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**Conference of the Parties to the
Convention on Biological Diversity
Sixteenth meeting, second resumed session**
Rome, 25–27 February 2025
Agenda item 10
**Mechanisms for planning,
monitoring, reporting and review**

Decision adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity on 27 February 2025

16/31. Monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decision [15/5](#) of 19 December 2022, by which it adopted a monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and established the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,

Recalling also its decisions [15/4](#), [15/6](#), [15/7](#), [15/8](#) of 19 December 2022, [15/10](#) of 10 December 2022, [15/11](#), [15/13](#) of 19 December 2022 and [15/22](#) of 10 December 2022,

Noting with appreciation the work conducted by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators and the inputs from or work of the Technical Expert Group on Financial Reporting,¹ the Informal Advisory Group on Technical and Scientific Cooperation,² the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity,^{3,4} the Ad Hoc Open-Ended Working Group on Benefit-sharing from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources⁵ and the Liaison Group on the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,⁶

Noting with appreciation also the contributions of international organizations and initiatives to the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators, as well as the work of Parties and national institutions to maintain national databases and data collection relevant to the monitoring of the Framework,⁷

¹ See [CBD/FM/TEG/2024/1/2](#).

² See [CBD/TSC/IAG/2024/1/2](#).

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

⁴ See [CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/11](#).

⁵ See recommendation [2/1](#) of the Ad Hoc Open-Ended Working Group on Benefit-sharing from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources.

⁶ See [CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/13](#).

⁷ Decision 15/4, annex.

Noting with appreciation further the work under the Bern process⁸ to improve collaboration on the development of indicators related to biodiversity,

Recalling the previous work on indicators in relation to indigenous peoples and local communities, decision [XIII/28](#) of 17 December 2016 on indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and decision [15/5](#) on the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,

Underscoring the critical importance of engaging indigenous peoples and local communities and taking into consideration their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices in the review of progress in the implementation of the Framework,

Recognizing the contributions of community-based monitoring and information systems to improving global biodiversity knowledge, data and information, while acknowledging the need to engage indigenous peoples and local communities in the development and management of those information systems, as well as the need for enhanced international cooperation to address technical and financial gaps in developing countries,

Noting the development of biodiversity and health-related indicators further to paragraph 2 (c) of decision [15/29](#) of 19 December 2022 and of indicators for the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation further to decisions [15/5](#) and [15/13](#),⁹

Noting with appreciation the financial contributions from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the European Union, which enabled the work of the expert groups, the contribution from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for hosting an expert meeting on indicator 7.2, the financial contributions from the Government of the United Kingdom for the indicator studies on access and benefit-sharing and private sector finance, and the financial contribution from the Government of Canada for the development of the explanatory guidance and gap analysis, as well as the in-kind support from the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre in support of the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators,

Recalling paragraph 13 of decision [15/6](#), in which the Conference of the Parties requested all Parties to use headline indicators and to provide responses on binary questions, as set out in the monitoring framework, in their national reports, and supplemented, as appropriate, by optional component and complementary indicators also included therein and other national indicators providing flexibility in the progressive implementation of the provision in that paragraph to countries, in particular developing countries, in the light of the fact that not all indicators were ready at the time and of the need for capacity-building and development on the headline indicators,

Recognizing that an indicator for the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030)¹⁰ was developed in response to the adoption of the Framework,¹¹

Recognizing also that the capacities for the collection and generation of data, maintenance of databases and processing of biodiversity-relevant data are uneven and that developing countries require support in terms of means of implementation in that regard, including through international cooperation, resource mobilization, information infrastructure, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer,

Recognizing further the importance of strengthening national monitoring, reporting, review and information systems and that those systems are the primary source of information for monitoring

⁸ See www.unep.org/events/conference/bern-iii-conference-cooperation-among-biodiversity-related-conventions.

⁹ See also decisions 16/20 and 16/19, respectively.

¹⁰ Decision 15/11, annex.

¹¹ Women4Biodiversity and the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre have collaborated in supporting the co-development of a methodology (see www.gbf-indicators.org/metadata/other/23-1-C).

the implementation of the Framework, including monitoring at the ecosystem level, in line with national circumstances and priorities,

1. *Endorses* the technical updates to the headline and binary indicators in the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, as contained in annex I to the present decision;

2. *Takes note* of the optional disaggregations of the headline indicators and voluntary component and complementary indicators in the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, as contained in annex II to the present decision, noting that their use is optional and subject to national circumstances and priorities;

3. *Adopts* the list of binary indicator questions contained in annex III to the present decision;

4. *Welcomes* the guidance on the monitoring framework provided by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,¹² and invites Parties to make use of the guidance, as appropriate, in accordance with national circumstances and relevant international obligations, including the metadata for the headline and binary indicators, the approaches to taking section C of the Framework into consideration when implementing the monitoring framework, and the overarching guidance on the implementation of the monitoring framework and on gaps and opportunities;

5. *Takes note* of the current status of development of the headline indicators and the current status of guidance related to the consideration of section C of the Framework contained in tables 1 and 2 of annex II to document [CBD/SBSTTA/26/2](#), as prepared by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators;

