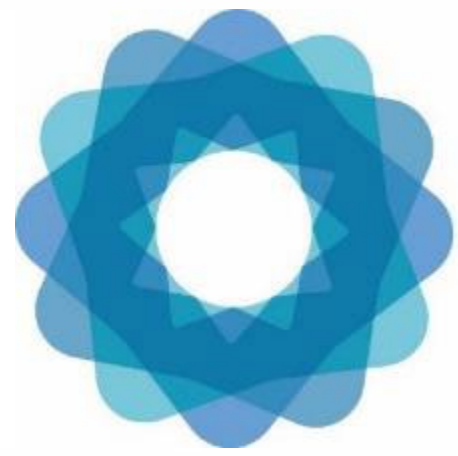




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Policy Demands for Biodiversity Indicators and the GBF Reporting Requirements

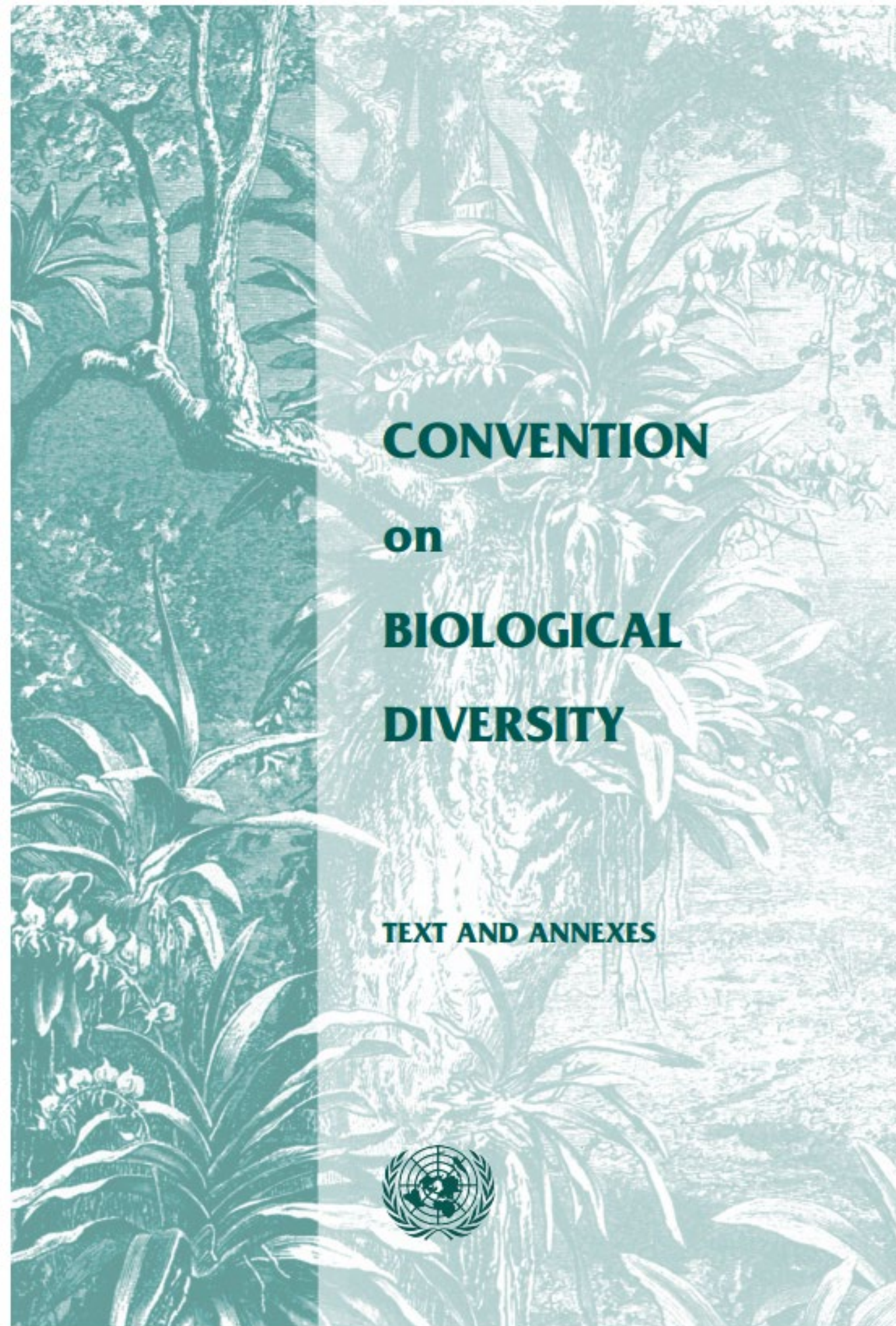
Chiba Training
4 to 7 August 2026

Ilaria Di Matteo
United Nations Statistics Division



United Nations

United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity



- The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was inspired by the world community's growing commitment to sustainable development.
- The Convention was opened for signature at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (the Rio "Earth Summit") in 1992.
- The Convention came into force in 1993, with 168 parties signing.
- [Article 1. Objectives](#): Conserve biological diversity; promote its sustainable use; and ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.
- [Article 26. Reports](#): Each Contracting Party shall, at intervals to be determined by the Conference of the Parties, present to the Conference of the Parties, reports on measures which it has taken for the implementation of the provisions of this Convention and their effectiveness in meeting the objectives of this Convention.

Global Biodiversity Framework



Kunming-Montreal

GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

- The CBD Kunming-Montreal **Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)** adopted at the 15th Conference of the Parties (COP15) in December 2022 in Montreal, Canada ([decision 15/4](#)):
- Vision of the GBF is a world living in harmony with nature by 2050.
- Mission of the GBF for the period to 2030 to take urgent actions towards the vision and the Article 1 objectives of the CBD.
- Supporting decisions:
 - > GBF Monitoring Framework (indicators) ([decision 15/5](#))
 - > Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review ([decision 15/6](#))

The GBF Goals and Targets

4 long-term goals for 2050 related to the 2050 Vision for biodiversity

23 action-oriented global targets for urgent action over the decade to 2030

Goal A – **Protect and Restore**. Ecosystems maintained, enhanced, or restored, extinctions are halted, extinction rate reduced tenfold and genetic diversity is maintained

Goal B – **Prosper with Nature**. Biodiversity is sustainably used and its contributions to people are maintained, enhanced or restored

Goal C – **Share Benefits Fairly**. Benefits from the use of genetic resources are shared and sustainably increased

