



Convention on Biological Diversity

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**Subsidiary Body on Scientific,
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Agenda item 3
**Monitoring Framework for the
Kunming-Montreal Global
Biodiversity Framework**

Monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Draft recommendation submitted by the Chair

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

1. *Notes with appreciation* the work conducted by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the work conducted by the Technical Expert Group on Financial Reporting, the Informal Advisory Group on Technical and Scientific Cooperation, 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 Diversity at its twelfth meeting and the work of the Liaison Group on the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;
2. *Notes* that the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Benefit-Sharing from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources is considering the monitoring of the multilateral mechanism on benefit-sharing from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources as part of its work to further develop and operationalize the multilateral mechanism;
3. *Invites* the Co-Chairs of the Committee of the Whole of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Benefit-sharing from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on the Genetic Resources to facilitate a discussion on possible approaches for monitoring the sharing of benefits from the use of digital sequence information through the multilateral mechanism and in the context of Goal C and Target 13 of the Framework and to report on the results of the discussion to the Working Group at its second meeting;
4. *Invites* the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Benefit-sharing from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources, taking into account the results of the work of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-sixth meeting, to develop options for the indicators on the sharing of benefits from the use of digital sequence information for possible inclusion in the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;
5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:
 - (a) To extend the invitation published in notifications Nos. 2024-033 and 2024-043 to submit views on documents CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/14 and CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/20, respectively, and to invite Parties to submit views on document CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/19;

(b) In collaboration with the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the Technical Group on Financial Reporting, to produce, taking into consideration the discussions held at the twenty-sixth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the submissions provided further to subparagraph (a), updated version of documents CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/14, CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/19 and CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/20, in particular to align the language with the Framework and to provide those updated versions as information documents for the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(c) To provide, for consideration by the sConference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting, a list of component and complementary indicators adopted in decision 15/5 of 19 December 2022 that were not included in annex I to the present recommendation for not meeting the indicator criteria described in paragraph 2 of annex I to decision 15/5, and that have since met the criteria.

6. *Recommends* that, at its sixteenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision along the following lines:

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, 15/10, 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 and the work of the Liaison Group on the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,⁵

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 the Parties and national institutions to maintain national databases and data collection relevant to monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,⁶

Noting with appreciation further the work under the Bern process⁷ to improve collaboration on the development of indicators related to biodiversity,

Noting the processes for the development of biodiversity and health-related indicators further to paragraph 2 (c) of decision 15/29 of 19 December 2022 and indicators for the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation further to decisions 15/5 and 15/13 of 19 December 2022,⁸

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 of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for hosting an expert meeting on indicator 7.2 and the financial contributions from the Government of the United Kingdom for the indicator studies on access and benefit sharing, and private sector finance and 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

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 CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/13.

⁶ Decision 15/4, annex.

⁷ See www.unep.org/events/conference/bern-iii-conference-cooperation-among-biodiversity-related-conventions.

⁸ See also recommendation 25/4 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.

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 all Parties were requested 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 by countries, in particular developing countries, in the light of the fact that not all indicators are currently ready 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)⁹ in response to the adoption of the Framework,¹⁰

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,

Also recognizing the importance of strengthening national monitoring, reporting, review and information systems and that those systems are the primary source of information for monitoring the Framework, including ecosystems, in line with national circumstances and priorities,

1. *[Endorses* the technical updates to the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, as contained in annex I to the present decision, which support the operationalization of the monitoring framework, and comprising headline, binary, component and complementary indicators and optional headline indicator disaggregations];

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

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

4. *[Welcomes* the guidance on the monitoring framework provided by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators,¹¹ 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 implementing 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 table 1 and table 2 of annex II of 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;¹²]

⁹ Decision 15/11, annex.

¹⁰ See www.women4biodiversity.org/information-session-on-indicator-methodology-of-target23-of-the-global-biodiversity-framework/.

¹¹ CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/14.

¹² Many of the monitoring gaps correspond to a need for scientific and technical tools and guidance to support the implementation of the targets of the Framework as described in document CBD/SBSTTA/26/3 and its associated information documents, being considered under agenda item 4.

