



Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Arildo de Souza Dias, Giacomo Delgado, Robin Goffaux

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Structure of the presentation

- (1) History in the CDB discussions of biodiversity indicators for a monitoring framework
- (2) Current context of biodiversity indicators for a monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework - COP15
- (3) Main issues on biodiversity indicators for a monitoring framework regarding CDB discussions



(1) History in the CDB discussion of biodiversity indicators for a monitoring framework

2010 – **Aichi targets for 2020** : few quantitative aspects, no agreed indicators > Parties called to implement nationally

2016 – Nationally established indicators for national reports

2019 – Very few progress (see green under, Ipbes 2019), as already warned in 2014 (cf [Tittensor et al. 2014](#))

> Science. 2014 Oct 10;346(6206):241-4. doi: 10.1126/science.1257484. Epub 2014 Oct 2.

A mid-term analysis of progress toward international biodiversity targets

Derek P Tittensor¹, Matt Walpole², Samantha L L Hill², Daniel G Boyce³, Gregory L Brit Neil D Burgess⁵, Stuart H M Butchart⁶, Paul W Leadley⁷, Eugenie C Regan², Rob Alken Roswitha Baumung⁹, Céline Bellard⁷, Lex Bouwman¹⁰, Nadine J Bowles-Newark², Anna M Chenery², William W L Cheung¹¹, Villy Christensen¹¹, H David Cooper¹², Annabel R Crowther², Matthew I R Dixon², Alessandro Galli¹³, Valérie Gavaun¹⁴.

- **Delay in monitoring is delay on action**
- **Lack of global agreed system do not allow for global picture**
- **Need for a comprehensive and consistent dashboard**

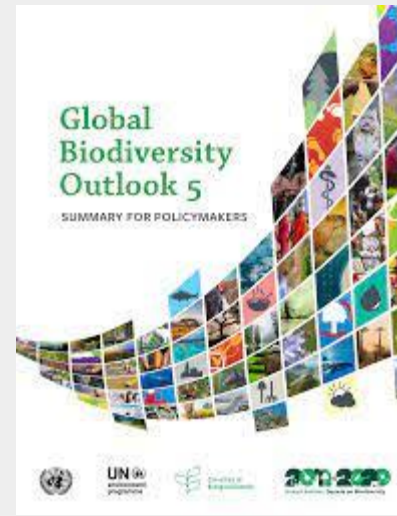
Goal	Target	Target element (abbreviated)	Progress towards the Aichi Targets		
			Poor	Moderate	Good
A. Address the underlying drivers	1	1.1 Awareness of biodiversity			
		1.2 Awareness of steps to conserve			
		2.1 Biodiversity integrated into poverty reduction			
		2.2 Biodiversity integrated into planning			
	2	2.3 Biodiversity integrated into accounting			
		2.4 Biodiversity integrated into reporting			
		3.1 Harmful subsidies eliminated and reformed			
		3.2 Positive incentives developed and implemented			
		4.1 Sustainable production and consumption			
		4.2 Use within safe ecological limits			
B. Reduce direct pressures	5	5.1 Habitat loss at least halved			
		5.2 Degradation and fragmentation reduced			
	6	6.1 Fish stocks harvested sustainably			
		6.2 Recovery plans for depleted species			
		6.3 Fisheries have no adverse impact			
	7	7.1 Agriculture is sustainable			
		7.2 Aquaculture is sustainable			
		7.3 Forestry is sustainable			
	8	8.1 Pollution not detrimental			
		8.2 Excess nutrients not detrimental			
9.1 Invasive alien species prioritized					
9.2 Invasive alien pathways prioritized					
9.3 Invasive species controlled or eradicated					
9.4 Invasive introduction pathways managed					
10.1 Pressures on coral reefs minimized					
10.2 Pressures on vulnerable ecosystems minimized					
C. Improve biodiversity status	11	11.1 10 per cent of marine areas conserved			
		11.2 17 per cent of terrestrial areas conserved			
		11.3 Areas of importance conserved			
	12	12.1 Protected areas, ecologically representative			
		12.2 Protected areas, effectively and equitably managed			
		12.3 Protected areas, well-connected and integrated			
		12.4 Extinctions prevented			
		12.5 Conservation status of threatened species improved			
		12.6 Genetic diversity of cultivated plants maintained			
	13	13.1 Genetic diversity of farmed animals maintained			
		13.2 Genetic diversity of wild relatives maintained			
		13.3 Genetic diversity of valuable species maintained			
		13.4 Genetic erosion minimized			
14.1 Ecosystems providing services restored and safeguarded					
14.2 Taking account of women, IPLCs, and other groups					
14.3 Ecosystem resilience enhanced					
D. Enhance benefits to all	15	15.1 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems restored			
		15.2 Nagoya Protocol in force			
	16	16.1 Nagoya Protocol operational			
		16.2 Nagoya Protocol developed and updated			
E. Enhance implementation	17	17.1 NBSAPs developed and updated			
		17.2 NBSAPs adopted as policy instruments			
		17.3 NBSAPs implemented			
	18	18.1 ILK and customary use respected			
		18.2 ILK and customary use integrated			
		18.3 IPLCs participate effectively			
		19.1 Biodiversity science improved and shared			
		19.2 Biodiversity science applied			
20.1 Financial resources for Strategic Plan ¹ increased					

