

Key Achievements of India

Highlights reported in NR-7, drawn from the 2020-25 core monitoring period.



Call to Action

India's focus turns to sustained implementation of the Updated NBSAP (2024–2030). We invite government agencies, State/UT authorities, research institutions, industry, civil society and citizens to:

Contribute data

Feed field-level and citizen-science data into the National Biodiversity Monitoring System (NBMS).

Strengthen monitoring

Support regular assessment against the 142 national indicators.

Restore & Protect

Scale up ecosystem restoration, PA management and OECM identification.

Mainstream biodiversity

Embed NBTs into sectoral policy, budgets and business disclosures.

Invest & share benefits

Expand green finance and equitable ABS implementation.

Continuing Priorities

- ✳ Strengthen biodiversity monitoring & regular assessments
- ✳ Address habitat degradation, pollution & invasive alien species
- ✳ Improve human, financial & technological capacity
- ✳ Strengthen long-term ecosystem research & evidence
- ✳ Scale up restoration, sustainable use, benefit-sharing & finance

For inquiries or more information, kindly contact:

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Available online at:

India's National Report on Biodiversity, 2026
<https://www.nbaindia.nic.in/sites/default/files/2026-08/NR7F.pdf>

India's Seventh National Report to the CBD (2026):
<https://ort.cbd.int/national-reports/nr7/359D8BAC-9FD6-0ACE-BB25-309292A6A97D>



INDIA'S SEVENTH NATIONAL REPORT (NR-7) ON BIODIVERSITY-2026

AT A GLANCE

Protecting Nature | Sustaining Livelihoods | Sharing Benefits | Investing in Biodiversity

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) GoI,
National Biodiversity Authority (NBA)

India's Seventh National Report (NR-7) to the CBD

NR-7 presents the country's progress in implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), India's Updated National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP, 2024–2030), and the 23 National Biodiversity Targets (NBTs) aligned with the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF). A Party to the CBD since 1994 and one of the world's 17 megadiverse countries, home to nearly 8% of the world's recorded species with 2.4% of global land area, spanning 4 global biodiversity hotspots, 10 biogeographic zones and 27 biotic provinces, India submitted NR-7 to the CBD on 26 February 2026. Following six earlier reports (NR-1, 1998 through NR-6, 2018), NR-7 is India's first report under the KM-GBF, tracking progress through a comprehensive framework of 142 national indicators.

Objectives of NR-7 Preparation

- ✧ **Assess Progress:** evaluate advancement on all 23 NBTs using the 142-indicator KM-GBF-aligned monitoring framework.
- ✧ **Demonstrate Global Leadership:** highlight India's contribution to KM-GBF's four long-term goals - ecosystem integrity, sustainable use, equitable benefit-sharing and closing the biodiversity finance gap.
- ✧ **Promote Transparency:** present a data-driven, evidence-based account of outcomes, challenges and strategies.
- ✧ **Engage Stakeholders:** reflect a “whole-of government” and “whole-of-society” approach, spanning 30+ ministries, State Biodiversity Boards (SBBs), Union Territory Biodiversity Councils (UTBCs), Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs), NGOs, academia and the private sector.
- ✧ **Chart the Path Forward:** identify gaps and solutions to sustain progress toward 2030 and the 2050 Vision of “Living in Harmony with Nature”.

India's Reporting Journey



submitted under CBD COP Decision 15/6.

Status of NBTs & Indicators

NR-7 shows that all 23 National Biodiversity Targets are “On Track” to be achieved by 2030, tracked through a monitoring framework of 33 headline, 37 component, 67 complementary and 142 national indicators.

National Biodiversity Targets		Indicators (H/C/Co/N)
THEME I · Reducing Threats to Biodiversity (8 targets)		
NBT 1	Biodiversity inclusive Integrated Land / Sea use Planning	2/1/2/6
NBT 2	Ecosystems Restoration	1/1/1/9
NBT 3	Conserve Biodiversity in Land, Water and Sea	1/1/2/11
NBT 4	Management of Species and Genetic Diversity	1/2/2/14
NBT 5	Sustainable Harvest, Trade, and use of Wild Species	1/2/4/6
NBT 6	Manage Invasive Alien Species	2/0/1/5
NBT 7	Reduce Pollution Risks and Negative Impact	1/4/4/6
NBT 8	Minimize the Impact of Climate Change	1/1/4/5
THEME II · Meeting People's Needs (5 targets)		
NBT 9	Sustainable use of wild species for Multiple Benefits	2/1/4/3
NBT 10	Sustainable Management of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Aquaculture and Forest Areas	2/1/7/14
NBT 11	Enhance and maintain Ecosystem Services and Regulate of Air and Water Quality, Hazards and Extreme Events	1/3/5/2
NBT 12	Enhance Green and Blue Spaces for Increased Access and Human Well-being	2/1/0/4
NBT 13	Access and Benefit Sharing	2/1/4/9
THEME III · Tools & Mainstreaming (10 targets)		
NBT 14	Mainstreaming Biodiversity	1/1/0/4
NBT 15	Sustainable Production, Supply Chains and Disclosure of Risks	2/1/1/3
NBT 16	Promote Sustainable Consumption Choices	1/4/4/5
NBT 17	Strengthen Biosafety Regulatory Capacity	1/0/1/6
NBT 18	Repurpose Detrimental Incentives for Biodiversity	2/6/0/5
NBT 19	Resource Mobilization	3/0/4/5
NBT 20	Capacity Development, Technology and Scientific Cooperation	1/1/3/8
NBT 21	Communication, Awareness, and Knowledge Management	1/2/6/4
NBT 22	Equitable and Effective Participation in Decision Making	1/1/5/3
NBT 23	Gender Equality in Decision Making and Implementation	1/2/3/5

H-Headline, C- Component, Co- Complementary, N-National Indicators

Preparation Process

- ✧ Led by the National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) under MoEFCC, with the Wildlife Institute of India (WII) as technical partner and UNDP-India support under the GEF-8 Umbrella Programme.
- ✧ Nationwide consultations across 30+ central ministries/ departments, SBBs, UTBCs, BMCs, research institutions and the private sector.
- ✧ Data sources: primary reporting from central ministries and departments; secondary data from BSI, ZSI, ICAR, FSI, etc., (2020–2025).
- ✧ Technology-enabled monitoring: remote sensing, satellite telemetry, DNA barcoding and eDNA.

Review, Validation & Submission

- ✧ Draft review by an Expert/Core Group and a dedicated NR-7 Working Group of senior officials, policymakers and experts.
- ✧ National Consultation and Validation Workshop and finalisation of the report by NR-7 Expert/Core Group of MoEFCC.
- ✧ NR-7 submitted to the CBD on 26 February 2026 - ahead of the 28 February 2026 deadline under CBD.

NBSAP & NR7 Report