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 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 since met the criteria for inclusion in the monitoring framework, for use by Parties in their eighth national reports;
9. *Invites* international and other relevant organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities and women and youth, to support Parties, in the implementation of the monitoring framework at the national level;
10. *Recalls* that national validation of data by Parties is part of the reporting template for the national reports under the Convention;
11. [*Welcomes* the ongoing work on monitoring under multilateral environmental agreements and relevant initiatives, including under the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals on measuring connectivity of migratory species, the Minamata Convention on Mercury through its decision MC-5/17 on additional indicators related to highly hazardous chemicals and mercury, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification on improving the assessment of the extent of land degradation, and the Paris Agreement through its decision 2/CMA.5 establishing the UAE-Belem work programme on indicators for the targets agreed in the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Resilience work programme on indicators related to climate change and biodiversity and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance;]
12. [*Invites* the Secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements and relevant initiatives to share information on relevant monitoring initiatives with the Executive Secretary, while stressing the need to ensure consistency with existing mandates, and requests the Executive Secretary to make this information available to Parties;]
13. [*Highlights* the importance of mainstreaming the indicators across relevant processes and invites multilateral environmental and biodiversity-related agreements, financial institutions, and other processes to consider the indicators contained in annex I, as appropriate;]
14. [*Urges* Parties and other Governments, including local and subnational governments, to take section C of the Framework into consideration when implementing the monitoring framework, including through disaggregating the headline indicators by indigenous peoples and local communities, sex, age, persons with disability and other relevant groups and by ecosystem type, when 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, and where relevant and applicable;]
15. *Invites* private philanthropies and other relevant organizations to share data on biodiversity-related finance, in alignment with the monitoring framework, where possible;
16. *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;
17. [*Invites* Parties to make use of the Global Ecosystem Typology level 2 and 3 and align their national ecosystem data with this typology, which has been recognized by the United Nations Statistical Commission for monitoring ecosystems, subject to national circumstances and capabilities;]

18. *Urges* Parties and other Governments, and invites local and subnational governments, to strengthen their monitoring systems, subject to the necessary means of implementation, involving all relevant institutions, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth and 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;

19. *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;

20. *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;

21. [*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 as per their respective national priorities without prejudice, [in line with the criteria of the Global Environment Facility] in line with decision 15/7];¹³

22. *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 is not available, and taking into account regular updating of national data and their validation by Parties to complement data in national monitoring systems;

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

24. *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;

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

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

27. [*Invites* the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to take into account the scientific and technical needs of Parties in its work on the fast-track methodological assessment on monitoring biodiversity and nature's contributions to people and the

¹³ This should be considered in the context of the relevant items at the fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

fast-track methodological assessment on integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and ecological connectivity;]

28. [Decides to review the use of the indicators of monitoring framework, including the headline, binary, component, and complementary indicators, in collaboration with the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group in conjunction with the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Framework to be conducted at the seventeenth and nineteenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties;¹⁴]

29. [Decides to consider additional headline, component and complementary indicators, if relevant and available, at a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting as part of the review of implementation of the Framework;]

30. [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 of the present decision, as part of the implementation of [draft decision contained in document CBD/SBSTTA/26/2];¹⁵]

31. 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/or 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 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;

32. [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 indicators¹⁶ as a reference for national reporting, as relevant and appropriate and in accordance with national legislation;]

33. [Requests the Executive Secretary to prepare an analysis of the usage of the headline, binary, component and complementary and other national indicators in national reports as an input into the review of the implementation of the monitoring framework and share information with the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group related to paragraph 28 above;]

34. Requests the Executive Secretary to work with relevant organizations to further develop the metadata for headline indicators 1.1. and 9.1 and to work with organizations identified in table 1 of annex II to document CBD/SBSTTA/26/2 and other relevant organizations to update the headline

¹⁴ The procedures for the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Framework will be discussed under agenda item 3 of the fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation. Paragraph 28 should be considered in that context.