6. *Notes with appreciation* that the monitoring framework provides good coverage of the overall scope of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;¹³

7. *Decides* that the reporting burden and the technical and financial constraints faced by Parties, in particular developing countries, in the implementation of the monitoring framework need to be considered in the further development of the headline, component and complementary indicators;

8. *Also decides* that further work is needed to develop component indicators and their methodology on subsidies harmful to biodiversity, taking into account the optional sectorial disaggregation of headline indicator 18.2, as well as positive incentives to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

9. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, at a meeting held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to review updated metadata for headline indicators, as well as the list of component and complementary indicators in decision [15/5](#) that have met the criteria for inclusion in the monitoring framework since the adoption of that decision, for use by Parties in their eighth national reports;

10. *Invites* international and other relevant organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth to support Parties in the implementation of the monitoring framework at the national level;

11. *Recalls* that the validation of global data by each Party is included in the reporting template for the national reports submitted under the Convention on Biological Diversity;

¹² [CBD/COP/16/INF/3/Rev.1](#) and [CBD/COP/16/INF/4](#).

¹³ Many of the monitoring gaps correspond to a need for scientific and technical tools and guidance to support the achievement of the targets of the Framework, as described in document [CBD/SBSTTA/26/3](#) and the associated information documents [CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/15](#) and [CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/16/Rev.1](#).

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

13. *Highlights* the importance of mainstreaming the indicators across relevant processes, while stressing the need to ensure consistency with existing mandates, and invites the secretariats and governing bodies of multilateral environmental and biodiversity-related agreements, financial institutions and other processes to consider the indicators contained in annexes I and II to the present decision, as appropriate;

14. *Urges* Parties and other Governments, including local and subnational governments, to take section C of the Framework into consideration when implementing the monitoring framework, including by disaggregating the headline indicators by indigenous peoples and local communities, sex, age, persons with disabilities and other relevant groups and by ecosystem type, where appropriate, using relevant component, complementary and national and local indicators relevant to section C and traditional knowledge indicators, including by strengthening community-based monitoring systems, where relevant and applicable;

15. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments, subnational governments, local authorities and relevant organizations to provide support, including resources, for community-based monitoring and information systems, including in the use of data from those systems in the implementation of the monitoring framework, in accordance with national circumstances and priorities;

16. *Invites* private philanthropic and other relevant organizations to share data on biodiversity-related finance, in alignment with the monitoring framework, where possible;

17. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments, including local and subnational governments, to take a consistent approach at the national level to monitoring ecosystems and reporting data across the goals and targets of the Framework, based on national ecosystem classifications;

18. *Invites* Parties to make use of the Global Ecosystem Typology, or an equivalent methodology, and cross-reference their national ecosystem data with levels 2 and 3 of that typology, subject to national circumstances and capabilities;

19. *Urges* Parties and other Governments, and invites local and subnational governments, to strengthen their monitoring systems, subject to the availability of the necessary means of implementation, involving all relevant institutions, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and relevant stakeholders in a participatory manner, with support, where appropriate, from international organizations and initiatives, in particular to facilitate the reporting against indicators in the seventh national report, due in February 2026;

20. *Urges* developed country Parties, and invites other Parties in a position to do so, to enhance international cooperation, including by providing adequate, timely and predictable financial resources, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, to address the technical and financial challenges faced by developing country Parties in the implementation of the monitoring framework;

21. *Invites* other Governments to enhance international cooperation, including by providing adequate, timely and predictable financial resources, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, to address the technical and financial challenges faced by developing country Parties in the implementation of the monitoring framework;

22. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to provide adequate, timely and predictable financial resources to contribute to the development and implementation of national biodiversity monitoring systems to support the reporting efforts of Parties, in response to requests by all eligible Parties, and according to its mandate;

23. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to make use of the Sustainable Development Goal indicators and other globally available data, where relevant and where national data are not available, taking into account regular updating of national data and their validation by Parties to complement data in national monitoring systems;

24. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, at a meeting held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to review the needs of Parties in the implementation of the monitoring framework and consider how to address any technical or capacity gaps;

25. *Encourages* Parties and relevant organizations, including the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, to exchange knowledge and build capacity related to the headline, component and complementary indicators and to the consideration of section C of the Framework when implementing the monitoring framework;

26. *Requests* the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres and the global coordination entity¹⁴ to provide support for capacity-building and development for the implementation of the monitoring framework, on a demand-driven basis;

27. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to support inclusive and participatory processes to facilitate the operationalization of the monitoring framework, including by using, where relevant, the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres and the Global Knowledge Support Service for Biodiversity, by:

(a) Sharing updates with Parties on the implementation of the monitoring framework on an ongoing basis, including information shared by multilateral environment organizations, members of the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and other relevant organizations;

(b) Identifying options and potential collaborators to address gaps identified by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators, including for the development of headline indicators 1.1 and 9.1;

(c) Facilitating capacity-building and development activities related to the implementation of the monitoring framework at the national level;

28. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to ensure that the guidance on the monitoring framework is easily accessible alongside the reporting template to support Parties in their national reporting processes;

29. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare an analysis of the usage of the headline, binary, component and complementary indicators and of national indicators in national reports and to share information with the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group for the Preparation of the Global Report on Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

30. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To work with relevant organizations to further develop the metadata for headline indicators 1.1, 7.2 (as identified in annex I)¹⁵ and 9.1 and with organizations identified in table 1 of annex II to document [CBD/SBSTTA/26/2](#) and other relevant organizations to update the metadata of other headline indicators, especially for those indicators at a lower level of development, as necessary;

(b) To compile submissions from Parties, the secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements, relevant academia and research institutions, other relevant organizations, including the

¹⁴ See decision 16/3.

