STATE OF BIODIVERSITY ACTION

Summary and Key Messages of the Global Report on Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework



UN environment programme

Convention on Biological Diversity

Kunming-Montreal GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

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State of **Biodiversity Action**

Summary and Key Messages of the Global Report on Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework[1]

1 The present publication contains the summary and key messages of the *Global Report on Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework*. The full version of the report and its translations are accessible through the QR code. Note that the references in the present publication match those in the full report, which also contains the bibliography.

Foreword



"Biodiversity underpins life on Earth. Safeguarding biological diversity is essential to the health of our planet, the resilience of our economies, and the well-being of all people. This global report, State of Biodiversity Action, assesses our progress in implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and outlines the urgent actions required to achieve its 2030 targets and realize its 2050 vision. Together, we can accelerate action, halt and reverse biodiversity loss, and secure the natural foundation upon which all human life and prosperity depend."

António Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations



"The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is our blueprint for protecting and making peace with nature. Yet, as we approach the halfway mark to 2030, this new global report, State of Biodiversity Action, reveals a sobering truth – we remain off track to meet our collective goals. The very biodiversity we depend on needs tangible progress, not more promises. This global review is a clear call to action: we can still get back on track and protect people and planet, but only if we act now, overcome implementation challenges and invest in solutions that work with nature, not against it."

Inger Andersen, Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme



"The global report presents the first global assessment of collective progress in implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. It is primarily built on information provided by our Convention's Parties and illustrates how the Framework has catalysed unprecedented commitment and engagement since its adoption. At the same time, the report makes clear that the pace and scale of implementation must increase across the world and across all levels of society to realize the Framework's 2030 ambition. As Parties undertake the first global review of progress in implementing the Framework, this report provides a basis for deliberations and the actions needed to accelerate and broaden our efforts to halt and reverse biodiversity loss."

Astrid Schomaker, Executive Secretary, Convention on Biological Diversity

Summary of the conclusions and key messages of the global report

Overarching message

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

Since the adoption of the Framework in 2022, many Parties have committed to and adopted national targets and developed strategies and plans and many continue with their work on those instruments. Overall, Parties have taken substantial steps towards implementation. Moreover, many actors other than national Governments – including indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, the secretariats of other multilateral environmental agreements, non-governmental organizations, research organizations, the business and finance community and representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity – have made commitments and taken actions in support of the implementation of the Framework.

While Parties and other actors have taken action to address all 23 targets, none of the targets present a fully positive picture. The available evidence indicates that there are gaps in collective progress being made and barriers impeding progress (see figure 1). If those gaps and barriers are not urgently addressed, it will not be possible to meet the 2030 targets and mission, thereby putting the achievement of the 2050 goals and vision in jeopardy.

