



## Biodiversity Indicator Partnership Technical Partner Meeting Annexes

10-12 December 2012, Selwyn College, Cambridge, UK,

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## Biodiversity Indicator Partnership Technical Partner Meeting

### PROVISIONAL AGENDA

Selwyn College, Cambridge, UK  
10-12 December 2012

#### Overall Meeting Goal

To present the recent progress of the Partnership and to seek engagement on the direction and next steps for the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)

#### Meeting Objectives

1. Report on progress of the BIP (Global and Regional-national component)
2. Review global indicator development status, opportunities and future requirements
3. Review CBD COP 11 decisions of relevance to the BIP
4. Develop a plan for supporting the CBD and other multilateral environmental processes
5. Consider the future direction and opportunities for the BIP

#### Supporting documents

Document Number	Title
BIPTPM2012/1	BIP Technical Meeting Agenda
BIPTPM2012/2	BIP Relevant CBD COP 11 Decisions
BIPTPM2012/3	BIP Information Document for CBD COP 11 – Updated with COP Decisions
BIPTPM2012/4	Indicative List of Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 - Annex to CBD COP Decision XI/3
BIPTPM2012/5	Indicator mapping exercise conducted by BIP Secretariat
BIPTPM2012/6	Aichi Targets Passport
BIPTPM2012/7	Global Biodiversity Outlook 3
BIPTPM2012/8	BIP Capacity Building Strategy
BIPTPM2012/9	Guidance for Global indicator Partners
BIPTPM2012/10	Guidance for National Indicator Partners
BIPTPM2012/11	BIP Steering Committee ToR
BIPTPM2012/12	Three tiered approach for enlarging the Partnership
BIPTPM2012/13	Proposed call out for new indicator Partners
BIPTPM2012/14	BIP Communications Strategy
BIPTPM2012/15	Rio+20 Briefing Note No.3: Biodiversity and ecosystem services indicators to track progress towards sustainable development

## General background documents (BIP Publications)

Title
<p>Aichi Targets Passport</p> <p>Online: <a href="http://www.bipindicators.net/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=d81FvIFQ%2frE%3d&amp;tabid=38">http://www.bipindicators.net/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=d81FvIFQ%2frE%3d&amp;tabid=38</a></p> <p>Mobile app:</p> <p>iTunes: <a href="https://itunes.apple.com/gb/app/aichi-targets-passport/id564224957?mt=8">https://itunes.apple.com/gb/app/aichi-targets-passport/id564224957?mt=8</a></p> <p>Google Play: <a href="https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.bip.aichitargetspassport&amp;feature=search_result#?t=W251bGwsMSwxLDEsImNvbS5iaXAuYWljajl0YXJnZXRzcGFzc3BvcnQiXQ">https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.bip.aichitargetspassport&amp;feature=search_result#?t=W251bGwsMSwxLDEsImNvbS5iaXAuYWljajl0YXJnZXRzcGFzc3BvcnQiXQ</a></p>
<p>CBD Technical Series No. 53 – Biodiversity Indicators and the 2010 Biodiversity Target: Outputs, experiences and lessons learnt from the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership</p> <p><a href="http://www.bipindicators.net/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=NYhSvmOUgps%3d&amp;tabid=155">http://www.bipindicators.net/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=NYhSvmOUgps%3d&amp;tabid=155</a></p>
<p>Global Biodiversity: Indicators of Recent Declines, Stuart H. M. Butchart <i>et al.</i></p> <p><i>Science</i> 328, 1164 (2010)</p> <p><a href="http://apostilas.cena.usp.br/Tsai/CEN-0167%20Biodiversidade%20e%20Conserva%C3%A7%C3%A3o-Gradua%C3%A7%C3%A3o/Leitura%20Complementar/artigo%204%20(Butchart%20et%20al.%202010).pdf">http://apostilas.cena.usp.br/Tsai/CEN-0167%20Biodiversidade%20e%20Conserva%C3%A7%C3%A3o-Gradua%C3%A7%C3%A3o/Leitura%20Complementar/artigo%204%20(Butchart%20et%20al.%202010).pdf</a></p>
<p>Supporting online material</p> <p><a href="http://www.sciencemag.org/content/suppl/2010/04/28/science.1187512.DC1/Butchart_SOM.pdf">http://www.sciencemag.org/content/suppl/2010/04/28/science.1187512.DC1/Butchart_SOM.pdf</a></p>
<p>Linked indicator sets for addressing biodiversity loss</p> <p>Tim H. Sparks <i>et al.</i></p> <p><i>Oryx</i> 45, 441 (2011)</p> <p><a href="http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayAbstract?fromPage=online&amp;aid=8339705">http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayAbstract?fromPage=online&amp;aid=8339705</a></p>
<p>Guidance for National Biodiversity Indicator Development and Use</p> <p><a href="http://www.bipindicators.net/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=brn%2fLxDzLio%3d&amp;tabid=157">http://www.bipindicators.net/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=brn%2fLxDzLio%3d&amp;tabid=157</a></p>
<p>Biodiversity Indicators Capacity Strengthening: experiences from Africa</p> <p><a href="http://www.bipindicators.net/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=MOQWtKP113Q%3d&amp;tabid=157">http://www.bipindicators.net/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=MOQWtKP113Q%3d&amp;tabid=157</a></p>
<p>Protected Planet Report 2012: Tracking progress towards global targets for protected areas</p> <p><a href="http://www.unep-wcmc.org/ppr2012_903.html">http://www.unep-wcmc.org/ppr2012_903.html</a></p>

**Day 1: Monday 10<sup>th</sup> December**

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08:30 – 09:00 Registration/ Tea and coffee

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**INTRODUCTION (Chair: Nick Davidson, Ramsar)**

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09:00 – 10:15

- 1) Welcome and introductions - *Chair, TBC*
  - 2) Opening statement from Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias, Executive Secretary for the CBD
  - 3) Outline of meetings purpose and objectives (**ref** BIPTPM2012/1) – *Damon Stanwell-Smith, BIP Sec*
  - 4) Brief introduction to BIP and current funding status – *Damon Stanwell-Smith, BIP Sec*
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**SESSION 1: IN AT THE DEEP END – THE BIP AND THE BROADER PICTURE (Chair: Nick Davidson, Ramsar)**

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10:15 – 11:00

- 1) Context – The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets – *Robert Höft, CBD Sec*
    - a) The 2014 mid-term review: Global Biodiversity Outlook 4 and national reporting
    - b) The indicator framework and relevant CBD COP 11 Decisions (**ref** BIPTPM2012/2, BIPTPM2012/3)
    - c) Linking global and national efforts
- 

11:00 – 11:30 Tea and coffee

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11:30 – 13:00

...Continued

- 2) Group discussion and exercises.

The following questions may guide discussion in this and subsequent sessions:

- *How does the BIP cover the full set of Aichi Targets?*
  - *Can the BIP help identify a limited number of indicators for use by all Parties?*
  - *Mainstreaming the indicators across sectors?*
  - *How the BIP contributes to other processes such as the establishment of Sustainable Development Goals?*
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13:00 – 14:00 Lunch

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**SESSION 2: GLOBAL INDICATOR DEVELOPMENT UPDATES (Chair: Damon Stanwell-Smith, BIP Sec)**

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14:00 – 15:30

- 1) Quick global indicator updates - *2010 Partners and new Partners*
    - a) Each indicator partner to give a brief (5 minute) presentation on:
      - i) The indicator
      - ii) Current status of indicator- last update and next update
      - iii) Changes to indicator or institutional housing of indicator (2010 Partners)
      - iv) Future plans/continuation of indicator
      - v) What do you want from the BIP?
      - vi) What can you give to the BIP?
- 

15:30 – 16:00 Tea and coffee

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16:00 – 17:30

...Continued

- 2) Possible new indicators -*2010 Partners and new partners with new possible indicators*  
Each speaker to give a brief (5 minute) presentation on:
    - i) Possible indicators and their status
    - ii) Challenges in taking indicators forward
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19:00 Evening meal at Selwyn College

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**Day 2: Tuesday 11<sup>th</sup> December**

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08:30 – 09:00 Tea and coffee

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**SESSION 3 : GLOBAL INDICATORS – MAPPING, GAPS & FUTURE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS (Chair: Matt Walpole, UNEP-WCMC)**

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09:00 – 11:00

1) Breakout Group Exercise:

- a) Mapping the global indicators to Aichi Targets (and AHTEG operational indicators) (**ref** BIPTPM2012/4, BIPTPM2012/5)
  - b) Links between global indicators
  - c) Identifying indicator gaps
  - d) Review existing potential within the partnership to fill gaps/opportunities for collaboration between Partners
  - e) Existing indicators or indicator-ready data sets/monitoring systems outside the Partnership
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11:00 – 11:30 Tea and coffee

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11:30 – 13:00

2) Update on future indicator reporting requirements:

- a) Future editions of the Aichi Passport (**ref** BIPTPM2012/6) – *Anna Chenery, BIP Sec*
- b) Global Biodiversity Outlook 4 (**ref** BIPTPM2012/7) – *Robert Höft, CBD Sec*

3) Group discussion and exercises to address following questions:

- a) *How regularly will indicator updates be available – in time for GBO-4/Aichi Passports?*
  - b) *Can indicators be projected forward for modelling future scenarios?*
  - c) *How often do we release the Aichi Passport and what do we include?*
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13:00 – 14:00 Lunch

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14:00 – 15:00

...Continued

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15:00 – 15:30 Tea and coffee

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**SESSION 4 : REGIONAL-NATIONAL PROGRESS AND PLANS (Chair: Anna Chenery, BIP Sec)**

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15:30 – 17:30

1) Update on Regional-National Component - activities, outputs and strategy (**ref** BIPTPM2012/8) – *Philip Bubb, BIP Sec*

2) NBSAP Forum and BIP – *Philip Bubb, BIP Sec*

3) Regional national initiatives of BIP Partners - *CBMP, NatureServe and SEBI*

Brief (10 minute) presentations on regional indicator projects

4) Group discussion: How global Partners can support countries to have indicators for NBSAPs with the BIP

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18:30 Tour of FitzWilliam Museum

20:30 Dinner at Loch Fyne

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**Day 3: Wednesday 12<sup>th</sup> December**

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08:30 – 09:00 Tea and coffee

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**SESSION 5 : THE WAY FORWARD (Chair: Robert Höft, CBD Sec)**

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09:00 – 11:00

Presentations and discussions (incorporating conclusions from Days 1 and 2)

- 1) Partners roles and responsibilities (**ref** BIPTPM2012/9, **ref** BIPTPM2012/10)- *Anna Chenery, BIP Sec*
  - 2) BIP Steering Committee (**ref** BIPTPM2012/11)- *Damon Stanwell-Smith, BIP Sec*
  - 3) BIP's enhanced relationship with CBD Secretariat - *Robert Höft, CBD Sec*
  - 4) Enlarging and enhancing the Partnership (**ref** BIPTPM2012/12, BIPTPM2012/13) – *Anna Chenery, BIP Sec*
  - 5) BIP Communications Strategy (**ref** BIPTPM2012/14) – *Cristina Secades, BIP Sec*
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11:00 – 11:30 Tea and coffee

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11:30 – 13:00

- 6) BIP and the Sustainable Development Goals (**ref** BIPTPM2012/15) – *Cristina Secades, BIP Sec*
  - 7) BIP and IPBES – *Matt Walpole, UNEP-WCMC*
  - 8) BIP and GEO BON, report back from indicators working group meeting – *Damon Stanwell-Smith, BIP Sec*
  - 9) Group Discussion: Key direction and opportunities for the Partnership- *BIP Sec*
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13:00 – 14:00 Lunch

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14:00 – 15:30

- 10) Group discussion: BIP Fundraising and support for global indicator development – *BIP Sec*
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15:30 – 16:00 Tea and coffee

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**SESSION 6: CONCLUSIONS AND FOLLOW UP (Chair: Robert Höft, CBD Sec)**

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16:00 – 17:30

- 1) Reflection on meeting discussions
  - 2) Next steps for the BIP Secretariat and Partners
  - 3) Future technical meetings
  - 4) Any other business
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Cafeteria dinner available from 18:30 at Selwyn College

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## **Biodiversity Indicators Partnership Technical Partner Meeting**

### **BIP relevant CBD COP 11 Decisions**

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## ***1. Decision XI/3. Monitoring Progress in implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets***

### **Section A. Indicator framework for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets**

Paragraph 11. The Conference of the Parties (COP)...*Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the **Biodiversity Indicators Partnership**, regional centres of excellence and other relevant organizations, as appropriate and subject to the availability of resources, to:

- (i) Compile technical guidance materials for capacity-building and provide support to Parties for the further development of indicators and monitoring and reporting systems, including the information contained in the annexes to the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and to make it accessible in the form of a toolkit, building on the material already available on the **Biodiversity Indicators Partnership** web pages;
- (ii) Assist Parties, especially developing countries, and in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition, that have limited resources and capacities and/or that are not yet using systematically produced indicators in their official reports, and at the request of the Party concerned, to initially establish and apply a few simple, cost-effective and easily applicable indicators for nationally defined priority issues, as appropriate in their official reports;
- (iii) Include capacity-building on the indicator framework in regional workshops, as appropriate, to support implementation of the indicators by allowing Parties to update on progress, the sharing of information and lessons learned as well as areas of synergy and collaboration; and
- (iv) Support the review of the use of the indicators and associated monitoring systems in order to identify gaps and priorities in national and regional institutions for future capacity-building, technical support and financial support by donors and partner organizations;

Paragraph 12. The COP... *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the **Biodiversity Indicators Partnership**, the Group on Earth Observation Biodiversity Observation Network (GEO-BON), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and other partners, including the Indicators Working Group of the International Indigenous Forum for Biodiversity, as appropriate and subject to the availability of resources, to:

- (i) Develop practical information on the indicators, including the rationale behind the indicators, their development status, the scale at which they are applied and information on data sources and methodologies, to assist in the application of each of the indicators;
- (ii) Further develop the global indicators identified in the annex to this decision with a view to ensuring that each Aichi Biodiversity Target can be monitored by at least one global

indicator by 2014, taking into account indicators that are already in use by, or relevant to, other conventions, regional agreements and processes;

- (iii) Propose a limited number of simple, easily applicable and cost-effective indicators that can potentially be used by Parties, as appropriate and taking into account their particular conditions and priorities;
- (iv) Promote the further harmonization of global indicators and their use between the Convention on Biological Diversity and other conventions, regional agreements and processes and promote further collaboration, including through the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions and the Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Conventions;
- (v) Provide information about the indicator framework to assist the process to establish sustainable development goals agreed by the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20);
- (vi) Promote further collaboration on biodiversity monitoring and indicators with the forestry, agriculture, fisheries and other sectors at global, regional and national levels;
- (vii) Further develop and maintain the online database on indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020; and
- (viii) Develop an explanatory practical toolkit on each of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including possible steps for measuring progress towards these targets, taking into national conditions and priorities;

and to report to a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) prior to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

## Section B. Development of indicators relevant to traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use

Paragraph 1. The COP *Requests* the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, in collaboration with the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, the Working Group on Indicators of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and interested parties, including the **Biodiversity Indicators Partnership**, to pursue the ongoing refinement and use of the three adopted indicators for traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use of biodiversity with full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, also bearing in mind the implementation of Article 10(c) of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, including through further technical workshops subject to the availability of funding, and to report thereon to the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting

Paragraph 6. The COP... *Recommends* that the Executive Secretary, in partnership with Parties and Governments, the **Biodiversity Indicators Partnership** and relevant non-governmental organizations and international agencies, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local community representatives and subject to the availability of resources, organize and facilitate a technical workshop on the further development and refinement of the indicator on status and

trends of land-use change and land-tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities, and report to the next meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions;

### Section C. Preparation of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook

Paragraph 3. The COP...*Urges* Parties and invites other Governments and relevant organizations, including indigenous and local communities, to make available data, information and case-studies for possible inclusion in the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, including by using appropriate indicators, drawing on, inter alia, the flexible framework and the indicative list of indicators identified in the annex to this decision, by providing such information in their fifth national reports or through earlier submissions, making use, as appropriate, of the material already available on the website of the **Biodiversity Indicator Partnership**;

### *2. Decision XI/8. Engagement of other stakeholders, major groups and subnational authorities*

#### Section A. Subnational governments, cities and other local authorities for biodiversity

Paragraph 6. The COP...*Encourages* the **Biodiversity Indicators Partnership** to develop indicators that track the progress of urban settlements towards attaining the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, based for instance on the City Biodiversity Index, and encourages Parties to monitor and report on the contribution of their cities to reaching the Targets, in particular in their fifth national reports;

### *3. Decision XI/9. Progress report on gender mainstreaming*

The COP...*Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the **Biodiversity Indicators Partnership** and other relevant organizations, when preparing indicator-based information for the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, to disaggregate information relevant to gender, where possible;

### *4. Decision XI/22. Biodiversity for poverty eradication and development*

Paragraph 8. The COP... *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the **Biodiversity Indicators Partnership** and other relevant organizations, when preparing indicator-based information for the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, to disaggregate information relevant to plant conservation, where possible;

### *5. XI/26. Global Strategy for Plant Conservation*

Paragraph 8. The COP...*Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the **Biodiversity Indicators Partnership** and other relevant organizations, when preparing indicator-based information for the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, to disaggregate information relevant to plant conservation, where possible;



## **The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020**

***How the partnership could contribute to implementing CBD COP11 Decisions with respect to  
global, regional and national indicator development and use***

THIS IS AN UPDATE OF THE BIP CBD COP 11 INFORMATION DOCUMENT (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/55)<sup>1</sup>  
The original document, submitted to the COP for consideration in discussions, detailed the BIP's  
response to SBSTTA recommendations being taking forward to the COP. These recommendations  
were adopted as Decisions at COP 11 and this update includes the correct Decision numbers and final  
Decision text. Additional Decisions which were not covered in the Information Document are listed  
and the BIP will consider how to respond accordingly.

