



Convention on
Biological Diversity



A roadmap to access available internationally managed and global datasets for national reporting to the CBD

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Table of contents

Introduction.....	2
Goals of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.....	6
TARGET 1: Plan and manage all areas to reduce biodiversity loss	7
TARGET 2: Restore 30% of all degraded ecosystems.....	9
TARGET 3: Conserve 30% of land, waters and seas.....	10
TARGET 4: Halt species extinction, protect genetic diversity, and manage human-wildlife conflicts.....	11
TARGET 5: Ensure sustainable, safe and legal harvesting and trade of wild species.....	12
TARGET 6: Reduce the introduction of invasive alien species by 50% and minimise their impact.....	13
TARGET 7: Reduce pollution to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity	14
TARGET 8: Minimise the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and build resilience.....	15
TARGET 9: Manage wild species sustainably to benefit people	16
TARGET 10: Enhance biodiversity and sustainability in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry	17
TARGET 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people.....	19
TARGET 12: Enhance green spaces and urban planning for human well-being and biodiversity	20
TARGET 13: Increase the sharing of benefits from genetic resources, digital sequence information and traditional knowledge	21
TARGET 14: Integrate biodiversity in decision-making at every level.....	22
TARGET 15: Businesses assess, disclose and reduce biodiversity-related risks and negative impacts.....	22
TARGET 16: Enable sustainable consumption choices to reduce waste and overconsumption	23
TARGET 17: Strengthen biosafety and distribute the benefits of biotechnology	23
TARGET 18: Reduce harmful incentives by at least \$500 billion per year, and scale up positive incentives for biodiversity	24
TARGET 19: Mobilise \$200 billion per year for biodiversity from all sources, including \$30 billion through international finance	25
TARGET 20: Strengthen capacity-building, technology transfer, and scientific and technical cooperation for biodiversity	26
TARGET 21: Ensure that knowledge is available and accessible to guide biodiversity action.....	27
TARGET 22: Ensure participation in decision-making and access to justice and information related to biodiversity for all.....	28
TARGET 23: Ensure gender equality and a gender-responsive approach for biodiversity action	29

Introduction

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) was adopted in 2022 by Parties alongside a monitoring framework. The monitoring framework sets out headline, binary, component and complementary indicators to track the global goals and targets (Box 1). It is expected that countries will use the headline and binary indicators of the monitoring framework in their national reports to monitor national actions, and report progress towards national implementation of the KMGBF to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The use of the component and complementary indicators is optional.

Box 1: Definitions for indicator types as set out in [CBD Decision 15/5](#)

Headline indicators: a minimum set of high-level indicators, which capture the overall scope of the goals and targets of the KMGBF to be used for planning and tracking progress. They are nationally, regionally and globally relevant indicators validated by Parties.

Binary indicators: are global indicators based on responses to yes/no questions to be included in the national reporting template. They will provide a count of the number of countries having undertaken specified activities.

Component indicators: are optional indicators that, together with the headline indicators, cover components of the goals and targets of the KMGBF which may apply at the global, regional, national, and subnational levels.

Complementary indicators: are optional indicators for thematic or in-depth analysis of each goal and target which may be applicable at global, regional, national, and subnational levels.

The purpose of the Roadmap

There are a number of different datasets which are often generally referred to as ‘global’ datasets. In many cases, these datasets may consist of compilations of national data from around the world, which are managed by an international organisation. This roadmap aims to support Parties with their reporting to the CBD, as well as supporting other related activities, by raising awareness of available national data contained in internationally managed datasets, and opportunities to make use of other global datasets. The roadmap highlights where and how available internationally managed and global datasets can be utilised. In particular, the roadmap shows:

- which KMGBF headline indicators have available nationally compiled data managed by an international organisation
- which global datasets can be disaggregated by country and can therefore be used by Parties for filling gaps where Parties do not have sufficient capacity to collate data at the national level
- where the available internationally managed and global datasets can be found

Only KMGBF headline indicators have been included in this roadmap. Parties are not obligated to use the datasets included in the roadmap and can use the data that they feel is most appropriate for reporting to the CBD.

*Please note, this roadmap is intended to be used as a resource, it does not replace the information contained in CBD Decisions [15/4](#), [15/5](#), [15/6](#), [16/31](#) and [16/32](#).

The roadmap is a living document and will be updated to reflect the ongoing development

of indicator methodologies and curation of datasets, which are captured in [metadata sheets](#).¹ Furthermore, if Parties through the use of the roadmap have feedback and in particular would like additional information included, they should contact unep-cbd-ea@un.org

What are the opportunities provided by internationally managed and global datasets

Internationally managed datasets refer to those that are compiled by a custodian agency using national data that has been provided by official national government bodies (this may include National Statistical Offices, Ministries of Agriculture, Fisheries or Forestry, as well as Ministries of Environment). Internationally managed datasets can be compiled by generating a dataset from the compilation of national datasets that have been collected using the same methodology (e.g. FAO Forest Resource Assessment). Internationally managed datasets such as FAO statistics for agriculture, fisheries and forestry are validated within the country before being reported to FAO.

