



# Developing targets & indicators for the post-2020 biodiversity framework

## *Lessons learnt from the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership*

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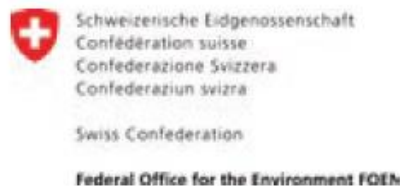
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## What is the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)?

- Established in 2007
- A partnership of biodiversity indicator users, producers and supporters
- The Partnership has a secretariat, hosted at UNEP-WCMC, and a Steering Committee.



# The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)

- Brings together over 60 organizations working at the forefront of global indicator development





# BIP Objectives

- Support the development and use of indicators to measure progress in achieving all the Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.



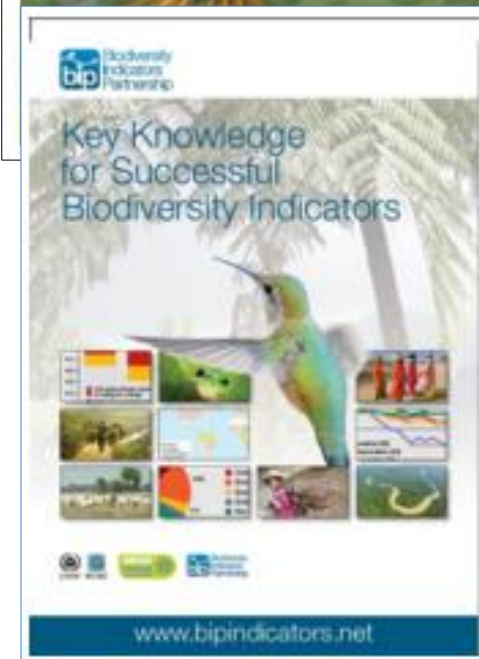
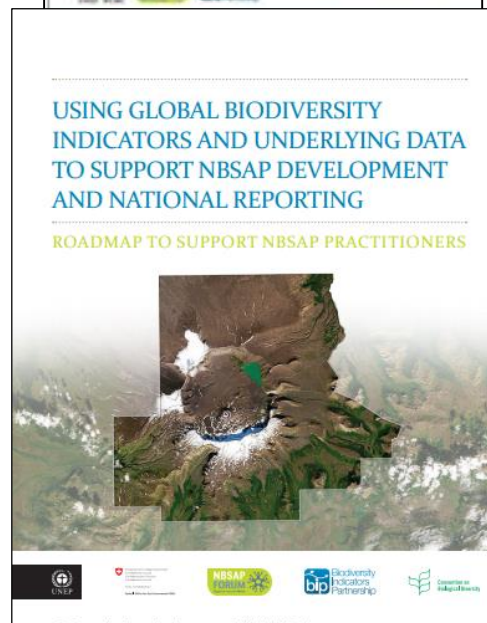
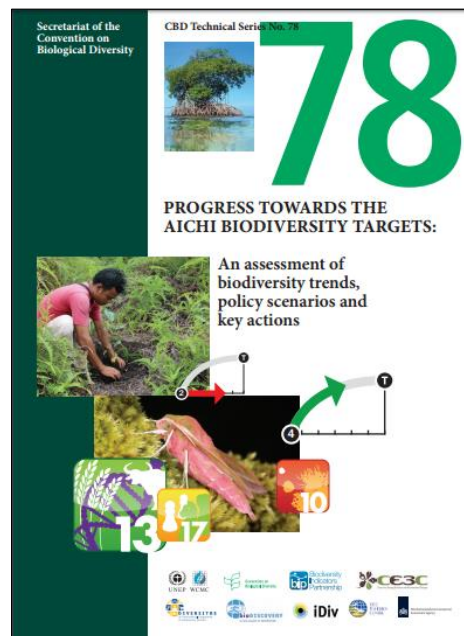
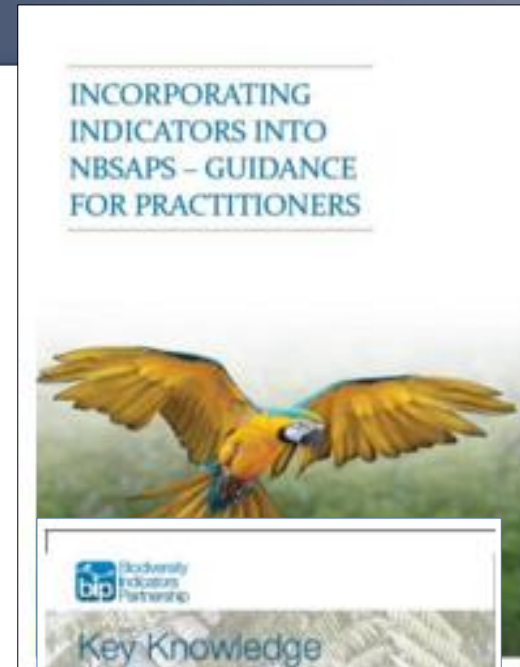
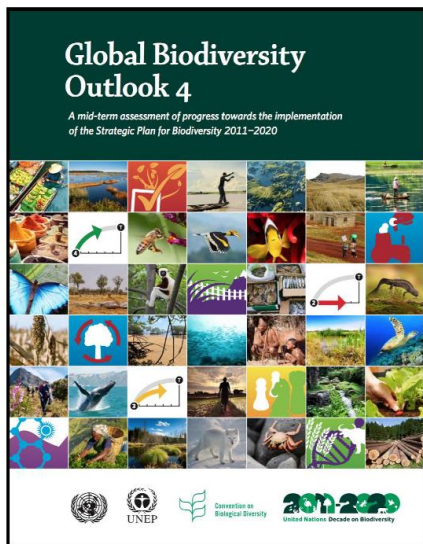
- Progress reporting of other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), IPBES and SDGs