### **Key Messages**

- Since 2010, the BIP has actively supported the implementation of the new Strategic Plan for Biodiversity at global, regional and national scales, and is growing in size and scope to meet the needs of Parties.
- The BIP is well positioned to act as the principle vehicle for coordinating the development of biodiversity indicators at global, regional and national scales, and for delivery of indicator information for monitoring progress towards the Aichi Targets and the development of CBD outputs such as the Global Biodiversity Outlook
- The BIP and the CBD Secretariat have recently agreed to work together to ensure that the BIP is more closely integrated into CBD processes
- The BIP has secured funding to support development and use of indicators at national level, in support of NBSAP revision and implementation during 2012-2013
- BIP partners contribute substantially to global indicator development and maintenance, but current expectations exceed available resources, thereby necessitating further joint fundraising efforts

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/cop/cop-11/information/cop-11-inf-55-en.pdf>



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## 1) Introduction

At the 15th meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) a recommendation was adopted on the 'Indicator framework for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets'. As well as noting the indicative indicator framework identified by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, recommendation XV/1<sup>2</sup> requested the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP) and other relevant organisations, to achieve a number of actions concerning global, regional and national indicator development for implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. The recommendations were transposed into Draft Decision UNEP/CBD/COP/11/1/Add.2<sup>3</sup> for the eleventh Conference of the Parties (COP) to the CBD.

In response to these requests the BIP has produced this information document. It reviews each of the CBD COP 11 draft decisions for global, regional and national indicator support and identifies how the partnership can assist in their implementation.

## 2) The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership since 2010

### 2.1 The Partnership up to 2010

The BIP is a global initiative established in 2007 in response to CBD Decision VII/30, with substantial funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), to assist in monitoring progress towards the 2010 Biodiversity Target. The BIP was subsequently endorsed by the CBD in Decision VIII/15. From 2007 to 2010 the Partnership brought together over 40 organizations worldwide to develop, strengthen, implement and communicate a suite of complementary indicators, which were agreed by parties to the CBD at COP 8 (Decision VIII/15) in 2006. The BIP made substantial process in developing global biodiversity indicators for the framework. Of the headline indicators considered ready for testing and use in 2006, all were further developed in terms of data coverage and updating. Of the nine headline indicators that were identified as needing further development, four received substantial attention. In total the Partnership brought together and reported on 29 specific metrics for 17 of the CBD headline

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.cbd.int/recommendation/sbstta/?id=12968>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/cop/cop-11/official/cop-11-01-add2-en.pdf>

indicators. This work provided comprehensive, accurate and up-to-date information on global biodiversity trends for decision makers. The work of the 2010 BIP resulted in a significantly enhanced and more comprehensive evidence base for the third Global Biodiversity Outlook, released in 2010, compared with earlier volumes.

## **2.2 The Partnership since 2010**

In order to support the revised and updated Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the BIP has undergone an extensive review process and has identified the following four objectives for the continued Partnership:

- An enlarged and enhanced partnership to facilitate experience sharing and indicator implementation in support of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.
- A significant expansion in national capacity-strengthening for the development and use of biodiversity and ecosystem service indicators as part of NBSAP updating and implementation.
- Providing a communication hub website for developing and communicating compelling storylines from the combined suite of global indicators.
- A much closer integrated working relationship with the Secretariat of the CBD

Since CBD COP 10, BIP partners have played an active role in the supporting processes to inform COP 11, particularly through participating in both the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators for the Strategic Plan 2011-2020<sup>4</sup>, and the supporting International Expert Workshop<sup>5</sup>. As a result the BIP made significant contributions to the indicative indicator framework which was recognised by SBSTTA 15 in Recommendation XV/1.

## **2.3 The Partnership beyond 2012**

In close collaboration with the Secretariat of the CBD, as well as other Multilateral Environmental Agreements, the BIP will further develop and enhance its work on biodiversity indicators to measure progress towards the Aichi Targets. It will co-ordinate annual global scale indicator reporting, both in terms of monitoring progress towards the Aichi Targets and in terms of annual reviews of the status of indicator development to fill gaps in the framework of indicators for the Aichi Targets. This includes working with different sectors to ensure that sufficient indicator information is available across the biodiversity related topics of the Aichi Targets.

- The restructured BIP will be recognised as the principle vehicle for coordinating the development of indicators at global, regional and national scales for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the primary mechanism for monitoring progress towards the Aichi Targets and the delivery of indicator information for the development of CBD outputs, such as the Global Biodiversity Outlook.
- At the sub-global level the BIP will continue to support the development of national level monitoring and indicators through regional capacity building workshops and the development

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<sup>4</sup> AHTEG Report: [www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/sbstta/sbstta-15/information/sbstta-15-inf-06-en.pdf](http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/sbstta/sbstta-15/information/sbstta-15-inf-06-en.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> International Expert Workshop Report: <http://www.bipindicators.net/expertworkshop>

of an extensive range support materials (including capacity building toolkit, e-learning materials). These activities will be integrated into the NBSAP support activities of the CBD Secretariat.

- All BIP products, ranging from new products such as the Aichi Targets Passport, and the existing global and national indicator websites will be restructured to be made accessible through the CBD website, and branded under the “UN Decade of Biodiversity”
- The BIP will continue to strengthen its work on linking the development of monitoring and new indicators and in this regard will continue its role as the focal point for indicators within the relevant GEO BON working group.
- The BIP will continue to pay significant attention to key multilateral processes involving biodiversity indicators, including the Millennium Development Goals and the Sustainable Development Goals arising from the Rio+20 process, as well as to promoting biodiversity indicators in other sectors.
- Joint fundraising efforts will be undertaken between the BIP secretariat and CBD Secretariat to maintain BIP activities, to reinforce the funding secured to implement the 2012-13 activities.

## **2.4 The Partnership Organization**

The BIP is organised into four components:

- A secretariat, hosted by UNEP-WCMC in Cambridge, UK
- Numerous partner indicator organisations, located around the world and working both individually and in collaborations to develop, implement and maintain global indicators suitable to track the Aichi Targets
- A steering committee to be chaired by the Executive Secretary of the CBD. The main role of the steering committee is to provide advice and guidance to the BIP on strategic direction and implementation of its work, and to measure its performance.
- A user group, proposed to provide advice and guidance on the needs of key users to ensure BIP activities and outputs are fit-for-purpose, including for NBSAP development

## **3) Supporting Global Indicator Development, 2011-2020**

CBD COP 11 Decision XI/3, section A, paragraph 12 requested the BIP to work in collaboration with the CBD Executive Secretary and other relevant organizations to achieve a number of actions concerning global indicator development, including the development of technical rationale for the indicators, ensuring that each Aichi Biodiversity Target can be monitored by at least one global indicator and to explore the harmonization of indicators between Conventions and sectors. For each sub-paragraph, the situation, challenge and activities that the BIP will undertake and also could do with the availability of the appropriate partners and resources, have been identified.

### 3.1 Provide Global Indicator Information

#### 3.1.1 Draft decisions

Decision XI/3, section A, paragraph 12 (i) requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the BIP and other relevant organisations, to *‘Develop practical information on the indicators, including the rationale behind the indicators, their development status, the scale at which they are applied and information on data sources and methodologies, to assist in the application of each of the indicators’* and paragraph 8 (vii) *‘Further develop and maintain the online database on indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020’*, respectively.

