

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 optional and subject to national circumstances and priorities;]

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

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/.

[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 alt. *Welcomes* the ongoing work on monitoring conducted under multilateral environmental agreements and relevant initiatives and *invites* the secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements and relevant initiatives to share information on relevant monitoring initiatives with the Executive Secretary,

13 alt *Highlights* the importance of mainstreaming the indicators across relevant processes, while stressing the need to ensure consistency with existing mandates, 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 and Ibis, 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;

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).

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;¹⁴]

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. This paragraph was moved to the non-paper on planning, monitoring, reporting and review]]

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

¹⁴ 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.

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,[on a demand driven basis];

[29. This paragraph was moved to the non-paper on planning, monitoring, reporting and review]

[30. This paragraph was moved to the non-paper on planning, monitoring, reporting and review]

[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 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 indicators¹⁵ as a reference for national reporting, as relevant and appropriate and in accordance with national legislation;]

[34. This paragraph was moved to the non-paper on planning, monitoring, reporting and review]

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

¹⁵ As provided in documents CBD/COP/16/INF/3 and CBD/COP/16/INF/4.

seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and to consider paragraph 7 of the present decision when undertaking that work.

35 bis. Requests the Executive Secretary to compile submissions from Parties on inputs and relevant information to support the development of a methodology to monitor headline indicator 22.1

[35 ter Requests the Executive Secretary to make any information received in response to paragraph 11 alt available to Parties through the Clearing House Mechanism of the Convention;]

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 Number of countries with legal instruments or other policy frameworks to regulate trade in wild species
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 [Pesticide environment concentration] [Aggregated total applied toxicity] ¹⁶
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 of 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

¹⁶ The indicator on pesticide environment concentration was adopted at COP-15 and the indicator aggregated total applied toxicity is a proposal by an expert group that did not find consensus at COP 16]

<i>Goal/ Target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>
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 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	For indicator A.1: By realm, biome and ecosystem functional group (Global Ecosystem Typology levels 2 and 3 or equivalent) By indigenous and traditional territories By protected areas or other effective area-based conservation measures By drivers (matched to the International Union for Conservation of Nature Threats Classification Scheme)	• 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	• 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	For indicator A.2: By realm, biome and ecosystem functional group (Global Ecosystem Typology levels 2 and 3 or equivalent) By indigenous and traditional territories By natural and seminatural ecosystem, if feasible		

<i>Goal/ Target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
	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	For indicator A.3:¹⁷ By realm, biome and ecosystem functional group (Global Ecosystem Typology levels 2 and 3 or equivalent) By migratory species By drivers (matched to the International Union for Conservation of Nature Threats Classification Scheme) For indicator A.4: Species Taxonomic groups		agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 2.5.1) • 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	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	For indicator B.1: By type of ecosystem service By realm, biome and ecosystem functional group (Global Ecosystem Typology levels 2 and 3 or equivalent) By indigenous and traditional territories n/a	• Red List Index (for utilized species) • Living Planet Index for utilized species • Total value of ecosystems services in monetary units	• 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

¹⁷ 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	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>	For indicator C.1: By monetary benefits received by indigenous peoples and local communities By relevant access and benefit-sharing instrument 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		• 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	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	For indicators D1 and D2: No specific disaggregations listed		• 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>
		For indicator D3: By funding source (including but not limited to international private philanthropic organization for development, private biodiversity finance mobilized by official development finance (separate bilateral and multilateral indicators), 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)		• 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	A.1 Red List of Ecosystems A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems 1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by	For indicators A.1 and A.2: Described in Goal A (some disaggregations may be more relevant to the specific target) For indicator 1.1: No metadata currently proposed		• 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 or equivalent) By indigenous and traditional territories By protected areas or other effective area-based conservation measures By type of restoration activity	• Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.3.1)	• 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 or equivalent) By areas of importance for biodiversity (existing Sustainable Development Goal	• Protected Connected Index • Protected Area Connectedness Index • Species Protection Index	• 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)	• 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)	• 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	• 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)	• 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		• 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[Pesticide environment concentration] [Aggregated total applied toxicity] ¹⁸	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	• 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)	• 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	• 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	• 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

[¹⁸ The indicator on pesticide environment concentration was adopted at COP-15 and the indicator aggregated total applied toxicity is a proposal by an expert group that did not find consensus at COP 16]

<i>Goal/ Target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
				stations (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 14.3.1)
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	For indicator 9.1: No metadata currently proposed. Described under Goal B For indicator 9.2: By type of occupations By indigenous peoples and local communities By gender By age category By rural versus urban category	• Red List Index (species used for food and medicine) • 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) • 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	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)	For indicator 10.1: By household and non-household sector farms By crops and livestock For indicator 10.2: By indigenous and traditional territories	• Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status (SDG indicator 2.3.2)	• 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>
				• 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	• 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	• 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 or equivalent)	• Singapore Index on Cities' Biodiversity	
13	C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally	Described in Goal C	• Total number of internationally recognized certificates published on the Access and	• 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>
	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>		Benefit-sharing Clearing-House	and Agriculture received in a country (subindicator of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.6.1) • 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		• 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	• Number of companies publishing sustainability reports (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 12.6.1)	• 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	16.b Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices		• 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]	• 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>
				- 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			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) ¹⁹	[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)		

