



Global Review of collective progress: what's at stake in Nairobi, and towards COP17?

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PMRR History

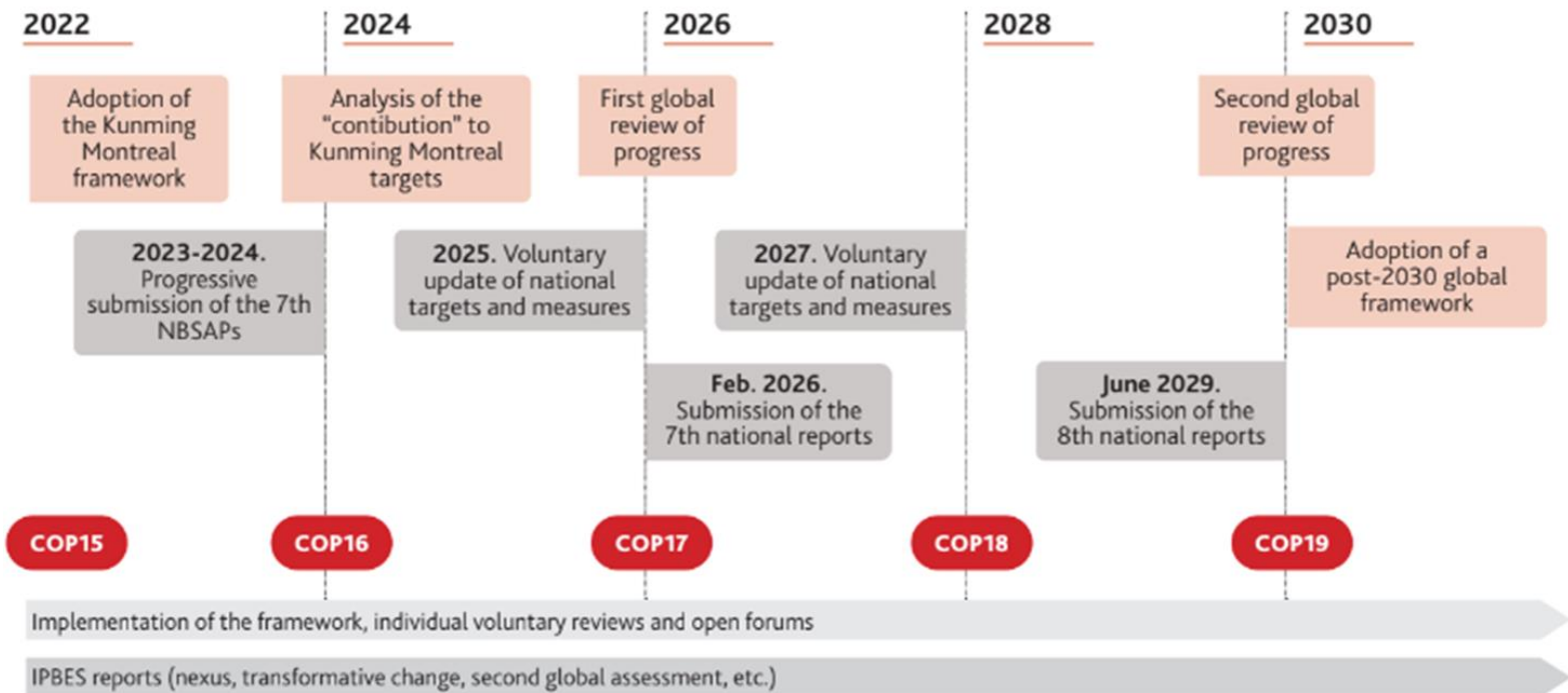
- **Before COP15:** obligation to submit national reports and NBSAPs (in the Treaty), SBI created to follow the implementation (reviewed by COP). Aichi targets - GBO-4 and GBO-5, but weak accountability framework.
- **At COP15:** Planning Monitoring Reporting & Review (PMRR) - a multidimensional approach adopted at COP15
 - Ambition: **National targets** (new!) and **NBSAPs** -> **Global analysis** – at every COP
 - Implementation: National reports, with a common reporting format (new!) and other inputs to feed into -> **Global Review** - COP17 and COP19
 - Other mechanisms (non-state actors commitments, regional dialogues, Voluntary Peer Review, etc...)



PMRR History



The Kunming-Montreal monitoring and review process (IDDRI)



What the Global Review can look like



In an ideal world...