#### 3.1.2 Issue

Sufficient useful information is provided to all stakeholders, from indicator development practitioners to policy makers and media, to create and maintain a comprehensive database to provide access to all relevant information about suitable indicators for the CBD Strategic Plan.

#### 3.1.3 What *is being provided* by the BIP

Detailed information on all indicators that tracked the 2010 Target is available through the BIP website: [www.bipindicators.net](http://www.bipindicators.net).

The BIP website has been updated to align with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. Access to indicator information is through a new search facility which enables users to explore the indicators by one or any combination of the following fields: Strategic Goal, Aichi Target, Headline Indicator, and Pressure-State-Benefit-Response. Each indicator has its own webpage, from which a factsheet can be viewed/downloaded. The information available for each indicator includes:

- Indicator facts
- Indicator rationale
- Current status
- Indicator scale
- Indicator presentation
- Interpreting the indicator
- Current storyline
- National use
- Future developments
- Indicator publications

The content on the indicator pages is regularly reviewed and updated by partners to ensure that the information is up to date and accurately reflects the current status of the indicators. The BIP has worked with the CBD Secretariat to ensure that the CBD Strategic Plan indicator database<sup>6</sup> links directly to the appropriate indicator pages on the BIP website. This ensures connectivity between the indicator information provided by the BIP and CBD websites.

The BIP in collaboration with the CBD Secretariat has undertaken a branding of the Aichi Targets, including icons for each of the 20 Aichi Targets.

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<sup>6</sup> <http://www.cbd.int/sp/indicators/>

A major output of this process is the production of an “Aichi Target Passport”, available in hard copy and as a Smartphone App, launched at CBD COP11. It presents one or two indicators per each of the Aichi Biodiversity targets to highlight:

1. What progress has been made towards the targets to date
2. What baselines exist from which future progress can be monitored

The Passport constitutes a proof of concept for annual indicator reporting and how the BIP can provide this. The Passport will be further updated as more information becomes available and following the outcomes of CBD COP 11 in October 2012.

**To Download the Aichi Targets Passport as a Smartphone App, please visit:**

iTunes store: <http://d.pr/3dKU>

Google play shop: <http://d.pr/3z1W>

#### **3.1.4 What could be provided by the BIP**

Subject to the availability of resources additional planned website interaction options will include: essential biodiversity variables (to be developed in liaison with GEOBON), the key policy questions identified by the AHTEG on indicators for the Strategic Plan and possibly regional masks. A forum for indicator practitioners to informally share experiences under each Aichi Target is also planned. In addition, visualization could be utilized to enable spatial examination of indicator data.

As the BIP expands to include new indicators for the Aichi targets, the BIP secretariat will ensure that these indicators have their own web page on the website with information available for the fields specified in section 3.1.3. The Partnership will work to ensure that indicator information is kept up to date and remains available in all six UN languages.

### **3.2 Develop Global Indicators for each of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets**

#### **3.2.1 Draft decision**

Decision XI/3, section A, paragraph 12(ii) requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the BIP and other relevant organisations, to *‘Further develop the global indicators identified in annex I ... with a view to ensuring that each Aichi Biodiversity Target can be monitored by at least one global indicator by 2014, taking into account indicators that are already in use by, or relevant to, other conventions, regional agreements and processes.’*

#### **3.2.2 Issue**

The thematic coverage of the Aichi Targets is substantially broader than the focal areas of the 2010 biodiversity target, as such not all targets are covered by the 2010 Target indicators.

The indicator framework developed at the AHTEG on Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 consists of 12 headline indicators and 97 operational indicators. These operational indicators have been categorized as follows:

- A. Global priority and ready for use (22 indicators)
- B. Priority for development at the global level (36 indicators)
- C. For consideration at the sub-global level (39 indicators)

### 3.2.3 What *is being provided* by the BIP

The existing CBD indicators for 2010 have been mapped against the operational indicators in categories A and B (categories concerned with global indicator development) using Annex 1 of Recommendation XV/1 and the addendum to the report of the AHTEG on Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2012<sup>7</sup> (Table 1).

As a result, eleven of the 20 Aichi Targets could be monitored by at least one existing indicator which is classified as developed, and a further three Targets could be monitored by one or more existing indicators that are still in development. Strategic Goal B is the best covered of the five Goals, with all underlying Targets being represented by at least one indicator (developed or developing). Target 5 has the most global indicators of all the Aichi Targets, with five developed indicators and three indicators still in development.

**Table 1 Mapping of existing indicators against the Strategic Goals and Aichi Biodiversity Targets.** Global level indicators only. ● = existing developed indicator; ○ = existing indicator in development.

Strategic Goal	Aichi Biodiversity Target	Existing 2010 Indicators	Aichi Passport (2012)
A	1. Awareness		●
	2. Poverty		
	3. Subsidies		
	4. Consumption	● ●	●
B	5. Habitat Loss	● ● ● ● ● ○ ○ ○	●
	6. Fish Stocks	● ● ● ○ ○	●
	7. Agriculture	○	●
	8. Pollution	● ○ ○	●
	9. Invasive Aliens	● ○ ○	○
	10. Coral reefs	●	●
C	11. Protected areas	● ● ●	● ●
	12. Extinctions	● ● ●	● ●
	13. Genetic Diversity	○ ○	●
D	14. Ecosystem Services	● ● ○	●
	15. Resilience		
	16. ABS		●
E	17. NBSAP implementation		●
	18. Traditional Knowledge		●
	19. Biodiversity Knowledge		○
	20. Resource mobilization		●

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=AHTEG-SP-IND-01>

To fill in the identified gaps, the BIP is working to enlarge the suite of indicators and partners through the adoption of a flexible and inclusive three tiered approach:

1. Actively search for existing indicators
2. Exploring the potential within existing Partners
3. Open call for proposals (will be opened after CBD COP11 in collaboration with the CBD Secretariat)

Guidelines for new partners have been prepared, summarizing the criteria for the inclusion of new indicators and partners, as well as the benefits and expectations.

Six new indicators and partners have already been brought in by the BIP secretariat in 2012, including the Marine Stewardship Council with the Number of MSC Certified fisheries indicator covering Target 6. The other five indicators cover Targets 1, 8, 10 and 18. In addition, the new partner Forest Stewardship Council is taking forward the existing indicator Forest certification under Target 7 and another partner is under discussion to take forward an existing indicator for Target 20. Three more indicators and partners are under discussion and if successful will cover Targets 3, 7, and 14.

### 3.2.4 What could be provided by the BIP

Aichi Targets 2, 3, and 15 are not yet covered by any existing indicators. The 2011 AHTEG on Indicators for the Strategic Plan identified possible operational indicators. Although the existing indicator 'Official Development Assistance in support of the Convention' maps against Target 20, 15 indicators for monitoring Resource mobilization were adopted in Decision X/3 and at this stage the future of this indicator is dependent on operationalization of the adopted indicators.

**Indicator maintenance:** The 2010 Biodiversity target indicators, if maintained and updated, can be used to report progress against just over half of the Aichi Targets. The BIP has been working to update indicator information and a number of the indicators have been updated and will be ready in 2014 for reporting against the Aichi Targets and for the production of GBO-4.

**Filling Indicator Gaps:** The BIP will endeavour to ensure that each of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets is covered by at least one global biodiversity indicator; by enlarging the partnership through the inclusion of members who have already established indicators, monitoring systems or datasets which could be utilized to fill indicator gaps.

The BIP will continue with its flexible and inclusive approach to include new indicators, which may result in the addition of several indicators per target in some cases. This may be beneficial for complex and multi-faceted targets for which the use of a single indicator may not tell the whole story. However for some targets it may not be possible to find/invite partners with existing indicators or datasets to fill indicator gaps.



***In these instances and subject to availability of resources, the partnership would aim to develop new indicators to fill these remaining gaps.***

The BIP could regularly report to each SBSTTA and/or Conference of the Parties on progress in global indicator development, together with an update on the status of each indicator (see “Aichi Passport”, section 3.1.3)

### **3.3 Identify indicators for consistent use across parties**

#### **3.3.1 Draft decision**

Decision XI/3 paragraph 8(iii) requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the BIP and other relevant organisations, to ‘*Propose a limited number of simple, easily applicable and cost-effective indicators that can potentially be used by all Parties, as appropriate and taking into account their particular conditions and priorities*’.

#### **3.3.2 Issue**

Of the 27 global indicators developed by the Partnership, 16 are reliant on national data and therefore could potentially be applicable for national use across all Parties. The challenge is to identify which “simple, easily applicable and cost-effective” indicators would be accepted by all parties.