- Strengthen capacity at the national level for indicator development and use in implementation and reporting of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and the SDGs.



# BIP Outputs



The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP) is a global initiative to promote the development and delivery of biodiversity indicators.

Its primary role is to serve the global user community by responding to the indicator requests of the CBD and other biodiversity-related Conventions, for IPBES, for reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals, and for use by national and regional governments.

## News

- [BIP Dashboard of indicator visualisations is now live](#)
- [Minding the Gap - how the BIP is filling indicator gaps](#)
- [Cross mapping of the BIP indicators to the Aichi Targets and SDGs](#)

## Search global indicators under the BIP



## Browse global indicators under the BIP

Aichi Targets

SDGs

MEAs

Themes

National Indicators

Goal A



Goal B



Goal C



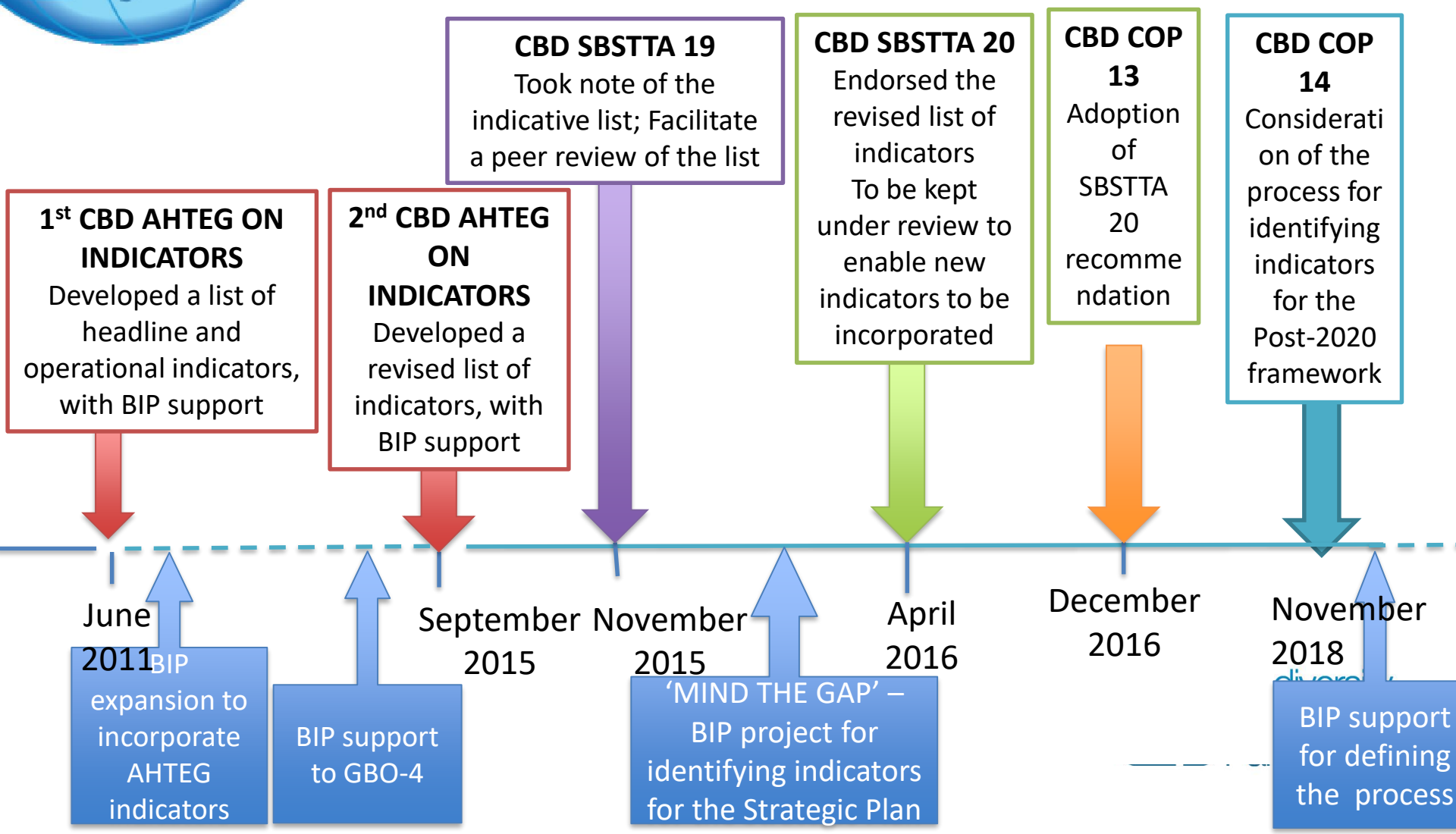
Goal D



[www.bipindicators.net](https://www.bipindicators.net)



# Evolution of the CBD indicator list





# Mind the Gap Project

- EU funded project (GPGC fund) 2015-2017



- **Overarching Aim:**

*To address gaps in the global indicator suite and thus ensure a robust evidence-base for future biodiversity-related decision making*

- **Results:**

- BIP Membership increased from 53 to 60 Partners
- Indicators within the BIP increased from 30 to 60
- 3 brand new indicators developed corresponding to 'gaps'







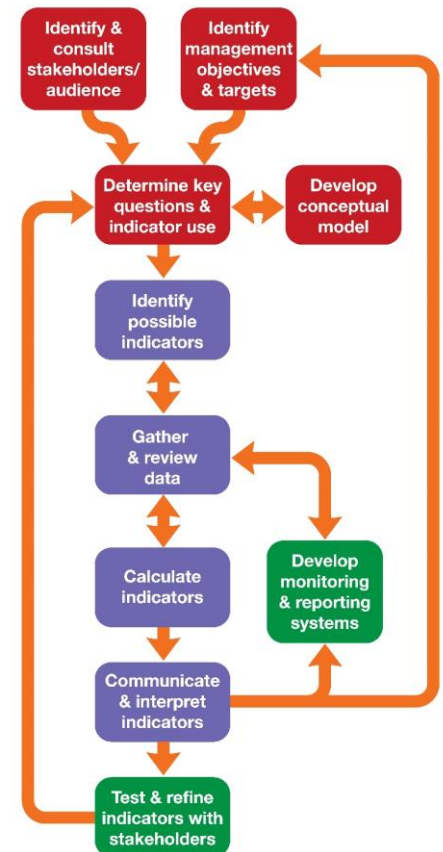
# ***Lessons learnt from the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 and recommendations for the post-2020 process***