In contrast to internationally managed datasets, global datasets do not contain national data directly provided by national institutions. A global dataset is typically based on data generated through global monitoring or assessment. The dataset may then be disaggregated to the national level. This provides an opportunity for Parties to access national level data, which may be used to fill national data gaps, such as while national monitoring systems are being developed. An example of a global dataset is the IUCN Red List, which assesses extinction risk based on species distribution across the extent of their range, and on this basis may indicate a different status for individual species as compared to national Red Lists which use local population and habitat data. Parties should note that part of the process of using global datasets could include the validation of national data. During the validation process countries can flag concerns with national level data to the data custodian.

¹ The updated metadata sheets are presented in [CBD/SBSTTA/28/INF/4](#). This document currently provides the most up-to-date information for each of the headline indicators. Once this information has been updated on the CBD website for each target, the links to the metadata sheets will be updated in this roadmap.

Internationally managed and global datasets are collated and kept up to date by different organisations and for different purposes. Many datasets that are used to calculate the headline indicators for the KMGBF are often used for other global reporting needs and assessments. For example: FAO's Forest Resources Assessment, and Protected Planet are each used for specific reporting requirements related to forests and protected areas.

Parties should also be aware that data and information that they may need for reporting to the CBD may have been reported by other government departments (e.g. the national statistical office) to other processes (e.g. FAO's Forest Resource Assessment) or other Multilateral Environmental Agreements and protocols (e.g. Cartagena Protocol, Nagoya Protocol, Ramsar) and intergovernmental processes (e.g. SDGs). While this roadmap focuses on internationally managed and global datasets, Parties may find regional datasets more useful in reporting.

Relevant definitions

Internationally managed datasets are datasets that bring together national level data which has been collected by a national authority with the same data from other countries and is managed at the global level often by an international organisation (e.g. FAO's Forest Resources Assessment).

Global datasets are global in nature and may or may not be able to be disaggregated to the national level. The data is generated through a global process and not through data collection by a national authority (e.g. IUCN Red List)

Metadata sheets: are structured documents that contain the essential information about each indicator. These have been developed for each of the headline and binary indicators, setting out information such as: i) the rationale of the indicator; ii) definitions and concepts; iii) how the indicator is calculated; iv) data collection method; v) datasets; and, vi) scale of use.

Spatial map layer or data layer is a way to display types of geographic information. For example, a layer could contain roads, land use, or species distribution for a specified area.

Data custodians for the KMGBF indicators are organisations responsible for the development of methodologies and collecting, organising and managing data. Organisations that are data custodians for KMGBF indicators include: IUCN, UNSD, FAO, UNEP-WCMC, OECD and GBIF.

[guidance document](#) is available to help countries use the tools provided by UN Biodiversity Lab. Countries are also able to create their own secure workspace within UN Biodiversity Lab.

Summary of headline indicators and availability of global datasets

Below is a summary of the status of available datasets that can be used for the headline indicators of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework as highlighted in the metadata sheets. The following symbols indicate

Key Resources

Target Tracker

The Target Tracker is an online tool structured around the headline indicators of the KMGBF. The Target Tracker provides a visual of global and national progress using internationally managed and global datasets for the headline indicators. For each indicator where an internationally managed or global dataset has been included, the Target Tracker presents the results as a graph and a numerical value for the indicator for the most recent year.

UN Biodiversity Lab

The UN Biodiversity Lab (UNBL) brings together spatial data and analytical tools to support country-led efforts in conservation and sustainable development. The UN Biodiversity Lab contains over 400 spatial data layers on nature, climate change and sustainable development. UN Biodiversity Lab provides the ability for users to carry out a number of different activities. Specifically, users can view and download dynamic indicators of change for any country. UN Biodiversity Lab provides a [specific data collection module](#) for supporting the monitoring of the KMGBF. This module provides data for a set of headline indicators, component indicators and complementary indicators.

The UN Biodiversity Lab allows countries to use internationally managed, global and national spatial datasets to develop and calculate indicators. A



National data curated by an international organisation in an available dataset (internationally managed dataset)



A global dataset is available



There is no internationally managed or global dataset, but other datasets are available that could be used



There are no internationally managed or global datasets or other identified datasets

Target	Headline indicator Number	Internationally managed or global dataset available	Page Number
1	A.1 Red List of Ecosystems		7
	A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems		7
	1.1 Percent of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans		8
2	2.1 Area under restoration		9
3	3.1 Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures		10
4	A.3 Red List Index		11
	A.4 The proportion of populations within species with an effective population size >500		11
5	5.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels		12
6	6.1 Rate of invasive alien species establishment		13
7	7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication potential		14
	7.2 Pesticide environment concentration/Aggregated Total Applied Toxicity		14
8	No headline indicator. Reporting relies on a binary indicator		15
9	9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species		16
	9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations		16
10	10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture		17
	10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management		17
11	B.1 Services provided by ecosystems		19
12	12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green/blue space for public use for all		20
13	C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed Access and Benefit-sharing instruments		21
	C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international Access and Benefit-sharing instruments		21
14	No headline indicator. Reporting relies on a binary indicator		22
15	15.1 Number of companies disclosing their biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and impacts		22
16	No headline indicator. Reporting relies on a binary indicator		23
17	No headline indicator. Reporting relies on a binary indicator		23
18	18.1 Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use		24
	18.2 Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity or reformed		24
19	D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance (ODA) for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems		25
	D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems		25
	D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems		26
20	No headline indicator. Reporting relies on a binary indicator		26
21	21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework		27
22	22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of Indigenous Peoples and local communities		28
23	No headline indicator. Reporting relies on a binary indicator		29