¹⁵ It is acknowledged that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, which is identified as the responsible organization for headline indicator 7.2 in table 1 of annex II to document [CBD/SBSTTA/26/2](#), is currently facilitating further development and testing of the aggregated total applied toxicity headline indicator.

Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth for the inclusion of additional headline, component and complementary indicators that meet the criteria for inclusion in the monitoring framework in order to help to address the gaps in the monitoring framework;

(c) To further compile submissions from Parties of inputs and relevant information to support the development of a methodology for additional component indicators for headline indicators 18.1 and 18.2, as referenced in paragraph 8;

(d) To compile submissions from Parties and indigenous people and local communities on inputs and relevant information to support the development of a methodology for headline indicator 22.1;

31. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to make the information compiled further to the requests in paragraph 30 available to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice for its consideration at a meeting held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and to consider paragraph 7 of the present decision when undertaking that work;

32. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to make any information received in response to paragraph 12 available to Parties through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention.

Annex I
Technical updates to the headline and binary indicators in the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

<i>Goal/target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>
A	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 greater than 500
B	B.1 Services provided by ecosystems B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services
C	C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments 13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources
D	D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
1	A.1 Red List of Ecosystems A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems 1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans 1.b Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030
2	2.1 Area under restoration
3	3.1 Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures

<i>Goal/target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>
4	A.3 Red List Index A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500
5	5.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels 5.b Number of countries with legal instruments or other policy frameworks for regulating trade in wild species
6	6.1 Rate of invasive alien species establishment 6.b Number of countries adopting relevant regulations, processes and measures to reduce the impact of invasive alien species
7	7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication 7.2 Pesticide environment concentration and/or aggregated total applied toxicity ¹⁶
8	8.b Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity
9	9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species 9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations 9.b Number of countries with policies to manage the use of wild species sustainably, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities
10	10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture 10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management
11	B.1 Services provided by ecosystems
12	12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use for all 12.b Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces
13	C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments 13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources
14	14.b Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework
15	15.1 Number of companies disclosing their biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and impacts 15.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy measures aimed at encouraging and enabling business and financial institutions, and in particular for large and transnational companies and financial institutions, to progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity, increase their positive impacts, reduce their biodiversity-related risks and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production
16	16.b Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices
17	17.b Number of countries that have taken action to implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention and measures for the handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19

¹⁶ Parties may choose to report on pesticide environment concentration and/or aggregated total applied toxicity headline indicator, depending on the availability of methodology and in accordance with their national circumstances and technical capacities.

<i>Goal/target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>
18	18.1 Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use 18.2 Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity
19	See Goal D indicators
20	20.b Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building and development and access to and transfer of technology, and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation
21	21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
22	22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities 22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders
23	23.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, inter alia, to implement the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030), to ensure that all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by ensuring women’s equal rights and access to land and natural resources

Annex II

Optional disaggregations of the headline indicators and voluntary component and complementary indicators in the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework*

Goal/target	Headline or binary indicator	Optional disaggregations	Component indicator	Complementary indicator
A	A.1 Red List of Ecosystems	For indicator A.1: By realm, biome and ecosystem functional group (Global Ecosystem Typology levels 2 and 3 or equivalent) By indigenous and traditional territories By protected areas or other effective area-based conservation measures By drivers (matched to the International Union for Conservation of Nature Threats Classification Scheme)	A.CT.1 Ecosystem Intactness Index A.CT.2 Ecosystem Integrity Index A.CT.3 Species Habitat Index A.CT.4 Biodiversity Habitat Index A.CT.5 Biodiversity Intactness Index A.CT.6 Protected Connected Index A.CT.7 Protected Area Representativeness and Connectedness Indices A.CT.8 Number of extinctions averted	A.CY.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area A.CY.2 Rate of tree cover loss A.CY.3 Mountain Green Cover Index A.CY.4 Continuous global mangrove forest cover A.CY.5 Mangrove forest fragmentation A.CY.6 Mangrove extent A.CY.7 Global salt marsh extent A.CY.8 Wetland Extent Trends Index A.CY.9 Forest Fragmentation Index A.CY.10 Forest Landscape Integrity Index A.CY.11 Global Vegetation Health Products 8.CT.2 Bioclimatic Ecosystem Resilience Index A.CY.12 Relative magnitude of fragmentation A.CY.13 Ocean Health Index A.CY.14 Extent of physical damage to predominant seafloor habitats A.CY.15 River Fragmentation Index A.CY.16 Mean species abundance 3.CT.2 Species Protection Index A.CY.17 Changes in plankton biomass and abundance A.CY.18 Comprehensiveness of conservation of socioeconomically and culturally valuable species
	A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems	For indicator A.2: By realm, biome and ecosystem functional group (Global Ecosystem Typology levels 2 and 3 or equivalent) By indigenous and traditional territories By natural and seminatural ecosystem, if feasible	A.CT.9 Evolutionarily Distinct and Globally Endangered Index A.CT.10 Living Planet Index A.CT.11 Wild Bird Index	4.CT.1 Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities 4.CT.4 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction
	A.3 Red List Index	For indicator A.3: ¹⁷ By realm, biome and ecosystem functional group (Global Ecosystem Typology levels 2 and 3 or equivalent) By migratory species		