Source : https://www.ipbes.net/sites/default/files/ipbes_global_assessment_chapter_3_unedited_31may.pdf

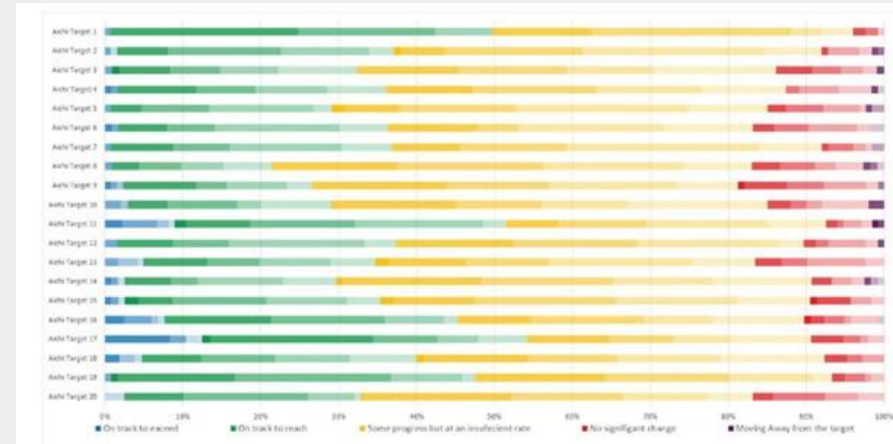
Lesson learned ([GBO 5](#))

- More efforts on **direct and indirect drivers** of biodiversity loss
- Need for integration of **gender, IPLCs** and level of **stakeholder engagement**
- Need to **strengthen national strategies and action plans**, and their roadmaps as policy instruments in their own right
- Need simple and clear objectives and targets with **SMART** (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Time-bound, and Relevant) quantitative elements
- Need to **shorten inertia in planning and implementing** strategies and action plans
- Need to **scale up the ambition of national commitments** and regular review of national activities
- Need for **comprehensive and adaptive** management, in particular by facilitating S&T cooperation
- Need for **greater attention to implementation** and sustained, targeted support to countries

