

Key messages

Global Report on collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework



Kunming-Montreal
GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK



Convention on
Biological Diversity

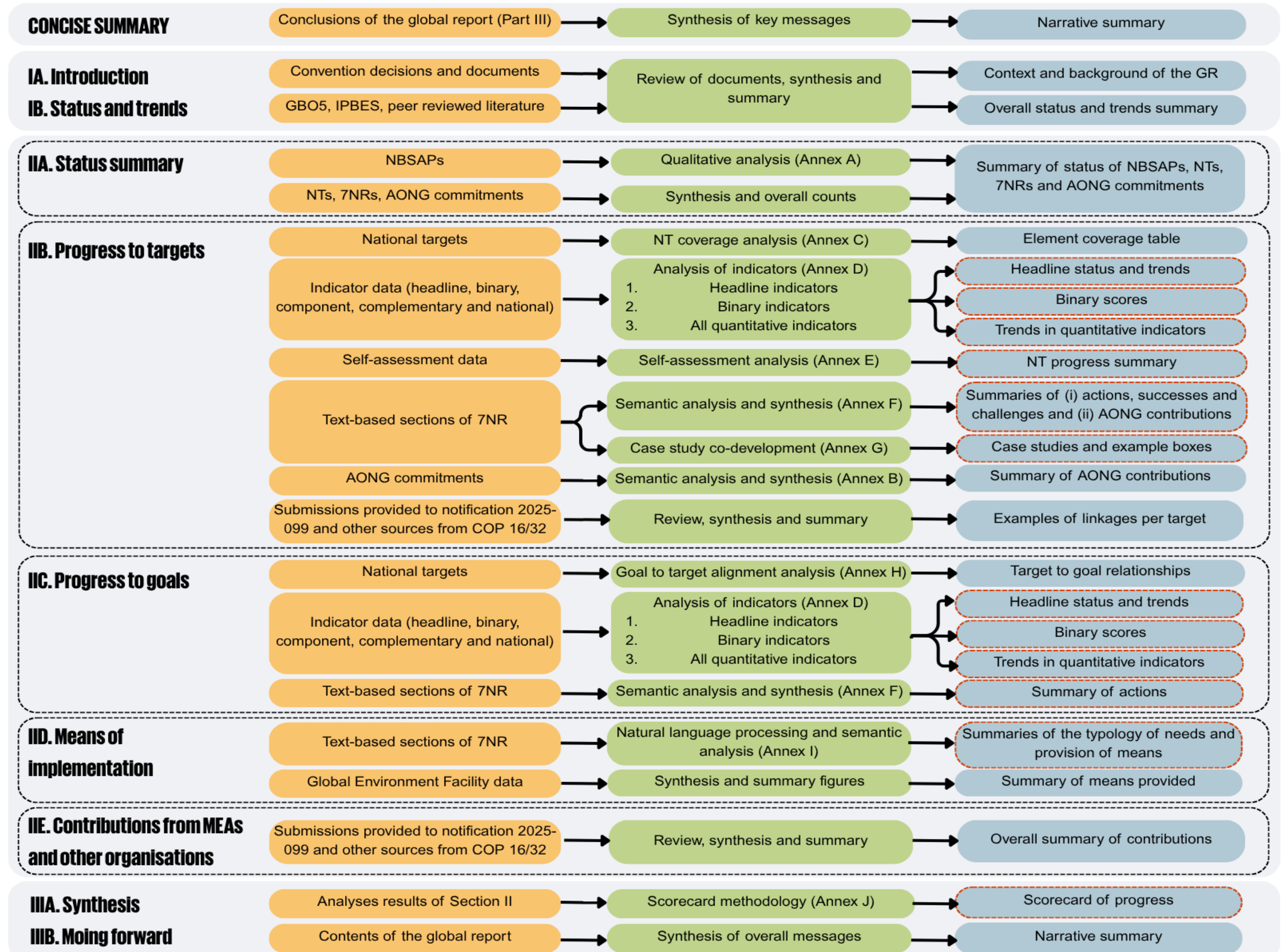
METHODOLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE GLOBAL REPORT

Details on the methodologies used are found in the annex of CBD/SBSTTA/28/INF/9

All acronyms are defined in caption

Legend

- Data source
- Analytical method
- Output
- Uses only 7NR data



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.

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.

Among key findings:

-  162 Parties (82%) have aligned national targets (vs. ~50% under Aichi)
-  Parties address an average of 22 of 23 global targets
-  Many target elements remain only partially reflected in national commitments
-  Greatest gaps are in mainstreaming, finance, governance, policy coherence, participation, and rights

Key message 1

Scope and coverage

Percentage of Parties with national targets that address the target elements of Target 14 at least to some extent	
Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes	72%
Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into poverty eradication strategies	20%
Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments	32%
Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into national accounting , as appropriate	39%
Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values within and across all levels of government	39%
Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity	57%
Progressively align all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework	41%
On average, Parties have addressed, to at least some extent, 43 per cent of these elements in their national targets	

Key message 1

Scope and coverage

Percentage of Parties with national targets that address the target elements of Target 15 at least to some extent	
Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business to monitor, assess and transparently disclose their risks relating to biodiversity	48%
Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business to monitor, assess and transparently disclose their dependencies on biodiversity	39%
Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business to monitor, assess and transparently disclose their impacts on biodiversity	57%
Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business to provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns	37%
Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business to report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures , as applicable	19%
On average, Parties have addressed, to at least some extent, 40 per cent of these elements in their national targets.	