* In line with paragraphs 2 (a) and (b) of annex I to decision [15/5](#), the relevant data and the methodology for indicators must be publicly available and accessible for all.

¹⁷ Specific Red List Index disaggregations are also included in the relevant targets as complementary indicators.

<i>Goal/target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
	A.4 The proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500	By drivers (matched to the International Union for Conservation of Nature Threats Classification Scheme) For indicator A.4: Species Taxonomic groups		A.CY.19 Red List Index (wild relatives of domesticated animals) A.CY.20 Species Status Information Index A.CY.21 Expected loss of phylogenetic diversity A.CY.22 Proportion of populations maintained within species
B	B.1 Services provided by ecosystems B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services	For indicator B.1: By type of ecosystem service By realm, biome and ecosystem functional group (Global Ecosystem Typology levels 2 and 3 or equivalent) By indigenous and traditional territories n/a	B.CT.1 Red List Index for utilized species B.CT.2 Living Planet Index for utilized species B.CT.3 Total value of ecosystems services in monetary units	16.CT.3 Ecological footprint B.CY.1 Red List Index (pollinating species) 4.CT.2 Green Status of Species 11.CT.3 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources 11.CT.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality B.CY.2 Forestry production and trade (wood fuel) 21.CT.3 Index of Linguistic Diversity B.CY.3 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization culture 2030 indicators
C	C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments	For indicator C.1: By monetary benefits received by indigenous peoples and local communities By relevant access and benefit-sharing instrument	..	C.CY.1 Number of users that have provided information relevant to the utilization of genetic resources to designated checkpoints 13.CT.1 Total number of internationally recognized certificates published on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House

<i>Goal/target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
	C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments 13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources	For indicator C.2: By type of non-monetary benefits By non-monetary benefits received by indigenous peoples and local communities By relevant access and benefit-sharing instrument		C.CY.2 Number of checkpoint communiqués published on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House C.CY.3 Total number of internationally recognized certificates of compliance for non-commercial purposes in the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House
D	D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of	For indicators D1 and D2: No specific disaggregations listed For indicator D3: By funding source (including international private philanthropic organization for development, private biodiversity finance	..	D.CY.1 Number of researchers per population D.CY.2 Number of joint scientific papers published in the Ocean Biodiversity Information System by sector D.CY.3 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology D.CY.4 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study D.CY.5 Global imports of information and communications technology goods by category 20.CT.1 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies

<i>Goal/target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
	biodiversity and ecosystems	mobilized by official development finance (separate bilateral and multilateral indicators), biodiversity offsets, payment for ecosystem services, domestic private donations, private benefit-sharing schemes and other instruments, including biodiversity-relevant bonds (impact investing, credit markets, insurance products)		<p>D.CY.6 International funding targeted at indigenous peoples and local communities within biodiversity-related activities</p> <p>D.CY.7 International funding targeted at youth within biodiversity-related activities</p> <p>D.CY.8 International funding targeted at gender equality and women’s rights policy objectives within biodiversity-related activities</p> <p>D.CY.9 Monetary value of the annual budget for biodiversity from total national budget</p> <p>D.CY.10 Percentage of annual biodiversity expenditure in total national government budgets</p> <p>D.CY.11 Domestic funding targeted at indigenous peoples and local communities within biodiversity-related activities</p> <p>D.CY.12 Domestic funding targeted at youth within biodiversity-related activities</p> <p>D.CY.13 Domestic funding targeted at gender equality and women’s rights policy objectives within biodiversity-related activities</p> <p>D.CY.14 Private funding targeted at indigenous peoples and local communities within biodiversity-related activities</p> <p>D.CY.15 Private funding targeted at youth within biodiversity-related activities</p> <p>D.CY.16 Private funding targeted at gender equality and women’s rights policy objectives within biodiversity-related activities</p> <p>D.CY.17 Private funding mobilized for indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth</p>
1	<p>A.1 Red List of Ecosystems</p> <p>A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems</p> <p>1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by</p>	<p>For indicators A.1 and A.2: Described in Goal A (some disaggregations may be more relevant to the specific target)</p> <p>For indicator 1.1: No metadata currently proposed</p>	..	1.CY.1 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