Most national indicators are primarily developed to meet national priorities rather than international reporting processes. However, there are many opportunities for improving the alignment between national and global biodiversity indicators. This would not only strengthen the global indicators but also assist countries and regions to develop comparable indicators and analyses.

#### **3.3.3 What is being provided by the BIP**

As part of a SCBD-led process, the BIP is drawing upon its extensive network of global indicator developers and experience in national indicator development to review and present options on suitable indicators that could be applied across Parties as part of a SCBD-led process. This review will also provide recommendations on the mechanisms needed to support the process and opportunities for promoting synergies between MEAs and other processes such as the potential SDGs.

#### **3.3.4 What could be provided by the BIP**

Once the revision is finished, the BIP could provide assistance in implementing the indicators and supporting capacity building for indicator reporting.

### **3.4 Explore Indicator Harmonization across MEAs**

#### **3.4.1 Draft decision**

Decision XI/3, section A, paragraph 12(iv) requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the BIP and other relevant organisations, to ‘*Promote the further harmonization of global indicators and their use between the Convention on Biological Diversity and other conventions, regional agreements and processes, and promote further collaboration including through the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions and the Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Conventions*’.

### 3.4.2 Issue

There are limited resources for indicator development, and for efficiencies to be made by harmonizing indicator use across different processes where possible.

### 3.4.3 What *is being provided* by the BIP

The BIP secretariat and its Partners, including IUCN, have previously mapped both the Aichi Targets and existing indicators across biodiversity-relevant MEA's. The Partnership has also consistently reported indicator information to the MDG indicator process to support the monitoring of process towards Goal 7 (Environmental Sustainability). The BIP secretariat has also utilised the indicator development capacity strengthening processes of the BIP to support the piloting of land degradation impact indicators for the UNCCD<sup>8</sup>.

### 3.4.4 What *could be provided* by the BIP

The BIP web portal could be developed to be a core resource for indicators, with filtering capabilities to both look at relevant indicators for specific MEAs as well as visualising cross-cutting issues and synergies between the indicator requirements of different MEAs. This could be combined with enhanced efforts to encourage the partnership to engage with the stakeholders in related and relevant MEAs to both share the indicators that are available and finesse the possible indicator disaggregation to be as fit-for-purpose as possible for a given MEA.

The BIP secretariat is also carefully tracking the ongoing discussion on establishment of an Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. If, as seems likely, this process advocates the use of a range of indicators and metrics for biodiversity and ecosystem services, then it would seem entirely appropriate to draw on existing experience, and seek alignment with work that is already under way. The BIP stands ready to support this and other processes (including the SDGs being discussed at Rio+20) in whatever manner seems most appropriate.

## 3.5 Promote collaboration with other sectors

### 3.5.1 Draft decision

Decision XI/3, section A, paragraph 12 (vi) requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the BIP and other relevant organisations, to '*Promote the further collaboration on biodiversity monitoring and indicators with the forestry, agriculture, fisheries and other sectors on the global, regional and national levels*'.

### 3.5.2 Issue

Cross-sectoral indicator mainstreaming has the potential to offer further efficiencies but has not yet been explored in detail.

### 3.5.3 What is being provided by the BIP

To date the BIP has supported the development of tools for the business sector through engagement with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), resulting in a report entitled *Approach for Reporting on Ecosystem Services: Incorporating Ecosystem Services into an Organization's Performance Disclosure*,

<sup>8</sup> [www.unccd.int/en/programmes/Science/Monitoring-Assessment/Pages/Impact-Testing.aspx](http://www.unccd.int/en/programmes/Science/Monitoring-Assessment/Pages/Impact-Testing.aspx)

which looks at emerging issues around ecosystem services and how corporations interact with them, reap the benefits and as a result need to monitor and protect them. The report<sup>9</sup> suggests a series of indicators that organizations could use to assess and report their impacts on ecosystem services.

The BIP has also explored how indicators can be linked into coherent narratives and graphically presented to assist in the understanding of different sectoral issues related to biodiversity and ecosystem services, see: [www.bipindicators.net/linkedindicators](http://www.bipindicators.net/linkedindicators). This work has assisted in shaping the discussion towards the new CBD strategic plan.

The BIP has funding to run an annual technical partner meeting in both 2012 and 2013; which amongst other things will provide a forum to discuss cross-sectoral indicator development.

### **3.5.4 What could be provided by the BIP**

The partnership is well positioned to take a much more pro-active role in addressing mainstreaming issues, coupled with an expansion of the sectoral scope of partners invited into the BIP. This is particularly relevant for certain Aichi Targets for which finding indicators in the environmental sector has proved difficult. The BIP has the potential to engage with new sectors to fill in these gaps, such as the Energy and Subsidies sectors for Targets 1 and 2. This can also be coordinated with work with other MEAs and processes.

## **3.6 Develop Practical toolkits for the Aichi Biodiversity Targets**

### **3.6.1 Draft decision**

Decision XI/3, section A, paragraph 12(viii) requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the BIP and other relevant organisations, to *‘Develop an explanatory practical toolkit on each of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including possible steps for measuring progress towards these targets, taking into national conditions and priorities’*.

### **3.6.2 Issue**

The Aichi Targets cover a broad scope and explanatory guidance would enhance understanding in particular with regard to identifying steps for tracking progress.

### **3.6.3 What is being provided by the BIP**

The BIP has produced numerous indicator factsheets, see: <http://www.bipindicators.net/indicatorpublications>. A guidance document on interpreting the Aichi Targets from the perspective of ecosystem function has recently been written by the BIP secretariat as a component of the UNEP Programme of Work sub-programme on Ecosystem Management; and is currently in review.

### **3.6.4 What could be provided by the BIP**

The CBD Secretariat is currently developing a suite of guidance materials to meet the demand from parties during the NBSAP revision and implementation process. The partnership stands ready to support the Executive Secretary and CBD Secretariat in the development of technical guidance and other materials on indicators which can contribute to a comprehensive toolkit.

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<sup>9</sup> <http://www.bipindicators.net/bippublications>

The BIP has an extensive network of partners with presence and expertise at local and national scales. Subject to availability of resources, partners would be able to draw upon these networks to actively support the CBD Secretariat in providing technical support to Parties in developing and using indicators to monitor progress towards the Aichi Targets. The BIP could support the CBD Secretariat in the provision of the explanatory toolkit by creating a mechanism to coordinate the ongoing technical support that could be provided by partners.

#### 4) Supporting Regional and National Indicator Development, 2011-2020

CBD COP 11 Decision XI/3, section A, paragraph 11 requested the CBD Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the BIP, regional centres of excellence and other relevant organizations to undertake a number of actions to support indicator development for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 at the regional and national levels.

The BIP has recently received EC/UNEP funding to maintain, support and enhance the partnership's capacity building activities for national and regional indicator development until the end of 2013. Details of how these funded activities can support the relevant CBD COP 11 Draft Decisions are provided below.

##### 4.1 *Compile Technical Guidance Materials*

###### 4.1.1 Draft decision

Decision XI/3, section A, paragraph 7(i) requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the BIP, regional centres of excellence and other relevant organisations, to *'Compile technical guidance materials for capacity-building and provide support to Parties for the further development of indicators and monitoring and reporting systems, including the information contained in the annexes to the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,,and to make it accessible in the form of a toolkit, building on the material already available on the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership web pages'*

###### 4.1.2 What is being provided by the BIP

The BIP Secretariat, working with its Partners, is currently planning a suite of indicator support tools that will be complementary to the NBSAP guidance<sup>10</sup> being developed by the CBD Secretariat, and will specifically focus on the development of indicators to support the NBSAP revision process. This will include the guidance materials already produced by the partnership, together with e-learning modules and sustained support to trainers (described in section 4.2.3). These resources will be developed in close collaboration with the CBD Secretariat. User feedback will be sought to ensure that these mechanisms support and continue to support needs.

###### 4.1.3 What could be provided by the BIP

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<sup>10</sup> [www.cbd.int/nbsap/training/quick-guides](http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/training/quick-guides)

Subject to the availability of resources, the BIP could support application of the resources/toolkit via a helpdesk function or other direct support to Parties; as a component of wider collective efforts to support NBSAP revision.

## **4.2 Assist Parties to establish indicators**

### **4.2.1 Draft decision**

Decision XI/3, section A, paragraph 7(ii) requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the BIP, regional centres of excellence and other relevant organisations, to *‘Assist Parties, especially developing countries, and in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition, that have 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 nationally defined priority issues, as appropriate in their official reports’*.