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.

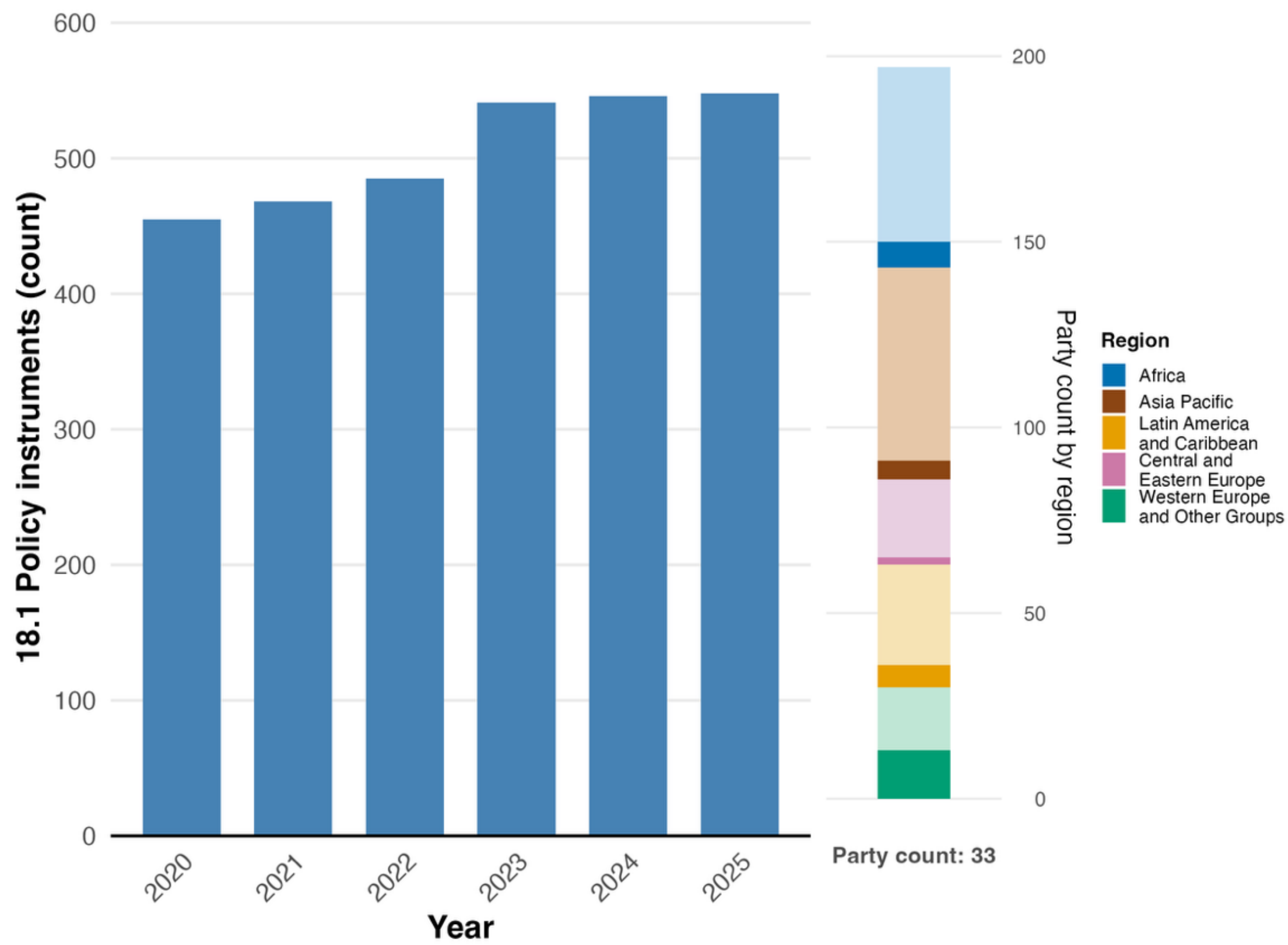
Among key findings:

-  Action across all 23 targets as reported by Parties
-  National reports contain numerous implementation success stories
-  <50% of Parties report being on track for any global target
-  Indicator trends mixed with negative trends still more prominent
-  Major implementation gaps persist, particularly in addressing drivers of biodiversity loss

Key message 6

Data and knowledge

Headline indicator 18.1:
Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use