Goals of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

The KMGBF has four overarching goals. A set of headline indicators were agreed as part of the monitoring framework to monitor progress towards achieving these goals. These indicators are also relevant to the KMGBF targets. Information regarding the headline indicators can be found under the relevant target, as indicated below.

GOAL A: protect and restore

Headline indicators

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

A.3 Red List Index

A.4 The proportion of populations within species with an effective population size >500

GOAL B: prosper with nature

Headline indicators

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

GOAL C: share benefits fairly

Headline indicators

C.1 Indicator on monetary benefits received

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

GOAL D: invest and collaborate

Headline indicators

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance (ODA), for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ecosystems

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework



Headline indicators

A.1 Red List Index of ecosystems

The Red List Index of ecosystems (RLIe) summarises risk status across sets of ecosystem types. The RLIe can be calculated at different scales (including national and global), as well as for broad ecosystem groups. Ideally the RLIe would draw on data from Red List of Ecosystem assessments. The Red List of Ecosystems (RLE) is a global standard for assessing and monitoring the status of ecosystems which underpin the RLIe. More information on the assessment process can be found at www.iucnrl.org. However, Parties can also use data from assessments (carried out at different scales) where national validation has taken place.

Available for use alongside the RLE programme is the [IUCN Global Ecosystem Typology \(GET\)](#). This is a comprehensive framework for classifying and mapping ecosystems globally, while integrating functional and compositional features. National or regional ecosystem classifications and maps can be cross-referenced with the GET.

National level use

The Red List of Ecosystems assessment is aimed for use at the national level. If you are unsure if there is an assessment for your country, you can explore the [RLE Database](#), which contains all published

ecosystem risk assessments. These assessments have been typically undertaken by governments or for example by universities or NGOs in partnership with governments.

The [metadata sheet available for the RLIe](#) sets out some recommendations on how countries can display the results of the RLIe for use within decision-making.

The IUCN Global Ecosystem Typology is available as a spatial map layer in the [UN Biodiversity Lab](#).

If you have comments on the data, you can contact relevant people at: rle-contact@iucn.org

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

This indicator focuses on understanding the extent and trends of natural ecosystems. The methodology for the indicator is the [System of Environmental-Economic Accounting \(SEEA\)](#). The SEEA is an international statistical standard and requires accounting for ecosystem extent in biophysical terms as one of five core ecosystem accounts, with the extent account providing the foundation for the other four core accounts.

National level use

The SEEA is designed for use at the country level, with countries using their own available data (e.g. time series):

- ecosystem maps
- classification of ecosystem types
- spatial datasets representing ecosystem distribution

The data sources needed may be held by research institutions, various government ministries and national mapping agencies. This will need to be considered when identifying which data holders need to be engaged.

Internationally managed and global datasets and tools (e.g. ARIES for SEEA) can be used to generate a preliminary account but would need to be validated by national experts using an appropriate process for your country.

Guidance and support are available through the [United Nations Statistics Division](#) to countries to build capacity and develop national ecosystem accounts.

1.1 Percentage of land and seas covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans



This indicator is aimed at understanding if biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans are being utilised for both land and sea.

Related indicators from other processes

This indicator is related to SDG indicators which cover elements of spatial planning:

- Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (2.4.1)
- Marine spatial planning and intercoastal zone management (14.2.1)
- Sustainable forest management (15.2.1)

National level use

There are currently no internationally managed or global datasets and there is a need for data identification and collection to happen at the national level.

Relevant national datasets

Parties may be able to use the datasets that are used for SDG indicator reporting or other KMGBF targets as proxy data or to create the dataset required.

These include:

- [Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture](#) (SDG 2.4.1, Headline indicator 10.1)
- [Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas](#) (SDG 14.5.1)
- [Marine spatial planning and intercoastal zone management](#) (SDG 14.2.1)
- [Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type](#) (SDG 15.1.2)
- [Sustainable forest management](#) (SDG 15.2.1, Headline indicator 10.2)
- [Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity](#) (SDG 15.4.1)
- [Coverage of protected areas and OECMs](#) (Headline indicator 3.1)

The [metadata sheet includes](#) further examples of relevant datasets and resources.

