

Tracking progress towards the KMGBF

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Goal A

Protect and Restore

Goal B

Prosper with Nature

Goal C

Share Benefits Fairly

Goal D

Invest and Collaborate

Mission: To take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss to put nature on a path to recovery



Cross-cutting considerations:

- (a) Contribution and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities;
- (b) Different value systems;
- (c) Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach;
- (d) National circumstances, priorities and capabilities;
- (e) Collective effort towards the targets;
- (f) Right to development;
- (g) Human rights-based approach;
- (h) Gender;
- (i) Fulfilment of the three objectives of the Convention and its Protocols and their balanced implementation;
- (j) Consistency with international agreements or instruments
- (k) Principles of the Rio Declaration;
- (l) Science and innovation;
- (m) Ecosystem approach;
- (n) Intergenerational equity;
- (o) Formal and informal education;
- (p) Access to financial resources;
- (q) Cooperation and synergies;
- (r) Biodiversity and health

Implementation & support mechanisms

Planning, monitoring, reporting and review

Communication

The logic of the analysis in the global report

National implementation of the Framework happens through national targets.

Collective progress toward national targets

- If national targets are well aligned with the global targets of Framework then a progress towards national targets should contribute to collective progress towards the global targets.
- To assess collective progress towards the global targets, two concepts are relevant:
 - (1) the scope of the national target vis-a-vis the global targets and progress towards implementing these national targets and
 - (2) progress towards creating a positive implementation as measured through the indicator trends.

Collective progress toward the goals

- It is too early to detect change in biodiversity outcomes
- But the logic of the Framework is that the targets contribute to the goals and thus if there are gaps in progress towards the Targets these will contribute to gaps in the goals

Collective progress toward other aspects of the Framework

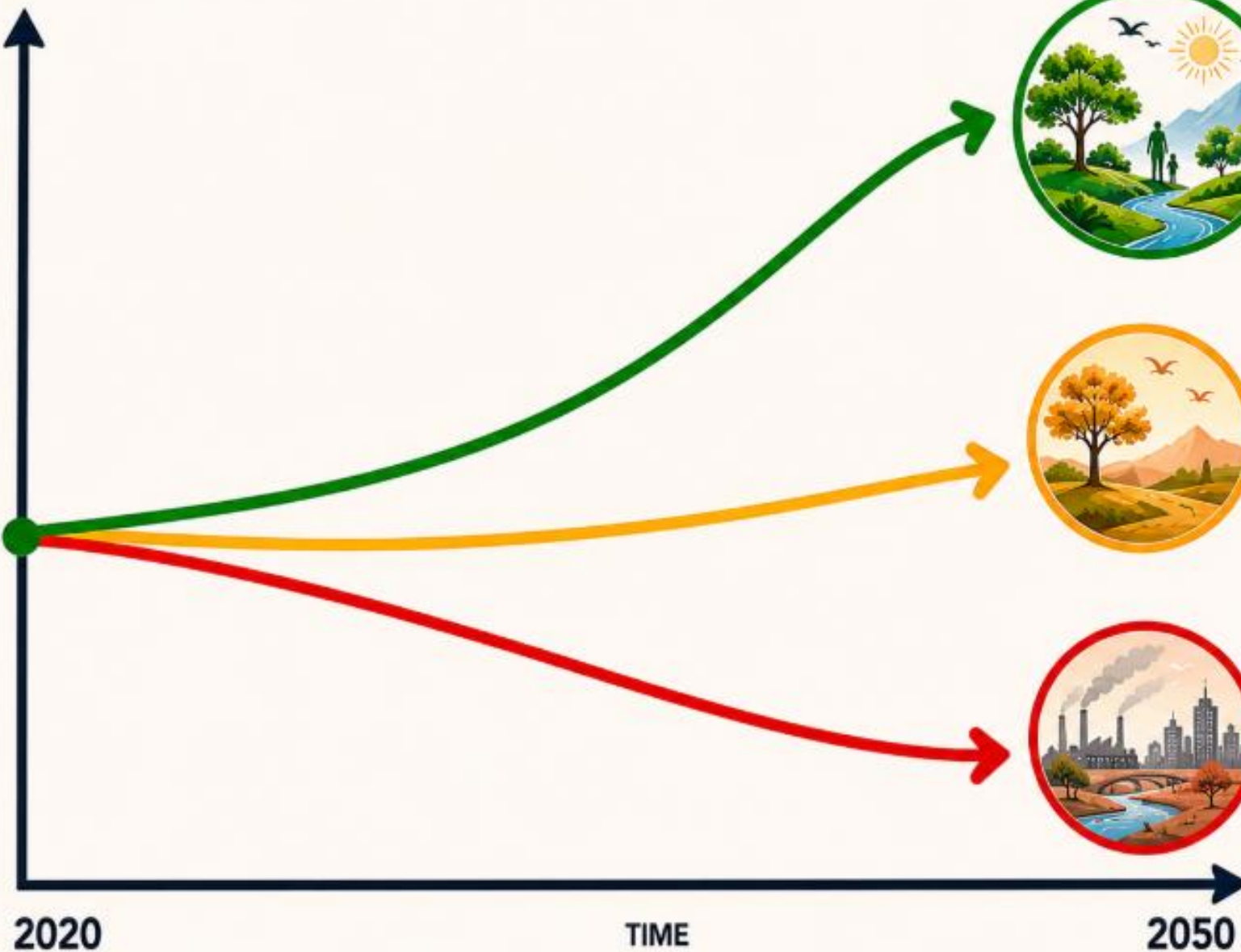
- Difficult due to this not be collected in a standardized way
- Assessed based on the text of the reporting on targets in the national reports.