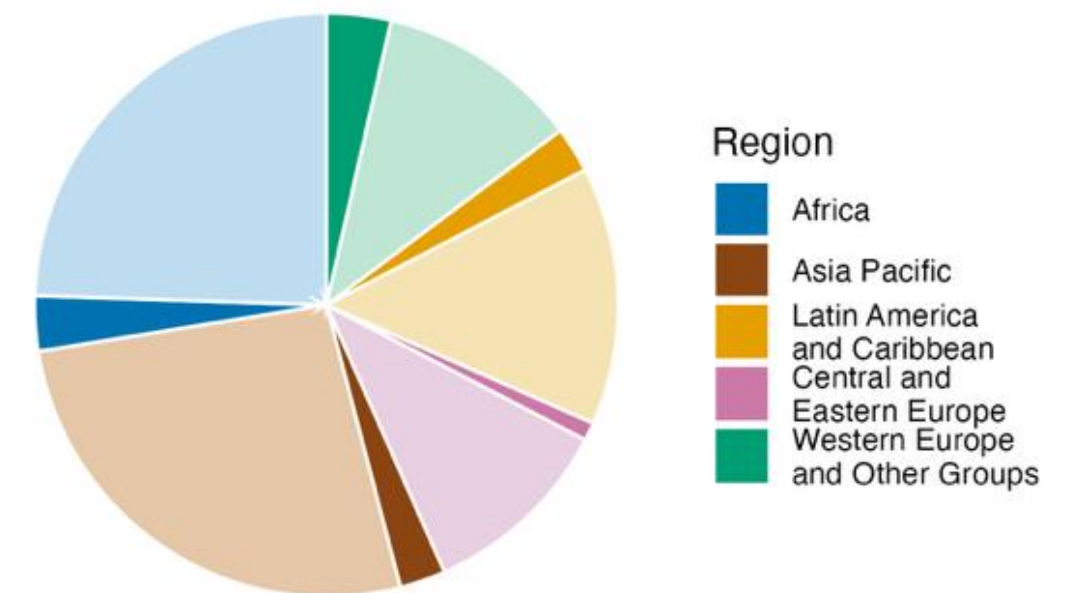
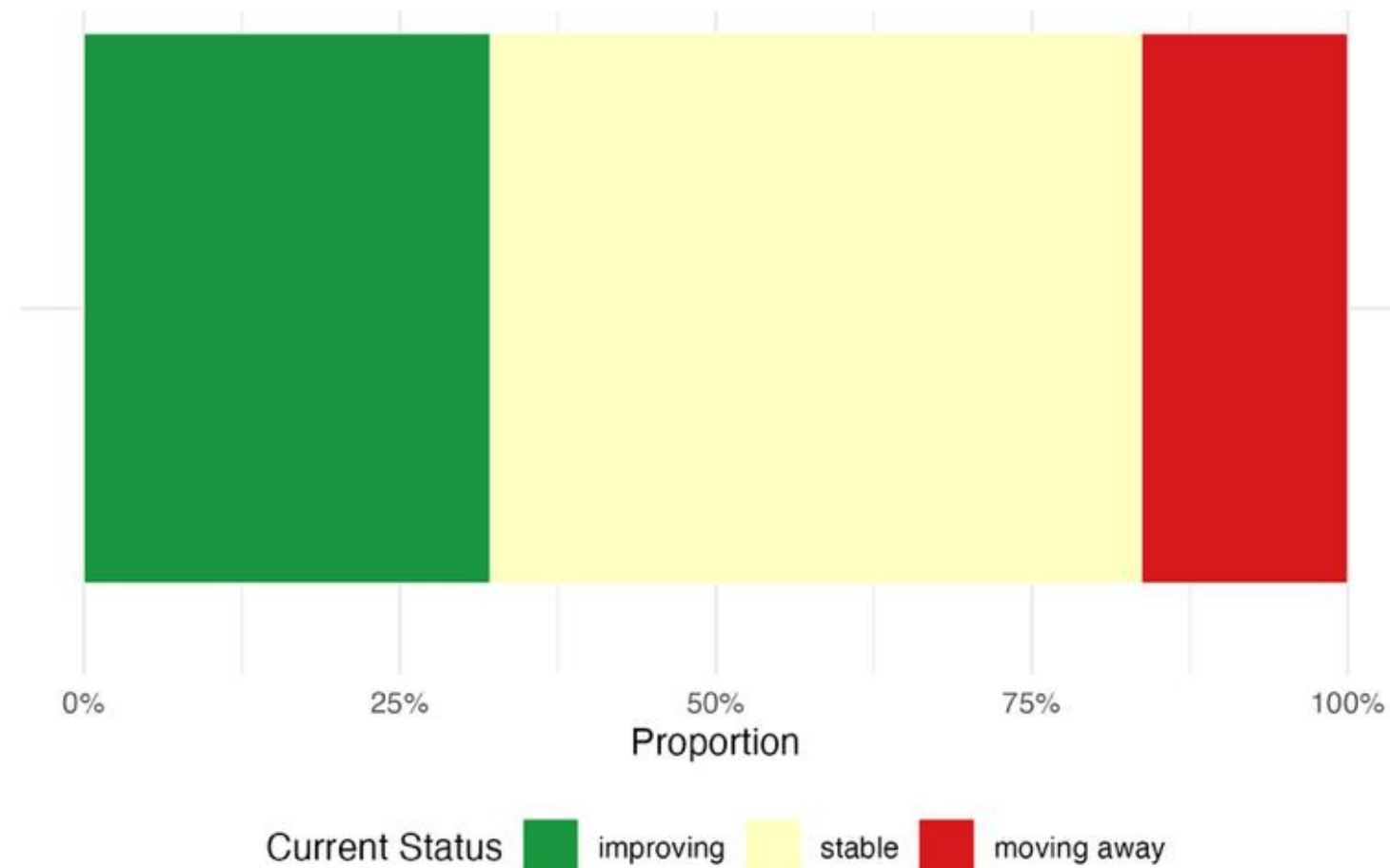


Key message 2

Action and implementation

Percentage of indicators aligned with Target 16 that suggest improving, stable and negative trends respectively.

The trends include data for 3 component, 5 complementa and 60 national indicators from a total of 25 Parties.