The [UN Biodiversity Lab](#) also includes a number of these datasets as spatial map



Headline indicator

2.1 Area under restoration – *Indicator under development*



Through the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, FAO has developed the Framework for Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring ([FERM Registry](#)). The FERM Registry harmonises and collects area-based data on ecosystem restoration projects and programmes at different scales, by enabling interoperable data exchange with other platforms. Data sources that are currently included in the FERM default data include:

- [FERM Registry](#),
- [Global Forest Resources Assessment](#),
- [Ramsar Convention on Wetlands](#),

The following data sources are currently being integrated:

- [World Database on Protected Areas](#),
- [UNCCD PRAIS](#),
- [IUCN Restoration Barometer](#)

A broad range of stakeholders (including national/ local governments; NGOs and civil society; Indigenous Peoples and local communities; researchers and academia) are able share data on restoration projects through FERM.

FERM consists of 4 components: 1) a registry to collect data; 2) a geospatial visualisation tool; 3) a search engine and 4) data review functionality.

National level use

To reduce the reporting burden for countries, FAO is entering country level data into FERM. Parties can review and validate this data through the data review functionality.

Relevant national datasets

Through the FAO's Forest Resource Assessment (FRA), countries can also report on restoration activities regarding forests. Country level data can be found in the [data portal](#).

A number of spatial map layers are also available through UN Biodiversity Lab to address policy-relevant questions regarding [restoration](#).



Headline indicator

3.1 Coverage of protected areas and OECMs

The indicator presents the total percentage global coverage of terrestrial and marine areas by protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECM). The [metadata sheet](#) includes the steps for calculating the indicator so that progress against the target can be assessed.

Related indicators from other processes

This indicator is similar to the following indicators for the SDGs:

- 14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas
- 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type
- 15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

National level use

The global indicator consists of data submitted to UNEP-WCMC by national governments on protected areas and OECMs. Therefore, the global indicator can be disaggregated to the national level. The data is available for downloading from [Protected Planet](#).

The Target Tracker presents this disaggregation for each country, which includes the percentage coverage for marine and coastal areas and separately for terrestrial and inland waters. A graph is also available which displays the country data from 2020 to present, alongside the global target.

This information can be accessed through the country section of the [Target Tracker](#), and then by locating your country.

The data is also available through the [UN Biodiversity Lab](#), as a spatial map layer.



Headline indicators

A.3 Red List Index

The [Red List Index](#) (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time.

The RLI is calculated using data from the IUCN Red List and the Red List Assessments led by IUCN working with partners and experts. More information on the assessment process can be found at www.iucnredlist.org

Related indicators from other processes

This indicator is also used for the SDG indicator 15.5.1 (Red List Index).

National level use

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level. There is data available for all countries in the world and the data is updated annually. The RLI can be generated using repeated national level assessments of national extinction risk for multiple species groups.

The Target Tracker presents this disaggregation for each country, which includes the value for the RLI for a particular country in 2024, as well as a graph showing changes in the RLI since 1993.

This information can be accessed through the country section of the [Target Tracker](#), and then by locating your country.

The RLI is also available through the [UN Biodiversity Lab](#), as a spatial map layer.

If you have questions on the RLI and red list assessments at global or national level, contact: redlist@iucn.org

A.4 The proportion of populations within species with an effective population size >500



This indicator takes into consideration the concepts of a genetically effective population size >500. The [metadata sheet](#) includes information on data collection, a link to an online data collection form and guidance manual. This indicator has been designed to be flexible and adaptable to the data sources (e.g. recovery plans for species, species census data) that might be available in a country, and the metadata sheets also include examples of country level data sources.



Headline indicator

5.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels



This is an indicator which measures the sustainability of marine capture fisheries globally by their abundance. The indicator draws on data reported every two years to FAO by member countries with marine boundaries and can be calculated at different scales (national, regional and global). National level data are generally reported by the National Statistical Offices or the Ministry of Fisheries and/or Agriculture.

Related indicators from other processes

This indicator is the same as indicator 14.4.1 which is used to measure progress towards SDG Target 14.4.

National level use

The Target Tracker presents this indicator disaggregation for each country, which includes the percent value for fish stocks not overfished for a particular country, as well as a graph showing changes in the indicator, alongside the global indicator.

This information can be accessed through the country section of the [Target Tracker](#), and then by locating your country.

The indicator proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels is also available as a spatial map layer in [UN Biodiversity Lab](#).

The data is available to download from the [FAODATA Explorer](#). You will receive the global dataset and will need to filter for your country. The methodology to calculate the indicator can be found in the [metadata sheet](#).



Headline indicator

6.1 Rate of invasive alien species

This indicator is calculated at the global level using the data compiled from [country checklists of introduced and invasive species](#), within the Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species (GRIIS). The data is open access and available through the [Global Biodiversity Information Facility](#) (GBIF), and available via “*invasive alien species*” links from the [country profile pages of the CBD global Clearing House Mechanism \(CHM\)](#). Much of this data is collected by countries, expert organisations, scientific societies, and researchers and can be further supplemented by national datasets.

Method of calculating the indicator is set out in the [metadata sheet](#).

Related indicators from other processes

An earlier version of this indicator is used for reporting progress towards SDG Target 15.8.

