



Kunming-Montreal  
**GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK**

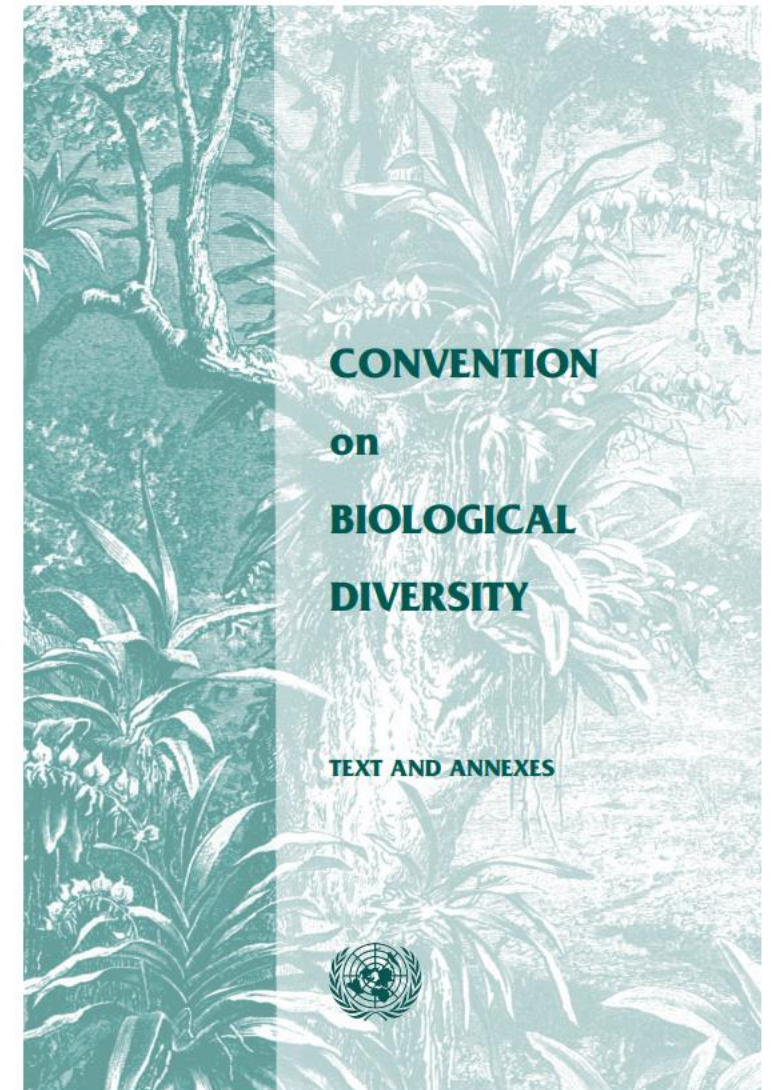
# **National Reporting Under the CBD: Experiences and Lessons Learned from Previous Reporting Cycles**

**Secretariat of the Convention on Biological  
Diversity  
November 2025**

# Overview: Importance of NRs

## National report have played a big role in:

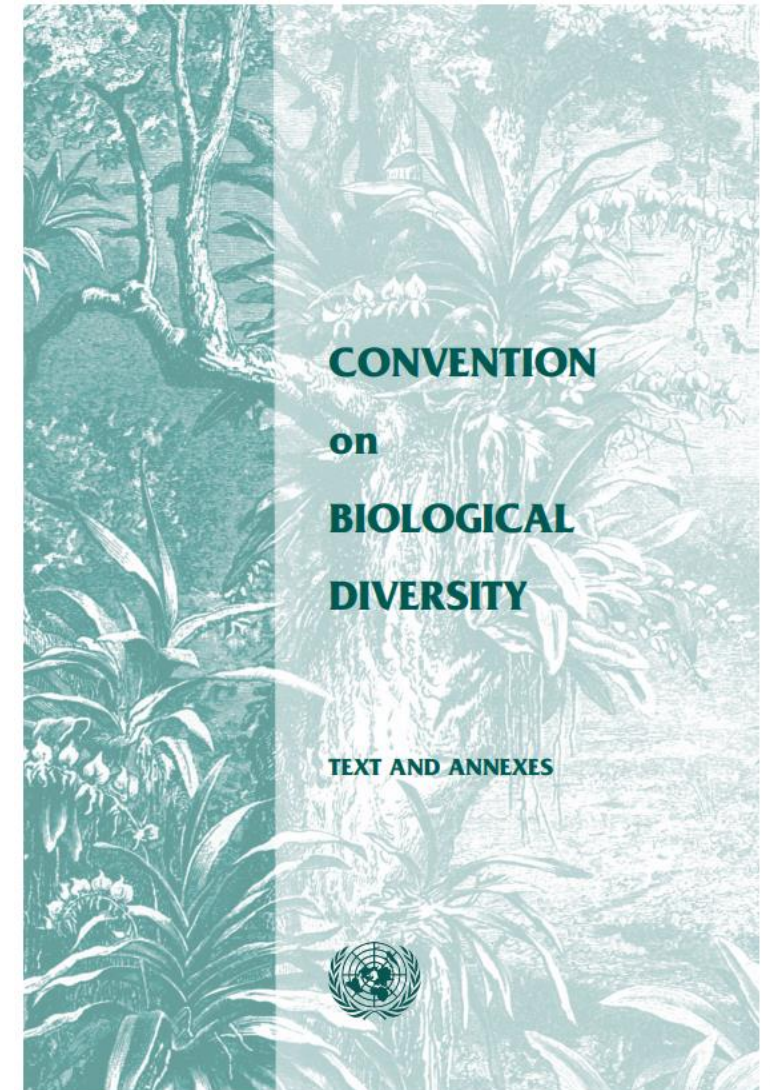
- Helping to monitor global progress in the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols
- Providing up-to-date, scientifically based information on the status of biodiversity around the world
- Identifying gaps in capacity, policy, technical and financial requirements
- Formulating appropriate responses and guidance to Parties
- Guiding relevant non-government actors to formulate focused complementary strategies and programs to assist Parties, individually or collectively