➤ **COP 15 : north & south, ambition and needs**



Based on national reports
2020



COP 15 Outputs

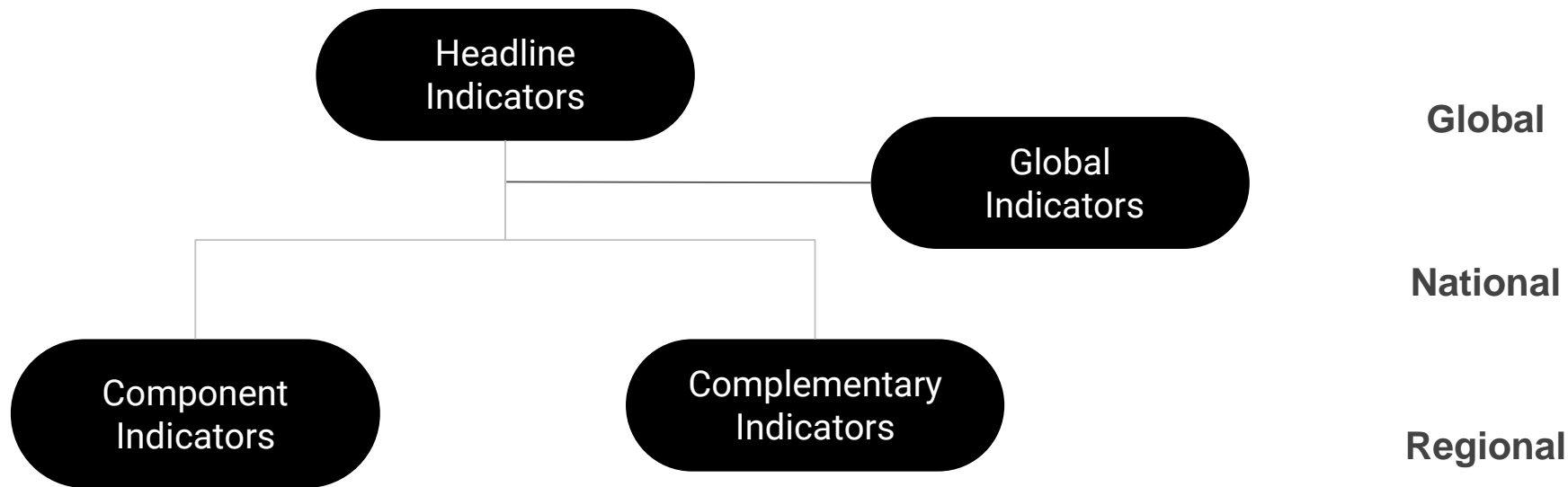
An agreed « package » of **decisions** for a balanced compromise :

- ✓ The GBF with its 4 goals and 23 targets
- ✓ The Monitoring Framework for the GBF
- ✓ Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review
- ✓ Resource mobilization
- ✓ Capacity-building and development and technical and scientific cooperation
- ✓ Digital sequence information on genetic resources



(2) Current context of biodiversity indicators for a monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework - COP15

The monitoring framework of the KM GBF consist of layers of indicators:



The main issue under discussion - the list of indicators has only been partly agreed during the COP15