Goal D - **Invest and Collaborate**. The biodiversity funding gap of 700 billion USD is closed by ensuring adequate means of implementation are available

Targets 1-8: Reducing threats to biodiversity

Targets 9-13: Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing

Targets 14-23: Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

Monitoring framework for the GBF

- The GBF is accompanied with a detailed monitoring framework comprised of a set of agreed indicators for tracking progress towards the Goals and Targets:
 - > 28 Headline indicators (High-level indicators, which capture the overall scope of the goals and targets; to be used for planning and tracking progress)
 - > 16 Binary indicators (Based on binary responses to questions)
 - > 54 Component indicators (Optional indicators that together with the headline indicators would cover all components of the goals and targets)
 - > 120 Complementary indicators (Optional indicators for thematic or in-depth analysis)
- When initially adopting the monitoring framework, the Convention of Parties:
 - > “Invites the **Statistical Commission**,..... and other relevant organizations to support the operationalization of the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework”

Guidance on GBF Indicators and Metadata

- [Revised guidance](#) on using indicators and associated metadata adopted during CoP 16, resumed in Rome, February 2027 ([Decision adopted by the CoP on the Monitoring Framework for the GBF, decision 16/31](#)).
- Indicator metadata provides an overview of:
 - > Goals and targets addressed
 - > Rationale
 - > Definitions, concepts and classifications
 - > Scale
 - > Possible Disaggregations
- [Updated metadata for the headline and binary indicators](#) reviewed at the 28th Meeting of the CBD Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (27 July to 1 August, 2026).

1. Indicator name

Extent of natural ecosystems

2. Date of metadata update

2024-03-28 12:00:00 UTC

3. Goals and Targets addressed

3a. Goal

Headline Indicator for **Goal A**: The integrity, connectivity and resilience of all ecosystems are maintained, enhanced, or restored, substantially increasing the area of natural ecosystems by 2050; Human induced extinction of known threatened species is halted, and, by 2050, the extinction rate and risk of all species are reduced tenfold and the abundance of native wild species is increased to healthy and resilient levels; The genetic diversity within populations of wild and domesticated species, is maintained, safeguarding their adaptive potential.

