

Sixth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity
Technical Review Framework
Version 2 April 2018

[Article 26](#) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) requires Parties to periodically submit a national report that describes the measures they are taking to implement the Convention, and the effectiveness of those measures in meeting the CBD's objectives. The Sixth National Report (6NR) preparation period also provides Parties with an opportunity to review their progress to implement the Convention at the national level. This includes progress in implementing their [National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan](#) (NBSAP) including national biodiversity targets, achieving the [Aichi Biodiversity Targets](#), and implementing the [Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 – 2020](#). The 6NR data also will inform the fifth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, and provide data for the final review of the implementation of the Strategic Plan, which will be undertaken at the 15th COP in 2020.

The 6NR focuses on the measures taken and the progress achieved since the adoption of the Strategic Plan, with an emphasis on the changes and outcomes that have occurred since the last national report was submitted. The 6NR should highlight important biodiversity outcomes, and the effectiveness of biodiversity policies, measures, and legislation as they relate to the ABTs. This includes: (1) an assessment of progress towards each national biodiversity target; (2) an evaluation of the effectiveness of the measures taken, and the identification of lessons learned, and of technical, scientific, capacity and implementation support needs; and (3) a description of the country's contribution towards achieving each ABT and the [Global Strategy for Plant Conservation](#) targets.

This technical review framework outlines the key elements that should be included in the 6NR. Following it will help ensure that each report is in alignment with the guidelines contained in annex to [CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/27](#) and related guidance. The CBD Secretariat, UNDP and UN Environment developed it jointly. We encourage you to use this framework as a complementary guide while developing your 6NR. Once a draft 6NR is available, but before you submit it to CBD, it should be submitted to your implementing agency for an external technical review. We also hope this framework enables you team to ensure that the 6NR meets global best practices. For questions, or for further information, please contact admin@nbsapforum.net. Please also visit <https://www.cbd.int/nr6/default.shtml> and www.nbsapforum.net for detailed guidance on developing your 6NR.

I. BACKGROUND SECTION: Sixth National Report Development Process

This section evaluates the process a Party undertakes to develop the 6NR.

| Clear | Partial | Not | Sixth National Report Development Process | Recommendations |
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| | | | <p>1. Does the 6NR include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updates on NBSAP implementation and progress in achieving national biodiversity targets? • Information on your country's contribution of Strategic Plan and ABT? • Information on changes in biodiversity status and trends at the national level since you submitted the last NR? | |
| | | | <p>2. Does the 6NR include the five required sections?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targets being pursued at the national level • Measures taken to achieve each national target; an assessment of their effectiveness; and any obstacles, and scientific and technical needs • Progress assessment towards each national target • National contribution to achieving global ABTs • Updated biodiversity country profile |
| | | | <p>3. Is a stakeholder engagement process being used to prepare a comprehensive 6NR? Is it described in the report? Do stakeholders have ownership of the 6NR conclusions? Are stakeholder engagement levels adequate for the different stages of the reporting process? Does the 6NR explain how stakeholder feedback is incorporated into its sections?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project identifies and includes key stakeholders and their relationship to reporting needs for each national target and/or ABT. • Stakeholders inform Steering Committee decisions. • Stakeholders are members of the Steering Committee. • Stakeholders are included in Inception Meetings. • IPLCs & women participate. • Stakeholders provide data and expert guidance. • Stakeholders verify and validate data and conclusions. • Meaningful stakeholder engagement is ensured through adequate capacity building and information sharing. • Held an adequate number of stakeholder consultations • Stakeholders in areas of high biodiversity are involved. |
| | | | <p>4. Does the stakeholder engagement process represent national circumstances and is it gender balanced?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National focal points for Cartagena Protocol, Nagoya Protocol, Rio Conventions • National focal points for other biodiversity-related conventions • Government ministries, subnational governments • Indigenous peoples and local community organizations • Research and academic bodies • Sectors that directly impact biodiversity: agriculture, forestry, fisheries, tourism, mining, energy, transport, manufacturing • Sectors that indirectly impact biodiversity: planning, finance, health, education, poverty reduction sectors, etc. • Environmental management bodies • Academic organizations and experts • Nonprofit and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) • Women's organizations • Sustainable development and poverty eradication groups |