<i>Goal/target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
	biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans 1.b Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030			
2	2.1 Area under restoration	By ecosystem functional group (Global Ecosystem Typology levels 2 and 3 or equivalent) By indigenous and traditional territories By protected areas or other effective area-based conservation measures By type of restoration activity	2.CT.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	2.CY.1 Global Ecosystem Restoration Index 2.CY.2 Proportion of key biodiversity areas in favourable condition
3	3.1 Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures	By protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures; By realm, biome and ecosystem functional group (Global Ecosystem Typology levels 2 and 3 or equivalent) By areas of importance for biodiversity By effectiveness (protected area management effectiveness) By governance type	A.CT.6 Protected Connected Index 3.CT.1 Protected Area Connectedness Index 3.CT.2 Species Protection Index	3.CY.1 Rate of protected area downgrading, downsizing and degazettement events 3.CY.2 International Union for Conservation of Nature Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas Standard 2.CY.2 Proportion of key biodiversity areas in favourable condition 3.CY.3 Protected Area Isolation Index 3.CY.4 Protected Areas Network metric 3.CY.5 Number of protected areas that have completed a site-level assessment of governance and equity

<i>Goal/target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
		By indigenous and traditional territories		
4	A.3 Red List Index A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500 specimens	For indicators A.3 and A.4: Described in Goal A (some disaggregations may be more relevant to the specific target)	A.CT.10 Living Planet Index 4.CT.1 Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities 4.CT.2 Green status of species 4.CT.3 Human-wildlife conflict indicator 4.CT.4 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction	4.CY.1 Species Threat Abatement and Restoration metric A.CY.19 Red List Index (wild relatives of domesticated animals) 4.CY.2 Number of island invasive alien species eradications
5	5.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels 5.b. Number of countries with legal instruments or other policy frameworks for regulating trade in wild species	By the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations major marine fishing areas	5.CT.1 Red List Index (impacts of utilization) for utilized species B.CT.2 Living Planet Index for utilized species 5.CT.2 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	5.CY.1 Inland fisheries threat indicator 5.CY.2 Red List Index (for internationally traded species)) 5.CY.3 Red List Index (impacts of fisheries) 5.CY.4 Marine Stewardship Council Fish Certified Catch 5.CY.5 Total catch of cetaceans under the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling 5.CY.6 By-catch of vulnerable and non-target species 5.CY.7 Number of Marine Stewardship Council chain of custody certification holders by distribution country 5.CY.8 Biodiversity-based trade, growth rates
6	6.1 Rate of invasive alien species establishment 6.b Number of countries adopting relevant regulations, processes and measures to reduce the impact of invasive alien species	For indicators 6.1 and 6.2: By taxonomic group By pathway	..	6.CY.1 Red List Index (impacts of invasive alien species)

<i>Goal/target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
7	7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication 7.2 Pesticide environment concentration and/or aggregated total applied toxicity ¹⁸	For indicator 7.1: By type of nutrient By subbasin For indicator 7.2: By pesticide type By use of pesticide products in each sector	7.CT.1 Cropland nutrient budget 7.CT.2 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated 7.CT.3 Plastic debris density 7.CT.4 Red List Index (impact of pollution)	7.CY.1 Trends in loss of reactive nitrogen to the environment. 7.CY.2 Trends in nitrogen deposition 7.CY.3 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities 7.CY.4 Hazardous waste generation per capita 7.CY.5 Trends in the amount of litter, including microplastics, in the water column and on the seafloor 7.CY.6 Pesticide use per area of cropland
8	8.b Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity	B.1 disaggregation: Total climate regulation services provided by ecosystems and by ecosystem type	8.CT.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 8.CT.2 Bioclimatic Ecosystem Resilience Index	8.CY.1 Above-ground biomass stock in forest (tons/ha) 8.CY.2 National greenhouse gas inventories from land use, land-use change and forestry 8.CY.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies 7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication 8.CY.4 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations
9	9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species 9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations 9.b Number or countries with policies to manage the use of wild species sustainably, providing	For indicator 9.1: No metadata currently proposed. Described under Goal B For indicator 9.2: By type of occupations By indigenous peoples and local communities By gender By age category	9.CT.1 Red List Index (species used for food and medicine) B.CT.2 Living Planet Index for utilized species	5.CT.2 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing 5.CY.7 Number of Marine Stewardship Council chain of custody certification holders by distribution country 9.CY.1 Spawning stock biomass (related to commercially exploited species) 4.CT.1 Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities

¹⁸ Parties may choose to report on pesticide environment concentration and/or aggregated total applied toxicity headline indicator, depending on the availability of methodology and in accordance with their national circumstances and technical capacities.

<i>Goal/target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
	social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities	By rural versus urban category		9.CY.2 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size 5.CY.3 Red List Index (impacts of fisheries) 9.CY.3 Red List Index (impact of utilization)
10	10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture 10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management	For indicator 10.1: By household and non-household sector farms By crops and livestock For indicator 10.2: By indigenous and traditional territories	10.CT.1 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	10.CY.1 Agrobiodiversity Index 10.CY.2 Soil organic carbon stocks A.CY.19 Red List Index (wild relatives of domesticated animals) B.CY.2 Red List Index (pollinating species) 10.CY.3 Red List Index (forest specialist species) 5.CY.3 Red List Index (impacts of fisheries) 4.CT.4 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction 2.CT.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area 10.CY.4 Area of forest under sustainable management: total forest management certification by the Forest Stewardship Council and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification
11	B.1 Services provided by ecosystems	Described under Goal B	11.CT.1 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM _{2.5} and PM ₁₀) in cities 11.CT.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality 11.CT.3 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	11.CY.1 Air emission accounts 11.CY.2 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management 11.CY.3 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services 11.CY.4 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) 11.CY.5 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