### **4.2.2 Issue**

The majority of Parties do not use evidence from indicators in their reporting, and many Parties have requested support in developing indicators.

### **4.2.3 What is being provided by the BIP**

A process to support the development of indicators, aimed at country-relevant key questions, has been devised, tested and refined during the BIP workshops that have run to date. This has been used to support capacity building efforts, see: [www.bipnational.net](http://www.bipnational.net). This is supported by the production of guidance materials published in all six UN languages.

The BIP is currently planning a training of trainers programme to expand the opportunities for cascading capacity building work to more indicator practitioners, and will support the regional workshops described in section 4.3.

### **4.2.4 What could be provided by the BIP**

Subject to the availability of resources, the BIP could undertake a more detailed needs assessment and provide enhanced, targeted support, regionally and nationally, for the development of priority indicators, building on the generalised Indicator development Framework and taking into account the indicators identified under Section 3.3 above.

## **4.3 Support Regional Capacity-building workshops**

### **4.3.1 Draft decision**

Decision XI/3, section A, paragraph 7(iii) requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the BIP, regional centres of excellence and other relevant organisations, to *‘Include capacity-building on the indicators framework in regional workshops, as appropriate, to support implementation of the indicators framework by allowing Parties to update on progress, the sharing of information and lessons learned as well as areas of synergy and collaboration’*.

#### 4.3.2 Issue

There is recognised need and demand for indicator capacity-strengthening, via established regional workshop mechanisms.

#### 4.3.3 What is being provided by the BIP

The BIP has participated in a number of the CBD regional and sub-regional capacity-development workshops on implementing NBSAPs, to provide technical support on the use of indicators as part of the NBSAP updating process.

Four regional workshops specifically to support indicator capacity strengthening for updated NBSAPs have been delivered in 2011 and 2012. The first ran in Entebbe in September 2011, followed up by a second in Hanoi for ASEAN countries (March 2012), a third in Sri Lanka (July 2012) and a fourth one in Peru (August 2012). Regional and global BIP partners also participated, including IUCN, BirdLife International, Nature Serve, Conservation International, Wildlife Conservation Society, SACEP, ACB, and UNEP-WCMC; together with the UNEP regional offices. For more information on the workshops see: [www.bipnational.net/WorkshopsProjects](http://www.bipnational.net/WorkshopsProjects)

Funding has been secured to support a further five regional workshops to run throughout 2013 in four regions (Latin America, sub-Saharan Africa, Central and Eastern Europe, and South Asia). The workshops will continue to focus on developing indicator capacity in the context of updating and implementing NBSAPs, and will provide a forum for BIP partners to engage regionally.

#### 4.3.4 What could be provided by the BIP

There has been substantial interest from regions other than the four identified in the current BIP funding, which could be supported by rolling out the planned programme of support. The BIP is supporting the CBD series of NBSAP capacity-building workshops and provide further technical support on the use of indicators as part of the NBSAP updating process.

### 4.4 *Review the indicator framework*

#### 4.4.1 Draft decision

Decision XI/3, section A, paragraph 7(iv) requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the BIP, regional centres of excellence and other relevant organisations, to *'Support review of the use of the indicator framework in order to identify gaps and priorities in national and regional institutions for future capacity-building, technical support and financial support by donors and partner organizations'*.

#### 4.4.2 Issue

Reviews of the national uptake of the indicator framework are needed to establish if any of the Aichi Targets are underrepresented by national indicators. Such reviews will help to identify generic or regional specific gaps for which technical support and/or capacity-building activities are needed.

#### **4.4.3 What *is being provided* by the BIP**

The BIP and its Partners, including UNEP-WCMC previously reviewed regional and national uptake of the indicator framework for the Strategic Plan 2002-2010. This review utilised a range of mechanisms to identify national biodiversity indicators and establish how they mapped against the previous Strategic Plan framework. The review entitled 'National Indicators, Monitoring and Reporting for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020'<sup>11</sup>, was conducted to support the AHTEG on Indicators for the Strategic Plan 2011-2020.

#### **4.4.4 What *could be provided* by the BIP**

Subject to available funding, the BIP could conduct regular reviews of the application of the global indicator framework in the development of regional and national indicators. Using a variety of mechanisms, including comprehensive reviews of revised NBSAPs and future National Reports, the Partnership would be able to identify where gaps may exist in regards to coverage of the Aichi Targets by national indicators, and from this priorities for future capacity building and technical support. Information on the indicators would be revised as the basis of this review process, and a report provided to SBSTTA/COP on a regular basis.

### **5) Additional Decisions**

#### **5.1 Indicator framework for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets**

- Decision XI/3, section A, paragraph 12 (v) requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the BIP and other relevant organizations, to '*Provide information about the indicator framework to assist the process to establish sustainable development goals agreed by the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio +20)*'.

#### **5.2 Indicators on Traditional Knowledge and Customary sustainable use**

- Decision XI/3, section B, paragraph 1, '*requests the Working Group on Article 8(j) and related provisions, in collaboration with SBSTTA, the Working Group on Indicators of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and interested Parties, including the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, to pursue the ongoing refinement and use of the three adopted indicators for traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use of biodiversity...and to report thereon to CBD COP 12*'
- Decision XI/3, section B, paragraph 6, '*Recommends the Executive Secretary, in partnership with Parties and Governments, the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and relevant NGOs and international agencies...subject to availability of resources, organize and facilitate a technical workshop on the further development and refinement of the indicator on status and trends of*

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<sup>11</sup> [www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/sbstta/sbstta-15/information/sbstta-15-inf-09-en.pdf](http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/sbstta/sbstta-15/information/sbstta-15-inf-09-en.pdf)



*land-use change and land-tenure...and report to the next meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j)'.*

### **5.3 Preparing indicator-based information for the 4th edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook**

- Decision XI/3, section C, paragraph 3(iii), *'urges Parties and invites other Governments and relevant organizations, to make available data, information and case-studies for possible inclusion in the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, including by using appropriate indicators, drawing on, inter alia, the flexible framework and the indicative list of indicators identified in the annex to this decision, by providing such information in their fifth national reports or through earlier submissions, making use, as appropriate, of the material already available on the website of the Biodiversity Indicator Partnership'.*
- Decision XI/9 requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and other relevant organizations, *'when preparing indicator based information for the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, to disaggregate information relevant to gender, where possible'*

### **5.4 Engagement of other stakeholders, major groups and subnational authorities: Subnational governments, cities and other local authorities for biodiversity**

- Decision XI/8, section A, paragraph 6 *'Encourages the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership' to develop indicators that track the progress of urban settlements towards attaining the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, based for instance on the City Biodiversity Index, and encourages Parties to monitor and report on the contribution of their cities to reaching the Targets, in particular in their fifth national reports'.*

### **5.5 Other processes**

- Decision XI/3, section A, paragraph 12 (v) requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the BIP and other relevant organizations, to *'Provide information about the indicator framework to assist the process to establish sustainable development goals agreed by the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio +20)'*

**For further information, please contact:**

The BIP Secretariat  
UNEP-WCMC  
219 Huntingdon Road  
Cambridge  
CB3 0DL, UK  
[info@bipindicators.net](mailto:info@bipindicators.net)  
[www.bipindicators.net](http://www.bipindicators.net)

*The BIP secretariat is being represented by Dr Matt Walpole, Dr Damon Stanwell-Smith and Ms Anna Chenery of UNEP-WCMC at **CBD COP 11 in Hyderabad**. They can be located in the UNEP delegation.*

(f) Promote further collaboration on biodiversity monitoring and indicators with the forestry, agriculture, fisheries and other sectors at global, regional and national levels;

(g) Further develop and maintain the online database on indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020; and

(h) Develop an explanatory practical toolkit on each of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including possible steps for measuring progress towards these targets, taking into national conditions and priorities;

and to report to a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) prior to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

13. *Invites* the Group on Earth Observation Biodiversity Observation Network (GEO–BON) to continue its work on the identification of essential biodiversity variables and the development of associated data sets, as presented in the document on adequacy of biodiversity observation systems to support the CBD 2020 Targets submitted by GEO BON, IUCN and the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre in support of the meeting of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/15/INF/8) and to report to a meeting of SBSTTA prior to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

14. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to contribute to assessing progress towards achievement of selected Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

15. *Invites* relevant organizations, including funding bodies, to encourage and support long-term monitoring and the further development of indicators and reporting progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 as well as the development of baselines for indicators where these do not yet exist;

16. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to provide regular progress reports on the development and use of indicators and associated monitoring systems to a meeting of SBSTTA prior to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties until 2020. This should include the mid-term evaluation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, together with the experience of using the indicators provided in the fifth national reports and in the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook. This will provide opportunities to review progress in the development and use of indicators and associated monitoring systems and to assess the adequacy and effectiveness of indicators for monitoring progress at national, regional and global levels towards achieving the aims of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020.

