

## From planning to reporting: Genetic diversity in NBSAPs & 7th National Reports

Genetic diversity enables species to adapt to environmental change and supports their long-term persistence. The KMGBF, particularly **Target 4**, strengthened global commitments to conserve genetic diversity, with progress tracked through **headline indicator A.4** and complementary indicators. **NBSAPs and 7th National Reports (7NRs)** show how these commitments are translated into national priorities, action and reporting, providing insight into progress, remaining gaps and constraints to implementation.

### Headline indicator A.4

Also known as  $N_e > 500$ . This indicator measure is the proportion of populations within species with an effective population size above 500.

### KEY MESSAGES

- Among the 15 Parties with pre- and post-KMGBF NBSAPs, most continued to prioritize genetic diversity after adoption of the KMGBF (Fig. 1).
- Genetic diversity is part of national priorities: 100 NBSAPs were reviewed, and all 100 mentioned genetic diversity, although only 18 mentioned “effective population size”.
- Genetic diversity is widely incorporated into national targets: Of 135 National Reports reviewed, 91 included an explicit genetic diversity target and 71 incorporated genetic diversity into other national targets (Fig. 2).
- Uptake of headline indicator A.4 ( $N_e > 500$ ) is underway: 23 Parties reported on A.4, including 15 reporting values consistent with the indicator methodology, while a further 13 indicated that assessment was in progress (Fig. 3).
- Parties reported the need for more data as a key constraint: However, genetic indicators can be reported using proxies that do not require molecular data. Existing population and demographic information, coupled with freely available methods, tools and guidance, can support reporting and help overcome perceived data limitations.

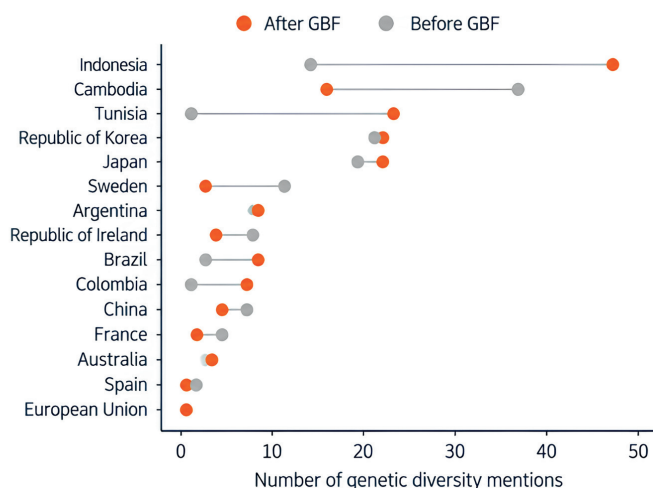


**Fig. 1: Genetic diversity mentions before and after the KMGBF**

### Regional example Latin America & Caribbean

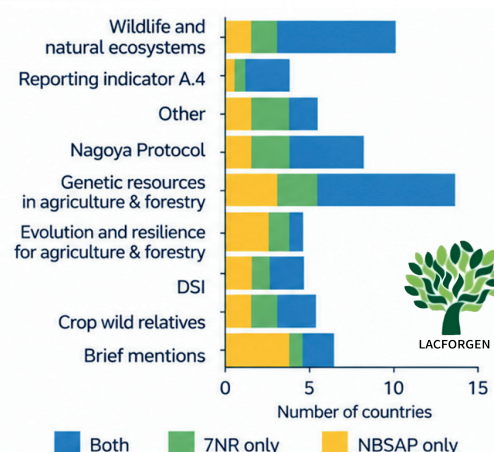


**Fig. 2: Genetic diversity context in NBSAPs & 7NRs**

## What is the status of A.4 reporting?

15 Parties reported the A.4 indicator using the accepted methodology, 13 indicated that assessment was in progress, but not yet ready.

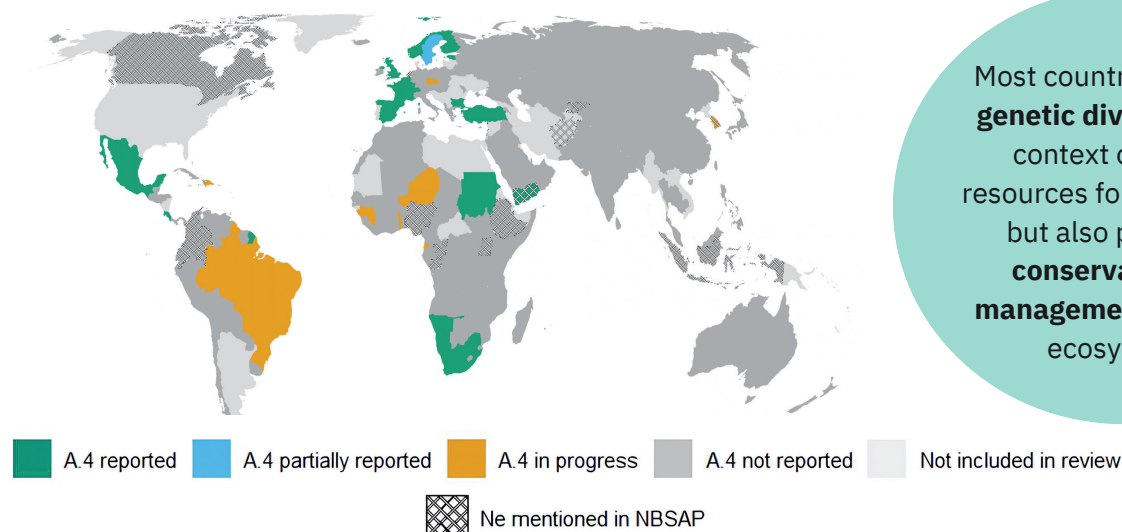
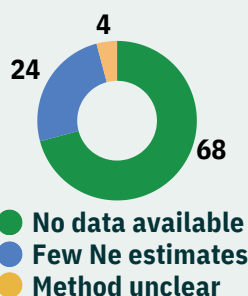


**Fig. 3: Map indicating countries that have reported on A.4 indicator and that have mentioned effective population size**

Of the **105 countries** that **did not** report the indicator:

### REASONS FOR NOT REPORTING



### IDENTIFIED NEEDS (by ½ of the countries)

- ✓ monitoring systems
- ✓ funding
- ✓ expertise
- ✓ policy integration infrastructure
- ✓ coordination among agencies

**A.4 CAN USE EXISTING DATA:**  
**Molecular genetic data are NOT required.**  
Use population and demographic data.



## Recommendations for Parties

### CONNECT PLANNING, ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING

Translate NBSAP commitments into indicators and monitoring.

### MOBILISE EXISTING NATIONAL DATA AND EXPERTISE

Connect reporting with key data-holding researchers, authorities, and institutions.

### TARGET SUPPORT TO IDENTIFIED GAPS

Prioritise capacity, funding, infrastructure and monitoring.

### CONTACT US IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS!

We are a network of scientists interested in engaging with policy needs.

## FURTHER GUIDANCE



Scan QR code to receive additional guidance on genetic indicators.

For support, visit  
[CoalitionForConservationGenetics.org](https://CoalitionForConservationGenetics.org)

## TAKE OUR SURVEY

Participated in the reporting process?  
Take the survey and share your views!