<i>Goal/target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
12	12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use for all 12.b Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces	By space type: by realm, biome and ecosystem functional group (Global Ecosystem Typology levels 2 and 3 or equivalent)	12.CT.1 Singapore Index on Cities' Biodiversity	..
13	C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments 13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources	Described in Goal C	13.CT.1 Total number of internationally recognized certificates published on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House	13.CY.1 Total number of transfers of crop material from the Multilateral System of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture received in a country C.CY.1 Number of users that have provided information relevant to the utilization of genetic resources to designated checkpoints C.CY.2 Number of checkpoint communiqués published on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House C.CY.3 Total number of internationally recognized certificates of compliance for non-commercial purposes in the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House
14	14.b Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values	..	14.CT.1 Integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting	..

<i>Goal/target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
	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		systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting	
15	15.1 Number of companies disclosing their biodiversity- related risks, dependencies and impacts 15.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy measures aimed at encouraging and enabling business and financial institutions, and in particular for large and transnational companies and financial institutions, to progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity, increase their positive impacts, reduce their biodiversity-related risks and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production	By sector	15.CT.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	15.CY.1 Number of organizations within the country that have signalled an intent to start adopting the recommendations of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures
16	16.b Number of countries developing, adopting or	..	16.CT.1 Food Waste Index	16.CY.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable

<i>Goal/target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
	implementing policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices		16.CT.2 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP 16.CT.3 Ecological footprint	development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment 16.CY.2 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled 16.CY.3 Human appropriation of net primary production 16.CY.4 CO ₂ emission per unit of value added 16.CY.5 Change in water-use efficiency over time 16.CY.6 Indicators from the Life Cycle Impact Assessment Programme 16.CY.7 Poverty level
17	17.b Number of countries that have taken action to implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention and measures for the handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19	17.CY.1 Indicators related to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
18	18.1 Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use 18.2 Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity	For indicator 18.1: By type of incentive (taxes, fees and charges, subsidies, tradable permits, payment for ecosystem services programmes and offset schemes) ¹⁹ For indicator 18.2: By sector (agricultural, fisheries, fossil fuels and other sectors)	18.CT.1 Revenue generated by biodiversity-relevant tradable permits (if auctioned) 18.CT.2 Monetary value of payments for ecosystem services 18.CT.3 Monetary value of biodiversity offsets	..
19	See Goal D indicators	Described in Goal D	..	See Goal D indicators

¹⁹ The monitoring framework acknowledges that nothing in this framework should be understood as modifying the rights and obligations of Parties under the World Trade Organization.

<i>Goal/target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
20	20.b Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building and development and access to and transfer of technology, and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation	..	20.CT.1 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	20.CY.1 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants D.CY.2 Number of joint scientific papers published in the Ocean Biodiversity Information System by sector D.CY.3 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology D.CY.4 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study 20.CY.2 Global imports of information and communications technology goods as presented by bilateral trade flows by information and communications technology goods category 20.CT.1 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies
21	21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	By type of information	21.CT.1 Species Information Index 21.CT.2 Participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in decision-making related to the implementation of the Convention at all levels 21.CT.3 Index of Linguistic Diversity	21.CY.1 Growth in number of records and species in the Living Planet Index database 21.CY.2 Growth in species occurrence records accessible through the Global Biodiversity Information Facility 21.CY.3 Growth in marine species occurrence records accessible through the Ocean Biodiversity Information System 21.CY.4 Proportion of known species assessed through the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List of Threatened Species 21.CY.5 Number of assessments on the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List of Threatened Species 21.CY.6 World Association of Zoos and Aquariums bioliteracy survey (biodiversity literacy in global zoo and aquarium visitors)

<i>Goal/target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
22	<p>22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities</p> <p>22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders</p>	Disaggregations by indigenous and traditional territories and governance of all indicators are relevant to Target 22	<p>21.CT.2 Participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in decision-making related to the implementation of the Convention at all levels</p> <p>21.CT.3 Index of Linguistic Diversity</p> <p>22.CT.1 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure</p> <p>22.CT.2 Number of verified cases of killings and other attacks against environmental human rights defenders in the previous 12 months</p>	<p>22.CY.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups</p> <p>22.CY.2 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <p>22.CY.3 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure</p> <p>22.CY.4 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control</p> <p>22.CY.5 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group</p> <p>22.CY.6 Area covered by the reported territories and areas governed, managed and conserved by custodian indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs—territories of life)</p>
23	23.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, inter alia, to implement the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030), to ensure that all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including	Disaggregations by gender, age and governance for other indicators are relevant	<p>23.CT.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments</p> <p>23.CT.2 Indicator on national implementation of the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030)</p> <p>22.CT.1 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and</p>	<p>22.CY.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups</p> <p>22.CY.3 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure</p>