*Annex*

**INDICATIVE LIST OF INDICATORS FOR THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY  
2011–2020**

The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 identified three categories of operational indicators. Indicators which are ready for use at the global level are denoted by the letter (A). Indicators which could be used at the global level but which require further development to be ready for use are denoted by the letter (B). Additional indicators for consideration for use at the national or other sub-global level are denoted by the letter (C) and given in italics. The set of (A) and (B) indicators are those which should be used to assess progress at the global level, while the (C) indicators are illustrative of some of the additional indicators available to Parties to use at the national level, according to their national priorities and circumstances.

Aichi Biodiversity Target	Headline indicators (in bold) and most relevant operational indicators
<b>Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society</b>	
<b>Target 1</b> - By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.	<b>Trends in awareness, attitudes and public engagement in support of biological diversity and ecosystem services</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Trends in awareness and attitudes to biodiversity (C)</i></li> <li><i>Trends in public engagement with biodiversity (C)</i></li> <li><i>Trends in communication programmes and actions promoting social corporate responsibility (C)</i></li> </ul>
<b>Target 2</b> - By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.	<b>Trends in integration of biodiversity, ecosystem services and benefits sharing into planning, policy formulation and implementation and incentives</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Trends in number of countries incorporating natural resource, biodiversity, and ecosystem service values into national accounting systems (B)</i></li> <li><i>Trends in number of countries that have assessed values of biodiversity, in accordance with the Convention (C)</i></li> <li><i>Trends in guidelines and applications of economic appraisal tools (C)</i></li> <li><i>Trends in integration of biodiversity and ecosystem service values into sectoral and development policies (C)</i></li> <li><i>Trends in policies considering biodiversity and ecosystem service in environmental impact assessment and strategic environmental assessment (C)</i></li> </ul>
<b>Target 3</b> - By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.	<b>Trends in integration of biodiversity, ecosystem services and benefits sharing into planning, policy formulation and implementation and incentives</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Trends in the number and value of incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity, removed, reformed or phased out (B)</i></li> <li><i>Trends in identification, assessment and establishment and strengthening of incentives that reward positive contribution to biodiversity and ecosystem services and penalize adverse impacts (C)</i></li> </ul>
<b>Target 4</b> - By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.	<b>Trends in pressures from unsustainable agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Trends in population and extinction risk of utilized species, including species in trade (A) (also used by CITES)</i></li> <li><i>Trends in ecological footprint and/or related concepts (C) (decision VIII/15)</i></li> <li><i>Ecological limits assessed in terms of sustainable production and consumption (C)</i></li> </ul>
	<b>Trends in pressures from habitat conversion, pollution, invasive species, climate change, overexploitation and underlying drivers</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Trends in biodiversity of cities (C) (decision X/22)</i></li> </ul>
	<b>Trends in integration of biodiversity, ecosystem services and benefits sharing into planning, policy formulation and implementation and incentives</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Trends in extent to which biodiversity and ecosystem service values are incorporated into organizational accounting and</i></li> </ul>

Aichi Biodiversity Target	Headline indicators (in bold) and most relevant operational indicators
	reporting (B)
<b>Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use</b>	
<b>Target 5</b> - By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.	<b>Trends in extent, condition and vulnerability of ecosystems, biomes and habitats</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extinction risk trends of habitat dependent species in each major habitat type (A)</li> <li>• Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats (A) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15)</li> <li>• Trends in proportion of degraded/threatened habitats (B)</li> <li>• Trends in fragmentation of natural habitats (B) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15)</li> <li>• <i>Trends in condition and vulnerability of ecosystems (C)</i></li> <li>• <i>Trends in the proportion of natural habitats converted (C)</i></li> </ul>
	<b>Trends in pressures from unsustainable agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Trends in primary productivity (C)</i></li> <li>• <i>Trends in proportion of land affected by desertification (C) (also used by UNCCD)</i></li> </ul>
	<b>Trends in pressures from habitat conversion, pollution, invasive species, climate change, overexploitation and underlying drivers</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population trends of habitat dependent species in each major habitat type (A)</li> </ul>
<b>Target 6</b> - By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.	<b>Trends in pressures from unsustainable agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trends in extinction risk of target and bycatch aquatic species (A)</li> <li>• Trends in population of target and bycatch aquatic species (A)</li> <li>• Trends in proportion of utilized stocks outside safe biological limits (A) (MDG indicator 7.4)</li> <li>• <i>Trends in catch per unit effort (C)</i></li> <li>• <i>Trends in fishing effort capacity (C)</i></li> <li>• <i>Trends in area, frequency, and/or intensity of destructive fishing practices (C)</i></li> </ul>
	<b>Trends in integration of biodiversity, ecosystem services and benefits sharing into planning, policy formulation and implementation and incentives</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trends in proportion of depleted target and bycatch species with recovery plans (B)</li> </ul>
<b>Target 7</b> - By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.	<b>Trends in pressures from unsustainable agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trends in population of forest and agriculture dependent species in production systems (B)</li> <li>• Trends in production per input (B)</li> <li>• <i>Trends in proportion of products derived from sustainable sources (C) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15)</i></li> </ul>

Aichi Biodiversity Target	Headline indicators (in bold) and most relevant operational indicators
	<p><b>Trends in integration of biodiversity, ecosystem services and benefits sharing into planning, policy formulation and implementation and incentives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trends in area of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management (B) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Target 8</b> - By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.</p>	<p><b>Trends in pressures from habitat conversion, pollution, invasive species, climate change, overexploitation and underlying drivers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trends in incidence of hypoxic zones and algal blooms (A)</li> <li>Trends in water quality in aquatic ecosystems (A) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15)</li> <li>Impact of pollution on extinction risk trends (B)</li> <li>Trends in pollution deposition rate (B) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15)</li> <li>Trends in sediment transfer rates (B)</li> <li><i>Trend in emission to the environment of pollutants relevant for biodiversity (C)</i></li> <li><i>Trend in levels of contaminants in wildlife (C)</i></li> <li><i>Trends in nitrogen footprint of consumption activities (C)</i></li> <li><i>Trends in ozone levels in natural ecosystems (C)</i></li> <li><i>Trends in proportion of wastewater discharged after treatment (C)</i></li> <li><i>Trends in UV-radiation levels (C)</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>Target 9</b> - By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.</p>	<p><b>Trends in pressures from habitat conversion, pollution, invasive species, climate change, overexploitation and underlying drivers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trends in the impact of invasive alien species on extinction risk trends (A)</li> <li>Trends in the economic impacts of selected invasive alien species (B)</li> <li>Trends in number of invasive alien species (B) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15)</li> <li><i>Trends in incidence of wildlife diseases caused by invasive alien species (C)</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Trends in integration of biodiversity, ecosystem services and benefits sharing into planning, policy formulation and implementation and incentives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trends in policy responses, legislation and management plans to control and prevent spread of invasive alien species (B)</li> <li><i>Trends in invasive alien species pathways management (C)</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>Target 10</b> - By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.</p>	<p><b>Trends in pressures from habitat conversion, pollution, invasive species, climate change, overexploitation and underlying drivers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extinction risk trends of coral and reef fish (A)</li> <li>Trends in climate change impacts on extinction risk (B)</li> <li>Trends in coral reef condition (B)</li> <li>Trends in extent, and rate of shifts of boundaries, of vulnerable ecosystems (B)</li> </ul>

