;

2. The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group shall work on the basis of decisions 15/5, 15/6, 16/31, 16/32 and 17/--5, and the metadata for the headline indicators⁵ 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.

3. 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, regional cooperation and relevant social and natural sciences, and up to 15 technical experts nominated 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

⁵ Decision on the global review

⁶ Document CBD/SBSTTA/28/INF/4

countries that are most environmentally vulnerable, such as those with arid and semi-arid zones, coastal and mountainous areas.

4. 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;

5. 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;

6. The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group 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 of 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;

7. 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, once during the intersessional period;

8. 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 Implementation and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at meetings held prior to the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