<i>Goal/target</i>	<i>Headline or binary indicator</i>	<i>Optional disaggregations</i>	<i>Component indicator</i>	<i>Complementary indicator</i>
	by ensuring women's equal rights and access to land and natural resources		(b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	22.CY.5 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group 22.CY.4 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control

Annex III

List of binary indicator questions

Goal B: Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed and nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, are valued, maintained and enhanced, with those currently in decline being restored, supporting the achievement of sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations by 2050.	
Indicator: Number of countries with policies or action plans for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.	
B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
Target 1: Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.	
Indicator: Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030.	
1.1 Are all areas of your country under integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning or effective management processes that:	
(a) Address land-use (terrestrial) change?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
(b) Address land-use (inland water) change?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
(c) Address sea-use (coastal and marine) change? (Will be considered not applicable to landlocked States)	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
1.2 If the answer to any of the questions in 1.1 is not "No", were the plans created using a participatory process? (Select all that apply, noting that, if your country is a landlocked State, marine spatial planning will be considered as not relevant)	(a) For terrestrial spatial planning (b) For inland water planning (c) For coastal and marine spatial planning

	(d) None of the above
Target 5: Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems and reducing the risk of pathogen spillover, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.	
Indicator: Number of countries with legal instruments or other policy frameworks for regulating trade in wild species	
5.1 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to regulate trade in wild species? (Select all that apply)	(a) For terrestrial species (b) For freshwater species (c) For marine species (d) For international trade (e) None of the above
Target 6: Eliminate, minimize, reduce and/or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services by identifying and managing pathways of the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species, reducing the rates of introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species by at least 50 per cent by 2030, and eradicating or controlling invasive alien species, especially in priority sites, such as islands.	
Indicator: Number of countries adopting relevant regulations, processes and measures to reduce the impact of invasive alien species.	
6.1 Does your country have regulations and processes empowering relevant institutions to implement the measures necessary for a reduction in the introduction and impact of invasive alien species?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
6.2 Does your country have measures in place for preventing the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
6.3 Does your country have measures in place for eradicating or controlling invasive alien species?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
Target 8: Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.	
Indicator: Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.	
8.1 Does your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan include actions to prevent or minimize the impacts of the following (select all that apply):	(a) Climate change (b) Ocean acidification (c) None of the above
8.2 Do your country's climate change policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
8.3 Do your country's other policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
8.4 Do your country's other policies address the impacts of ocean acidification on biodiversity?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially

	(d) Fully
8.5 Are the impacts of climate change on biodiversity monitored and reported on?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
8.6 Are the impact of ocean acidification on biodiversity monitored and reported on?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
8.7 Do your country's policies or action plans on the impact of climate change and ocean acidification contain the following types of actions designed to increase biodiversity resilience or reduce impacts (select all that apply):	(a) Mitigation (b) Adaptation (c) Disaster risk reduction (d) Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches (e) Policies to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity (f) Other (g) None of the above
8.8 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to minimize the negative impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
8.9 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to foster positive impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
Target 9: Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.	
Indicator: Number of countries with policies to manage the use in wild species sustainably, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.	
9.1 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks or administrative measures for the sustainable management and use of wild species?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
9.2 Does your country monitor the sustainable management and use of wild species?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
9.3 Does your country monitor the social, economic and environmental benefits derived from the use of wild species for people, in particular those in vulnerable situations and most dependent on biodiversity? (Select all that apply)	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully If the answer is "fully" or "partially", disaggregate

	<p>by all relevant groups of people, as determined at the national level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Women and girls (b) Children and youth (c) People with disabilities (d) Indigenous peoples and local communities
<p>9.4 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to protect and encourage the customary sustainable use of biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, for example, the plan of action on customary sustainable use of biological diversity or other relevant initiatives?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (e) Not applicable
<p>Target 12: Significantly increase the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services.</p>	
<p>Indicator: Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces.</p>	
<p>12.1 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning that incorporates the management of green or blue spaces for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
<p>12.2 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning incorporating the management of green or blue spaces for ecosystem services and nature's contributions to people?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
<p>Target 13: Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030, facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments.</p>	
<p>Indicator: Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.</p>	
<p>13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (e) Not applicable
<p>13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (e) Not applicable
<p>13.3. Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully

<p>13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Yes (c) Not applicable</p>
<p>13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (e) Not applicable</p>
<p>13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (e) Not applicable</p>
<p>13.7. Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (e) Not applicable</p>
<p>Target 14: Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.</p>	
<p>Indicator: 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.</p>	
<p>14.1 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes and poverty eradication strategies at all levels of government?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>14.2 Does your country use environmental economic accounting to quantify the monetary and non-monetary values of biodiversity?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>14.3 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, plans and strategies across all sectors to ensure their mainstreaming?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p> <p>If fully or partially, list all sectors concerned, as determined at the national level (optional):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture - Fisheries - Forestry - Aquaculture - Finance - Tourism - Health - Infrastructure - Energy - Mining