3b. Target

Headline Indicator for **Target 1**: Ensure that all areas are under participatory integrated 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.

4. Rationale

Natural ecosystems are the foundation of biodiversity, providing the conditions necessary for a wide array of life forms to coexist and thrive. The conversion of natural ecosystems to intensively modified or anthropogenic ecosystems, driven by human activities such as

Available at <https://gbf-indicators.org/>

GBF National Reporting Format

- See annex 1 of [Decision adopted by the CoP to the Monitoring Framework for the GBF, decision 16/31](#) for a list of what the indicators look like.
- Reporting is based around national targets
- Submission of indicator data
- Use of the online reporting tool
- Mix of questions with possible answers and free text

28 Headline indicators

16 Binary indicators

Required for national reporting

National indicators

54 Component indicators

120 Complementary indicators

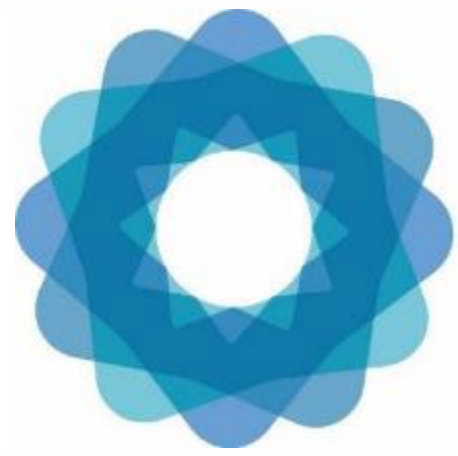
Optional for national reporting

Goal/target	Headline or binary indicator
A	A.1 Red List of Ecosystems A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems A.3 Red List Index A.4 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

National Reporting Requirements

- The CBD focal point for a country will usually have the mandate for coordinating the inputs needed for national reporting required under [Article 26](#) of the Convention. The CBD maintains a [list of national focal points](#).
- [Decision 16/32](#) of the CBD Conference of the Parties (CoP 16) adopted the reporting template for the 7th (Feb 2026) and 8th National Reports (Jun 2029)
- The National Reports will be used for:
 - > Assessing progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
 - > Primary source for the global report to support the global review
 - > Primary source of information for the global review to be undertaken at COP 17 and COP 19