# Overview: Purpose

## National reports have also:

- Provided valuable information for guiding policy and decision-making and formulating of strategies and plans
- Highlighted the importance of biodiversity to human well-being and the economies
- Contributed to raising public awareness of the importance of biodiversity and the risks associated with its loss; and
- Helped to catalyse and inspire biodiversity action by government and non-government stakeholders



# Evolving Mandates and Reporting Methods

## **Decision XIII/27 (6NR):**

- Adopted guidelines and reporting templates for 6NR

## **Decision 15/6:**

- To submit 7NR on 28 Feb 2026 and 8NR on 30 June 2029

## **Decision 16/31:**

- Endorses technical updates of headline and binary indicators in the monitoring framework.

## **Decision 16/32:**

- Endorses the revisions to the reporting template for the 7NR and 8NR as contained in annex I.
- Adopts procedures for the global review at COP 17 and COP 19, with NR identified as a primary source of information for the global report and the global review



# Evolving structure and scope: 6NR

The 6NR contained six sections:

- Information on the targets being pursued at the national level
- Implementation measures taken, assessment of their effectiveness, and scientific and technical needs
- Assessment of progress towards each national target
- Assessment of the national contribution to the achievement of each ABT
- Assessment of the national contribution to the achievement of each target of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation; and
- Updated biodiversity country profiles



# NR 7 Structure: Broader and more coherent

## **Section I - Brief overview of the preparation process:**

- Country information
- Coordination mechanism(s)
- Consultations undertaken
- Methodologies employed
- Challenges encountered

## **Section II - Status of updated NBSAPs**

- Status of NBSAP development and its status as a policy or legal instrument
- Stakeholder involvement
- Description of national monitoring system

# NR 7 Structure

## **Section III:** Assessment of national progress:

- Assessment of progress towards the national targets
- Main actions taken to implement the target and level of progress
- Challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken

## **Section IV - Assessment of national progress contributing to the global goals**

- Summary of national progress and contributions to global goals

## **Section V – Conclusions**

- A summary of national implementation
- Main achievements and challenges encountered (e.g. those related to capacity, technical, technological, institutional and financial gaps and constraints, and
- Support provided for implementation

# National reporting structure and approach

## Main differences between the 6th and 7th national reports:

### NR-7:

- Reporting around the national targets and their contribution to the global targets
- Submission of indicator data is required (28 Headline and 16 Binary Indicators)
- Parties must use the online reporting tool



# Challenges faced by Parties in Previous Reporting Cycles

- Insufficient technical input: limited analytical depth and stringency – Limited use of indicators
- Lack of adequate quality data, information and knowledge needed to develop strong data-driven NRs; variability in the quality of data and types of expertise used
- Low levels of stakeholder engagement
- Limited external expert review of NR (no broad peer reviews)
- Lack of full alignment with implementation approaches [and limited integration of national reporting into NBSAP implementation processes]
- Limited alignment and coherence at the national level in the reporting processes under other conventions and processes – duplication, limited harmonization, processes for collecting, storing, sharing, analyzing and reporting biodiversity information not streamlined

# Emerging good practices and lessons in national reporting

Efforts to improve:

- Coordination mechanisms and methodology for data collection and validation
- Identification and integration of diverse sources of information
- Application of WoG-WoS Approach
  - Engagement of relevant ministries, NFPs (Protocols, biodiversity-related conventions, Rio Conventions, SDGs etc..)
  - Engaging IPLCs, stakeholders and citizens in reporting processes
- Communication of **commitments by actors other than Governments**

## Diverse sources of information for 7NR

- Recent reviews of national implementation or other national assessments
- Information from earlier national reports
- National reports, reviews or communications submitted under relevant conventions and the Sustainable Development Goals
- Use of the ORT allows for:
  - Use of global data, where available
- **Use of indicators** for assessing progress
- Use of case studies to illustrate

# Thank You



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