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| | | | 5. Does the report incorporate biodiversity data from existing national reports and plans, and as many other sources as possible to ensure it provides a comprehensive reflection of national circumstances (including information submitted to other biodiversity-related conventions and organizations)? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports prepared by the ministry of environment and other ministries and subnational authorities • National biodiversity studies or assessments • Reviews of Convention & NBSAP implementation • National assessments of biodiversity values and the ecosystem services/functions underpinning them. • Reports submitted to other biodiversity-related conventions, Rio Conventions and relevant MEAs • Regional biodiversity reports and assessments |
| | | | 6. Does the assessment use national indicators or other tools to measure progress, and are they related to the global body of work on indicators? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/28 global indicators • NBSAP indicators & relevant national indicators • Biodiversity Indicators Partnership national indicator development toolkit • Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity Observation Network global and national level indicators for ABTs |

II. 6NR SECTION 1: Information on Targets Being Pursued at the National Level

This section describes the targets being pursued at the national level, their linkages to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011- 2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABT), and the process for developing them.

| Clear | Partial | Not | Sixth National Report Development Process | Recommendations |
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| | | | 7. Has the country adopted an NBSAP, or other national planning instrument, that includes national biodiversity targets or equivalent commitments in line with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity & ABTs? | |
| | | | 8. Does the country identify the ABTs to which each national targets or equivalent commitment is wholly, partially or indirectly related? | |
| | | | 9. Does the 6NR include a description of the process used to develop and adopt each national target? Were they developed using a fair, inclusive and transparent stakeholder engagement process that engaged local communities, indigenous peoples and women? | |
| | | | 10. Does the 6NR state if the national targets are included in other strategies or action plans? | |

III. 6NR Section 2: Implementation Measures Taken, Assessment of their Effectiveness, Associated Obstacles and Scientific and Technical Needs to Achieve National Targets

This section assesses the progress a Party is making to implement its NBSAP and the effectiveness of those actions.

| Clear | Partial | Not | Sixth National Report Development Process | Recommendations |
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| | | | 11. Is a list or table included that describes the measures taken to implement the country's NBSAP, and indicate the ABT or national target that each implementation measure contributes to? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For each main measure or category of measures taken, Parties are encouraged to provide information on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issue(s) the measure is attempting to address, actions planned and implemented, mainstreaming, timeframes and actors involved; Linkages to COP decisions, subsidiary body recommendations, CBD thematic programme of work & crosscutting issue, and related MEAs. |
| | | | 12. Is the effectiveness of each measure in bringing about the anticipated change (e.g., changes to biodiversity status and trends, drivers of biodiversity loss, behavior, or policies) evaluated? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommended metric to evaluate each measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measure taken has been effective Measure taken has been partially effective Measure taken has been ineffective Unknown |
| | | | 13. Is an evidence-based approach used to assess the effectiveness of each measure in achieving desired outcomes? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the report explain the tools and methods used to assess the effectiveness of each measure? Are relevant data and case studies provided to support these assessments? |
| | | | 14. Are the obstacles encountered during the implementation of each measure, and the requirements to overcome them described? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are the scientific, technical, capacity building, financial needs defined? |
| | | | 15. Are revisions recommended for measures that can be more effectively implemented to achieve desired results? | |

IV. 6NR Section 3: Assessment of Progress Towards Each National Target

This section assesses the progress that a Party is making towards achieving each of its national targets or similar commitments. If the country did not set national targets, this section should report on progress towards achieving the ABTs.

| Clear | Partial | Not | Sixth National Report Development Process | Recommendations |
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| | | | 16. Does the country systematically evaluate its progress to achieve each national target? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommended metric to evaluate each target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On track to exceed target On track to achieve target Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate No significant change |