National level use

The data is available at a country level through [Global Biodiversity Information Facility](#) (GBIF) or the [CBD CHM for countries](#) which have a local list of invasive alien species. Countries can then apply the calculation for the indicator set described in the metadata sheet. This allows countries to calculate the establishment rate on the basis of their own invasive alien species list and in conjunction with the establishment rate calculated on the basis of GRIIS.

The [number of invasive alien species](#) and [global distribution of terrestrial invasive alien species threat](#) are included as a spatial map layer in the UN Biodiversity Lab.



Headline indicators

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication potential



Eutrophication is a process that happens in waterways when excess nutrients are released. This indicator assesses the risk of coastal eutrophication.

Related indicators from other processes

This indicator uses the same methodology and data as for SDG indicators 14.1.1, 14.2.1 and 14.5.1). A number of spatial map datasets are available for the SDG indicators. These are available [here](#).

National level use

The UN Biodiversity Lab includes two indicators available as a spatial map layer. These indicators are:

- [Chlorophyll-a anomalies](#)
- [Chlorophyll-a deviation](#)

7.2 Pesticide environment concentration



Parties can select either the indicator calculating the pesticide environment concentration and/or the Aggregated Total Applied Toxicity (ATAT). How to calculate the ATAT is set out in the [metadata sheet](#).

National level use

Parties should be able to calculate a yearly ATAT, using national statistics on pesticides sales or use and open-source information on pesticide properties that include toxicity values for a range of species.

FAO collates data reported by countries in FAOSTAT. Data on [pesticide use](#) can be filtered by country and by pesticides, groups of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides and bactericides, and rodenticides. Other freely available datasets are:

- The [Pesticide Properties](#) Database (PPDB) holds data on pesticide active substances
- The [PEST-CHEMGRIDS](#) dataset provides a georeferenced dataset of pesticide application.



There is no headline indicator for this target. A binary indicator is available for reporting purposes.



Headline indicators

9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species



As set out in the metadata sheet for this indicator, it was initially understood that this indicator could possibly be delivered as a disaggregation of indicator B.1. Services provided by ecosystems, such as the benefits derived from the use of wild species, can be measured through the ecosystem service accounts in indicator B.1 under Goal B. Further rationale is set out in the [metadata sheet](#).

There are no internationally managed or global datasets that can be utilised for this indicator.

9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations



A range of data sources are available and are continually being improved. These are:

1. [The Indigenous Navigator](#): provides structured community-generated data on traditional occupations. The Indigenous Navigator includes:
 - identification and classification of occupations,
 - 20-year trends, gender-disaggregated participation,

- barriers and enabling conditions (e.g. land tenure, free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), market access),
 - national level policy indicators.
2. The International Labour Organization's (ILO's) 2023 report – [Traditional Occupations of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Labour Statistics](#). This report includes micro-analyses of multiple countries and highlights the limitations of current labour force data in capturing Indigenous traditional occupations.
 3. [Local Biodiversity Outlooks](#) compiles case studies globally. The data base can be searched and filtered through an interactive map or directory.

Case studies and community-based monitoring data developed and contributed by Indigenous-led organisations, such as the Inuit Circumpolar Council Alaska and the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact. These sources provide data on the lived realities and evolving practices of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in relation to traditional occupations

Further information on progress can be found in the [metadata sheet](#).

National level use

Parties may wish to use data and information sources listed above which can be searched and filtered for by country. Parties may also have other datasets at different scales in their country they can use.



Headline indicators

10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture



This indicator reports on the amount of area under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry that is managed sustainably.

By engaging countries through their National Statistical Offices (NSO) or the designated offices (Ministry of Agriculture in some countries), FAO have been collecting national level data since 2020 through a [country level survey](#) on topics for example such as land productivity, profitability, soil health, water use, biodiversity and food security.

Working with the [Global Strategy to improve Agriculture and Rural Statistics \(GSARS\)](#), FAO have developed a package of capacity building materials for countries.

Other indicator processes

This indicator is the same as SDG indicator 2.4.1.

National level use

Parties can access their own data through the [FAO statistical data portal](#). Specifically, the data used for SDG indicator 2.4.1 can be found [here](#).

A spatial map layer for the proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture is available through the [UN Biodiversity Lab](#).

10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management



Aiming to measure progress towards sustainable forest management, this indicator consists of five sub-indicators:

- Annual forest area change rate
- Above-ground biomass in forest
- Proportion of forest area within legally established protected areas
- Proportion of forest area under a long-term management plan
- Forest area under an independently verified forest management certification scheme

The sub-indicators are reported separately to provide a clear picture of where progress has been achieved.

Country level data is currently collected by FAO through the [Global Forest Resources Assessment \(FRA\)](#) for sub-indicators 1-4. For sub-indicator 5, data is submitted to FAO from different forest certification schemes such as the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC).