¹⁵ To be replaced with the correct decision number at the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

¹⁶ As provided in documents CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/14 and CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/19, but will have a new document symbol if revised for the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

indicator metadata, [especially those at a lower level of methodological development,] as necessary, as well as the list of component and complementary indicators contained in decision 15/5 that have since met the criteria for inclusion in the monitoring framework, to submit them to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice for consideration at a meeting held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and to consider paragraph 8 of the present decision when undertaking that work.

Annex I

Indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Goal/ Target	Headline/binary indicator ¹⁷	Possible disaggregations	Component indicator	Complementary indicator
A	A.1 Red List of Ecosystems	For A.1: By realm, biome and ecosystem functional group (Global Ecosystem Typology level 2 and 3) By Indigenous and traditional territories By protected areas/ other effective area-based conservation measures By drivers (matched to the International Union for Conservation of Nature threats classification scheme)	• <u>Ecosystem Intactness Index</u> • <u>Ecosystem Integrity Index</u> • <u>Species Habitat Index</u> • <u>Biodiversity Habitat Index</u> • <u>Biodiversity Intactness Index</u> • <u>Protected Connected (ProtConn) index</u> • <u>Protected Area Representativeness & Connectedness (PARC-Connectedness)</u> • <u>Number of extinctions averted</u> • <u>Evolutionarily Distinct and Globally Endangered index</u> • <u>Living Planet Index</u> • <u>Wild Bird Index</u>	• <u>Forest area as a proportion of total land area</u> • <u>Rate of tree cover loss</u> • <u>Mountain Green Cover Index</u> • <u>Continuous global mangrove forest cover</u> • <u>Mangrove forest fragmentation</u> • <u>Mangrove extent</u> • <u>Global saltmarsh extent</u> • <u>Wetland Extent Trends Index</u> • <u>Forest Fragmentation Index</u> • <u>Forest Landscape Integrity Index</u> • <u>Global Vegetation Health Products</u> • <u>Bioclimatic Ecosystem Resilience Index</u> • <u>Relative magnitude of fragmentation</u> • <u>Ocean Health Index</u> • <u>Extent of physical damage to predominant seafloor habitats</u> • <u>River Fragmentation Index</u> • <u>Mean Species Abundance</u> • <u>Species Protection Index</u> • <u>Changes in plankton biomass and abundance</u> • <u>Comprehensiveness of conservation of socioeconomically as well as culturally valuable species</u> • <u>Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities</u> • <u>Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction</u> • <u>Red List Index (wild relatives of domesticated animals)</u> • <u>Species Status Information Index</u> • <u>Expected loss of phylogenetic diversity</u> • <u>Proportion of populations maintained within species maintained</u>

¹⁷ The titles of indicators are included in recommendation 25/1 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice. Once agreement on the text is reached, they will be included in the present table.

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline/binary indicator¹⁷</i>	<i>Possible disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
	A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems	For A.2 By realm, biome and ecosystem functional group (Global Ecosystem Typology level 2 and 3) By indigenous and traditional territories By natural and seminatural ecosystem, if feasible		
	A.3 Red List Index	For A.3 ¹⁸ By realm, biome and ecosystem functional group (matched to the Global Ecosystem Typology) By migratory species By drivers (matched to the International Union for Conservation of Nature threats classification scheme)		
	A.4 The proportion of populations within species with an effective population size > 500	For A.4: Species Taxonomic groups		
B	B.1 Services provided by ecosystems B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for	For B.1: By type of ecosystem service By realm, biome and ecosystem functional group (Global Ecosystem Typology level 2 and 3) By indigenous and traditional territories	• <u>Red List Index (for utilized species)</u> • <u>Living Planet Index for utilized species</u> • <u>Total value of ecosystems services in monetary units</u>	• <u>Ecological footprint</u> • <u>Red List Index (pollinating species)</u> • <u>Green Status of Species</u> • <u>Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources</u> • <u>Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality</u> • <u>Forestry production & trade (wood fuel)</u>

¹⁸ Specific Red List disaggregations are also included in the relevant targets as complementary indicators.