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| | | | | - Moving away from target |
| | | | 17. Is evidence-based approach used to assess progress towards the implementation of national targets and ABTs? Are the data, data sources, tools, methods, and dates of the assessments clearly explained? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there one indicator/set of indicators for each target? • Is there a monitoring system for each indicator/target? • Are quantitative and/or qualitative results presented for each indicator that is assessed for each target? • Does the assessment build upon the Section II assessment of NBSAP implementation and measure effectiveness? • Is a date provided for the assessment? |
| | | | 18. Is the adequacy of monitoring information rated for the indicators that support each target's assessment? If the monitoring is not adequate, does the report list the obstacles and describe the scientific, technical, capacity building, financial and other needs to overcome them? | <p>Recommended metric to rate indicators of targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring related to this target is adequate • Monitoring related to this target is partial • No monitoring system in in place for this target's indicators • Monitoring is not needed to asses this target |
| | | | 19. Does the assessment of each target include a confidence level and explanation of it? | <p>Recommended metric to rate confidence level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on comprehensive evidence • Based on partial evidence • Based on limited evidence |

V. 6NR Section 4: National Contributions to ABT Achievement

This section assesses the country's contribution towards the achievement of each global ABT. For Parties whose national targets are identical to the ABT, some of this information may be captured in 6NR Sections II and III. In those cases, the country only needs to provide additional descriptions of their national contribution to the achievement of each global ABT.

| Clear | Partial | Not | Sixth National Report Development Process | Recommendations |
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| | | | 20. Does the 6NR describe how and to what extent the country's actions are contributing to the achievement of each global ABT? | |
| | | | 21. Biodiversity Awareness: Is an evidence-based approach used to assess national contributions to ABT 1? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are indicators of trends in public engagement, awareness and attitudes to biodiversity reported, e.g. Biodiversity Barometer; online interest in biodiversity (Google Trends) or WAZA global visitor survey? • Are spatial data included about the public awareness of biodiversity values and ecosystem services, or related variables? |
| | | | 22. Biodiversity Mainstreaming: Is an evidence-based approach used to assess national contributions to ABT 2? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the national report identify the opportunities and timeframes for linking the NBSAP and its components to existing planning processes in the environmental and other sectors (such as poverty reduction, national development, sustainable development, land use, agricultural development, forestry, water, coastal management, fisheries, climate change, disaster risk |

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| | | | | <p>reduction)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the country implementing natural resource accounting, including energy, within the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA)? • Is the country using indicators that incorporate measures of stock and flow of natural resources into national accounting? • Is the country integrating biodiversity in National Development Plans, poverty reduction strategies or other key development plans? |
| | | | 23. Incentives and Subsidies: Is an evidence-based approach used to assess national contributions to ABT 3? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in the number and value of harmful incentives (including subsidies) to biodiversity that are removed, reformed or phased out, e.g. agriculture, fisheries, forestry, mining, petroleum. • Trends in development and application of incentives that promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use: e.g. biodiversity-relevant taxes, charges and fees; REDD plus schemes, and tradable permit schemes. • Maps and descriptions of the location and distribution of areas targeted for intensive economic growth, sustainable use and biodiversity conservation |
| | | | 24. Sustainable Production & Consumption (SPC): Is an evidence-based approach used to assess national contributions to ABT 4? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps and descriptions of the extent and spatial distribution of areas where extractive and economic sectors are engaged in sustainable production, processing and manufacturing practices, including waste management, energy, tourism, mining, transportation, and manufacturing. • Analyses of the degree to which national consumption of resources, and the production of key commodities, harm biodiversity and fall below safe ecological limits. • Trends in SPC and natural resource use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ecological footprint - Material footprint (MF) and MF per capita, per GDP (indicator for SDG targets 8.4 and 12.2) - Domestic material consumption (DMC) and DMC per capita, per GDP (indicator for SDG targets 8.4 and 12.2) • Existence of a SPC national action plan. • Evidence of SPC being mainstreamed into national policies (SDG 12.1). • Inclusion of ecological limits assessments in terms of SCP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human appropriation of net primary productivity - Human appropriation of fresh water (water footprint) - Change in water use efficiency over time (SDG target 6.4) - Water stress levels: freshwater withdrawal rates (SDG target 6.4) |
| | | | 25. Habitat Fragmentation and Degradation: Is an evidence-based approach used to assess national contributions to ABT 5? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps and descriptions of the rate of loss of natural habitats, including forests, mangrove forests, coastal flats, wetlands, and grasslands. • Maps and descriptions of key threatened species and ecosystems, including changes in their spatial distribution, ecological integrity, extinction risks, protection status and key threats. |