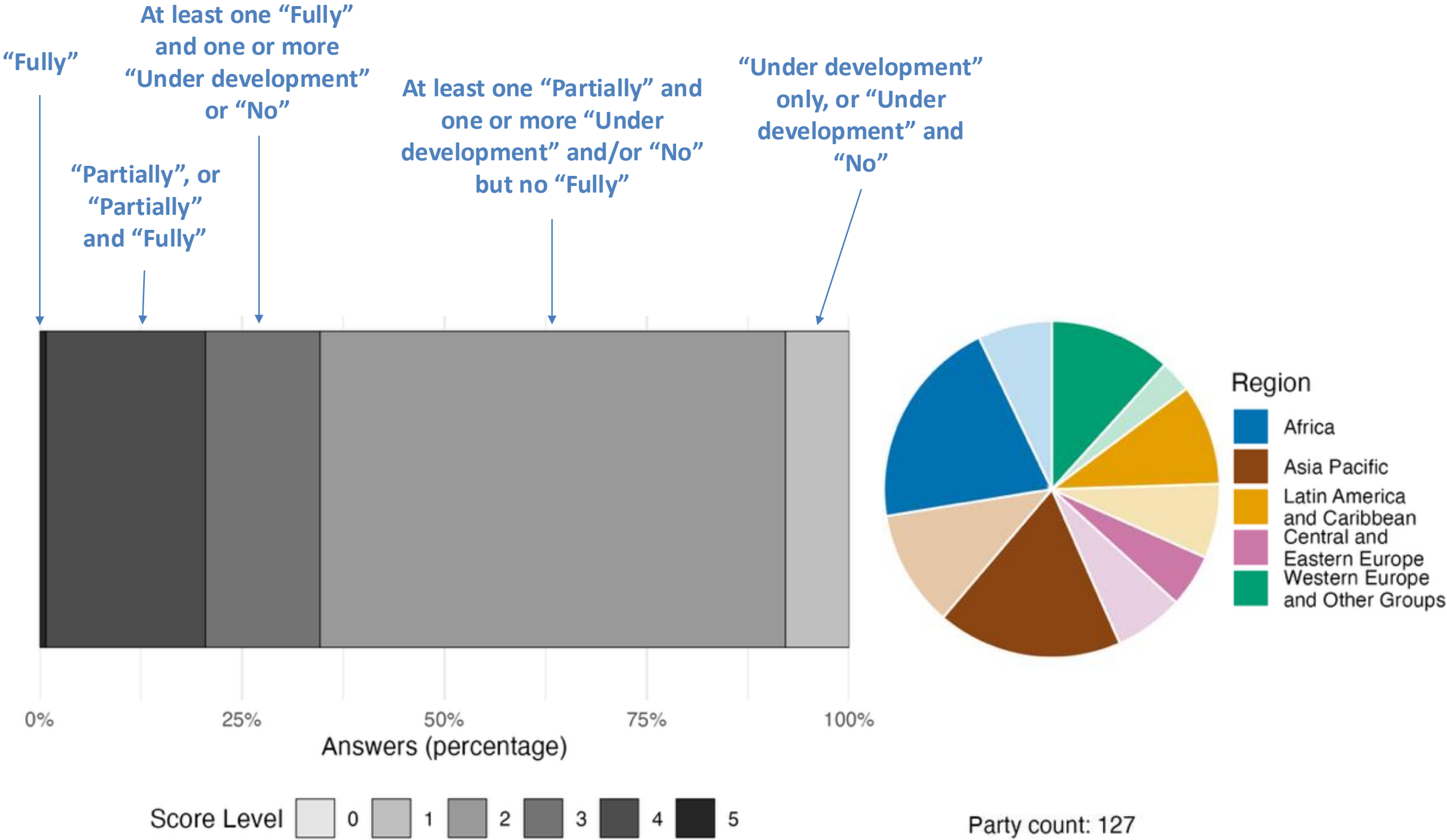


Party count: 25

Key message 2

Action and implementation

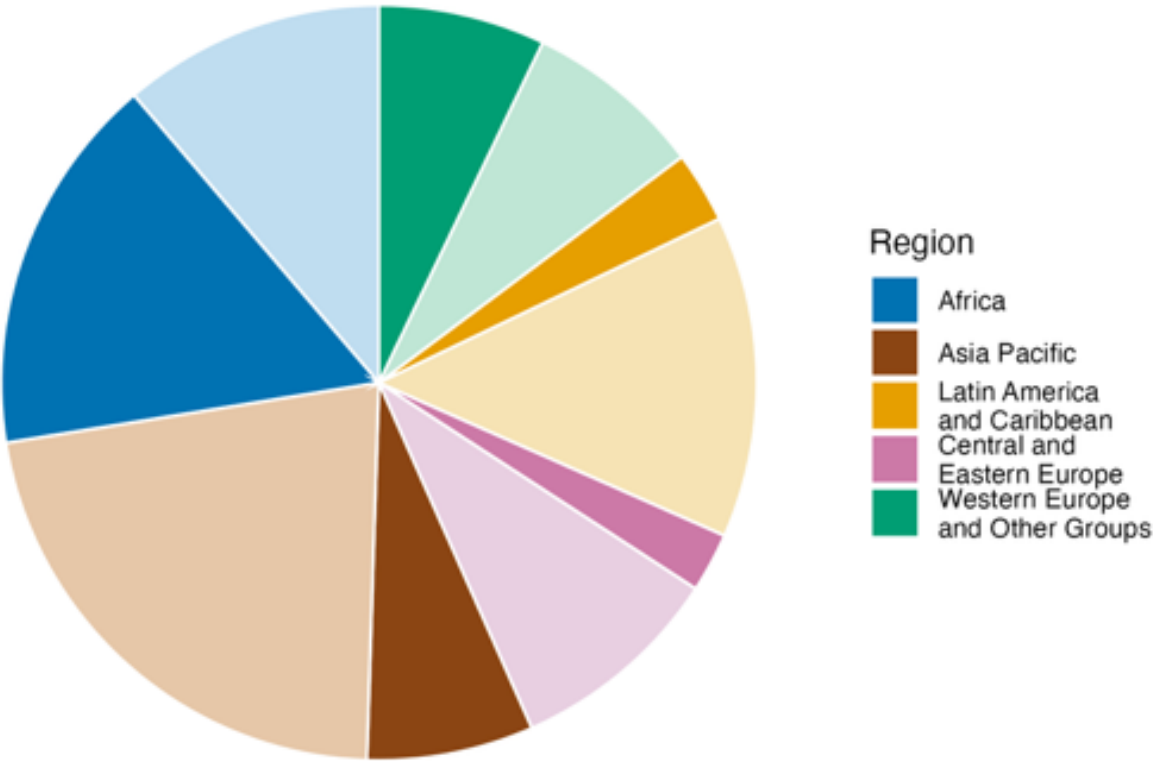
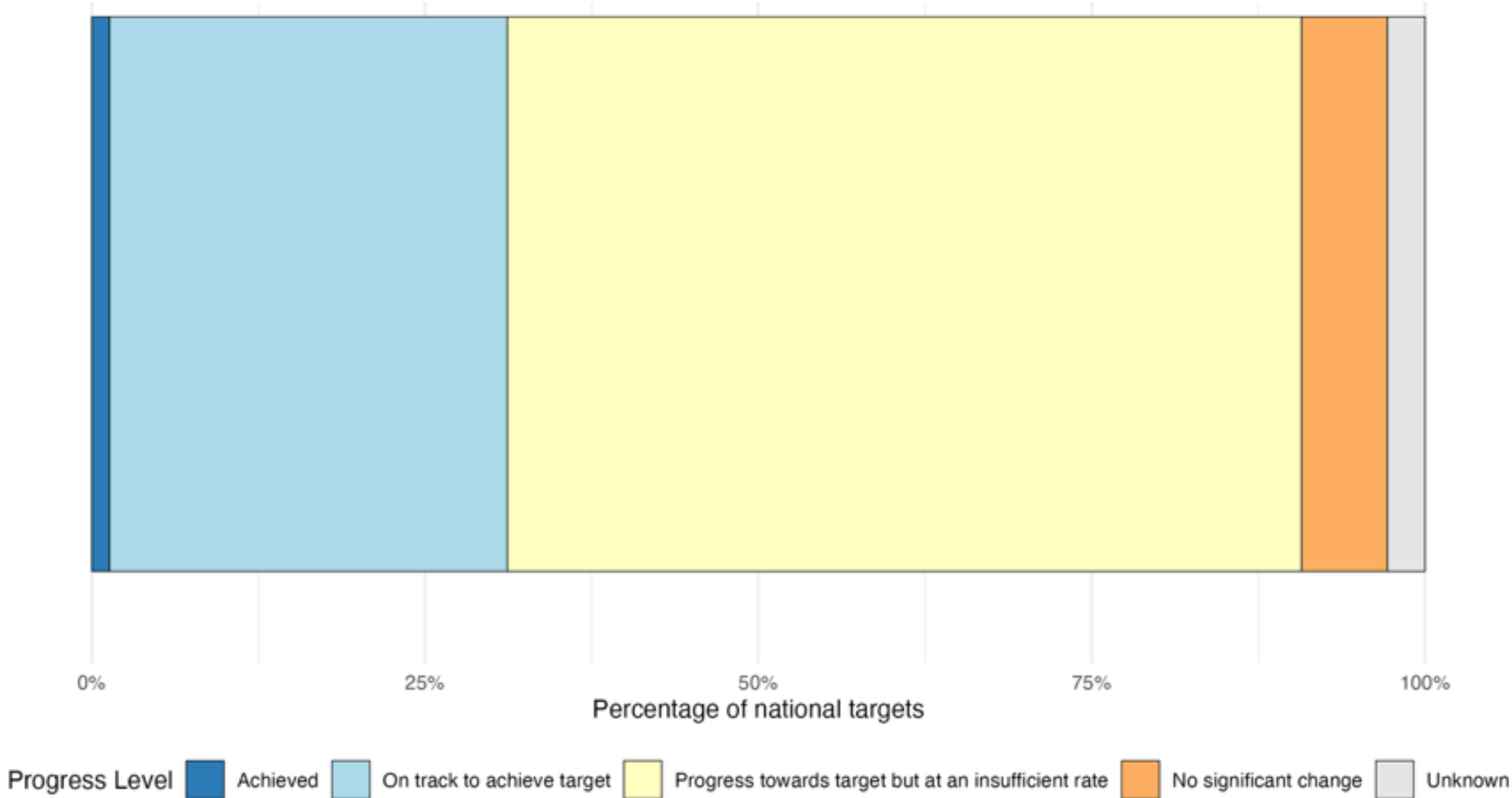
Binary indicator 14.b:
Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework



Key message 2

Action and implementation

Self-assessed progress for all national targets submitted as highly aligned to Target 15.