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline/binary indicator¹⁷</i>	<i>Possible disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
	implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.			• <u>Index of Linguistic Diversity</u> • <u>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization - culture 2030 indicators</u>
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>13.b Text of binary indicator to be inserted</i>	For C.1: By monetary benefits received by indigenous peoples and local communities For C.2: By type of non-monetary benefit By non-monetary benefits received by indigenous peoples and local communities		• <u>Number of users that have provided information relevant to the utilization of genetic resources to designated checkpoints</u> • <u>Total number of internationally recognized certificates published in the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House</u> • <u>Number of checkpoint communiqués published in the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House</u> • <u>Number of internationally recognized certificates of compliance for non-commercial purposes in the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House</u>
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	For D1 and D2: No specific disaggregations listed. For D3: By funding source		• <u>Number of researchers per population</u> • <u>Joint scientific papers published (in Ocean Biodiversity Information System) by sector</u> • <u>Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology</u> • <u>Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study</u> • <u>Global imports of information and communications technology goods as presented by bilateral trade flows by information and communications technology goods categories</u> • <u>Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies</u>

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline/binary indicator¹⁷</i>	<i>Possible disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
	conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems			• International funding that targets indigenous peoples and local communities within biodiversity-related activities • International funding that targets youth within biodiversity-related activities • International funding that targets 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 of total national government budget • Domestic funding that targets indigenous peoples and local communities within biodiversity-related activities • Domestic funding that targets youth within biodiversity-related activities • Domestic funding that targets gender equality and women's rights policy objectives within biodiversity-related activities • Private funding that targets indigenous peoples and local communities within biodiversity-related activities • Private funding that targets youth within biodiversity-related activities • Private funding that targets 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 biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans	Described in Goal A. Note that some disaggregations may be more relevant for the specific target No metadata currently proposed for 1.1.		• <u>Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 6.5.2)</u>

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline/binary indicator¹⁷</i>	<i>Possible disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
	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 level 2 and 3) By indigenous and traditional territories By protected areas/ other effective area-based conservation measures By type of restoration activity	• <u>Land degradation (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.3.1)</u>	• <u>Global Ecosystem Restoration Index</u> • <u>Proportion of Key Biodiversity Areas in favourable condition</u>
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 level 2 and 3) By areas of importance for biodiversity (existing Sustainable Development Goal indicators 4.5.1, 15.1.2, 15.4.1) By effectiveness (Protected Area Management Effectiveness) By governance type	• <u>Protected Connected (ProtConn) index</u> • <u>Protected Area Connectedness Index (PARC-connectedness)</u> • <u>Species Protection Index</u>	• <u>Rate of Protected Area Downgrading, Downsizing and Degazettement events</u> • <u>International Union for Conservation of Nature- Commission World Commission on Protected Areas Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas Standard</u> • <u>Proportion of Key Biodiversity Areas in favourable condition</u> • <u>Protected Area Isolation Index</u> • <u>Protected Areas Network metric (ProNet)</u> • <u>The number of protected areas that have completed a Site-level Assessment of Governance and Equity</u>

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline/binary indicator¹⁷</i>	<i>Possible disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
		By Indigenous and traditional territories		
4	A.3 Red list Index A.4 The proportion of populations within species with an effective population size > 500	Described in Goal A. Note that some disaggregations may be more relevant for the specific target	• <u>Living Planet Index</u> • <u>Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in medium or long-term conservation facilities</u> • <u>Green status of species</u> • <u>Human-wildlife conflict indicator</u> • <u>Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction</u>	• <u>Species Threat Abatement and Restoration Metric</u> • <u>Red List Index (wild relatives of domesticated animals)</u> • <u>Number of island invasive alien species eradications</u>
5	5.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels [5.b to be added]	By the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations major marine fishing areas	• <u>Red List Index (impacts of utilisation) for utilised species</u> • <u>Living Planet Index for utilised species</u> • <u>Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing</u>	• <u>Inland fisheries threat indicator</u> • <u>Red List Index (for internationally traded species))</u> • <u>Red List Index (impacts of fisheries) [Disaggregation of A3]</u> • <u>Marine Stewardship Council Fish Certified Catch</u> • <u>Total catch of cetaceans under the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling</u> • <u>Bycatch of vulnerable and non-target species</u> • <u>Number of Marine Stewardship Council Chain of Custody Certification holders by distribution country</u> • <u>Biodiversity-based trade, growth rates</u>
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.	By Taxonomic group By Pathway		• <u>Red List Index (impacts of invasive alien species)</u>
7	7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication potential	For 7.1: By type of nutrient By sub-basin	• <u>Cropland nutrient budget</u> • <u>Proportion of domestic and</u>	• <u>Trends in loss of reactive nitrogen to the environment.</u> • <u>Trends in nitrogen deposition</u>