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| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in forest extent, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total change in tree cover over a reference period of at least 10 years - Forest area as a % of total land area (SDG Target 15.1) - Proportion of important terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity areas that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem (SDG Target 15.1) - Progress towards sustainable forest management (SDG Target 15.2) • Trends in extent of natural habitats other than forests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time (SDG target 6.6) - Natural habitat extent (land area minus urban and agriculture) - Wetland extent • Trends in the degradation of forest and other natural habitats: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodiversity Habitat Index - Proportion of degraded land over total land area (SDG Target 15.3) |
| | | | 26. Sustainable Fisheries: Is an evidence-based approach used to assess national contributions to ABT 6? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps and descriptions of the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable fisheries, including information on the safe ecological limits of these systems. • Trends in certified sustainable fisheries: e.g. MSC certified catch. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trends in proportions of depleted, target and bycatch species - Evidence that the country is implementing regulations requiring the recovery of depleted species - Proportions of depleted stocks with recovery plans in place. • Trends in population and extinction risk in target and bycatch species: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Red List Indexes: harvested aquatic species, impacts of fisheries - Policies that make adequate provisions to minimize the impacts of fisheries on threatened species - Proportion of fisheries with regular monitoring and reporting of impacts on threatened species - Proportion of threatened species for which mortality rate due to fisheries is decreasing - Policies that account for mortalities and keep them within safe biological limits - Trends in population of non-target species affected by fisheries - Living Planet Index: trends in target and bycatch species • Trends in fishing practices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policies and other actions to limit bottom trawling - Degree of implementation of international instruments that combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (SDG Target 14.6) - Spatial extent, gear type, and intensity of fishing in vulnerable habitats - Extent of monitoring and/or assessment programmes |

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| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extent of legislation enabling actions that protect vulnerable habitats and address threats to ecosystem structure and function - Spatial extent of fisheries with management measures to effectively manage bycatch and reduce discards - Number and coverage of fish stocks with adaptive management systems and/or plans • Trends in proportion of fish stocks within and outside safe biological limits (SDG Target 14.4) • Trends in catch per unit effort: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Estimated fisheries catch and fishing effort - Degree of application of legal/regulatory/policy/institutional frameworks that recognize and protect access rights for small-scale fisheries (SDG Target 14.b) |
| | | | 27. Sustainable Resource Management: Is an evidence-based approach used to assess national contributions to ABT 7? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps and descriptions of the extent and spatial distribution of area under sustainable forestry, grazing, agriculture and water management, including information on safe ecological limits of these systems. • Trends on the proportion of agriculture under sustainable practices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Areas of agricultural land under organic production - Areas of agricultural land under conservation agriculture - Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (SDG Target 2.4) • Trends in extinction risk and populations of agro-ecosystem associated species: e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wild Bird Index for farmland birds / Living Planet Index (farmland specialists) • Trends in proportion of aquaculture areas under sustainable practices • Trends in proportion of forest production areas under sustainable practices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Area of forest under sustainable management certification - Progress towards sustainable forest management (SDG target 15.2) - Wild Bird Index for specialist forest birds / Living Planet Index (forest specialists) • Trends in extinction risk and populations of forest-specialist species in production forests |
| | | | 28. Pollution: Is an evidence-based approach used to assess national contributions to ABT 8? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps and descriptions of the source, extent, spatial distribution, severity, impact and trends of key pressures and threats related to pollution • Trends in pollutants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trends in emissions, NOX; SOX; POPs; mercury - Trends in pesticide use - Index of Coastal Eutrophication and Floating Plastic Debris Density |