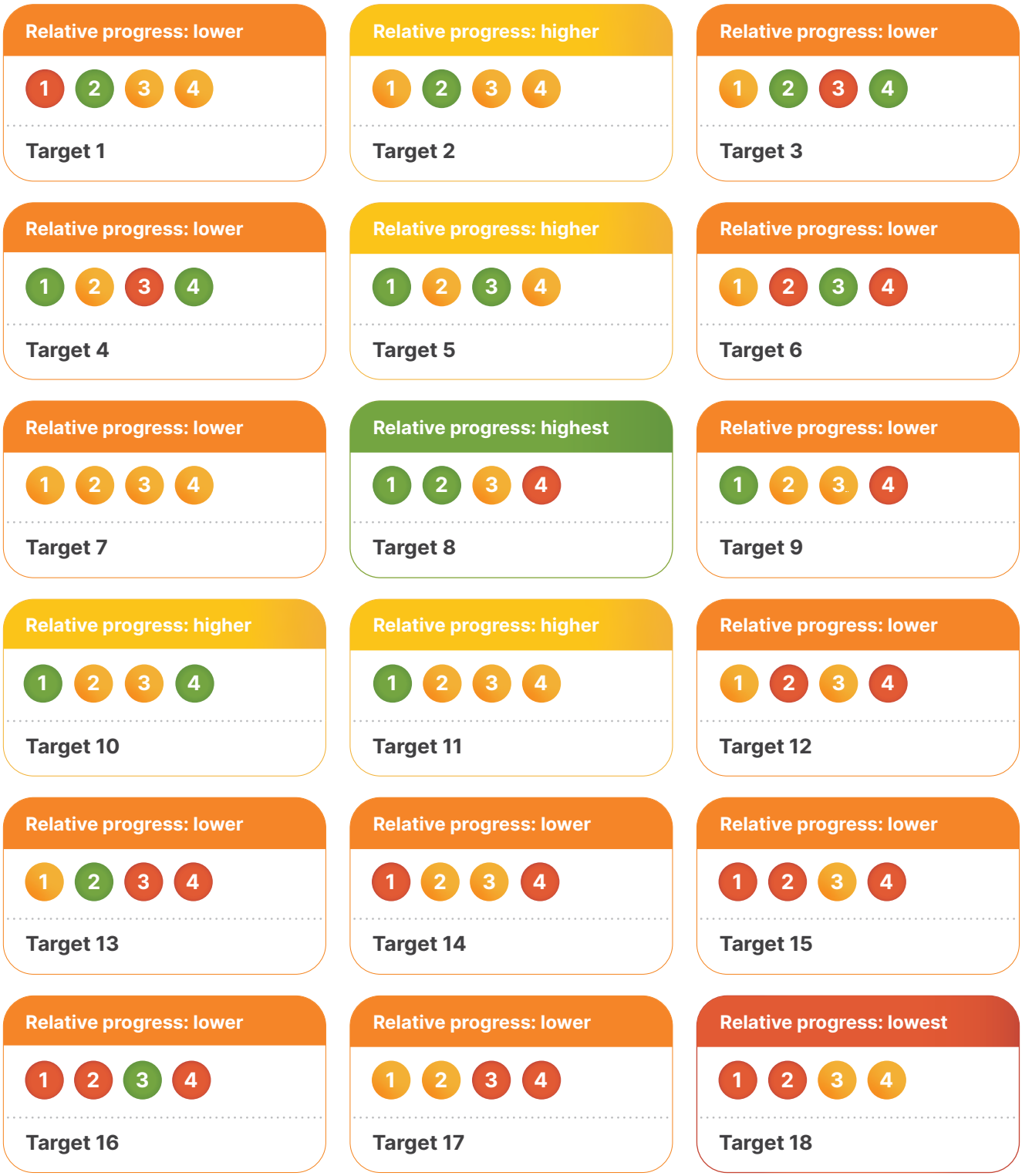
Two distinct gaps in progress are evident. First, the collective scope and planned actions associated with the national targets set by Parties do not yet fully reflect the scope and level of ambition of the global targets of the Framework (key message 1): specifically, not all of the elements of the 23 targets are adequately addressed, while the levels of quantitative commitments are below those of the global targets.

Second, the pace of advances in implementation of actions to achieve the 2030 targets is not sufficient across the Framework. In particular, progress is: uneven among the targets, with those addressing drivers of biodiversity loss lagging behind significantly; uneven across different ecosystems, with marine, coastal and inland water ecosystems consistently showing gaps in coverage; and weak on the cross-cutting issues and considerations for the implementation of the Framework (those considerations are elaborated in section C of the Framework).

With respect to barriers to progress, Parties have reported gaps in the scale and timely provision of the means of implementation of the Framework, including financial resources, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, access to and transfer of technology, and knowledge-sharing. In addition, Parties have often reported barriers related to policy coherence and coordination across sectors

and levels of government; participation and engagement of rights holders and actors other than national Governments, including sectors and actors that have significant biodiversity impacts; and data and knowledge gaps. Those barriers can result in unevenness of capacities and create specific technical and financial constraints for all Parties, particularly developing country Parties. It is likely that those constraints are even more pressing for least developed countries and small island developing States; however, a smaller percentage of small island developing States Parties submitted national reports in time for inclusion of those reports in the global report, and consequently their experiences are underrepresented in the analysis.

Figure 1 Scorecard of collective progress towards each target of the Framework





Note: The entries for each target illustrate the following important measures of progress in implementation of the Framework: circle 1: coverage of the elements of the Framework target by Parties' national targets (percentage of Parties covering at least half of the target elements to some extent); circle 2: Parties' self-assessment of progress towards their national targets (percentage of national targets reported as "on track" or "achieved"); circle 3: assessment of progress towards the Framework target based on all of the relevant indicators (percentage based on the average score of all associated indicator types, with details available in table 3 of the main report); and circle 4: data availability in national reports (percentage of Parties reporting some quantitative data on headline, component, complementary or national indicators). The three colours in the first four circles reflect where a value for each target sits relative to the highest and lowest scores achieved across all targets (the colour green is assigned to values falling within the top third of the total range, yellow to values falling within the middle third and red to values within the bottom third).