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline/binary indicator¹⁷</i>	<i>Possible disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
	7.2 Aggregated Total Applied Toxicity	For 7.2: By pesticide type By sectors use of pesticide products.	<u>industrial wastewater flow safely treated</u> <u>Floating plastic debris density (by micro and macro plastics (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 14.1.1(b)))</u> <u>Red List Index (impact of pollution)</u>	<u>Municipal solid waste collected and managed</u> <u>Hazardous waste generation</u> <u>Trends in the amount of litter, including microplastics, in the water column and on the seafloor</u> <u>Plastic debris density</u> <u>Pesticide use per area of cropland</u>
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.	B1 disaggregation: Total climate regulation services provided by ecosystems and by ecosystem type	<u>Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 which include biodiversity</u> <u>Bioclimatic Ecosystem Resilience Index</u>	<u>Above-ground biomass stock in forest (tonnes/ha)</u> <u>National greenhouse gas inventories from land use, land-use change and forestry</u> <u>Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</u> <u>Index of coastal eutrophication</u> <u>Sustainable Development Goal indicator 14.3.1 (Marine Acidity)</u>
9	9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species 9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations 9.b Number or countries with policies to sustainably manage use of wild species, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.	For 9.1: No metadata currently proposed. B1 disaggregations provided under Goal B For 9.2: By type of occupations By indigenous peoples and local communities By gender By age category By rural/urban	<u>Red List Index (species used for food and medicine)</u> <u>Living Planet Index for utilized species</u>	<u>Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing</u> <u>Number of Marine Stewardship Council Chain of Custody Certification holders by distribution country</u> <u>Spawning stock biomass (related to commercially exploited species)</u> <u>Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in medium- or long-term conservation facilities</u> <u>Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size</u> <u>Red List Index (impacts of fisheries)</u> <u>Red List Index (impact of utilization)</u>

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline/binary indicator¹⁷</i>	<i>Possible disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
10	10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture 10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management	For 10.1: By household and non-household sector farms By crops, livestock For 10.2: By indigenous and traditional territories	• <u>Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status</u>	• <u>Agrobiodiversity Index</u> • <u>Soil organic carbon stocks (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.3.1)</u> • <u>Red List Index (wild relatives of domesticated animals)</u> • <u>Red List Index (pollinating species)</u> • <u>Red List Index (forest-specialist species)</u> • <u>Red List Index (impacts of fisheries)</u> • <u>Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction</u> • <u>Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area</u> • <u>Area of forest under sustainable management: total forest management certification by the Forest Stewardship Council and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification</u>
11	B.1 Services provided by ecosystems	B1 disaggregations presented under Goal B	• <u>Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g., PM2.5 and PM10) in cities</u> • <u>Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality</u> • <u>Level of water stress</u>	• <u>Air emission accounts</u> • <u>Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management</u> • <u>Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services</u> • <u>Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)</u> • <u>Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons, attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</u>
12 ^b	12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green/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 level 2 and 3)	• <u>Singapore Index on Cities' Biodiversity index</u>	

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline/binary indicator¹⁷</i>	<i>Possible disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
13 ^b	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>	Described in Goal C	• <u>Total number of internationally recognized certificates published in the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House</u>	• <u>Total number of transfers of crop material from the Multilateral System of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture received in a country</u> • <u>Number of users that have provided information relevant to the utilization of genetic resources to designated checkpoints</u> • <u>Number of checkpoint communiqués published in the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House</u> • <u>Number of internationally recognized certificates of compliance for non-commercial purposes in the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House</u>
14 ^b	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, across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this Framework.		• <u>Integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.9.1b)</u>	
15 ^b	15.1 Number of companies disclosing their biodiversity-	By sector	• <u>Number of companies publishing sustainability reports</u>	• <u>Number of organizations within the country that have signalled an intent to start adopting the Taskforce on</u>