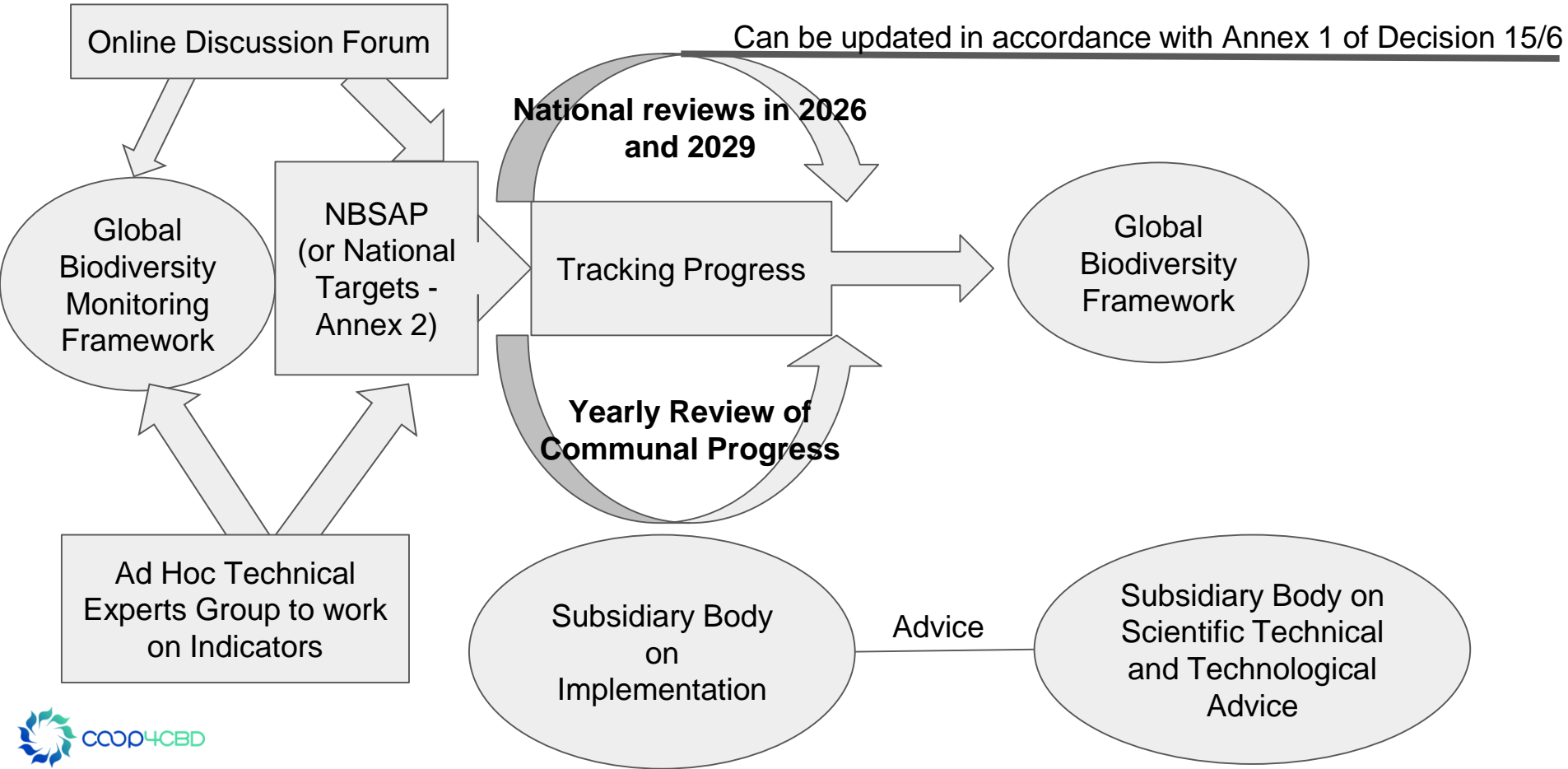
- 26 headline indicators agreed for the monitoring framework KMGBF
- From these headline indicators 10 do not have an agreed up-to-date methodology yet
- Efforts should focus in identify and/or develop suitable indicators to fill these gaps



Indicators in the KM GBF meet, or will be able to meet by 2025 the following criteria

- The data and metadata of each indicator are publicly available;
- The methodology related to the indicator is either published in peer-reviewed academic journal or has gone through a scientific peer-review process and is validated for national use;
- The data sources and indicators are compiled and regularly updated with a time lag between updates of less than 5 years, if possible;
- A mechanism for maintaining the indicator methodology and/or data generation (e.g., by a member of the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, an intergovernmental organization or a well-established scientific institution) and guidance on the use of the indicator is provided;
- Indicators are able to detect trends relevant to the components of the goals and targets;
- When possible, indicators are aligned with existing frameworks such as the Sustainable Development Goals, SEEA, EBVs.

Lots of opportunity, but lots of work



(3) Main issues on biodiversity indicators for a monitoring framework regarding the CDB discussions



Who is measuring, who has a seat at the table?

What is being measured, what is included, what is missing?