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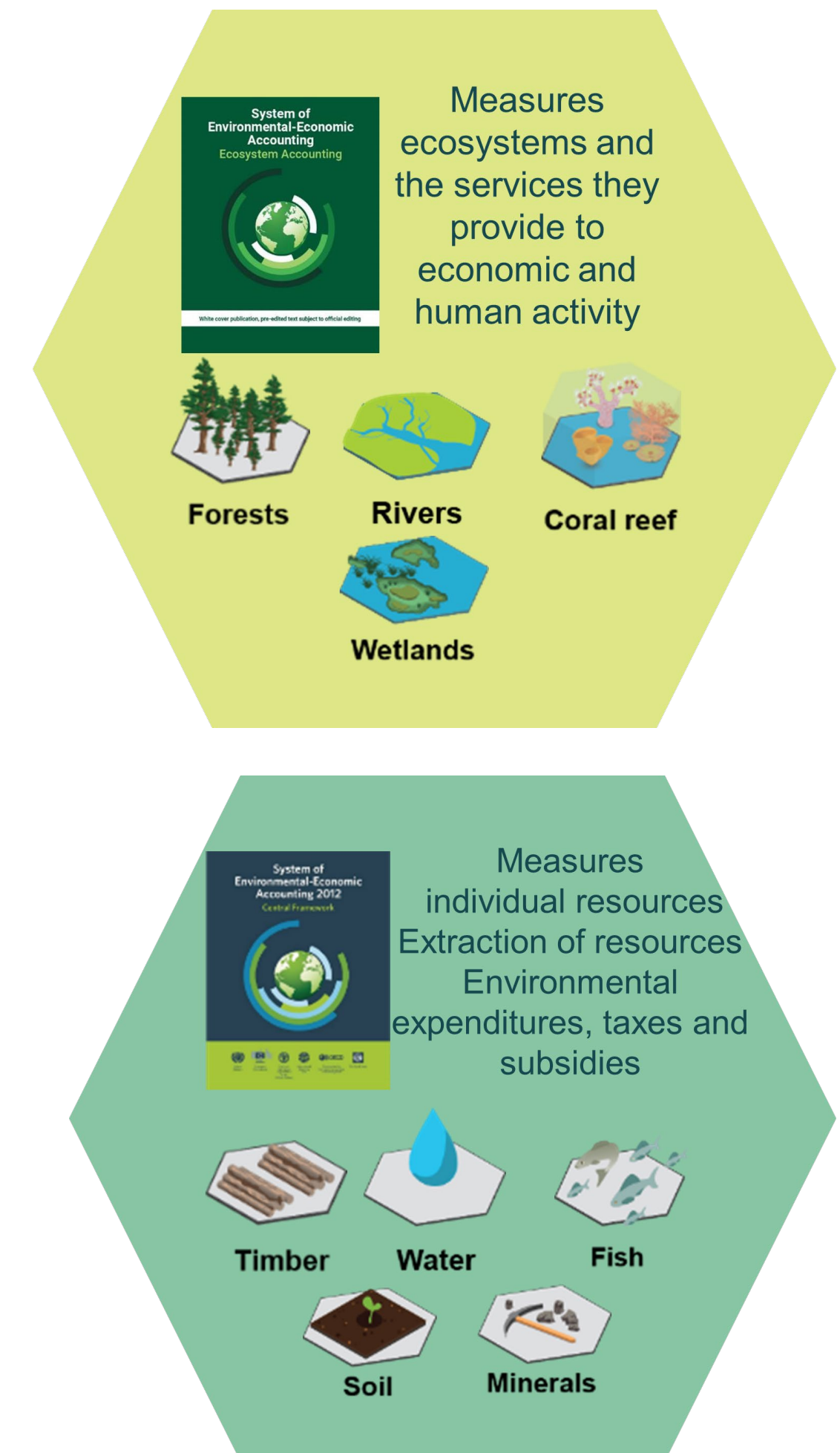
The System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA) and the GBF goals and targets



United Nations

GBF indicators and the SEEA

- When initially adopting the monitoring framework, the Convention of Parties:
 - > “Notes the value of aligning national monitoring with the United Nations **System of Environmental-Economic Accounting** statistical standard in order to mainstream biodiversity in national statistical systems and to strengthen national monitoring systems and reporting as appropriate and according to their national priorities and circumstances; “
- GBF indicators related to the SEEA:
 - > Extent of natural ecosystems (Goal A)
 - > Services provided by ecosystems (Goal B and Target 11)
 - > *Integrating Biodiversity in Decision-Making (Target 14)*
 - > International public funding (including ODA), domestic public funding, and private funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems (Goal D and Target 19)



GBF Goal A: Protect and Restore

Three elements:

Ecosystems

The integrity, connectivity and resilience of all **ecosystems** are maintained, enhanced, or restored, *substantially increasing the area of natural ecosystems by 2050*;

Species

Human induced extinction of known threatened **species** is halted, and, by 2050, the extinction rate and risk of all species are reduced tenfold and the abundance of native wild species is increased to healthy and resilient levels;

Genetic diversity

The **genetic diversity** within populations of wild and domesticated species, is maintained, safeguarding their adaptive potential.

Headline indicators:

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems (based on SEEA Ecosystem Accounting)

A.3 Red List Index for Species

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

GBF Goal B: Prosper with Nature

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.

