

Monitoring the Biodiversity Plan

The path from the AHTEG to SBSTTA to COP16 to National Reporting



THE BIODIVERSITY PLAN
For Life on Earth



UN
environment
programme



Convention on
Biological Diversity

Dec 15/5 Monitoring framework for the Biodiversity Plan

Headline indicators - high-level indicators, which capture the overall scope of the goals and targets; to be used for planning and tracking progress, including as part of the CBD national reporting template.

Binary indicators - based on binary responses to questions

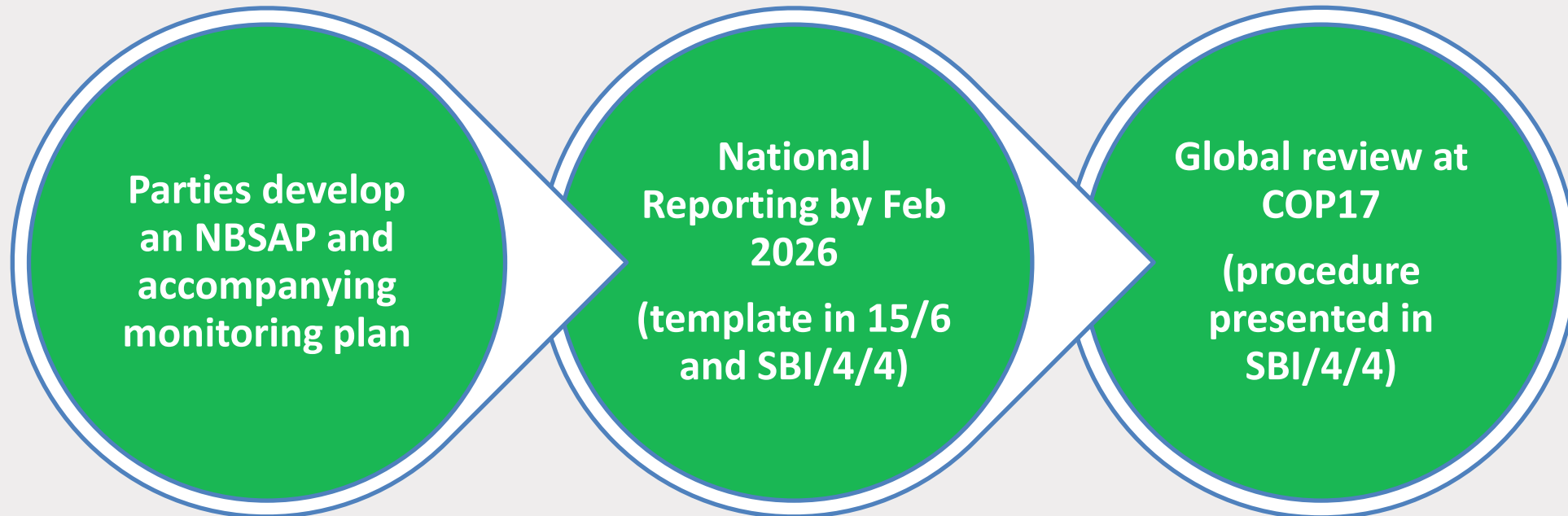
Component indicators - Optional indicators that together with the headline indicators would cover all components of the goals and targets

Complementary indicators - Optional indicators for thematic or in-depth analysis

*The monitoring framework can be supplemented by additional national and subnational indicators



How the indicators will be used



- Encouraged to use headline indicators as well as other relevant indicators (see dec 15/6)

- **Headline and binary indicators are part of the reporting template**
- Parties may report headline indicator data using national sources or global estimates
- Other indicators are optional, but encouraged