- A **purpose-oriented** review aims to track progress and simultaneously identifies gaps, barriers, solutions and transformative pathways to improve the GBF's implementation.
- A **multi-stakeholder** approach builds an inclusive and participatory approach to biodiversity governance.
- Integrating a **multi-evidence** base provides a more comprehensive understanding of progress, challenges and opportunities.
- **Gaps in the process** are pro-actively identified and filled, promoting and continuous transparency and improvement

(Landry et al., 2024)

A more pragmatic view:

- This is the first Global Review process!
- Starting point is getting a better understanding of what collective progress looks like
- Inclusivity through review of Section C, means of implementation, non-state in ORT, peer reviewing, stakeholder involvement around the global review.
- Alternative ways of creating a multi-evidence review through shadow reporting, peer reviews, stakeholder involvement.
- Gaps emerge from this first Global Review process and first exercise of writing the global report. This can be addressed at SBSTTA.

What will happen until COP17?



| Data collection – until Feb 28 | Drafting global report – Jan-May | Report finalization – June 1st | SBSTTA-28 - July 27 – Aug 1 | SBI-7 – Aug 4 – Aug 12 | An informal technical dialogue – Kunming (TBC – Sept 7-9) | COP17 – Oct-19-30 |
|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|
| <p>National submissions</p> <p>Headline and other indicators</p> <p>Other scientific & technical reports</p> <p>Non state actors submissions</p> <p>Other inputs</p> | <p>Guidance and oversight by AHSTAG</p> <p>Drafting by the Secretariat and consultants</p> | <p>Draft global report released</p> <p>Open peer-review until end of June</p> | <p>Will consider the evidence base</p> <p>Will discuss the robustness, credibility of the findings and take note/welcome/endorse/adopt this work</p> | <p>Will integrate the SBSTTA recommendations</p> <p>Will interpret, translate the findings and work on the "ways forward"</p> | <p>Logistics and focus to be determined.</p> <p>A dialogue to strengthen ownership of the findings and the outcomes of this work among Parties and stakeholders</p> | <p>Finalize decision(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With an overall narrative - Underlining findings - Adoption of decision over ways forward |

Mandate of the Global Review: important to have in mind



COP Decision 15/6

Decides to conduct a global review of collective progress, including on means of implementation, based on national reports and other sources at COP17 and at COP19

Recognizes that Parties **may take the outcome of global review into account to revise or update their NBSAPs** (including MoI) to improving accelerate action and efforts

COP Decision 16/32

Purpose: assess collective progress in implementing the GBF

Approach: facilitative, non-intrusive, non-punitive, no focus on individual Parties

Sources: primarily national reports, complemented by NBSAPs, indicators, scientific assessments, traditional knowledge, other relevant sources

Governance: Party-driven process, guided by SBI, informed by SBSTTA, an AHSTAG, Party submissions, peer review

Outcome: COP17 will consider the review and adopt decision(s) including recommendation to identify and address challenges

SBSTTA-27/1 Recommendation (outline)

Concise summary of the conclusions and key messages of the global report

Part I. Introduction and status of, and trends in, biodiversity

Part II. Collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Summary of status submissions

Collective progress (targets)

Collective progress (goals)

Review provision means of impl

Contributions of MEAs & IO

Part III. Conclusions and key messages

A. Synthesis of collective progress

B. Moving forward: challenges, and opportunities

Where we are: crossed perspectives on the global report



There is no single way for reading this report – our reading grid:

- 1) Is it **credible**? *An unprecedented basis for assessment, with several data gaps and limits*
- 2) Is it **legitimate** and respecting its mandate and the guiding principles of the process? *Party-led and mandated by the CBD process, primarily grounded in national reports and experiences*
- 3) The **content**: what does it tell us, what narrative, what priorities, what “stands out”, and what may be more sensitive or may require in-depth discussions?
- 4) The **next steps or follow-up**
 - What decision(s) and process?
 - What follow-up?

