# Indicators for assessing the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and for tracking progress in NBSAP implementation

Second Regional Workshop for Asia on Updating NBSAP, 6-10 December 2011 Dehradun, India

**CBD** Secretariat

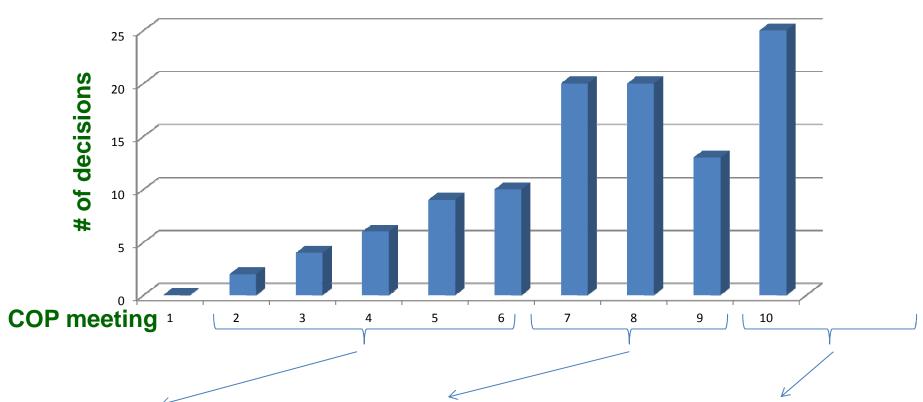








#### **CBD COP decisions with reference to indicators**



Development of a core set of biodiversity indicators

Flexible framework of outcome-oriented global indicators for the 2010 biodiversity target

Refinement and completion of set of indicators; national target setting and reporting on progress









# Framework for assessing progress towards the 2010 target

Focal Areas	Goals	21 Targets	
PROTECT THE COMPONENTS OF BIODIVERSITY	1 2 3		
SUSTAINABLE USE	4		
ADDRESS THREATS TO BIODIVERSITY	5 6 7		Indicators
ECOSYSTEM SERVICES	8		
TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE	9		
ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING	10		
RESOURCES FOR CBD	11		

## **Quality criteria for indicators**

- Policy relevant and meaningful
- Biodiversity relevant
- Scientifically sound
- Broad acceptance
- Affordable monitoring
- Affordable modelling
- Sensitive