- **Analysis of progress will be based on indicators**

Process to finalise the Monitoring Framework



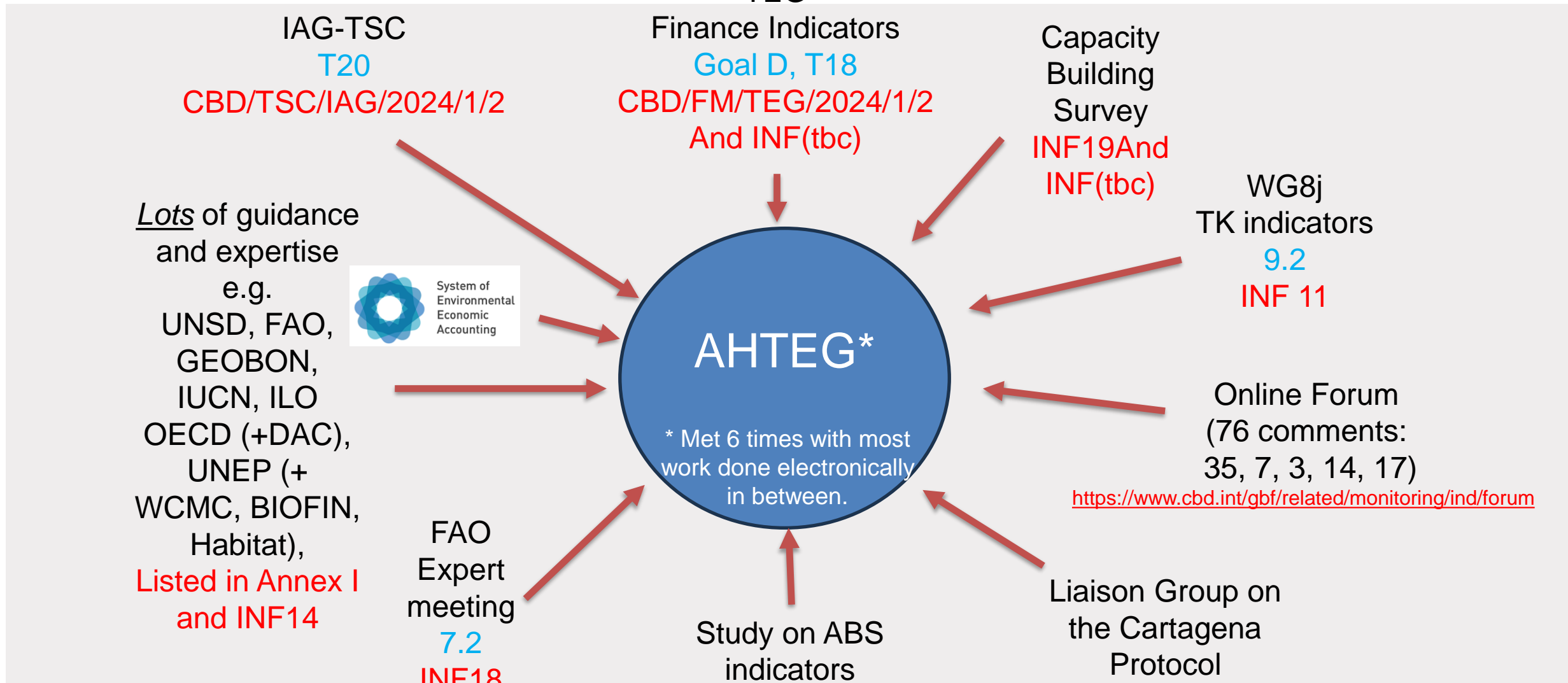
Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on indicators

- 30 technical experts nominated by Parties and 15 nominated representatives
- Mandated to finalize the development of methodologies for the headline indicators and binary indicators and provide advice on disaggregations, capacity needs and research needs

SBSTTA-26

- Not expected to negotiate the methodologies
- A draft recommendation is included in 26/2 with some of the key elements highlighted in this presentation

The path to the finalizing the work of the AHTEG



SBSTTA/26/2:

Recommendation with 2 annexes

- Annex I: List of headline, binary, component and complementary indicators* (includes disaggregations)
- Annex II: Status of headline indicators + issues relating to Section C
- Annex III: Summary of research and knowledge gaps

Addendum 1: Advice on wording of the binary questions

CBD/SBSTTA/25/2, which became [CBD/SBSTTA/25/REC/1](#)

Annex: List of binary indicator questions

* This list includes a revised list of component and complementary indicators. Proposed wording changes to the headline indicators. Recommended disaggregations of the headline indicators.