Presenting the report

- The overall **narrative** on collective progress halfway to 2030: significant momentum, engagement, but uneven ambition, implementation and support – not likely to achieve 2030 targets
- Detailed **assessment of all 23 targets, 4 goals**: different targets, even different element within targets, face different bottlenecks and implementation realities
- Specific considerations on means of implementation
- **6 cross-cutting messages**
- **2 messages on PMRR**
- Possible opportunities moving forward: from broad discussions on "efforts" and "reforms" to more operational avenues within CBD governance



Our overall takeaway messages



- Not surprising: Some targets are better “owned” (area-based, sustainable use targets, climate...) than others - Parties appear more comfortable announcing acting “on biodiversity” itself than on the economic, governance and societal transformations behind biodiversity loss (mainstreaming, equitable governance, means of implementation)
- Biodiversity “outcomes” are not progressing at the same pace as commitments. A pattern: what is happening on the ground more mixed, uneven, difficult to demonstrate
- Persistent bias towards the “visible” and the “measurable”. Lower attention to: marine, coastal, inland water ecosystems, connectivity/integrity, participation/rights, whole-of-government, and whole-of-society, capacities and implementation

Building on the report's messages

2 Purpose of the global report

3 This aim of this global report is to provide an overview of collective progress towards the
4 implementation of the Framework since its adoption. To achieve this, it provides analysis
5 of:

- 6 • Collective ambition: the collation of planned actions by Parties and other actors as
7 communicated through the submission of national targets and of commitments
8 from actors other than national Governments;
- 9 • Collective implementation: progress made towards implementing the Framework as
10 described in the national reports;
- 11 • Challenges, gaps and opportunities, identified in assessing collective progress in
12 the implementation of the Framework; and
- 13 • Non-prescriptive approaches: options for addressing the challenges, gaps and
14 opportunities, with a view to accelerating implementation of the Framework.

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Building on the report's messages

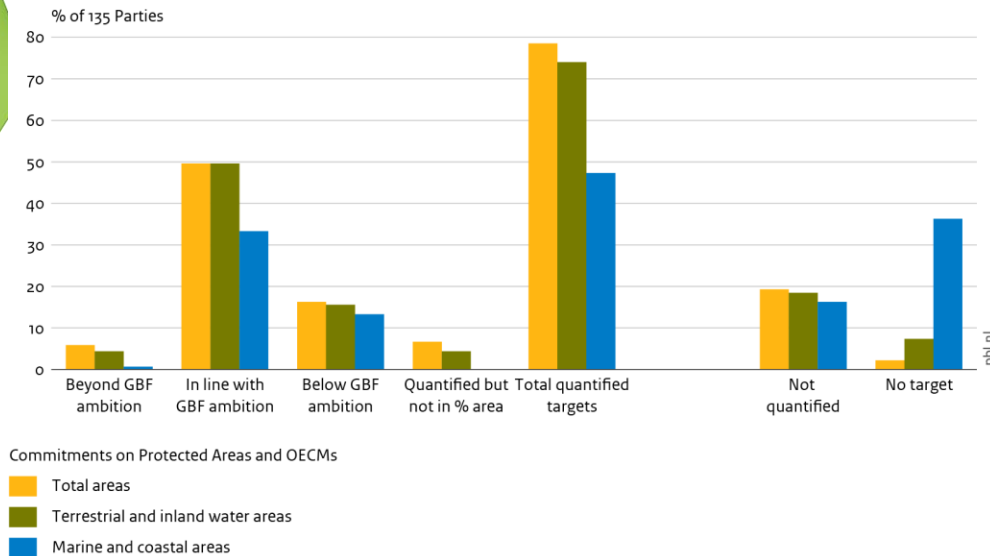
- Overarching message: Though most countries have set national targets, updated NBSAPs and/or uploaded National Reports, **collective efforts fall short** of the GBF's ambition
- Thus, a takeaway could be: 'we need to step up ambition and implementation efforts'
- However, we see that different types of gaps, barriers and solutions emerge, as well as difficulties in how to assess and report on collective ambition, implementation and (non-prescriptive) approaches
- All of these "limits" actually help us to think about specific follow-ups regarding improved PMRR and GBF implementation
- As the global report reveals **patterns in efforts and progress**, what **differentiated governance and cooperation responses** could be developed?