#### But...

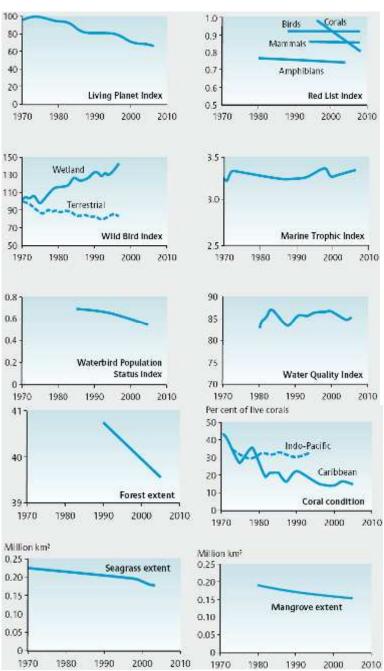




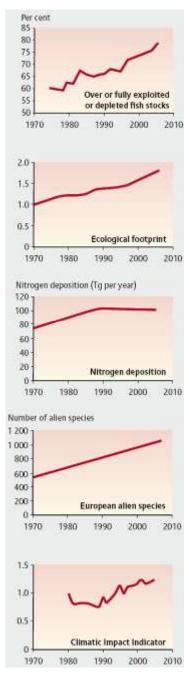




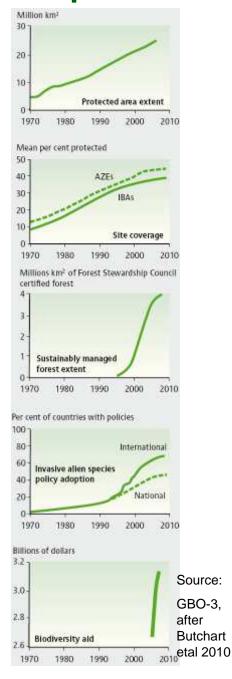
#### **State**



#### **Pressure**

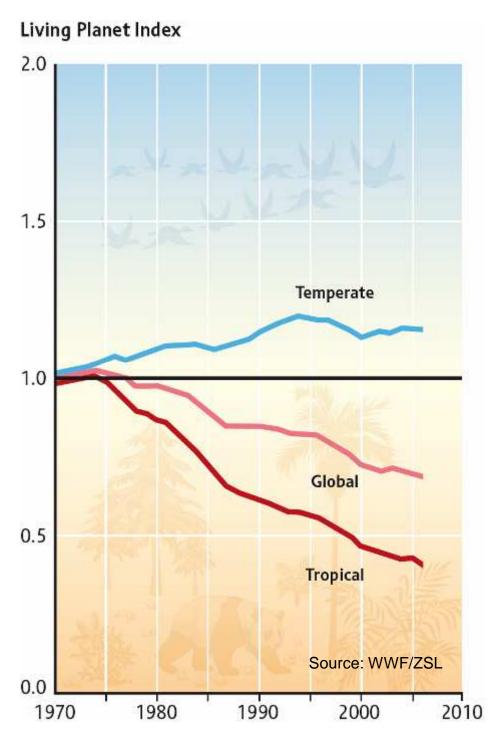


#### Response

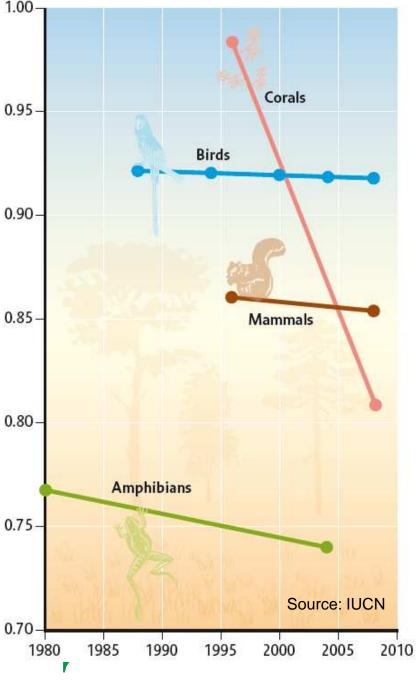


- The global Living Planet Index (LPI), has declined by more than 30% since 1970,
- The Tropical LPI has declined by almost 60%.
- The Temperate LPI showed an increase of 15%, reflecting the recovery of some species populations in temperate regions





# Red List Index 1.00-Corals 0.95



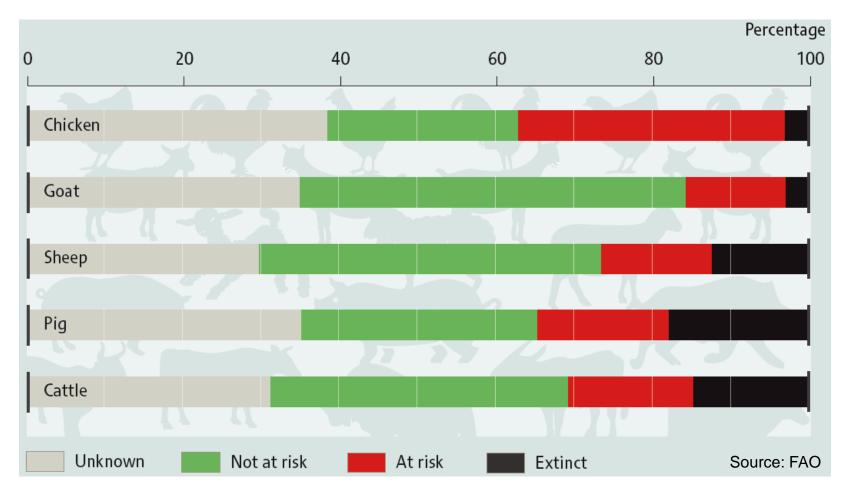
- The Red List Index (RLI) for all these species groups is decreasing.
- Coral species are moving most rapidly towards greater extinction risk
- Amphibians are, on average, the group most threatened.







#### Livestock breeds at risk













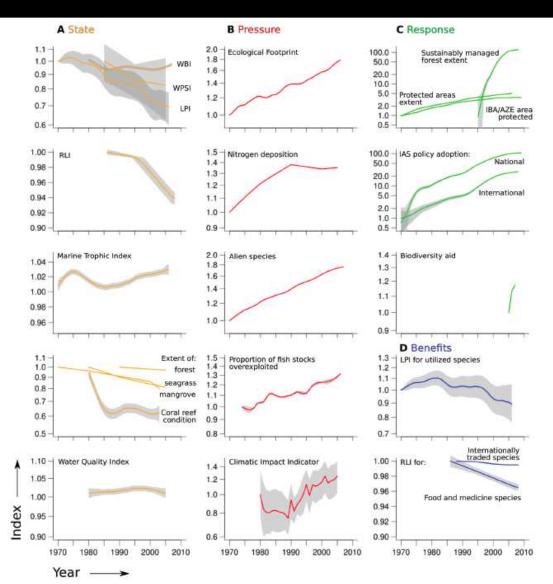












Butchart *et al.* (2010) Global biodiversity: indicators of recent declines, *Science* 328: 1164-8