The overall assessment, shown by the colour and description of relative progress in the top bar, is based on a formula that gives a 50 per cent weighting to the self-assessment of progress relative to coverage by national targets and a 50 per cent weighting to the indicator-based assessment of progress. Results derived from this calculation are split into four categories of relative progress: lowest (red); lower (orange); higher (yellow); and highest (green). This relies on a more detailed scorecard which is included as table 3 in section II of the main report. The rationale for the compilation of these scores is briefly explained in box 4 in the main report and the methods are detailed in a note by the Secretariat (CBD/SBSTTA/28/INF/9).

Moving forward: challenges and opportunities

Six key messages related to collective progress have emerged from the present global report. Successful implementation of the Framework will require addressing the gaps and overcoming the barriers impeding collective progress identified in those messages. The six messages are set out below, coupled with possible non-prescriptive approaches to addressing gaps and overcoming barriers related to each key message.

Key message 1: Scope and coverage

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

At the time of preparation of the global report, 162 Parties (83 per cent) had set national targets aligned with the Framework, with each Party addressing on average 22 of the 23 global targets. In strong contrast, at the time of the final review of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in 2020, only about half of Parties had set national targets aligned with the global targets (CBD, 2020). Moreover, more than 100 actors other than national Governments had submitted commitments through the portal established for that purpose in time for those commitments to be considered in the preparation of this report and the number of submissions continues to increase.[2] Despite the high level of engagement, however, many of the key elements making up the global targets are not addressed or are weakly reflected in the national targets submitted by Parties.

National targets aligned with Targets 4, 8 and 11 of the Framework, followed by Targets 5, 9 and 10, were assessed to have the highest coverage of the elements of the global targets (see figure 1). National targets aligned with Targets 15, 16, 19 and 22 of the Framework demonstrated the lowest coverage of the elements of the global targets, followed by national targets aligned with Targets 1, 14, 18, 20 and 23 of the Framework. The specific coverage of different elements in national targets varies greatly among global targets.

In general, the targets and target elements related to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use are addressed more comprehensively in national targets than those targets and target elements related to the indirect drivers of biodiversity loss. Targets and elements related to mainstreaming biodiversity, sustainable consumption, resource mobilization, incentives and subsidies, participation and participatory processes, equitable governance, land and resource rights, gender responsiveness, policy coherence and means of implementation are addressed less consistently. Further, marine, coastal and inland water ecosystems are underrepresented relative to terrestrial ecosystems. Cross-cutting issues, such as the contributions and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth; whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches; human rights-based approaches; gender; and intergenerational equity, as well as other considerations in section C of the Framework are often missing in the descriptions included with national targets, national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national reports.

2 See https://ort.cbd.int/stakeholders/commitments.

Possible non-prescriptive approaches:

- Without diverting resources from implementation, Parties could adjust targets and strengthen actions to better address specific targets or elements of the global targets that are not fully reflected. National policy could be reviewed and further developed as necessary with reference to the full scope of the associated global targets to identify potential areas where stronger and more comprehensive national commitments could fill the gaps and overcome challenges in collective implementation and ambition. Different options may be considered depending on national circumstances, for example: Parties that have not yet updated NBSAPs and/or targets could make greater efforts to align with the scope and ambition of global targets, with adequate means of implementation; Parties could review and adjust targets, if this is in accordance with national circumstances, but without taking resources or focus away from implementation; or Parties could keep their already updated targets but strengthen their actions to better address specific targets or target elements where gaps in collective scope and ambition have been identified.

- Multi-stakeholder platforms, coalitions, partnerships, initiatives and other forms of cooperation and collaboration could be scaled up and replicated to support higher ambition and implementation, sustained engagement, communication, awareness, education and advocacy, thus broadening commitment to the Framework, in particular for underrepresented targets and elements.

- To support a broader scope in their national strategies and, in particular, in their action plans, Parties could focus on addressing key barriers related to the means of implementation, policy coherence and environmental governance, participation and engagement of actors other than national Governments and data and knowledge gaps.



Key message 2: Action and implementation

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

Action is being taken across all targets of the Framework and national reports include numerous examples of successful implementation. Many Parties reported progress towards achieving one or more of their national targets; however, consideration of collective progress across the global targets reveals that fewer than half of reporting Parties considered their national targets aligned with any of the global targets of the Framework to be on track. The indicator trends were mixed and, overall, negative trends are more common than positive trends.