	- Manufacturing and processing - Other
14.4 Does your country have policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align all relevant public and private activities with the goals and targets of the Framework?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
14.5 Are policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
<p>Target 15: Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions:</p> <p>(a) Regularly monitor, assess and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, including with requirements for all large, as well as transnational, companies and financial institutions along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios;</p> <p>(b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns;</p> <p>(c) Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable; in order to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.</p>	
<p>Indicator: Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy measures aimed at encouraging and enabling business and financial institutions, and in particular for large and transnational companies and financial institutions, to progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity, increase their positive impacts, reduce their biodiversity-related risks and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.</p>	
15.1 Has your country put in place legal, administrative or policy measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions monitor, assess and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
15.2 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions provide relevant information to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
15.3 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
15.4 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity and increase their positive impacts?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
15.5 Does your country monitor whether negative impacts from business on biodiversity have progressively decreased?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
<p>Target 16: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including through halving global food waste, significantly reducing overconsumption and substantially reducing waste generation, in order for all people to live well in harmony with Mother Earth.</p>	

Indicator: Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices.	
16.1 Has your country established mechanisms, policy or legislative or regulatory frameworks aimed at supporting sustainable consumption?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
16.2 Has your country adopted mechanisms to improve awareness or education with regard to the impacts of consumption on biodiversity and access to relevant and accurate information or alternatives supporting sustainable consumption?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
16.3 Has your country adopted or implemented policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices, including by reducing food waste, overconsumption and waste generation?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
Target 17: Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement in all countries, biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 of the Convention.	
Indicator: Number of countries that have taken action to implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention and measures for the handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19.	
17.1 Has your country established biosafety-related policy, legal, administrative and other measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
17.2 Does your country implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
17.3 Has your country taken legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Parties, especially developing countries, that provide the genetic resources for such research, as set out in paragraph 1 of Article 19 of the Convention?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
17.4 Has your country taken practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis by Parties, especially developing countries, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based on genetic resources provided by those Parties, as set out in paragraph 2 of Article 19 of the Convention?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
17.5 Does your country carry out scientifically sound risk assessments on the use and release of living modified organisms?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
17.6 Does your country provide access to biosafety-related information for the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully

<p>Target 20: Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the Framework.</p>	
<p>Indicator: Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building and development and access to and transfer of technology, and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation.</p>	
<p>20.1 Does your country have plans, policies or instruments for addressing capacity-building and development needs for biodiversity?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>20.2 Does your country have measures to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities in capacity-building and development for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)</p>	<p>(a) Women and girls (b) Children and youth (c) People with disabilities (d) Indigenous peoples and local communities (e) Others</p>
<p>20.3 Has your country undertaken a national capacity self-assessment or other processes for assessing the capacity needs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>20.4 Has your country undertaken a national assessment of the capacity-building and development needs of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)</p>	<p>(a) Women and girls (b) Children and youth (c) People with disabilities (d) Indigenous peoples and local communities (e) Others</p>
<p>20.5 Has your country established partnerships to foster joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capabilities, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (Specify for each type of partnership (optional))</p>
<p>Target 22: Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.</p>	
<p>Indicator: Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.</p>	
<p>22.1 Does your country have policy, legislative and administrative frameworks at the national and subnational levels that:</p>	
<p>(a) Ensure full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making related to biodiversity of the following (select all that apply):</p>	<p>(a) Indigenous peoples and local communities (b) Women and girls</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) Children and youth (d) Persons with disabilities (e) Others
(b) Respect the following rights and cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Culture and practices (b) Rights over lands and territories (c) Rights over resources (d) Rights over traditional knowledge (e) Not applicable
(c) Ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) No (b) Yes
(d) Ensure public access to information related to biodiversity for the following (select all that apply):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Indigenous peoples and local communities (b) Women and girls (c) Children and youth (d) Persons with disabilities (e) Others
(e) Provide access to justice for one or more of the following categories (select all that apply):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Indigenous peoples and local communities (b) Women and girls (c) Children and youth (d) Persons with disabilities (e) Others
22.2 Does your country have operational frameworks and mechanisms related to the policy, legislative and administrative frameworks listed under question 22.1?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
22.3 Does your country monitor the following:	
(a) The full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making of the following (select all that apply):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Indigenous peoples and local communities (b) Women and girls (c) Children and youth (d) Persons with disabilities (e) Others
(b) The following culture and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Culture and practices (b) Rights over lands and territories (c) Rights over natural resources (d) Rights over traditional knowledge (e) Not applicable
(c) The full protection of environmental human rights defenders?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) No (b) Yes

<p>Target 23: Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the Framework through a gender-responsive approach, where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.</p>	
<p>Indicator: Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, inter alia, to implement the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030), to ensure that all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by ensuring women’s equal rights and access to land and natural resources.</p>	
<p>23.1 Does your country have mechanisms for facilitating the full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership of all women and girls at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>23.2 Has your country adopted legal, administrative or policy measures that explicitly recognize and protect the rights and access of all women and girls to land and natural resources?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>23.3 Does your country explicitly apply a gender-responsive approach and recognize the contributions and roles of women and girls in its implementation of the Framework through its national reports or its national biodiversity strategy and action plan?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
<p>23.4 Does your country conduct sex-disaggregated data collection and analyses to assess the differential impacts of biodiversity policies and programmes?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully</p>