<i>Goal/ Target</i>	<i>Headline/binary indicator¹⁷</i>	<i>Possible disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
	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, ensuring that large and transnational companies and financial institutions 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.		<u>(Sustainable Development Goal indicator 12.6.1)</u>	<u>Nature-related Financial Disclosures Recommendations</u>
16 ^b	16.b Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices.		• <u>Food Waste Index</u> • <u>Material Footprint per Capita</u> • <u>Global Environmental Impacts of Consumption</u> • <u>Ecological Footprint</u>	• <u>Extent to which (a) global citizenship education and (b) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (i) national education policies; (ii) curricula; (iii) teacher education; and (iv) student assessments</u> • <u>Recycling rate</u> • <u>Human Appropriation of Net Primary Production</u> • <u>Carbon dioxide emission per unit of value added</u> • <u>Change in water-use efficiency over time</u> • <u>Indicators from the Life Cycle Impact Assessment</u> • <u>Poverty level</u>

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline/binary indicator¹⁷</i>	<i>Possible disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
17 ^b	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.			• <u>Indicators related Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention</u>
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	For 18.1 By type of incentive (taxes, fees and charges, subsidies, tradable permits, payment for ecosystem services programmes and offset schemes) For 18.2 By sector	• <u>Revenue generated from biodiversity-relevant taxes, fees and charges</u> • <u>Monetary value of biodiversity-positive subsidies</u> • <u>Revenue generated by biodiversity-relevant tradable permits (if auctioned)</u> • <u>Monetary value of payments for ecosystem services</u> • <u>Monetary value of biodiversity offsets</u> • <u>Number of other positive incentives in place for biodiversity (by type)</u> • <u>Monetary value of other positive incentives in place for biodiversity</u>	
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, development and access to and transfer of technology and to promote the development of		• <u>Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies</u>	• <u>Number of researchers per population</u> • <u>Joint scientific papers published (in Ocean Biodiversity Information System) by sector</u> • <u>Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology</u> • <u>Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study</u> • <u>Global imports of information and communication technology goods as</u>

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline/binary indicator¹⁷</i>	<i>Possible disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
	and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation.			<u>presented by bilateral trade flows by information and communication technology goods categories</u> • <u>Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies</u>
21	21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	By type of information	• <u>Species Information Index</u> • <u>Participation in decision-making of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of the Convention at all levels</u> • <u>Index of Linguistic Diversity</u>	• <u>Growth in number of records and species in the Living Planet Index database</u> • <u>Growth in species occurrence records accessible through the Global Biodiversity Information Facility</u> • <u>Growth in marine species occurrence records accessible through the Ocean Biodiversity Information System</u> • <u>Proportion of known species assessed through the International Union for Conservation of Nature - Red List of Threatened SpeciesTM</u> • <u>Number of assessments on the International Union for Conservation of Nature - Red List of Threatened SpeciesTM</u> • <u>World Association of Zoos and Aquariums bio-literacy survey (biodiversity literacy in global zoo and aquarium visitors)</u>
22 ^b	22.1 <u>Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities</u> 22.b Number of countries taking action toward 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	9.2 is highly relevant for Target 22 Disaggregations by indigenous and traditional territories and governance of all indicators are relevant for Target 22	• <u>Participation in decision-making of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of the Convention at all levels</u> • <u>Index of Linguistic Diversity</u> • <u>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</u> • <u>Number of verified cases of killings and other attacks against environmental human rights</u>	• <u>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</u> • <u>Number of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment</u> • <u>Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure tenure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure</u> • <u>Number of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control</u> • <u>Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive</u>

<i>Goal/Target</i>	<i>Headline/binary indicator¹⁷</i>	<i>Possible disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
	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.		<u>defenders in the previous 12 months</u>	<u>and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group</u> • <u>Area covered by the reported territories and areas governed, managed, and conserved by custodian indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs—territories of life)</u>
23 ^b	23.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, <i>inter alia</i> , the Gender Plan of Action, 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	• <u>Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments</u> • <u>Indicator on national implementation of the Gender Plan of Action</u> • <u>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</u>	• <u>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</u> • <u>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</u> • <u>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)</u> • <u>Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control</u>

Annex¹⁹ 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

¹⁹ This text represents a consolidated version based on interventions at the twenty-sixth meeting of the Subsidiary Body. In the Contact Group, Parties may wish to start the negotiation with this consolidated version or they may wish to use the annex to recommendation 25/1 of the Subsidiary Body as the basis for the work.