Headline indicator

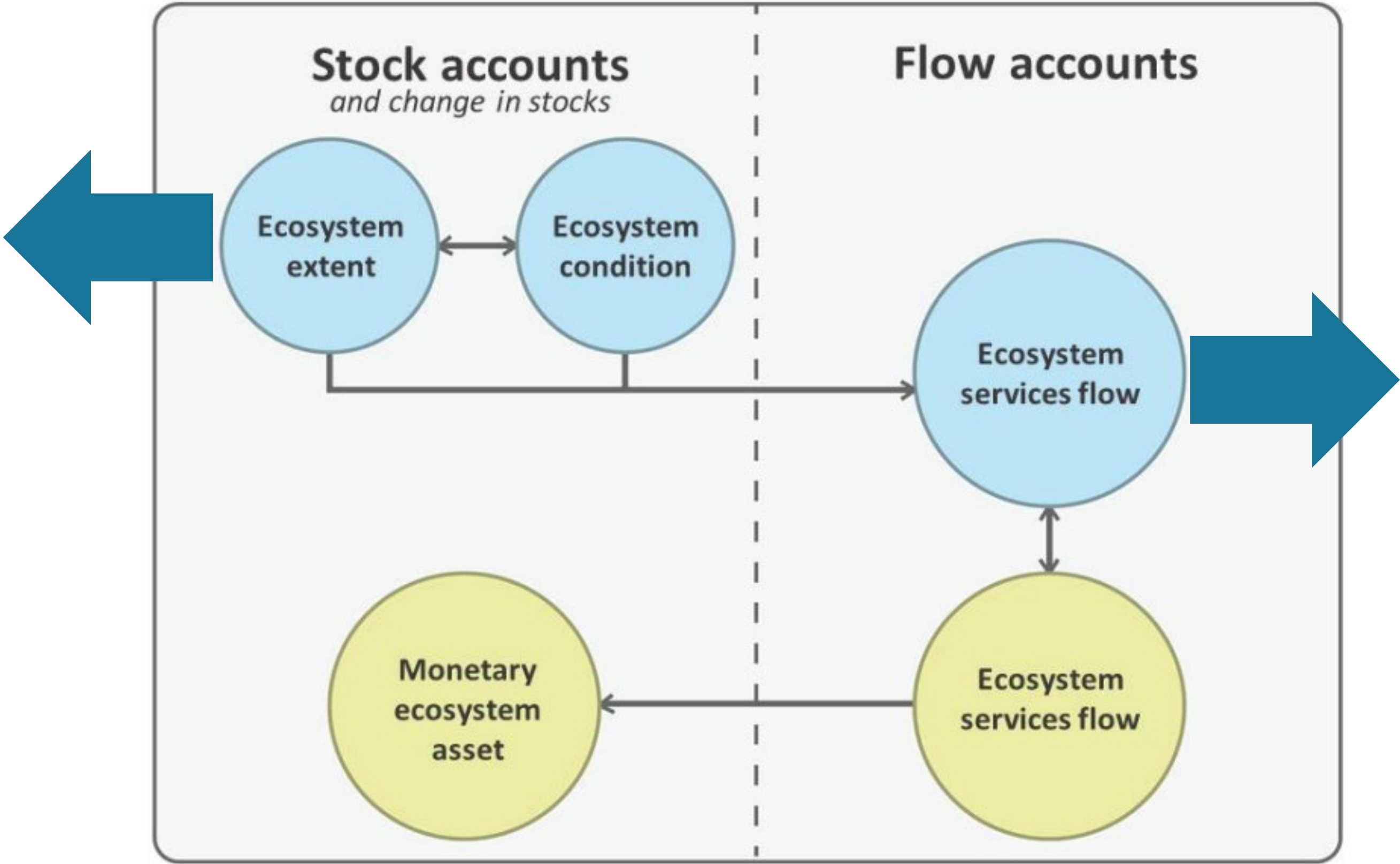
B.1 Services provided by ecosystems (based on SEEA Ecosystem Accounting)

Also used for **Target 11: Restore, Maintain and Enhance Nature's Contributions to People**

Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as regulation of air, water, and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.

SEEA-Related Indicators of the GBF

Ecosystem extent account provides the basis for **Indicator A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems**.



Ecosystem services account (physical) provides the basis for **Indicator B.1 Services from ecosystems**.