For whom are these indicators made for, in pursuit of what goals?

CDB Ad-Hoc Technical Expert Group will work on:

- A metadata review of existing indicators and work needed
- A report on methodological recommendations

SCBD produced a document on global indicators that could be computed from binary indicators for some of the KM GBF targets

[CBS/SBSTTA25/2](#)

Proposed indicator text: Number of countries with policies or action plans for implementing and monitoring the maintenance and enhancement of ecosystem functions and services.

- | | |
|--|---|
| B.1 Does your country have policies or action plans targeting the maintenance and enhancement of ecosystem functions and services of benefit to people? | (a) No
(b) No, but under development
(c) Yes, partially
(d) Yes, fully |
| B.2 Does your country have policies or action plans targeting the sustainable use and management of biodiversity? | (a) No
(b) No, but under development
(c) Yes, partially
(d) Yes, fully |
| B.3 Does your country take into account the ecosystems that are providing important ecosystem services to people when developing restoration/conservation planning? | (a) No
(b) No, but under development
(c) Yes, partially
(d) Yes, fully |

Proposed outputs of SBSTTA 25 on KM GBF

IV. Recommendations

18. The Subsidiary Body may wish to adopt a recommendation along the following lines:

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice,

1. *Takes note* of the progress of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including the proposed way forward for the global indicators constructed from binary responses, as provided in the annex;

2. *Encourages Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to contribute to the online discussion forum*, in particular to respond to questions raised by the Expert Group and to share national experiences related to specific indicators;

3. *Recommends* that the Subsidiary Body on Implementation consider the annex to the present recommendation in finalizing the national reporting template contained in annex II to decision [15/6](#);

4. *Requests* that the Executive Secretary propose a modality for integrating the annex to the present recommendation into the seventh national reporting template, including in the online reporting tool, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

19. The Subsidiary Body may also wish to include the following provisions in a draft decision on the monitoring framework to be adopted at its twenty-sixth meeting for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting:

XX. *Adopts* the proposed list of global indicators based on binary responses in national reports, along with the questions and responses for formulating the global indicators, as contained in the annex to the present decision;

YY. *Decides* that the proposed list of questions and responses contained in the annex to the present decision will be integrated into the national reporting template, including in the online reporting tool.



Main issues within the current framework Indicators to be considered

- Consider the gaps in the headline indicators that don't have an existing methodology agreed on
- Aggregation and disaggregation of the headline indicators
- Identify gaps to operationalize management and data flows at national level (capacity development, financing, technology transfer, etc)
- Provide clear guidance to the Parties on the use of the indicators
- Role and Inclusion of Binary Indicators
- Ability for non-experts to contribute in a complex framework which uses complex documentation

For whom are these indicators made for, in pursuit of what goals?

- Indicators chosen will influence political decision making and discourse and don't always accurately capture the purported goal (e.g. Target 15, enabling industry to continue BAU? Or limiting impact and influence? OR sustainable consumption as only food waste?)
- Designing these indicators can be incredibly difficult (measuring non-monetary benefits or cultural benefits, see EU commission on measuring cultural values with “number of overnight stays in hotels, hostels, camping grounds, etc. that can be attributed to visits to ecosystems” or how we define “sustainable agriculture”)

- Political risk of lowering ambition in monitoring: Development vs Environmental Protection (fueled by lack of capacity building from Global North to Global South) leading to avoiding domestic constraints and transparency
- Implementation will need (your) national expertise
- Capacity building and scientific and technical cooperation initiatives as COOP4CBD

Who has a seat at the table?

- Difficulty of interpreting documents and understanding structure makes involvement unlikely for IPLC's, average citizens, etc.
- Inclusion of mechanisms that depend on current Financial landscapes perpetuate power imbalances (eg. Offsets and Debt-for-Nature swaps)
- Who has the sovereignty/power to steer developments, global indicators and discussions and to enforce transgressions

Thank you for your attention!

Arildo de Souza Dias
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Robin Goffaux