Building on the report's messages: a target-level illustration



c) Measurability



Source: CBD ORT, 1 december 2025

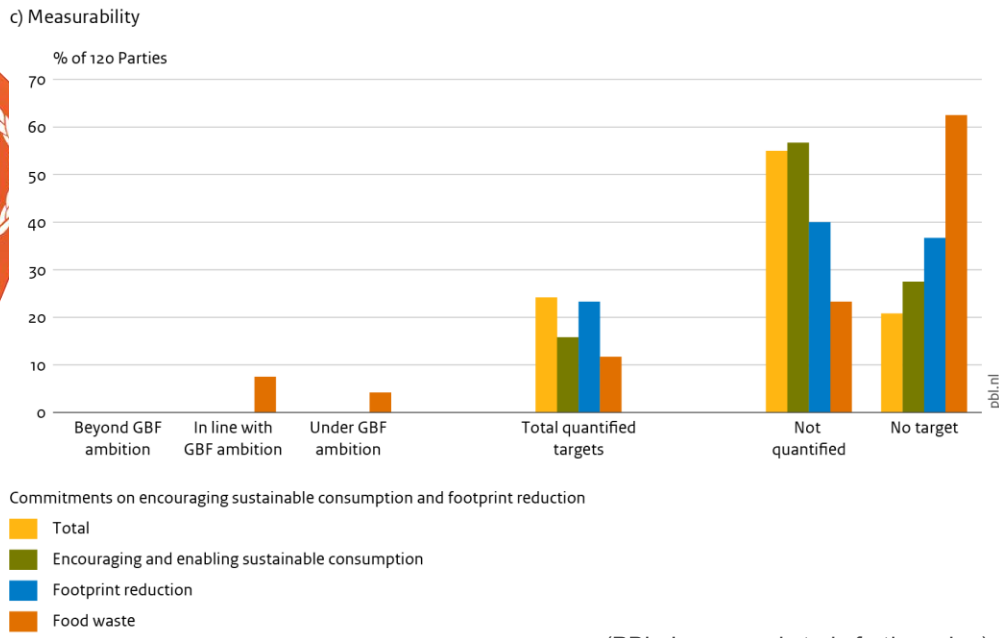
(PBL, Immerzeel et al., forthcoming)

- Capacity and financial constraints mentioned most often as challenges for implementation
- Multiple reported non-state commitments include support for community-based approaches to conservation and the development of OECMs
- Several technical challenges; including difficulty recognizing protection on private lands and accounting for overlapping PAs

| | |
|--|--|
| PAs and OECMs in 30% of terrestrial areas | |
| PAs and OECMs in 30% of freshwater areas | |
| PAs and OECMs in 30% of marine and coastal areas | |
| Areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services | |
| Effective management | |
| Ecologically Representative | |
| Well-connected | |
| Equitably governed | |
| Integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean | |
| Sustainable use consistent with conservation outcomes | |
| Respecting and recognizing the rights of IPLCs | |

(SCBD, 2026, adjusted)

Building on the report's messages: a target-level illustration



(PBL, Immerzeel et al., forthcoming)

- No headline indicator for target 16 in the monitoring framework
- Progress in developing policy instruments for encouraging and enabling sustainable consumption
- Difficult to determine impact of efforts on consumption patterns
- Relatively low levels of progress according to self-assessment

| | |
|---|--|
| People are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks | |
| People are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices by improving education and access to information | |
| Reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner | |
| Halve global food waste | |
| Reduce overconsumption | |
| Reduce waste generation | |

(SCBD, 2026, adjusted)



Negotiation issues at SBSTTA-28, SBI-7 and COP17



Risk of dilution?

Negotiation time

High scientific and technical independence

High political ownership

IDDRI

Fully technical independent report

Technical report and separate decision (GST format) - "note/welcome"

Technical report + summary (14p) as an annex of the reco/decision?

Summary approved line-by-line (IPCC/IPBES SPM)

Fully negotiated report (not possible for +340p)

Negotiation issues at SBSTTA-28, SBI-7 and COP17



- How will the global report be discussed (which parts)? The discussion should primarily be technical: are the findings robust, balanced and supported by the evidence? Will SBSTTA take note, welcome, endorse the report?
- Then, the recommendation should be integrated in the SBI recommendation to COP17. Beyond the credibility of the report, Parties should consider what these findings mean, and what ways forward?
- Which format for the COP decision(s)? One COP decision, with links to others?

Thank you for your attention!
Any questions?

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Publications

- Landry, J., M. Kok, R. Immerzeel, M. Fofana, A. Hallosserie (2026). Operationalizing the biodiversity Global Review to strengthen CBD effectiveness: priorities for COP17 and beyond, IDDRI/PBL. [Operationalizing the biodiversity Global Review to strengthen CBD effectiveness: priorities for COP17 and beyond | PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency](#)
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- Lehman, I., M. Kok, R. Immerzeel, A. Marques (2025). Implications of global distributive justice principles for implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Conservation Biology. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cobi.70167>
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- Landry, J., M. Kok, R. Immerzeel (2024). A purpose-oriented, multi-stakeholder and multi-evidence based biodiversity global review: rationale, modalities and gaps, IDDRI/PBL. [A purpose-oriented, multi-stakeholder and multi-evidence-based biodiversity global review: rationale, modalities & gaps | IDDRI](#)