National targets associated with Targets 1, 2, 3, 8, 13, 20, 21 and 22 of the Framework are most frequently self-assessed by Parties as being on track, while national targets associated with Targets 6, 12, 15, 16, 18 and 19 are least frequently self-assessed by Parties as being on track. It may be too early to detect trends in indicators related to implementation of the Framework owing to time lags between implementation and monitoring and data gaps across the Framework. However, data submitted in the national reports does not currently consistently demonstrate that the trend is progressing at a rate needed to meet any of the global targets. Nevertheless, some targets, notably those aligned with global targets 5, 6, 16 and 20, demonstrate more collective progress towards the global target than do other targets, in particular those aligned with global targets 3, 4, 13, 17, 19 and 23.

The analysis of the self-reported assessment of progress and the indicators submitted in national reports highlight implementation gaps across the Framework. This includes uneven coverage of specific types of ecosystems in the disaggregated data submitted and in the trends in those data. Implementation gaps reflect broader challenges in addressing the indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, including unsustainable production and consumption patterns, misaligned economic incentives and insufficient integration of biodiversity and its multiple values across sectors.

Possible non-prescriptive approaches:

- Peer-to-peer learning, including at the regional level, and exchanges between policymakers, technical experts, rights holders, specialists involved in implementation and other stakeholders could be further pursued as a modality for helping to identify possible actions and accelerating implementation.

- Further emphasis on developing biodiversity finance plans, capacity-building plans and monitoring plans to support national implementation could foster efficient implementation and provide a basis for targeting action and identifying and addressing gaps in implementation.

- Parties could benefit from identifying and prioritizing actions for which an investment of resources is most likely to deliver the most progress towards targets, taking into consideration the associated requirements for finance, capacity, technology, governance and monitoring. In particular, such a process could target actions aimed at addressing the underlying drivers of biodiversity loss, aligning economic and financial systems with biodiversity objectives, strengthening inclusive and adaptive governance, promoting sustainable and equitable production and consumption and advancing integrated approaches across biodiversity, climate, food, land use, water and health systems, thereby presenting opportunities for delivering multiple benefits and reducing trade-offs.

- Addressing gaps in implementation could be improved through strengthening whole-of-society and whole-of-government approaches and addressing the barriers related to means of implementation, policy coherence and environmental governance, participation and engagement of actors other than national Governments, and data and knowledge gaps.

Key message 3: Means of implementation

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

Goal D of the Framework defines the need for adequate means of implementation to fully implement the Framework. Parties have identified national targets aligned with Target 19, as well as Targets 18 and 20, of the Framework as being most strongly associated with Goal D, followed by Targets 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22 and 23. As demonstrated in the target-by-target analysis, in general those global targets have some of the largest gaps in terms of collective scope and ambition.

Targets 15, 16, 18 and 19 scored among the lowest of all targets of the Framework in the context of the self-assessment of progress by Parties. Based on the data reported by Parties in relation to the assessment of collective progress towards target 19, the 2025 milestone of US$20 billion per year in total biodiversity-related international financial resources was likely not met; however, a definitive assessment will be possible only once complete data through to 2025 have been reported.

Some of the challenges highlighted by Parties relate to the scale, timeliness and availability of means of implementation, as well as how means of implementation are aligned with the Framework. In addition, challenges are reported in relation to biodiversity-specific finance data, including gaps in disaggregated information on recipients, and target-level finance data. Many Parties report that shortages of financial and human resources limited institutional and technical capacity and were associated with difficulties in accessing or deploying technology. Developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States, are more likely to have reflected gaps in the means of implementation in their national reports. Moreover, national reports highlight that indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, subnational governments and other actors often lack sufficient resources to support or scale up their contributions to the implementation of the Framework. Successful practices and opportunities for improving means of implementation were identified by Parties, including strengthened policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks; improved alignment of public and private financial flows with biodiversity objectives; reform of incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity; expanded access to finance, capacity-building, technology transfer and technical and scientific cooperation; and greater collaboration across sectors, actors and existing international initiatives to maximize impact and support equitable implementation of the Framework.

Possible non-prescriptive approaches:

- Investing in robust public policy, regulatory frameworks, safeguards and accountability mechanisms, including for taxonomies, disclosure frameworks and other financial instruments where appropriate, could both support resource mobilization and better align economic systems with biodiversity objectives. The consistent integration of biodiversity considerations into economic decision-making and aligning the methodologies used by businesses, financial institutions and other actors with the objectives and indicators of the Framework could support improved coordination and long-term systemic change.