# The BIPs broad range of global and regional indicator developers, data holders, and users































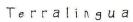
































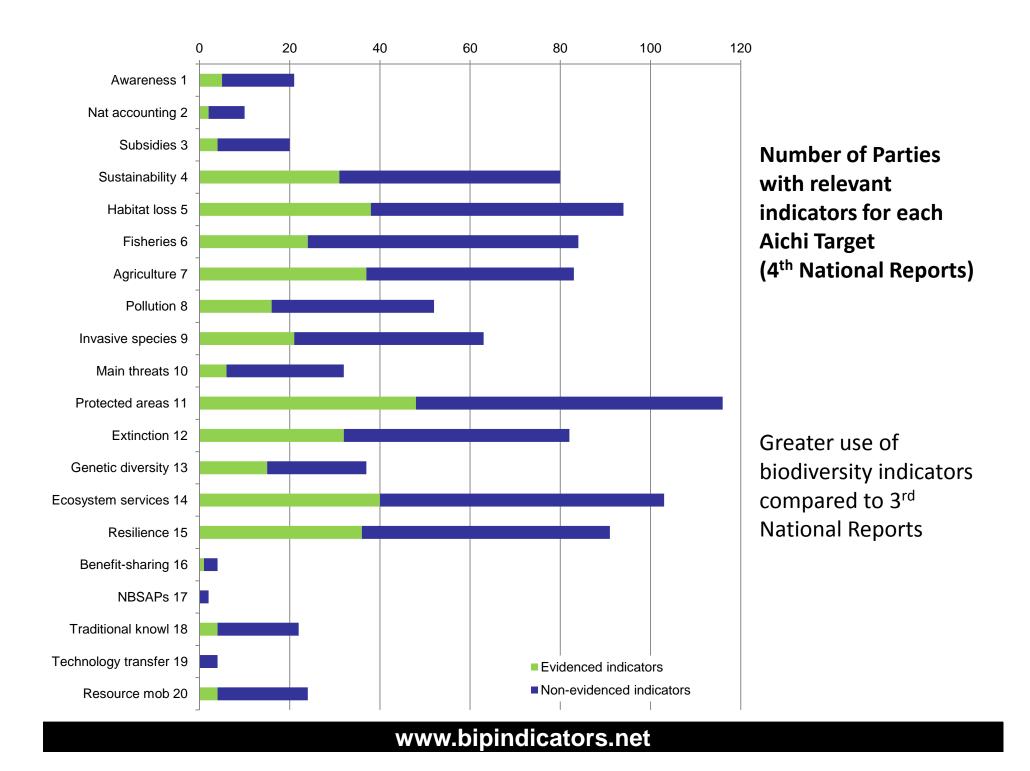












## Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

**Framework** for all Conventions and stakeholders.

**Vision:** Living in harmony with nature. By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people."

**Mission** Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet's variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication

20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets under 5 Strategic Goals

**Implementation mechanisms** 

# **TOR for AHTEG (decision X/7)**

- Provide advice on the further development of indicators agreed through decisions VII/30 and VIII/15
- Suggest additional indicators that have been, or could be, developed, where necessary, to constitute a coherent framework designed to assess progress towards targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
- Develop further guidance and propose options for the establishment of mechanisms to support Parties in their efforts to develop national indicators
- Provide advice on the strengthening of linkages between global and national indicator development and reporting.









# Use of indicators for Strategic Plan

- Change the way decisions are made
  - Few, easily understood, high impact indicators
  - Outward facing why does it matter
- Assess progress of Strategic Plan
  - Relate to Aichi targets
  - Inward facing implementation/enabling conditions
- Flexible framework for use by Parties
  - Help Parties to implement SP and review progress
- Promote synergies and mainstreaming with biodiversity related MEAs – and other sectors









### **Outcomes of AHTEG**

Indicator framework consisting of:

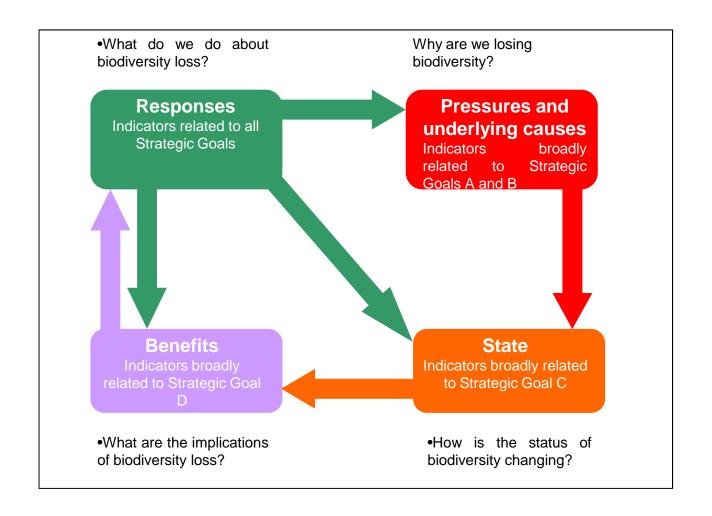
- 4 high level policy questions for communication purposes
- 12 Headline indicators addressing the issues of the 20 Aichi targets
- 22 Operation indicators that are ready for use globally (Category A)
- Additional indicators that should be developed at global level as a priority (Category B)
- A larger number of indicators for consideration at sub-global (i.e. national, state, province, sub-regional) level (Category C)



















# SBSTTA-15 recommendation (1)

- COP to take note of the indicative list of indicators;
- Recognition that Aichi Biodiversity Targets and proposed indicator framework provide a flexible basis for Parties which can be adapted, taking into account different national circumstances and capabilities;
- Parties urged to prioritize the application at the national level of those indicators that are ready for use at the global level where feasible and appropriate;









# SBSTTA-15 recommendation (2)

- Parties urged to consider using the flexible framework and the indicative list of indicators in their updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans and in reporting, including through the 5NR;
- Parties encouraged to contribute to, update, verify and maintain relevant national data in regional and global data sets as a contribution to optimize and coordinate the production of indicators for monitoring and reporting at various scales and to promote the public availability of the data;









# SBSTTA-15 recommendation (3)

- COP to recognize the need to strengthen technical and institutional capacities and to mobilize adequate financial resources for the development and application of indicators;
- COP to request the ES, in collaboration with the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, regional centres of excellence and others, to:
  - ➤ Compile technical guidance materials for capacity-building;
  - Include capacity-building on the indicators framework in regional workshops.







# SBSTTA-15 recommendation (4)

- COP to request the ES ... to:
  - Further develop and maintain the online database on indicators http://www.cbd.int/sp/indicators/;
  - Assist Parties, especially those with limited resources and capacities and/or not yet using systematically produced indicators in their official reports and at their request, to initially establish and apply a few simple, cost-effective and easily applicable indicators for priority issues.









# Indicators for Target 11

#### **Headline Indicator(s)**

#### **Operational Indicator(s)**

#### **Most Relevant Indicators**

Trends in coverage, condition, representativeness and effectiveness of protected areas

Trends in extent of MPAs, coverage of key biodiversity areas and management effectiveness

Trends in protected area condition and/or management effectiveness including more equitable management

Trends in representative coverage of Pas and other area based approaches, including sites of particular importance for biodiversity, and of terrestrial, marine and inland systems

Trends in the connectivity of protected and other area based approaches integrated into land and sea-scapes

Trends in the delivery of ecosystem services and equitable benefits from PAs









# Indicators for Target 11 (cont'd)

Headline Indicator(s)	Operational Indicator(s)	
Other Relevant Indicators		
Trends in abundance, distribution and extinction risk of species	Trends in distribution of selected species	
Trends in extent, condition and vulnerability of ecosystems, biomes and habitats	Trends in condition and vulnerability of ecosystems	
	Trends in the proportion of natural habitats converted	
Trends in integration of biodiversity into planning, policy formulation and implementation	Trends in implementation of NBSAPs, including development, comprehensiveness, adoption and implementation	
Trends in pressures from direct and underlying drivers	Trends in area, frequency and/or intensity of destructive fishing practices	
Trends in pressures from unsustainable agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture	Trends in proportion of products derived from sustainable sources	









# A few points to remember

- Indicators are useful and important and should be part of NBSAP.
- Indicator development should be linked with target setting in line with SP 2011-2020 and revising NBSAP, however, indicator development should not delay NBSAP process (indicators can be added later on).
- Indicators can be developed based on data/information available, however expert judgment can be also used in case of lack of or inadequate data available.
- Indicator development and use is a process of constant refinement based on new data/information and perfection should not be a goal.
- Global indicators are flexible and countries could adapt and apply them taking into account their own circumstances and capacities.
- Countries are encouraged to develop and use indicators regardless of their situation.





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