Other indicator processes

These sub-indicators are also presented as SDG Indicator 15.2.1

National level use

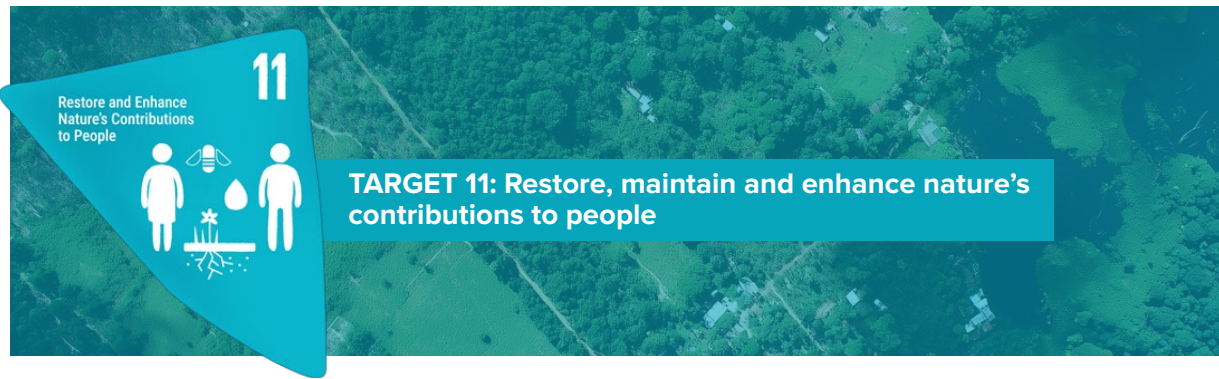
Country level data can be downloaded for each of the five sub-indicators from the [FRA Platform](#). Through the country page, graphs and data from the FRA can be downloaded. Parties can find the specific data for this indicator by filtering for Sustainable Development Goal 15 on the left-hand side of their country page.

How the indicators are calculated can be found in the metadata sheet.

Three sub-indicators (1. Annual forest area change rate; 2. Proportion of forest area with a long-term management plan; 3. Proportion of forest area within legally established protected areas) can be accessed through the country section of the [Target Tracker](#), and then by locating your country.

The five sub-indicators are also available as a spatial map layer in UN Biodiversity Lab in the following locations:

- (a) [Annual forest area change rate](#)
- (b) [Above-ground biomass in forest](#)
- (c) [Proportion of forest area within legally established protected areas](#)
- (d) [Proportion of forest area under a long-term management plan](#)
- (e) [Forest area under an independently verified forest management certification scheme](#)



Headline indicator

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems



This indicator is compiled using the SEEA as the adopted international statistical standard for organising data about ecosystem assets and services and linking this information to economic and other human activity.

There are currently no available internationally managed or global datasets. It is envisaged that Parties will compile ecosystem accounts using

national level timeseries dataset for ecosystem services (see B.1 Headline indicator). This approach would combine data from a range of sources. National level data sources may need to be sourced from different research institutions, government departments and agencies. Global tools are available and include [ARIES for SEEA](#), [InVEST](#) and [ESTIMAP](#). It is possible to include national datasets within these tools alongside internationally managed and global datasets.

Information and key considerations for the indicator are available on the [metadata sheet](#).



Headline indicator

12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green/blue space for public use for all



This indicator focuses on green/blue urban spaces and is compiled by UN-Habitat from national level data collections and working with global, national and local partners such as research institutions, National Statistical Offices, local government departments and UN organisations.

More information about the indicator and how it is calculated can be found in the metadata sheet.

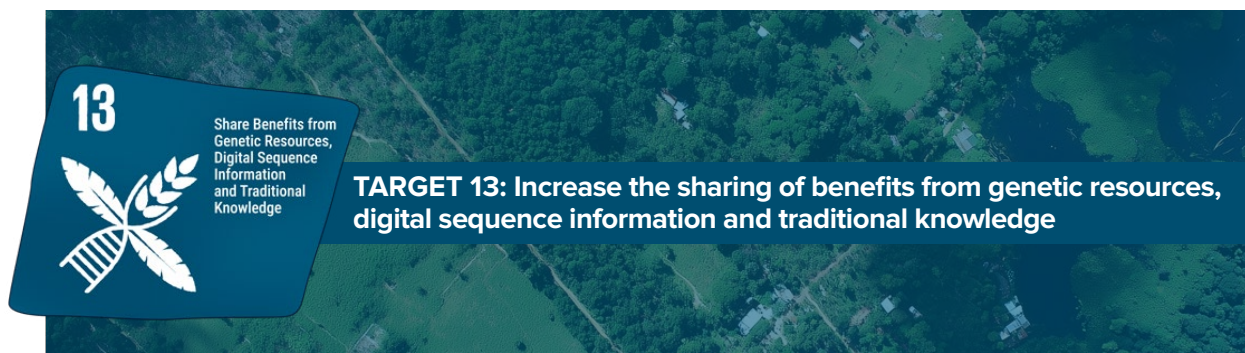
Related indicators from other processes

This indicator is similar to the SDG indicator 11.7.1. Therefore, the methodology used for reporting for SDG 11 is applicable for this indicator.

National level use

Data for SDG indicator 11.7.1 can be used for this indicator and can be downloaded from [UN-Habitat's Urban Indicator database](#). The full dataset needs to be downloaded and then the data for individual countries can be accessed.