Party count: 71

Key message 2

Action and implementation

	Indicator results									Overall progress score
	Coverage of scope	Progress self- assessment	Data use	All quantitative indicators					Binary	
				H1	H2	H3				
Target 1										0.25
Target 2										0.50
Target 3										0.38
Target 4										0.25
Target 5										0.67
Target 6										0.33
Target 7										0.38
Target 8										0.75
Target 9										0.42
Target 10										0.50
Target 11										0.50
Target 12										0.25
Target 13										0.38
Target 14										0.25
Target 15										0.25
Target 16										0.38
Target 17										0.25
Target 18										0.17
Target 19										0.13
Target 20										0.38
Target 21										0.63
Target 22										0.25
Target 23										0.13

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.

Among key findings:

-  Some gains in domestic/international public finance, positive incentives, capacity-building
-  Successful practices identified to strengthen policy, institutions, finance, collaboration
-  Less progress in private finance and reforming harmful subsidies
-  Targets 15, 16, 18, 19 are among lowest-rated targets in Parties' self-assessment
-  2025 milestone of mobilising US\$20 billion per year in international finance likely not met

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 key findings:

-  Parties report progress in strengthening environmental governance, mainstreaming biodiversity, improving policy coherence
-  Many Parties report engaging ministries beyond environment sector, particularly agriculture, fisheries, and finance ministries
-  Cross-sector engagement often reported without evidence of coordinated implementation
-  Targets 1 and 14 show limited progress, particularly on integrated spatial planning and mainstreaming biodiversity across government/sectors

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 people 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.

Among key findings:

-  More than 100 non-State actors have made commitments in support of the KMGBF
-  Many Parties describe engagement of indigenous peoples, local communities, women, youth, other actors in some way
-  Progress uneven on rights, equitable governance, participation
-  Many Parties report challenges coordinating and tracking contributions of actors other than national Governments

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.

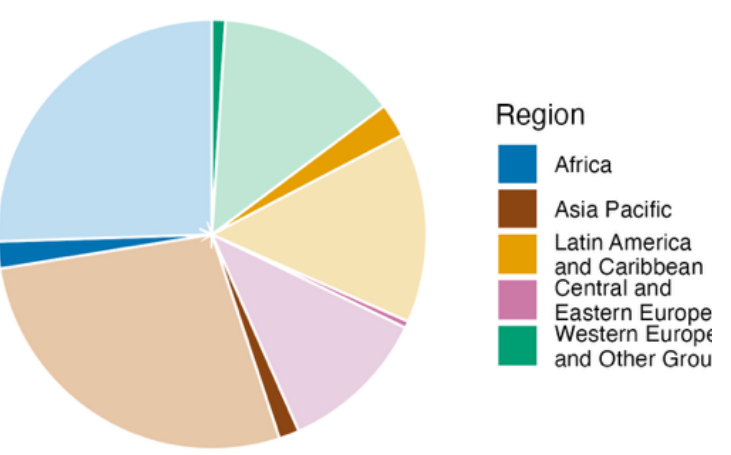
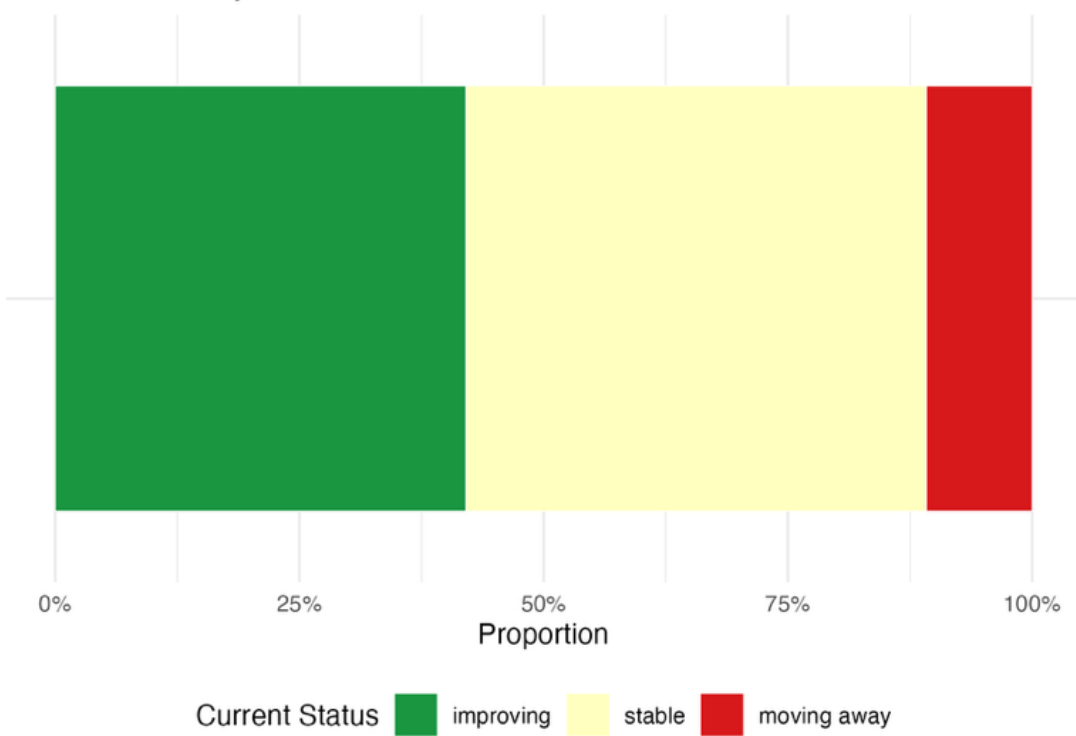
Among key findings:

-  Many Parties have quantitative data for monitoring Targets 1, 2, 3, 4, and 10
-  Most Parties report that they are making improvements to their national monitoring systems
-  Reporting uneven across targets, and significant gaps in data availability, indicators, infrastructure, and technical capacity
-  Most reported data lack comparable time series, rarely disaggregated by ecosystem type or demographic information

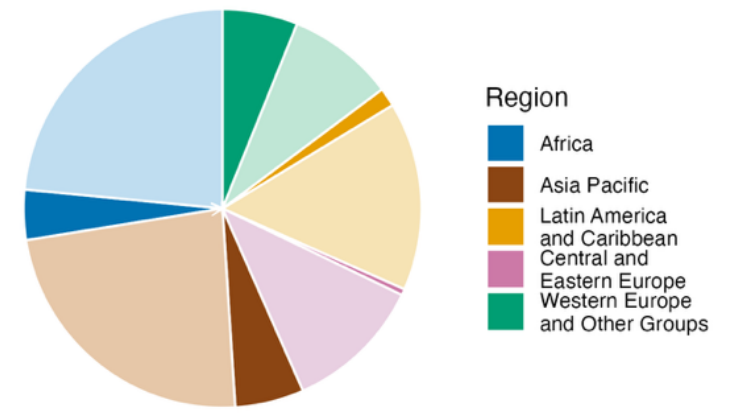
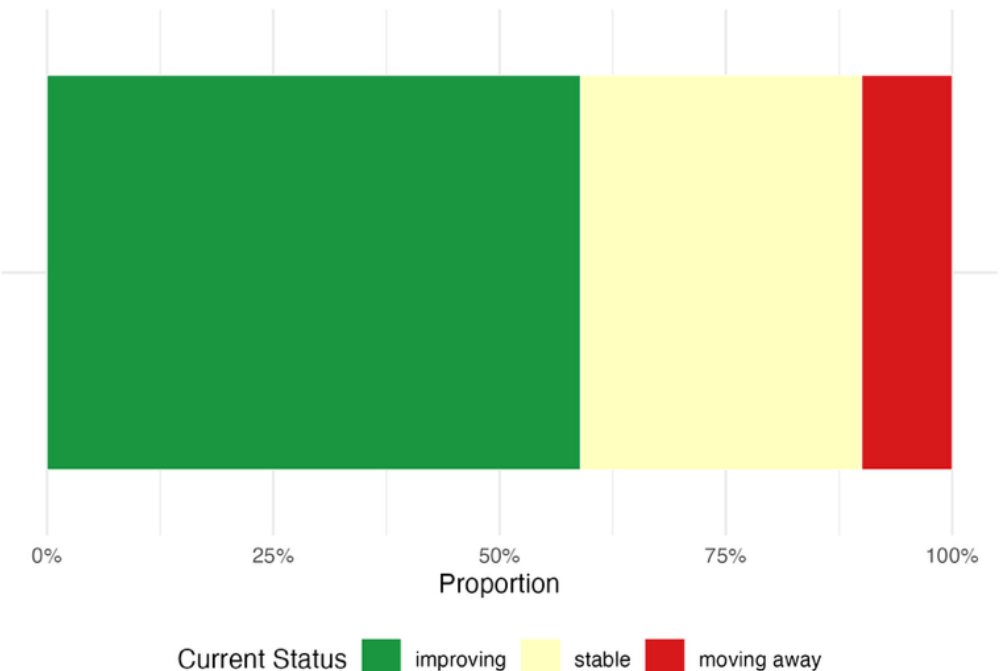
Key message 6