Figure 2.2 [SEEA Ecosystem Accounting](#)

● Physical accounts
● Monetary accounts

SEEA-related Indicators for the GBF Project

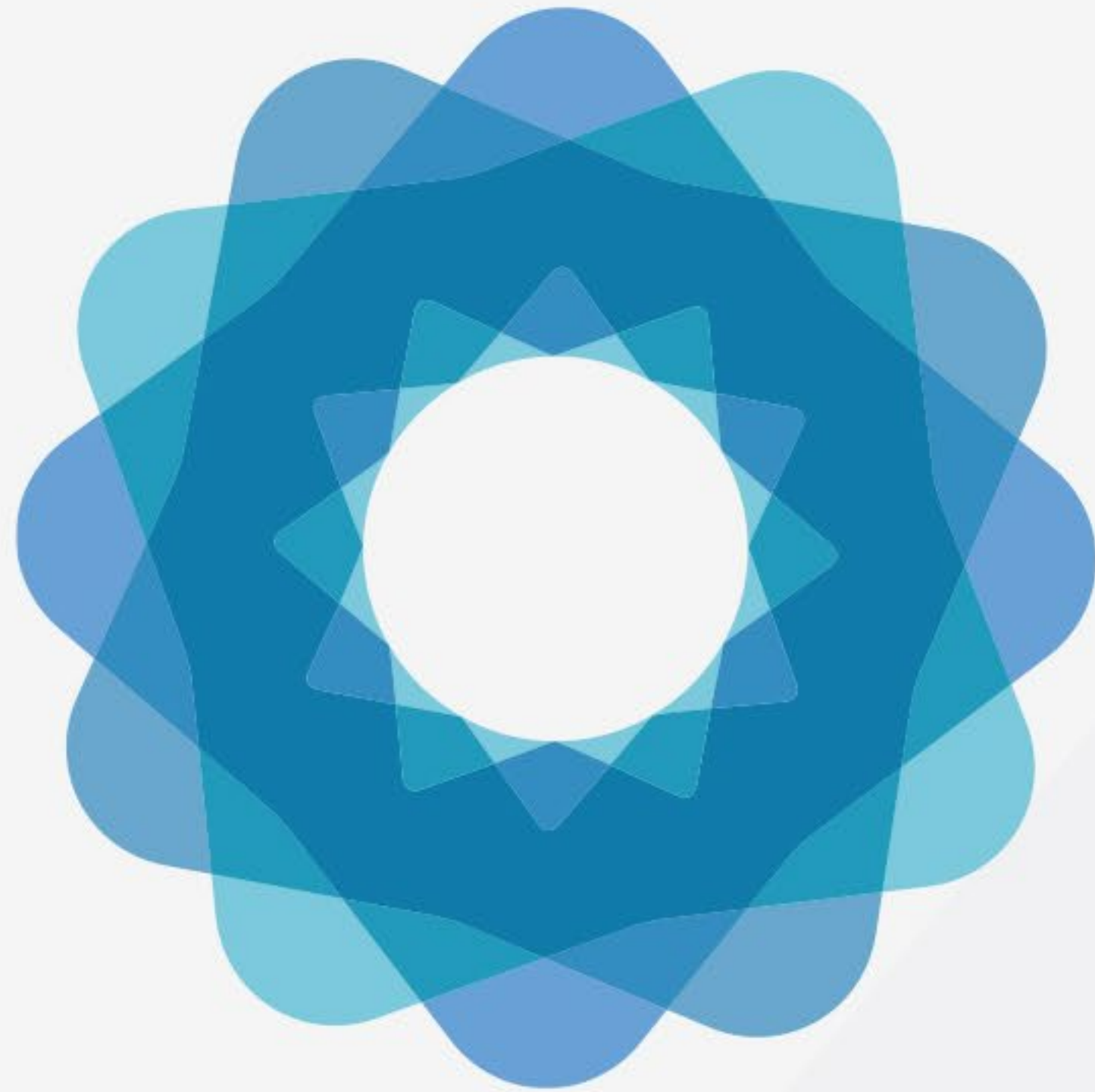


- Implemented by UNSD and funded by the European Union to support countries to report on GBF headline indicators A.2 and B.1 using the SEEA
- Developing guidelines to support countries compile headline indicators A.2 and B.1.
- Project countries: Colombia, Indonesia and Uganda
- Completion 31 July 2027



**Funded by
the European Union**

<https://seea.un.org/en/projects/seea-related-indicators-global-biodiversity-framework>



System of Environmental Economic Accounting