

Indicators for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

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UNSD Webinar: Deriving Indicators from UNSEEA

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Convention on
Biological Diversity

Reminder: Indicator framework

- Indicator framework for current Strategic Plan developed by meetings of the AHTEG on indicators
- Decision XIII/28 welcomes updated list of indicators for the ABT, welcomed work of BIP partners and others
- Flexible framework for Parties to adapt, as appropriate, to their national priorities and circumstances
- One purpose of indicators is to support mainstreaming the ABT into other international processes, in particular the SDGs
- Generic and specific indicators
- SEEA/UNSTATS reflected in the context of ABT2 above

Process towards post-2020 framework

- Decision 14/34 establishes dedicated Open-ended Working Group (OEWG), under the leadership of two co-chairs and overseen by the COP bureau
- Phase I: Gathering views/identifying issues, through submissions and regional consultations: complete
- Phase II: consideration of various thematic issues: (almost) complete
- Phase III: bringing threads together: to be done
- OEWG-2 (Rome, 24-29 February 2020): considered zero draft submitted by the co-chairs
- Co-chairs are tasked to prepare first draft based on Rome outcomes as well as SBSTTA-24 and SBI-3, for consideration by OEWG-3 (dates tbd)
- SBSTTA-24 to consider specifically indicators framework for post-2020 GBF

Indicators framework

Thematic Consultation on Transparent Implementation, Monitoring, Reporting and Review (Rome, 20-22 January 2020)

- Indicators should be agreed at the same time as targets; new global targets should not be too different
- Small list of headline indicators, complemented by additional global or national indicators
- Need for indicators to be meaningful and clearly matched to the targets; more stringent baselines;
- Role of national indicators and importance to keep continuity with these processes while, noting the need for more consistency in data availability and use;
- Use indicators from other processes (SDGs; other MEAs)

SEEA and the CBD Post 2020 process

- The SEEA has strong relevance to SDG 15.9.1 and Aichi Target 2 and the integration of biodiversity values into policy through national accounting.
 - > Likely to remain as Target 13 of the Zero Draft
- Other mainstreaming opportunities in the Zero draft:
 - > Target 7: Ecosystem service accounting can help sustainable use of wildlife
 - > Target 6: Nature based solutions can be better informed by the cross-sectoral perspective the SEEA brings
 - > Target 1: The SEEA EEA can integrate environmental and economic spatial planning

SDG Target 15.9 and Indicator 15.9.1

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Target 15.9:

“By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts”

Indicator 15.9.1:

“Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020”

SDG Target 15.9 and Indicator 15.9.1

Sub-indicator

15.9.1.a: *Number of countries that established national targets in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 in their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAP) and the progress reported towards these targets.*

15.9.1.b: *Number of countries that have integrated biodiversity values into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA).*

UNEP is the custodian agency for this indicator

Recent development on mainstreaming SEEA into the SDG Framework

- At the 51st Session of the UN Statistical commission March 2020 implementation of the SEEA was approved as a Tier II indicator for SDG Target 15.9 (SDG Indicator 15.9.1 (b)) .
- SDG Indicator 15.9.1 (b) measures integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems.
- At the same session accounting tools were recognized as an indicator for sustainable tourism for SDG Target 12.b

Goal	Target	Indicator	GeoArea	2006	2014	2017
15	15.9	15.9.1	Africa	5	5	5
15	15.9	15.9.1	Albania			1
15	15.9	15.9.1	Armenia			1
15	15.9	15.9.1	Australia			1
15	15.9	15.9.1	Australia a			2
15	15.9	15.9.1	Austria			1
15	15.9	15.9.1	Belgium			1
15	15.9	15.9.1	Bhutan			1

Extract for
SDG 15.9.1(b)
from Global
SDG Indicators
Database
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>