¹⁹ 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] • [Monetary value of agricultural variable input subsidies] • [Monetary value of agricultural output subsidies] • [Fisheries] • [Other sectors]	
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		• 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	• 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	By type of information	• Species Information Index • Participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in decision-making	• 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

<i>Goal/ Target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
	Biodiversity Framework		- related to the implementation of the Convention at all levels - Index of Linguistic Diversity	- Growth in marine species occurrence records accessible through the Ocean Biodiversity Information System - 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	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	- 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)	- 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

<i>Goal/ Target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
	persons with disabilities and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders			sex, age, disability and population group (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 16.7.2) 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	- 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)	- 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

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)	(a) For terrestrial spatial planning (b) For inland water planning (c) For coastal and marine spatial planning (d) None of the above
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.	
Indicator text: Number of countries adopting relevant regulations, processes and measures to reduce the impact of invasive alien species.	
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?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
6.2 Does your country have measures in place for preventing the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
6.3 Does your country have measures in place for eradicating or controlling invasive alien species?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
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.	
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.	
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):	(a) Climate change (b) Ocean acidification (c) None of the above
8.2 Do your country’s climate change policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
8.3 Do your country’s other policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
8.4 Do your country’s other policies address the impacts of ocean acidification on biodiversity?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully

8.5 Are the impacts of climate change on biodiversity monitored and reported on?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
8.6 Are the impact of ocean acidification on biodiversity monitored and reported on?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
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):	(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
8.8 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to minimize the negative impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
8.9 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to foster positive impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
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.	
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	
9.1 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks or administrative measures for the sustainable management and use of wild species?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
9.2 Does your country monitor the sustainable management and use of wild species?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
9.3 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to regulate trade in wild species? (Select all that apply)	(a) For terrestrial species (b) For freshwater species (c) For marine species (d) For international trade (e) None of the above

[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?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (e) Not applicable]
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)]	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully [For: (a) Women and girls (b) Children and youth (c) People with disabilities (d) Indigenous peoples and local communities]
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?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (e) Not applicable
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.	
Indicator text: Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces.	
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?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
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?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
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.	
[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.]	

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?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (e) Not applicable
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?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (e) Not applicable
[13.2.bis] Does your country have administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to decision 16/-- on the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
13.3 Does the measures mentioned in question[s] 13.1 [and 13.2] include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?	(a) No (b) Yes (c) Not applicable
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]?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (e) Not applicable
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]?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (e) Not applicable
[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?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (e) Not applicable
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	
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.	
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?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully

14.2 Does your country use environmental economic accounting to quantify the monetary and non-monetary values of biodiversity?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
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?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully [If fully or partially, list all sectors concerned (optional).] [If fully or partially, list all sectors concerned [(optional)]: - Agriculture - Fisheries - Forestry - Aquaculture - Finance - Tourism - Health - Infrastructure - Energy - Mining - Manufacturing and processing - Other]
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?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
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?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
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: (a) Regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, including with requirements for all large as well as transnational companies and financial institutions along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios; (b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns; (c) Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable; in order to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.	
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.	
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?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully

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

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?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
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?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
17.5 Does your country carry out scientifically sound risk assessments on the use and release of living modified organisms?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
17.6 Does your country provide access to biosafety-related information for the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
[17.7 Question to be added on capacity building related to Target 17.]	
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.	
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.	
[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?]	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
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)	(a) Women and girls (b) Children and youth (c) People with disabilities (d) Indigenous peoples and local communities (e) Others
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?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
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)	(a) Women and girls (b) Children and youth (c) People with disabilities (d) Indigenous peoples and local communities (e) Others

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?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (Specify for each type of partnership (optional))
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.	
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.	
22.1 Does your country have policy, legislative and administrative frameworks at the national and subnational levels that:	
(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):	(a) Indigenous peoples and local communities (b) Women and girls (c) Children and youth (d) Persons with disabilities (e) Others
(b) Respect the following rights and cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):	(a) Culture and practices (b) Rights over lands and territories (c) Rights over resources (d) Rights over traditional knowledge (e) Not applicable
(c) Ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders?	(a) No (b) Yes
(d) Ensure public access to information related to biodiversity for 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
(e) Provide access to justice for one or more of the following categories (select all that apply):	(a) Indigenous peoples and local communities (b) Women and girls (c) Children and youth (d) Persons with disabilities (e) Others
22.2 Does your country have operational frameworks and mechanisms related to the policy, legislative and administrative frameworks listed under question 22.1?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully

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.

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