1. Indicator name

2.2 Area under restoration

2. Date of metadata

2023-06-01 12:00:00 UTC

3. Goals and Target

3a. Goal

N/A

3. Target

Target 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 2 billion hectares of land are under effective restoration, in order

4. Rationale

The Food and Agriculture Organization and lead of the Task Force on Monitoring (UNCA) to report on the status of ecosystems. The report on the status of ecosystems (UNCA) to report on the status of ecosystems. Requests implementation of the present report development.

The Task Force brings together human monitoring framework for the UN Decade progress and achievements of ecosystem named the Framework for Ecosystem

Through an extensive consultative collection processes. The report on 2022. From the analysis of existing area-based estimates for UN Decade Congress to harmonise and collect exchange with other platforms (FAO) provide indicators and data to help

FAO support to monitoring Target 2 CBD Target 2.

As of November 2022, FAO, in collaboration with other platforms and reporting under the UN Decade, and can be exercised for area under restoration planned that the methodology and

5. Definitions, core

5a. Definition

a) Ecosystem:

Within the article 2 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (UN, 1992), ecosystem is defined as:

"Dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro

b) Degraded ecosystem:

No definition was found from the CBD or other

"An ecosystem where, due to any process or removal or lessened."

A similar but more frequently used term is due to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) defines it

"The reduction or loss of the biological or forest and woodlands resulting from a combi

This definition was adopted by, and is used by

c) Ecosystem restoration:

Within the UN Decade, ecosystem restoration

"The process of halting and reversing degraded restoration encompasses a wide continuum c

Within the CBD post 2020 Global Biodiversity

"Restoration may include: (a) restoring converted areas; and (c) rehabilitating converted and de

d) Ecological restoration:

Ecological restoration is a type of ecosystem

"The process of managing or assisting the re-sustaining ecosystem resilience and concern

The Society for Ecological Restoration (SER) c

"The process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem sometimes used interchangeably with ecological integrity, whereas some approach a

The CBD Secretariat and SER have provided a (CBD Secretariat and SER, 2019).

e) Rehabilitation:

The Society for Ecological Restoration (SER) c

"Management actions that aim to reinstate a provision of ecosystem services rather than t

Rehabilitation is a type of ecosystem restoration transformed ecosystems, while ecological rest

f) Effective restoration:

There currently is not definition for effective r

g) Ecological connectivity:

The Convention on Migratory Species (2020)

"The unimpeded movement of species and th

12. Graphs and diagrams

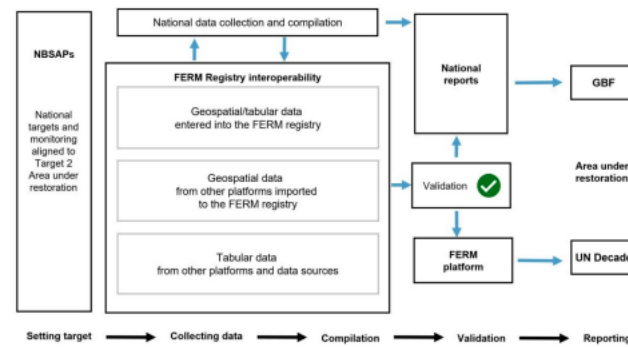


Figure 1. Proposed workflow for reporting area under restoration. The flowchart shows the possible pathways to follow from setting national restoration area targets, data collection and compilation through the FERM as well as national scale, data validation and reporting the area estimates. National estimates of areas under restoration are reported under the Global Biodiversity Framework and the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.

Source: Author.

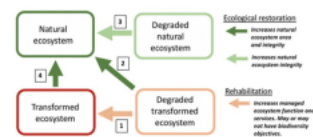


Figure 2. Comparison between ecological restoration and rehabilitation.

Source: Future Earth and GEO BON, 2022.