UN Biodiversity Lab provides a spatial map layer for use at the national level on [average share of the built-up area of cities that is green/blue space for public use for all](#).



Headline indicators

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed ABS instruments



This indicator is used to report on the monetary benefits a Party has received for genetic resources, digital sequence information and traditional knowledge, by sharing benefits fairly. There is no internationally managed or global dataset available for this indicator.

The [metadata sheet](#) sets out suggestions of datasets which Parties may consider developing for long-term monitoring.

Related reporting from other processes

The data used for reporting for this indicator may also be reported in the national reports under the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing, as well as other instruments such as the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, for example.

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable internationally agreed ABS instruments



[ET-NMBS database](#) collates information for this indicator for each country. The data is available for 3 sub-indicators:

C.2.1 Number of research and development results arising from ABS instruments

C.2.2 Number of scientific publications arising from ABS instruments relevant to conservation, sustainable use, food security, and public health

C.2.3 Number of joint scientific publications arising from ABS instruments with authors from the provider country, where appropriate

The information is presented by the [ET-NMBS database](#) as graphs for each country. The underlying data is also available.

If your country does not appear in the database, the relevant national authority should contact the Leibniz Institute DSMZ (nmbs@dsmz.de) with a list of national ABS permit codes. Through partnering with the country, DSMZ can generate the required data for monitoring and reporting. Data will be provided to the country and also incorporated into the Global Database and regularly updated.

More information on this indicator can be found in the [metadata sheet](#).



There is no headline indicator for this target. A binary indicator is available for reporting purposes.



Headline indicator

15.1 Number of companies reporting on disclosures of risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity



This indicator is focused on understanding how business and financial institutions report on their impact, risk and dependencies on biodiversity.

National level use

The [metadata sheet](#) outlines different channels (e.g. international reporting platform, chambers of commerce, industry associations ([WCSD](#), [WEF](#), [B4N](#)), international reporting platforms ([CDP](#), [World Benchmarking Alliance](#), [GRI](#)), [TNFD](#) and [SBTN](#), [UN Global Compact](#)) which countries could use to gather the required information.



There is no headline indicator for this target. A binary indicator is available for reporting purposes.



There is no headline indicator for this target. A binary indicator is available for reporting purposes.



Headline indicators

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



Parties that report into the OECD database on [Policy Instruments for the Environment \(PINE\)](#), can extract data from this database. PINE provides a measure of the total number of active economic instruments in place that provide incentives to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity.

The [metadata sheet](#) sets out further information regarding this indicator.

Related indicators from other processes

The data is used as the indicator for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 15.a.1 on biodiversity finance.

National level use

The indicator can be disaggregated to the national level for more than 140 countries. Parties can obtain national level data from PINE by [filtering for country](#).

The Target Tracker also presents the disaggregation for each country using the same data available in PINE, which is presented as a total number of policy instruments. This information can be accessed through the country section of the [Target Tracker](#), and then by locating your country.

The data is also available as a spatial map layer in [UN Biodiversity Lab](#).

18.2 Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity that have been eliminated, phased out or reformed



There is not a complete internationally managed or global dataset that addresses the different elements of this indicator. However, the data may already be collected through information being reported to a number of different bodies such as OECD, FAO or UNSD. The [metadata sheet](#) sets out information on different data sources and how to calculate the indicator.

Related indicators from other processes

SDG indicator 12.c.1 utilises the same fossil fuel data that this indicator uses.

National level use

There are a number of internationally managed datasets which can be used for accessing national level data. These datasets are:

- [Value of agricultural subsidies and other incentives potentially harmful to biodiversity](#)
- [Value of fossil fuel subsidies](#) (production and consumption)
- [Value of subsidies to capture fisheries with a risk \(moderate or high\) of encouraging unsustainable fishing](#)
- [World Trade Organization \(WTO\) database on agricultural subsidies](#)



Headline indicators

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance (ODA) for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems



This indicator will ultimately draw on data from a number of sources such as:

- official development assistance (ODA)
- other official flows (OOF)
- private sector instruments (PSI) from the DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) from bilateral DAC donors, non-DAC donors
- contributions from multilateral institutions
- flows reported under the Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD) framework

Internationally managed data can be found at [ODA trends and statistics | OECD](#). This data is collected by the OECD DAC Secretariat via reporting tables compiled by national statistical reporters.

A further internationally managed dataset is collated by the Secretariat of the International Forum on TOSSD, which focuses on activity-level data on support for sustainable development. The data is collected through annual reporting forms filled in by national statistical reporters, specifically for inclusion in the [TOSSD database](#).

Parties are not required to use these datasets and can report using other data.

Related indicators from other processes

Similar data is used to calculate SDG indicator 17.2.1

National level use

The indicator can be disaggregated to the national level by accessing internationally managed datasets, such as [ODA trends and statistics | OECD](#) or the [TOSSD database](#). The data can be also accessed for individual Parties.

The Target Tracker presents this disaggregation for each country, which displays the annual official development assistance for biodiversity provided by OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors, through the Creditor Reporting System (CRS).