Other things assessed: the use of data and the commitments from actors other than national Governments

MORE
THRIVING
NATURE

BIODIVERSITY & ECOSYSTEM HEALTH

LESS
THRIVING
NATURE



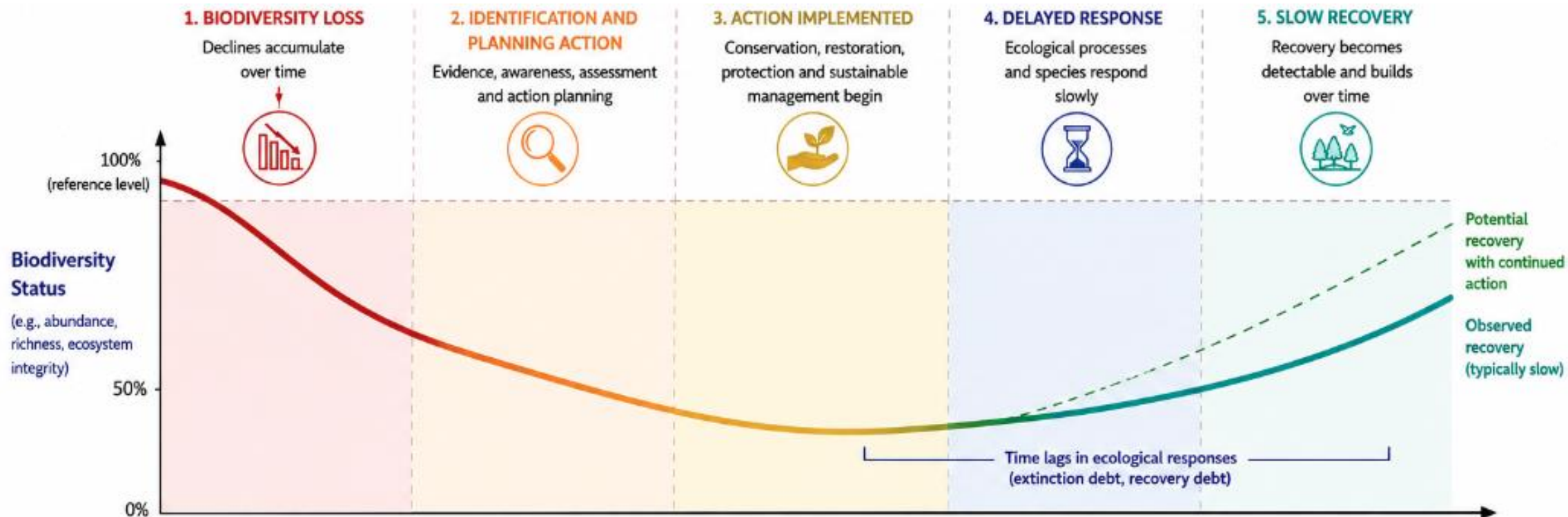
**Living in Harmony
with nature:**
the vision of
the Framework