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| | | | | <p>(SDG Target 14.1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (SDG Target 3.9) - Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (SDG Target 3.9) - Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (SDG Target 3.9) • Trends in extinction risk and populations driven by pollution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Red List Index (impacts of pollution) • Trends in ecosystems affected by pollution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water Quality Index for Biodiversity • Trends in nutrient levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trends in nitrogen deposition - Trends in loss of reactive nitrogen to the environment - Trends in global surplus of nitrogen - Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (SDG Target 6.3) - Percentage of wastewater safely treated (SDG Target 6.3)] |
| | | | 29. Invasive Alien Species: Is an evidence-based approach used to assess national contributions to ABT 9? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps and descriptions of the source, extent, spatial distribution, severity, impact and trends of key pressures and threats related to invasive alien species (IAS) • Trends in IAS identification and prioritization • Trends in IAS distribution and populations • Trends in the eradication of priority IAS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trends in extinction risk and population changes driven by IAS impacts: Red List Index: Impacts invasive alien species • Trends in impacts of IAS on ecosystems • Trends in the numbers of IAS introduction and establishment events • Trends in the implementation of policy responses preventing the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has the country adopted and adequately resourced national legislation to prevent and control IAS (SDG Target 15.8)? |
| | | | 30. Vulnerable Ecosystems: Is an evidence-based approach used to assess national contributions to ABT 10? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps and descriptions of the source, extent, spatial distribution, severity, impact and trends of key pressures and threats, related to climate change. • Maps and descriptions of changes in the ecological integrity, threats and protection status of key ecosystems that are vulnerable to climate change impacts, including coral reefs, coastal areas including seagrasses and mangroves, grasslands, and montane areas, among others? • Trends in extent and condition of coral reefs: e.g. live coral cover • Trends in extinction risk and populations of coral and coral-reef dependent |

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| | | | | <p>species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Red List Index: Reef-building coral species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in pressures on coral reefs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations (SDG Target 14.3) - Thermal stress and bleaching risk • Trends in responses to reduce pressures on coral reefs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nutrient run-off - Coastal development and dredging - Fishing • Trends in extent and condition of other vulnerable ecosystems, and species extinction risks and population changes, that are impacted by climate change or ocean acidification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climatic Impact Index for birds - Red List Index: Impacts of climate change • Trends in responses to measures that reduce pressures on other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coastal development - Land clearing |
| | | | 31. Protected Areas: Is an evidence-based approach used to assess national contributions to ABT 11? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps and descriptions of the extent, distribution, governance types and categories, and representativeness of protected areas (PA), including for terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas, and other conserved areas • Assessments of PA Management Effectiveness for a range of protected area governance types and categories. • Trends in area of terrestrial, inland water and marine areas conserved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of terrestrial, marine and inland water areas covered by PA - % of terrestrial, marine, inland water areas and coastal areas covered by other effective area-based conservation measures - Number and extent of important sites for biodiversity that are covered by other effective area-based conservation measures - Trends in the recognition of other effective area-based conservation areas and the provision of financial and political support to them • Trends in conservation of important biological areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PA coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas, including Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas, and Alliance for Zero Extinction sites • Trends in conservation of areas that are important for ecosystem services, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - River catchments - Shoreline protection |

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| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in PA coverage of terrestrial and marine ecoregions and ecological representativeness, including the Species PA Representativeness Index • Trends in connectivity and integration of conserved areas, including the PA Connectedness Index |
| | | | 32. Species and Extinctions: Is an evidence-based approach used to assess national contributions to ABT 12? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps and descriptions of key biodiversity areas (e.g., important bird areas, zero extinction areas) and key connectivity areas (e.g. corridors, buffers, stepping stones), including changes in extent, ecological integrity, protection status and key threats • Trends in number and type of species extinctions (i.e., taxa) • Trends in extinctions prevented by conservation action • Trends in extinction risk and populations of species: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Red List Index (SDG Target 15.5) - Living Planet Index - Species Protection Index for species in decline - Local Biodiversity Intactness Index - Wild Bird Index - Wildlife Picture Index |
| | | | 33. Genetic Diversity: Is an evidence-based approach used to assess national contributions to ABT 13? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps and descriptions of the distribution, conservation, and sustainable use of genetic diversity, including of cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals, and wild crop relatives, and a recognition of the opportunities for incorporating these into protected area and sustainable use plans • Trends in genetic diversity of cultivated plants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of plant & animal genetic resources for food & agriculture secured in medium or long-term conservation facilities (SDG Target 2.5) - # of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture that are surveyed or inventoried - % of threatened plant genetic resources for food & agriculture of those surveyed or inventoried - # of Standard Material Transfer Agreements, as communicated to the Governing Body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture • Trends in genetic diversity of farmed and domesticated animals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proportion of local breeds, classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or unknown level of risk of extinction (SDG Target 2.5) • Trends in extinction risk and populations of wild relatives: e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Red List Index: wild relatives - Species Habitat Index: wild relatives • Trends in protected area coverage of wild relatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Species Protection Index: wild relatives |