- Blended finance approaches and other innovative financing mechanisms could help mobilize additional resources, while supporting measurable biodiversity outcomes and equitable benefit-sharing.

- Parties could leverage a whole-of-society approach by building on the recognition and integration of the contributions and commitments of actors other than national Governments to implementation and improving the way in which different actors, including indigenous peoples and local communities, women, and youth, can access adequate finance.

- Parties could increase efforts to identify and then eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful for

biodiversity, in a proportionate, just, fair, effective and equitable way and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

- Parties may benefit from enhancing capacity around resource mobilization and monitoring. Such efforts would allow for the identification of options for upscaling capacity-building and development, knowledge and information sharing with different actors, technology transfer and technical and scientific cooperation, including through improved regional and subregional mechanisms. The regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation centres established through the Convention, or other regional mechanisms, could play a particularly important role in this respect.

- Work under the Convention focused on resource mobilization, incentives, capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer could take the findings of the global report into account, as well as needs identified in national reports, in designing actions aimed at addressing gaps in the means of implementation.

- Knowledge-sharing, matchmaking and South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation could be upscaled, including potentially through the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres.

- Building on existing initiatives under the Convention and its Protocols, biodiversity-related conventions, other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, international organizations and processes could improve coherence, reduce duplication and maximize the impact of available resources.

Key message 4: Whole-of-government approaches

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

Among the policy actions described in the national reports, Parties report progress in developing legislation and engaging ministries beyond the environmental sector, involving subnational authorities and developing biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and effective management processes. The ministries most commonly reported as associated with such engagement include ministries of agriculture, fisheries and finance. Many Parties have reflected the Rio conventions and other multilateral environmental agreements in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and numerous international agreements and initiatives are mentioned across the national targets and national reports. Several Parties provided examples of integrated planning across biodiversity and climate, food, water, health, land use and/or other development objectives. However, engagement of ministries beyond the environmental sector is often described in general terms without inclusion of information on coordinated implementation across sectors.

Targets 1 and 14 of the Framework, which most directly relate their success to whole-of-government approaches through integrated planning and mainstreaming, respectively, have shown limited progress. This is especially evident in relation to integrated spatial planning, integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, and ensuring integration across all levels of government and sectors.

Possible non-prescriptive approaches:

- Strengthening implementation through better legislative and policy frameworks, stronger coordination mechanisms and improved collaboration across sectors and levels of government is imperative for ensuring effective and integrated planning and implementation.

- Improving integrated planning, monitoring and implementation across processes including the Rio conventions, biodiversity-related or other multilateral environmental agreements or other international, regional and subregional agreements and processes, including those related to finance and/or socioeconomic and development objectives, through improved mainstreaming could improve efficiency, reduce duplication and strengthen policy and action coherence and improve domestic resource allocation.

- Improving institutional understanding of the Framework and its related processes across ministries beyond the ministry of the environment could foster more coordinated and complementary action across government institutions and sectors.

- Investing in participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning, as addressed in Target 1, and assessing the value of biodiversity and its multiple values, as addressed in Target 14, while building on the traditional knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, could improve implementation across the targets of the Framework.

Key message 5: Whole-of-society

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

Many actors other than national Governments, including indigenous peoples and local communities, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, women, youth, research organizations, the business and finance community and representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, are currently supporting the implementation of the Framework. Many national biodiversity strategies and action plans describe the participation of different actors in national planning processes to varying degree and more than 100 actors other than national Governments have made commitments in support of the Framework through the portal launched for that purpose. There has been uneven progress on issues related to rights and equity, equitable governance and participation of rights holders and other actors, the actions of businesses and coordination and engagement actors other than national Governments in implementation. While many Parties reported progress towards some elements of Targets 22 and 23, for example, involving, to varying degrees, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth and other actors in biodiversity-related decision-making, there was less coverage in the national targets of access to information and justice, rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge or gender-responsive biodiversity governance. As reflected in the assessment of Target 15, progress has been limited in reducing the negative impacts of businesses on biodiversity, increasing positive impacts, reducing biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, promoting actions to ensure sustainable and equitable patterns of production and consumption and developing corporate disclosure and reporting frameworks.

Many Parties reported challenges in coordinating and tracking the contributions of actors other than national Governments towards their national targets. There is limited information on the contributions of different actors or on the financial, capacity and other means of implementation available to those actors. Moreover, in the case of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and subnational governments, there is limited information on the gaps in means of implementation which would be required for supporting or scaling up their contributions to the implementation of the Framework. It should be noted that the reason for that lack of information may be that the portal for collecting information from those actors was launched only a few months before the preparation of this report.