Low Ambition:
full implementation of national
targets, but the collective
ambition of those targets is lower
than the ambition of the Framework



**Low Ambition and
low implementation:**
low collective ambition coupled
with low collective implementation
of the national targets



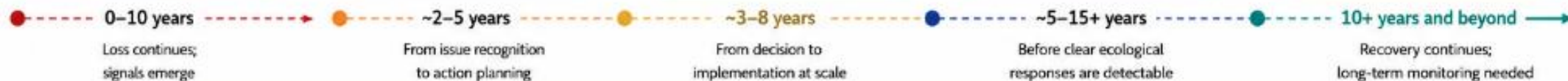
Biodiversity loss occurs over years to decades
Often not immediately recognized


It takes time to detect, assess and plan effective action
Data gathering, research, consultation, prioritization and planning

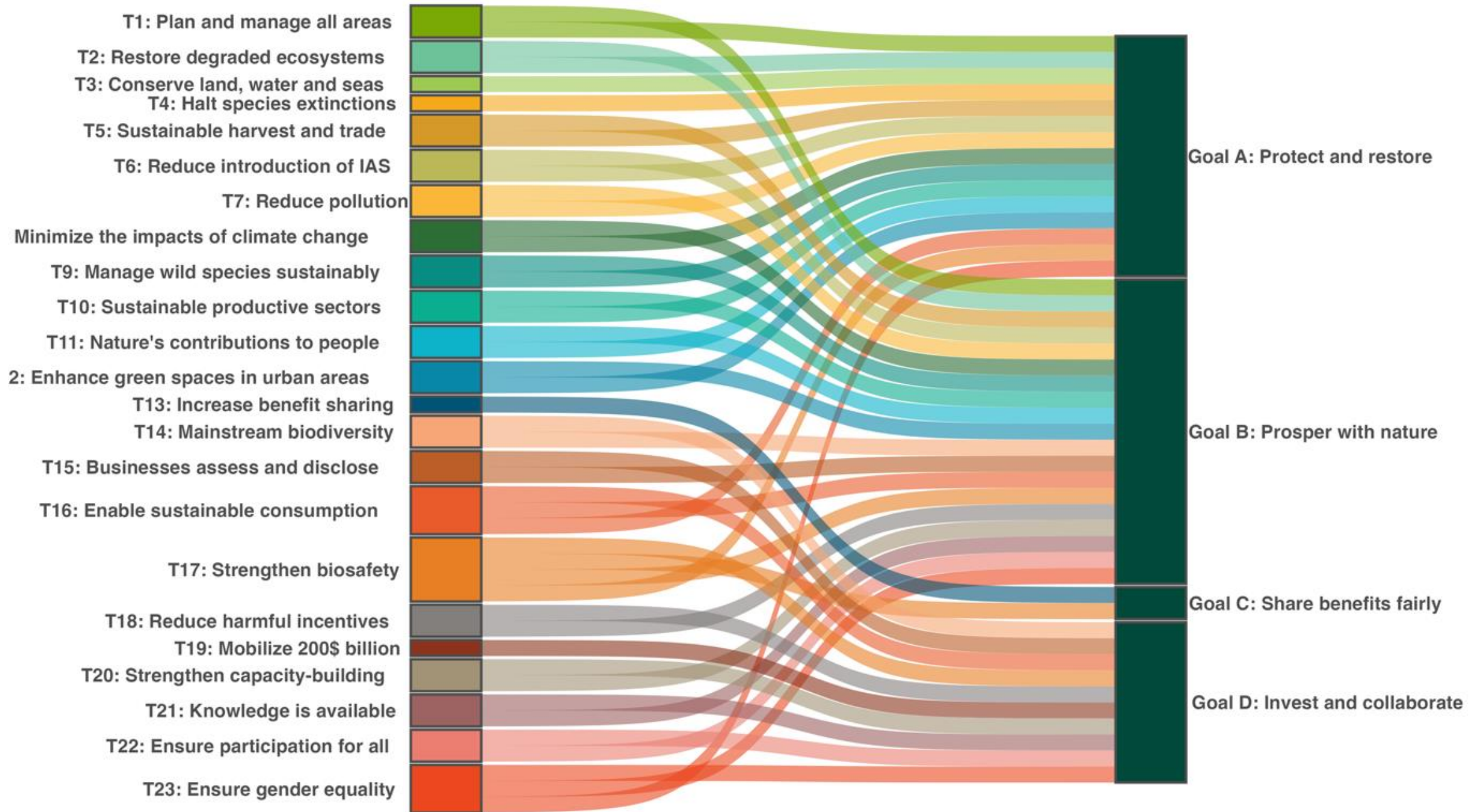
Actions are implemented
Policies, protection, restoration, management changes on the ground