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| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in genetic diversity of socio-economic & culturally valuable species • Trends in development and implementation of strategies for minimizing genetic erosion & safeguarding genetic diversity: e.g. level of implementation of global plan of actions on genetic resources for food and agriculture |
| | | | 34. Species and Extinctions: Is an evidence-based approach used to assess national contributions to ABT 14? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps and descriptions of the ecosystems providing essential ecosystem services, such as water, food, livelihoods, disaster risk reduction, and the extent of their ecological integrity, threat and protection. • Trends in safeguarded ecosystems that provide essential services • Trends in extinction risk and populations of species that provide essential services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Red List Index (species used for food and medicine; pollinating species) - Living Planet Index (utilized species) - Species Habitat Index (species that provide essential services) • Trends in benefits from ecosystem services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better Life Index - Mountain Green Cover Index (SDG Target 15.4) - PA coverage for important mountain biodiversity (SDG Target 15.4) - Ocean Health Index • Trends in the restoration of ecosystems that provide essential services • Trends in the degree to which ecosystem services provide for the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) - Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services (SDG Target 6.1)] |
| | | | 35. Climate Resilience: Is an evidence-based approach used to assess national contributions to ABT 15? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in ecosystem resilience, including spatial data • Trends in carbon stocks within ecosystems, including spatial data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trends in forest carbon stocks - Global Ecosystem Restoration Index |
| | | | 36. Access and Benefit Sharing: Is an evidence-based approach used to assess national contributions to ABT 16? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has the country deposited the instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession of the Protocol? - Has the country have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks for the implementation of Protocol (SDG Indicator 15.6)? |
| | | | 37. NBSAPs: Is an evidence-based approach used to assess national contributions to ABT 17? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in the development, adoption and implementation of NBSAPs, as policy instruments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has the country developed or revised a post-2010 NBSAPs? - Has the country adopted the NBSAP as policy instruments |
| | | | 38. Traditional Knowledge: Is an evidence-based approach | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of |

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| | | | used to assess national contributions to ABT 18? | <p>indigenous and local communities (IPLC):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex - Share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure (SDG Target 5.a) - Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure (SDG target 1.4) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in the practice of traditional occupations • Trends in which traditional knowledge and practices are respected through their full integration, safeguards and the full and effective participation of IPLCs in the national implementation of the Strategic Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - #of local community-based monitoring efforts on traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of IPLCs relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity • Trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages, such as the Index of Linguistic Diversity |
| | | | 39. Science and Research: Is an evidence-based approach used to assess national contributions to ABT 19? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of maintained species inventories being used to implement the Convention: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Species represented in the barcode of life data system - Growth in species occurrence records accessible through GBIF - Species Status Information Index - Proportion of known species assessed through the IUCN Red List |
| | | | 40. Resource Mobilization: Is an evidence-based approach used to assess national contributions to ABT 20? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of national expenditures on biodiversity-related actions, including by public and private actors and environmentally positive and harmful incentives • Trends in the mobilization of financial resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information provided through the financial reporting framework, adopted by Decision XII/3 - Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems (SDG Target 15.a and 15.b) |
| | | | 41. Are other activities contributing to the achievement of the ABTs at the global level described? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responses could include assistance provided to other countries or territories or organizations. It could also include regional or international cooperation, technology transfer and/or information sharing. |
| | | | 42. Does the report describe how and to what extent its achievement of the ABTs is also supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals? | |

OPTIONAL: VI. 6NR Section 5: National Contributions to the Achievement of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC) Targets

This section assesses the country's contribution towards the achievement of the GSPC targets.