- Each headline and binary indicator has a metadata that includes guidance for countries on implementing the indicator

What the headline and binary indicators look like

Goal/ Target	Headline/binary indicator
A	<p>A.1 Red List of Ecosystems</p> <p>A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems</p> <p>A.3 Red List Index</p> <p>A.4 The proportion of populations within species with an effective population size > 500</p>
B	<p>B.1 Services provided by ecosystems</p> <p>B.b Number of countries with policies or action plans for [[promoting][implementing and monitoring] the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services [in a manner supportive of sustainable development][and processes to value biodiversity, as well as policies to ensure the provision of ecosystem services for present and future generations,]][promoting the achievement of Goal B].</p>
C	<p>C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed Access and Benefit-sharing instruments</p> <p>C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments</p> <p>13.b see Target 13</p>
D	<p>D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems</p> <p>D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems</p> <p>D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems</p>
1	<p>A.1 Red List of Ecosystems</p> <p>A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems</p> <p>1.1 Percent of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans</p> <p>1.b Number of countries using participatory, biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning or effective management processes to address land and sea use change.</p>
2	<p>2.1 Area under restoration</p>
3	<p>3.1 Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures</p>

What the headline and binary indicators look like

Goal/ Target	Headline/binary indicator
4	A.3 and A.4
5	5.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
6	6.1 Rate of invasive alien species establishment 6.b Number of countries adopting relevant regulation, processes and measures and allocating resources to reduce the impact of invasive alien species significantly.
7	7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication potential 7.2 Aggregated Total Applied Toxicity
8	8.b Number of countries with agreed policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.
9	9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species 9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations 9.b Number of countries with policies to sustainably manage, use [and trade in] wild species, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use [of wild species] by indigenous peoples and local communities.
10	10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture 10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management
11	B.1 Services provided by ecosystems
12^b	12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green/blue space for public use for all 12.b Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces.
13^b	Goal C indicators 13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.

What the headline and binary indicators look like

Goal/ Target	Headline/binary indicator
14 ^b	14.b Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty [reduction][eradication] strategies and accounts at all levels ...
15 ^b	15.1 Number of companies disclosing their biodiversity- related risks, dependencies and impacts 15.b Number of countries taking legal, administrative or policy measures aimed at encouraging and enabling business and financial institutions, and in particular, ensuring that large and transnational companies and financial institutions progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity, increase their positive impacts, reduce their biodiversity-related risks and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.
16 ^b	16.b Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices.
17 ^b	17.b Number of countries that have taken action to implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention and measures for the handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19.
18	18.1 Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use 18.2 Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity
19	See Goal D indicators
20	20.b Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building, development and access to and transfer of technology and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation.
21	21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
22 ^b	22.b Number of countries [promoting the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation] and [recognizing the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities with respect to their traditional territories, cultures and practices, as well as the rights of environmental human rights defenders, women, youth and persons with disabilities,] ...
23 ^b	23.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, including the Gender Plan of Action, as well as the allocation of specific financial resources to ensure that all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by ensuring women's equal rights and access to land and natural resources.

In INF 14 (available now):

- Metadata for each headline and binary indicator
- Taking Section C of the GBF into account when implementing the monitoring framework, including guidance on people and biodiversity (human-rights based approaches, IPLCs, gender, youth and other groups) and on ecosystems
- Guidance on applying headline and binary indicators, including the use and aggregation of the binary indicators and a glossary of key terms in the monitoring framework

In INF19 (available end April)

- Building biodiversity observation networks to fill spatial and temporal data gaps
- Capacity needs and opportunities to fill capacity gaps
- Research and knowledge gaps in terms of monitoring the breadth and scope of the goals and targets of the GBF
- Also at the website for the monitoring framework: gbf-indicators.org

In the COP-15 outcome

- Adoption of a monitoring framework
- Agreement to use headline and binary indicators in national reports
- Financial reporting included in national reporting template

For SBSTTA-26 and COP-16 to consider

- Standard methodologies across countries
- Guidance on considering Section C of the Framework when monitoring
- Synergies with monitoring the Protocols
- Using consistent disaggregations across the indicators, including for ecosystems and IPLC land tenure
- Promoting investment in national monitoring systems

Thank you.

The AHTEG is conducting a series of webinars between 9 April and 11 May:

<https://www.cbd.int/conferences/indicators-ahteg/webinars>

Each webinar will present a specific topic and be recorded.