Benefits take time to materialize
Species recolonization, population growth, habitat and ecosystem process recovery

Slow but positive recovery over the long term
Recovery may take decades and may be incomplete



 Because ecological recovery and monitoring take time, it is typically 5–10 years (or more) before we can confidently assess whether we are on track to bend the curve.



Submissions



How the data was processed

- Each of the 3600+ national targets were evaluated in order to determine the scope of the national target – this was done by humans (not AI) and took thousands of manhours BUT we can easily summarize the results for any TSCC region (we are planning to do this anyway)
- Relationships between the national targets, global targets and global goals were mapped
- The text of the NBSAPs were evaluated to determine how stakeholders were engaged in their development, the level of adoption, issues related to section C - this is not directly relevant to assessing progress towards the targets but the database of NBSAP content developed could be shared with TSCCs upon request

How the data was processed

- The 129 national reports:
 - Major data cleaning was needed for the quantitative indicators in order to address difference in the Units used, the way data was shared, etc.
 - Standard AI prompts were developed in order to analyze the 40,000+ pages of text in the national reports. We are publishing the AI prompts and how these were used as part of the methodology.
 - The data on the binary indicators and self-assessment scores of Parties are available for use in the national reports. The methods for assessing the binary indicators was determined by the AHTEG on indicators and published in COP/16/INF/3 and INF/4

The results based on this



PROGRESS: The Framework has generated strong engagement and action, with progress made across all targets.

1 AMBITION



Parties are demonstrating stronger ambition and commitment aligned with the Framework's goals and targets.

2 IMPLEMENTATION



Action is taking place across all targets with progress in many areas and increasing support for implementation.

3 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION



Finance is mobilized, capacity is strengthened, knowledge shared and technology development is expanding.

4 ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE AND POLICY COHERENCE



Integration across policies and sectors is advancing and coordination across MEAs and governance levels is increasing.

5 GOVERNMENTS CANNOT DO IT ALONE



Whole-of-government and whole-of-society engagement is growing with wider participation across all levels and sectors.

6 DATA AND INFORMATION



Monitoring frameworks and data systems are improving and providing a stronger basis for decision-making and accountability.

THE CHALLENGE: Despite strong political engagement, progress to implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is not on track. Ambition and implementation gaps, persistent constraints and data shortcomings threaten the achievement of the 2030 Mission and the 2050 Vision.

1 AMBITION IS LACKING



National targets do not

2 IMPLEMENTATION IS LACKING



Progress is too slow

3 ADDITIONAL MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION ARE REQUIRED



Finance is insufficient.

4 IMPROVED ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE AND POLICY COHERENCE NEEDED TO TACKLE COMPETING DEMANDS



Fragmented planning and

5 PARTIES CANNOT DO IT ALONE



Responsibilities and

6 DATA AND INFORMATION GAPS PERSIST



Data gaps, limited capacity

Next steps

- 2-29 June 2026: Peer review period of the first draft : <https://www.cbd.int/notifications/2026-047>
- By 18 July 2026 (prior to SBSTTA-28): a revised global report (second draft) will be made available taking into account the peer review comments and scientifically edited. An information document will be made available summarizing the peer review and the changes made to the report.
- During SBSTTA-28/SBI-7: the recommendations related to the global review will be considered
- Post-SBSTTA-28/SBI-7: the document will be formally edited, formatted and translated ahead of publication at the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP-17)
- Global report launch: the global report will be launched before the global review agenda item commences at COP-17 noting that the global report is a key source of information for the global review.