# Specific and measurable targets make indicator selection easier

- SMART targets give a firm foundation for indicator development and use (Specific, Measurable, Ambitious, Realistic, Timebound)
- General (and unquantified) targets often lead to poorly aligned indicators
- The Biodiversity Indicator Development Framework promotes an iterative process, of defining targets and identifying indicators, to ensure SMART targets and effective indicators.

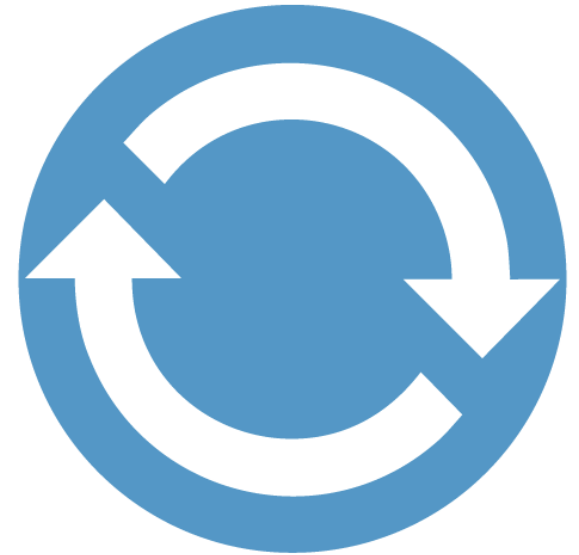
**Biodiversity Indicator Development Framework**





## Targets & indicators should be developed at the same time

- The development of targets and indicators should be an iterative process, with the identification of potential indicators helping to refine the measurability of targets.
- This is consistent with the recommendation from CBD COP 14 to develop targets and indicators in parallel





## Be both realistic & ambitious with target setting & indicator identification

- Many indicators on the CBD list were based on one-off studies, had no responsible organisation, or were simply ideas that had never been/had no funding to be developed.
- However, new indicators **can** be developed; available indicators should not limit the choice of targets.





## Indicators needed for actions as well as biodiversity outcomes

- Indicators should be used together to support one another, and to produce integrated storylines
- As well as targets and indicators on the status and trends of biodiversity there is a need for indicators which can track the success of enabling mechanisms for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, including resource mobilisation, capacity building and mainstreaming metrics.







# Many global indicators are available but they need sustainable funding

- Data collection, indicator production and indicator updating require ongoing resourcing
- Gaps in data (e.g. geographic, taxonomic...) need to be addressed





# Linking global and national indicators is challenging

- Indicators that work across multiple scales help compare and understand changes in biodiversity
- Global targets are often translated into very different targets at the national level due to differing contexts and priorities, requiring different indicators
- The uptake of global indicators at the national scale is limited
- Some global indicators are built directly from national indicators, others are not easily scalable in a scientifically robust way – improved communication and clarity about indicators' potential use is important including use of visualisations





## Recommendations for the post-2020 process

- Post-2020 targets should be as SMART as possible
- The development of targets and indicators should be an iterative process (emphasised at CBD COP 14)
- While it is important to build on what already exists, the lack of a known existing indicator should not limit target setting.
- Any voluntary national biodiversity commitments to be developed by countries under the CBD should make use of a common framework.
- For indicators to work across scales, targets also need to work across scales.
- New technologies should help dynamically track and communicate progress on the targets e.g. indicator visualization platforms and model-based scenarios.



*Thank you*

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