Data and knowledge

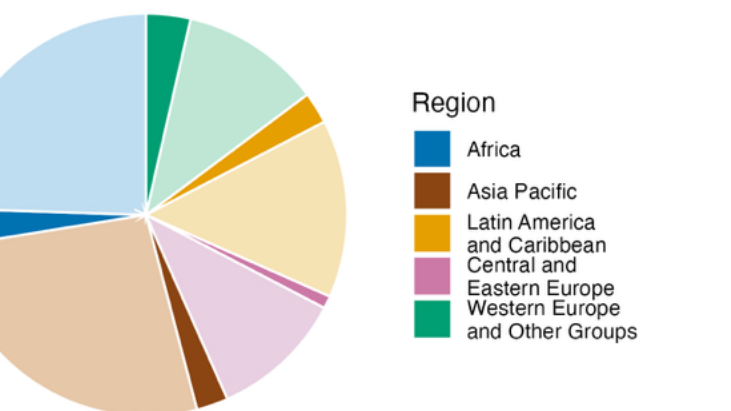
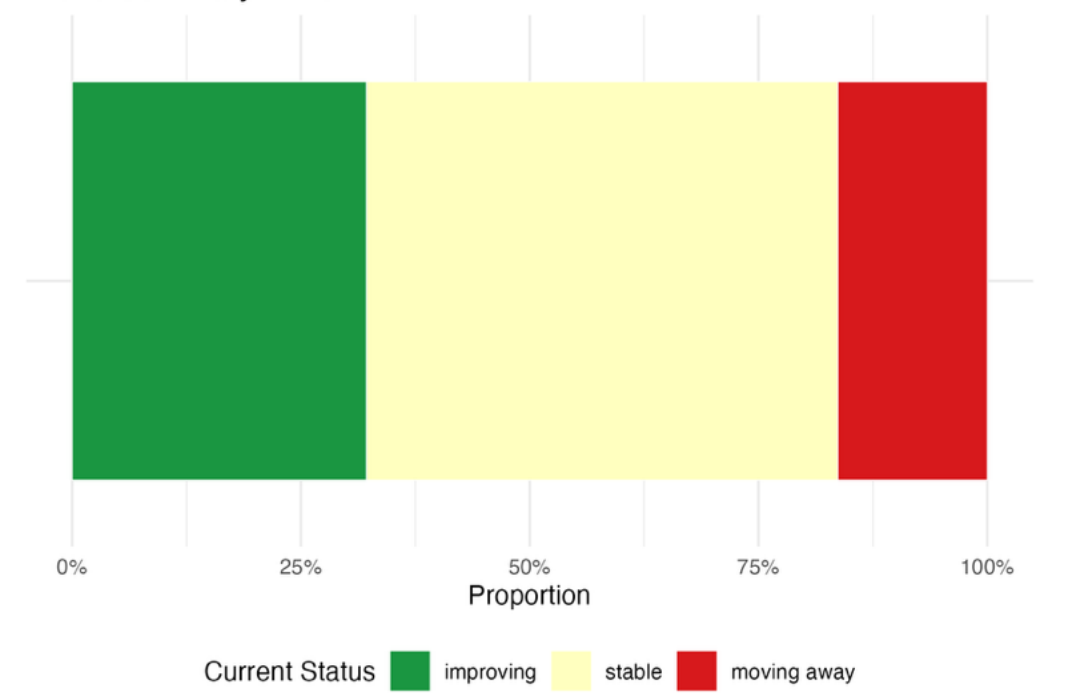
Trend Summary: T14



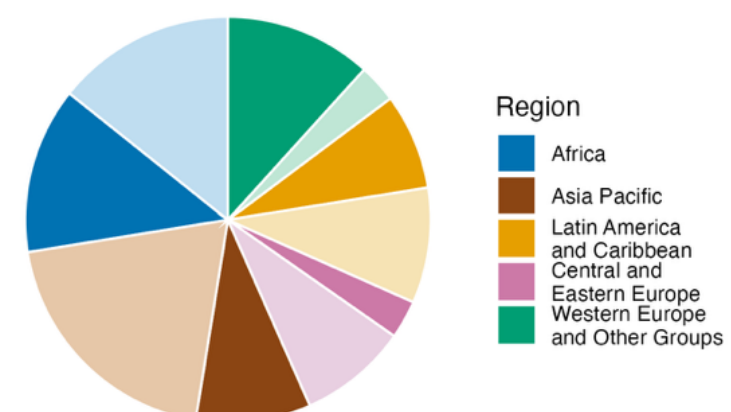
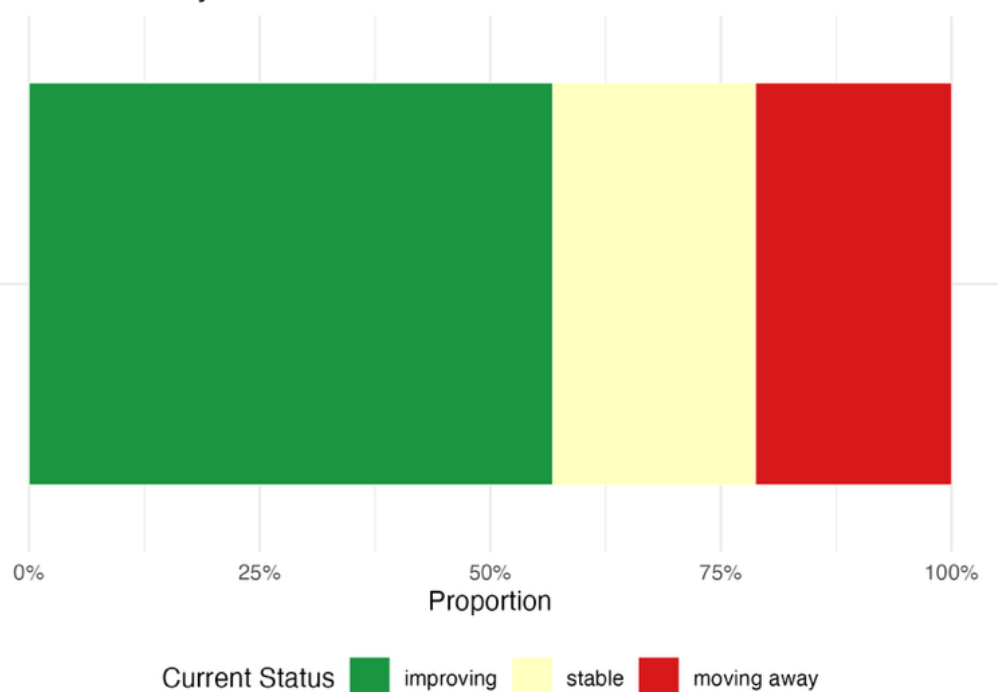
Trend Summary: T15



Trend Summary: T16



Trend Summary: T19





FULL TEXT OF SUMMARY AND KEY MESSAGES



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