(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 yes, 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 are participatory
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 in place 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 sustainably manage use in wild species, 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) [9.3 bis 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) For terrestrial species (b) For freshwater species (c) For marine species (d) For international trade (e) None of the above] (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 Does your country have legal instruments, administrative and policy framework or measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing of digital sequence information on genetic resources?] [Alt: 13.2a Does your country receive monetary benefits from the utilization of digital sequence information on genetic resources? 13.2b Does your country receive non-monetary benefits from the utilization of digital sequence information on genetic resources?] [13.2 <i>bis</i> Countries' follow up of the multilateral mechanism for benefit-sharing from digital sequence information on genetic resources²⁰] [13.2 <i>alt</i> Question on digital sequence information to be developed in the light of the ongoing process to develop a multilateral mechanism on benefit-sharing from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources.]	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
13.3 Does the framework or measures mentioned in question 13.1 [and 13.3] include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?	(a) No (b) Yes (c) Not applicable
13.4a Does your country monitor monetary [the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising] [the] [benefits received] from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources [that were accessed from your country]? 13.4 b Does your country monitor non-monetary [the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising] [the 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 fair and equitable benefits that arise 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 this 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, across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this 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

²⁰ The wording of the question will be determined based on the outcome of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Benefit-sharing from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources process.

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 yes or partially, list all sectors that apply. Optional.] [If yes or partially, list all sectors that apply: [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, ensuring that large and transnational companies and financial institutions 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 if 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
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, 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 the 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 (Optional specify for each)
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 toward 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, <i>inter alia</i>, the Gender Plan of Action, 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 recognise 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 improved monitoring of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Overall, the monitoring framework covers the goals and targets in the Framework as a whole reasonably well. However, if one considers all the elements within each of the goals and targets in detail, there are inevitably some gaps. The Expert Group identified these 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 (CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/19). The table below highlights the most important gaps remaining for each goal or target. The list is not exhaustive and does not cover all possible gaps in the monitoring framework.

<i>Goal/target</i>	<i>Key gaps in the indicators in the monitoring framework for covering specific elements of the goals or target</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 could/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 represented 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 this target.
2	The effectiveness of restoration measures is not tracked by the headline indicator. Therefore, there are 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 these 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 inform on the recovery of species nor the management actions in place to support it. In addition, the minimization of human-wildlife conflicts is not addressed by the indicator.
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 covered well.

<i>Goal/target</i>	<i>Key gaps in the indicators in the monitoring framework for covering specific elements of the goals or target</i>
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 nor 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 nor the overall impacts of pollution.
8	The binary indicator for Target 8 focuses 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 currently is no method to assess sustainable use of wild species, therefore no indicator captures the benefits (social, economic, environmental) derived from it.
10	Gaps identified for Target 10 centred around fisheries. Namely, 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 or quality.
13	Two main gaps were identified for Target 13. Digital sequence information remains undefined and no agreements on it have 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 these 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 currently does not address the reduction of the global footprint of consumption nor the reduction of global food waste by half. In addition, this 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 nor the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits. In addition, this 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 currently enable reporting on these 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.
20	The binary indicator for Target 20 tracks the establishment of the conditions required to deliver on Target 20 but it does not address whether these 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, integrated and

<i>Goal/target</i>	<i>Key gaps in the indicators in the monitoring framework for covering specific elements of the goals or target</i>
	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 tracking of the outcomes of these 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 tracking of the outcomes of these efforts in the extent to which a gender-responsive approach is implemented nor women's participation and leadership is enhanced nor access and equal rights to land and natural resources is recognized.