If relevant information is covered in the assessment of progress towards relevant national or ABTs, countries can cross-reference to relevant sections above.

| Clear | Partial | Not | Sixth National Report Development Process | Recommendations |
|-------|---------|-----|---|--|
| | | | 43. Does the country have national targets related to the GSPC? If yes, does the report include a table that lists the national targets that are related to the GSPC Targets? | |
| | | | 44. For each national target related to the GSPC, is a category assigned for national progress towards its achievement? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommended metric to evaluate the achievement of each target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On track to achieve target at the national level - Progress towards target at national level but at an insufficient rate - No significant change at national level |
| | | | 45. Are the country's active national and international networks for plant conservation described? | |
| | | | 46. Does the 6NR describe how and to what extent the country is contributing to the achievement of each GSPC Target and summarize the evidence used? | |

OPTIONAL: VII. 6NR Section 6: Contributions of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC) to ABT achievement

This section provides additional information on the contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities to the achievement of the ABTs that is not captured in the sections above.

| Clear | Partial | Not | Sixth National Report Development Process | Recommendations |
|-------|---------|-----|---|---|
| | | | 47. Does the report include a description of IPLC contributions to the achievement of ABTs if not covered in the previous sections? | |
| | | | 48. Did each ABT report involve IPLC experts during the information gathering and verification phases? | |
| | | | 49. Does the report reference how IPLC contributions are being supported to ensure ABT achievement? | <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to IPLC area-based conservation through formal recognition of customary rights and participatory land use planning • Use of community protocols • Official recognition of and systematic support to relevant traditional knowledge and languages, innovations, customary land management practices, traditional low-impact development models, sustainable |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | <p>traditional occupations and customary sustainable use of biodiversity; recognition of ICCAs and sacred sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial mapping that includes IPLC contributions and/or customary lands or formal territories; • Provisions of funding for ABT implementation to IPLC-led approaches • Systematic solutions to protect IPLC environmental defenders from physical harm |
| | | | 50. Does the report outline how IPLCs are being supported to fully and effectively participate in, and contribute to the design, implementation, monitoring and reporting of national and ABT? | <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a national action plan to protect, preserve and promote the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities and encourage sustainable use of biodiversity • Creation of participatory mechanisms, capacity building to enable IPLCs to participate effectively, inclusion in decision making, community-based monitoring |
| | | | 51. Does the report document progress made in implementing key guidelines related to IPLCs? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity • The Tkarihwaie'ri Code of Ethical Conduct • The Akwe: Kon Voluntary Guidelines Sites and on Lands and Waters Traditionally Occupied or Used by IPLCs • The Mo'otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines |

| VIII. 6NR Section 7: National Biodiversity Profile | | | | |
|---|---------|-----|---|--|
| This section updates the country's biodiversity profile that is currently displayed on the CBD's clearing-house mechanism. Biodiversity country profiles provide biodiversity information that is relevant to the country's implementation of the Convention. | | | | |
| Clear | Partial | Not | Sixth National Report Development Process | Recommendations |
| | | | 52. Does the national biodiversity profile include an update on biodiversity status and trends? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps and discussion of major changes to biodiversity and ecosystem, as well as the drivers of those changes |
| | | | 53. Does the national profile provide information on main direct, indirect pressures on and drivers of change to national biodiversity? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps and discussion of major changes in threats to biodiversity across key ecosystems, and the impacts of those threats |
| | | | 54. Did the Party update its National Biodiversity Profile with elements related to the 6NR that enhance implementation of the convention and the Strategic Plan for 2011-2020? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status and trends of biodiversity, including benefits from biodiversity and ecosystem services • Status of NBSAP implementation • Status of actions taken to achieve the 2020 ABT • Status of support mechanisms for national implementation, e.g. legislation, funding, capacity-building, coordination, mainstreaming • Status of mechanisms for monitoring and reviewing implementation |