Possible non-prescriptive approaches:

- Improving mechanisms for communication, coordination, tracking and co-implementation of actions with actors other than national Governments, including through multi-stakeholder platforms, could improve coherent and inclusive planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting and review.

- Mechanisms for better tracking, at the national level, the commitments and the progress towards commitments by actors other than national Governments could improve transparency and coordination and integration. That could include tracking the means of implementation that different actors have available or the means of implementation needs of specific actors, such as indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and subnational governments.

- Strengthening the enabling environment for action by and accountability of businesses and financial actors could support implementation of the Framework. This could include developing and enforcing relevant policies, laws and regulations, promoting biodiversity-related disclosure and reporting, integrating biodiversity considerations into business and financial decision-making and encouraging action across sectors and value chains that have significant impacts and dependencies on biodiversity.

- Further developing inclusive, rights-based and youth responsive and gender-responsive approaches could support more effective implementation of the Framework. This includes recognizing rights holders as partners in implementation and promoting the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive participation and representation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, persons with disabilities and other relevant stakeholders in biodiversity-related policy- and decision-making.

Key message 6: Data and knowledge

There has been substantial effort by Parties to improve national monitoring and knowledge management systems, including traditional knowledge. However, there are major gaps in data availability, data-sharing, appropriate and operationalized indicators, existing infrastructure and technical capacity which create gaps in data, information and knowledge available for decision-making.

Many Parties have quantitative data for monitoring Targets 1, 2, 3, 4 and 10, but reporting was uneven across the remainder of the targets, including some significant data gaps. Parties have mobilized information from government agencies, scientific institutions, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society and international sources and have made progress towards Target 21. Quantitative reporting is more developed for some ecosystems and targets on restoration, protected and conserved areas, species status and production systems than for targets dealing with socioeconomic and cross-cutting issues. Qualitative reporting of elements of targets is also uneven. No Party reported on every headline indicator and methodologies are not operational for two headline indicators. Reported data for most indicators lack comparable time series and are rarely disaggregated by ecosystem type, sex, age, relationship with indigenous peoples or local communities or other relevant characteristics. Consistent reporting on newer headline indicators proved particularly challenging and in consequence so did compiling those indicators.

Challenges related to data and knowledge include a lack of methodological clarity for some indicators, including headline indicators, issues of data availability and access, data fragmentation across institutions and platforms, insufficient technical and technological infrastructure, complexities of national statistical systems, lack of stable and reliable financing, limited human capacity, insufficient institutional coordination and data governance and challenges related to the inclusion of traditional knowledge, with free prior and informed consent, and community-based information in monitoring efforts. Given that headline indicators are intended to guide implementation as well as measure progress, this suggests that Parties may lack the information that they need to implement the Framework, which further hinders progress.

Possible non-prescriptive options:

- Investing in data, monitoring and multiple knowledge systems, including supporting digital infrastructure, national clearing-house mechanisms or other national information management systems, would be fundamental to ensuring effective national implementation, reporting and decision-making at national, subnational and global levels. This would include identifying options for enhancing the means of implementation available to developing country Parties to support the development of national monitoring and statistical systems.

- Parties may benefit from identifying priority areas where investing in monitoring, data analysis and knowledge management systems is most needed, to underpin implementation of and reporting on the Framework. That includes recognizing the value for informed decision-making of having disaggregated information on ecosystem type, taxonomic group, sector, sex, age, indigenous peoples and local communities and other relevant characteristics and of developing national ecosystem maps.

- Peer-to-peer learning, capacity-building and targeted technical support, including at the regional and subregional levels, and involving actors other than national Governments could be carried out, for example, through the technical and scientific cooperation support centres.

- Research coordination and investment could be directed towards knowledge gaps identified through national reports, including gaps affecting developing countries and underrepresented ecosystems, regions, social groups and knowledge systems.

- Processes for engaging indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and other knowledge holders, including leveraging or community-based monitoring initiatives, could be developed jointly with them and include appropriate safeguards, mechanisms for free, prior and informed consent and recognition. Such processes could address improving the functionality of the portal for the submission of commitments by actors other than national Governments and encouraging its use.

- Adjusting the monitoring and data systems used by businesses and financial institutions in their disclosure frameworks to align with those of Governments, including alignment with the indicators used in national reports, would improve coherence and transparency.


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