This information can be accessed through the country section of the [Target Tracker](#), and then by locating your country.

ODA for biodiversity by donor countries is also available as a spatial map layer in [UN Biodiversity Lab](#).

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems



There is no one comprehensive internationally managed or global dataset for this indicator. It is expected that Parties will provide national level data through their national report. Data for this indicator does not include those flows that were supported

by developed country Parties, or other providers of international public finance, such as multilateral institutions, or international private finance, such as private philanthropy (these flows are captured through the D.1 and D.3 indicators, respectively).

Potential data sources and/or methodology includes:

- [BIOFIN](#)
- [The Classification of Environmental Purposes \(CEP\)](#)
- [COFOG](#)

Further information on reporting for this indicator is available in the [metadata sheet](#).

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems



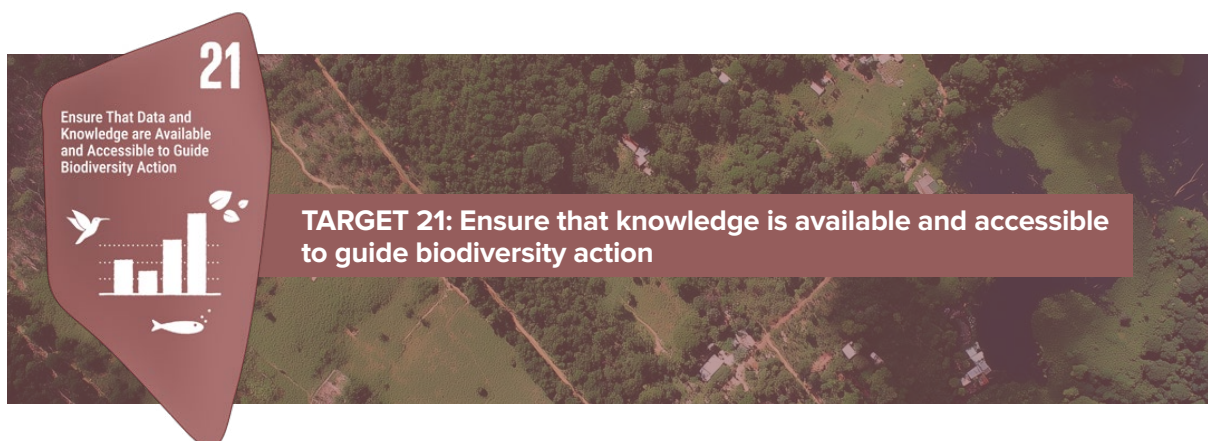
It is expected that Parties will use available national level data when reporting. The [metadata sheet](#) sets out options for countries for national reporting. Parties should be careful to avoid double counting information already entered under previous categories in indicators D.1 and D.2. However, depending on the reporting option selected by countries, some national data may already be collated by the OECD DAC Secretariat through its country reporting processes.

Potential data sources and/or methodology includes:

- [OECD Creditor Reporting System](#)
- [OECD Policy Instruments for the Environment \(PINE\) database](#) may be useful here. Data is available at the country level.



There is no headline indicator for this target. A binary indicator is available for reporting purposes.



Headline indicator

21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework



Reporting for this indicator comes from the national level. Parties will need to provide the number (or percentage) of headline indicators in a national monitoring framework where national biodiversity datasets, traditional knowledge and monitoring schemes are available for use.

The [metadata sheet](#) contains a table which sets out the four types of biodiversity information and sources to be evaluated for each dimension of biodiversity needed for this indicator.

22



Ensure Inclusive Participation in
Biodiversity Decisions, Respecting
Rights, Cultures, and Justice

TARGET 22: Ensure participation in decision-making and access to justice and information related to biodiversity for all

Headline indicator

22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of Indigenous Peoples and local communities



There is no single internationally managed or global dataset available; multiple types of data are required to report under this indicator. There are three components to this indicator and Parties will need to use local and national data. However, there are a number of existing datasets from which some country-level data can be extracted and therefore may be useful to Parties. These datasets are:

Component (a), *Proportion (%) of lands and territories held or used by IP and LCs with legal recognition or legally recognised documentation*, data sources include:

- [LandMark](#)
- Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI) [Who Owns the World's Land?](#)
- [Afro-descendant Atlas](#)

- [Indigenous Navigator](#)
- FAO [Global Land Observatory \(GLO\)](#)

Component (b) of the indicator, Proportion (%) of IP and LC communities and individuals where there is perceived security of tenure, data sources include:

- [Prindex](#)
- International Land Coalition (ILC) [LANDex](#)

Component (c) of the indicator, Proportion (%) of IP and LC land and territories that is categorised as non-degraded against a baseline year, data sources include:

- [LandMark](#)
- [ICCA Registry](#)
- [Afro-descendant Atlas](#)
- [GLAD/WRI](#) (30 m)
- [ESA-CCI-LC](#) (300 m)

The [metadata sheet](#) sets further information on how to calculate the sub-indicators.



There is no headline indicator for this target. A binary indicator is available for reporting purposes.