Aichi Biodiversity Target	Headline indicators (in bold) and most relevant operational indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Trends in climatic impacts on community composition (C)</i></li> <li><i>Trends in climatic impacts on population trends (C)</i></li> </ul>
<b>Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</b>	
<p><b>Target 11</b> - By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.</p>	<p><b>Trends in coverage, condition, representativeness and effectiveness of protected areas and other area-based approaches</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trends in coverage of protected areas (A) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15)</li> <li>Trends in extent of marine protected areas, coverage of key biodiversity areas and management effectiveness (A)</li> <li>Trends in protected area condition and/or management effectiveness including more equitable management (A) (decision X/31)</li> <li>Trends in representative coverage of protected areas and other area based approaches, including sites of particular importance for biodiversity, and of terrestrial, marine and inland water systems (A)</li> <li>Trends in the connectivity of protected areas and other area based approaches integrated into landscapes and seascapes (B) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15)</li> <li><i>Trends in the delivery of ecosystem services and equitable benefits from protected areas (C)</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>Target 12</b> - By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.</p>	<p><b>Trends in abundance, distribution and extinction risk of species</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trends in abundance of selected species (A) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15) (UNCCD indicator)</li> <li>Trends in extinction risk of species (A) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15) (MDG indicator 7.7) (also used by CMS)</li> <li>Trends in distribution of selected species (B) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15) (also used by UNCCD)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Target 13</b> - By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.</p>	<p><b>Trends in genetic diversity of species</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trends in genetic diversity of cultivated plants, and farmed and domesticated animals and their wild relatives (B) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15)</li> <li><i>Trends in genetic diversity of selected species (C)</i></li> </ul>
	<p><b>Trends in integration of biodiversity, ecosystem services and benefits sharing into planning, policy formulation and implementation and incentives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trends in number of effective policy mechanisms implemented to reduce genetic erosion and safeguard genetic diversity related to plant and animal genetic resources (B)</li> </ul>
<b>Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services</b>	
<p><b>Target 14</b> - By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including</p>	<p><b>Trends in distribution, condition and sustainability of ecosystem services for equitable human well-being</b></p>

Aichi Biodiversity Target	Headline indicators (in bold) and most relevant operational indicators
<p>services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trends in proportion of total freshwater resources used (A) (MDG indicator 7.5)</li> <li>• Trends in proportion of the population using improved water services (A) (MDG indicator 7.8 and 7.9)</li> <li>• Trends in benefits that humans derive from selected ecosystem services (A)</li> <li>• Population trends and extinction risk trends of species that provide ecosystem services (A)</li> <li>• Trends in delivery of multiple ecosystem services (B)</li> <li>• Trends in economic and non-economic values of selected ecosystem services (B)</li> <li>• Trends in health and wellbeing of communities who depend directly on local ecosystem goods and services (B) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15)</li> <li>• Trends in human and economic losses due to water or natural resource related disasters (B)</li> <li>• Trends in nutritional contribution of biodiversity: Food composition (B) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15)</li> <li>• <i>Trends in incidence of emerging zoonotic diseases (C)</i></li> <li>• <i>Trends in inclusive wealth (C)</i></li> <li>• <i>Trends in nutritional contribution of biodiversity: Food consumption (C) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15)</i></li> <li>• <i>Trends in prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age (C) (MDG indicator 1.8)</i></li> <li>• <i>Trends in natural resource conflicts (C)</i></li> <li>• <i>Trends in the condition of selected ecosystem services (C)</i></li> <li>• <i>Trends in biocapacity (C)</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Trends in coverage, condition, representativeness and effectiveness of protected areas and other area-based approaches</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trends in area of degraded ecosystems restored or being restored (B)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Target 15</b> - By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.</p>	<p><b>Trends in distribution, condition and sustainability of ecosystem services for equitable human well-being</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Status and trends in extent and condition of habitats that provide carbon storage (A)</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends in coverage, condition, representativeness and effectiveness of protected areas and other area-based approaches</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Population trends of forest-dependent species in forests under restoration (C)</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>Target 16</b> - By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.</p>	<p><b>Trends in access and equity of benefit-sharing of genetic resources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ABS indicator to be specified through the ABS process (B)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity-building</b></p>	



Aichi Biodiversity Target	Headline indicators (in bold) and most relevant operational indicators
<p><b>Target 17</b> - By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.</p>	<p><b>Trends in integration of biodiversity, ecosystem services and benefit-sharing into planning, policy formulation and implementation and incentives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trends in implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including development, comprehensiveness, adoption and implementation (B)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Target 18</b> - By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.</p>	<p><b>Trends in integration of biodiversity, ecosystem services and benefit-sharing into planning, policy formulation and implementation and incentives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities (B) (decision X/43)</li> <li>• Trends in the practice of traditional occupations (B) (decision X/43)</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Trends in accessibility of scientific/technical/traditional knowledge and its application</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trends in which traditional knowledge and practices are respected through their full integration, safeguards and the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the national implementation of the Strategic Plan (B)</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Trends in accessibility of scientific/technical/traditional knowledge and its application</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages (B) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Target 19</b> - By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.</p>	<p><b>Trends in accessibility of scientific/technical/traditional knowledge and its application</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trends in coverage of comprehensive policy-relevant sub-global assessments including related capacity-building and knowledge transfer, plus trends in uptake into policy (B)</li> <li>• <i>Number of maintained species inventories being used to implement the Convention (C)</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>Target 20</b> - By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.</p>	<p><b>Trends in mobilization of financial resources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indicators agreed in decision X/3 (B)</li> </ul>

## Annex 1.5:

Indicator mapping exercise conducted by BIP Secretariat

Strategic Goal A									
Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society									
Target	Headline Indicator	Indicators which are ready for use (Labelled in Decision annex as A)			Indicators which require further development (Labelled in Decision annex as B)			Indicators for consideration at sub-global level (Labelled in Decision annex as C)	
		Operational Indicator Title	Indicators brought together under BIP	Use of indicators (Complete/sub-indicator/dissagregation)	Operational Indicator Title	Indicators brought together under BIP	Use of indicators (Complete/sub-indicator/dissagregation)	Operational Indicator Title	Indicators brought together under BIP
Target 1. By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably	Trends in awareness, attitudes and public engagement in support of biological diversity and ecosystem services							Trends in awareness and attitudes to biodiversity	Biodiversity Barometer, Ethical BioTrade
								Trends in public engagement with biodiversity	
								Trends in communication programmes & actions promoting social corporate responsibility	
Target 2. By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems	Trends in integration of biodiversity, ecosystem services and benefits sharing into planning, policy formulation and implementation and incentives				Trends in number of countries incorporating natural resource, biodiversity, and ecosystem service values into national accounting systems			Trends in number of countries that have assessed the values of biodiversity, in accordance with the Convention	
								Trends in guidelines and applications of economic appraisal tools	
								Trends in integration of biodiversity & ecosystem service values into sectoral and development policies	
Target 3. By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.	Trends in integration of biodiversity, ecosystem services and benefits sharing into planning, policy formulation and implementation and incentives				Trends in the number and value of incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity, removed, reformed or phased out			Trends in identification, assessment and strengthening of incentives that reward positive contribution to biodiversity and ecosystem services and penalize adverse impacts	
								Trend in Ecological Footprint and/or related concepts	2.3.1 Ecological Footprint, GFN
	Trends in pressures from	Trends in population and							Complete

Strategic Goal A									
Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society									
Target	Headline Indicator	Indicators which are ready for use (Labelled in Decision annex as A)			Indicators which require further development (Labelled in Decision annex as B)			Indicators for consideration at sub-global level (Labelled in Decision annex as C)	
		Operational Indicator Title	Indicators brought together under BIP	Use of indicators (Complete/sub-indicator/dissagregation)	Operational Indicator Title	Indicators brought together under BIP	Use of indicators (Complete/sub-indicator/dissagregation)	Operational Indicator Title	Indicators brought together under BIP
Target 4. By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.	unsustainable agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture	extinction risk of utilized species, including species in trade	2.2.2 Status of species in trade, CITES	Complete				Ecological limits assessed in terms of sustainable production and consumption	
	Trends in pressures from habitat conversion, pollution, invasive species, climate change, overexploitation and underlying drivers		2.2.3 Wild Commodities Index, UNEP-WCMC	Sub indicator				Trends in biodiversity of cities	
	Trends in integration of biodiversity, ecosystem services and benefits sharing into planning, policy formulation and implementation and incentives				Trends in extent to which biodiversity and ecosystem service values are incorporated into organizing and reporting				

Strategic Goal B Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use									
Target	Headline Indicator	Indicators which are ready for use (Labelled in Decision annex as A)			Indicators which require further development (Labelled in Decision annex as B)			Indicators for consideration at sub-global level (Labelled in Decision annex as C)	
		Operational Indicator Title	Indicators brought together under BIP	Use of indicators (Complete/sub-indicator/dissagregation)	Operational Indicator Title	Indicators brought together under BIP	Use of indicators (Complete/sub-indicator/dissagregation)	Operational Indicator Title	Indicators brought together under BIP
Target 5. By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.	Trends in extent, condition and vulnerability of ecosystems, biomes and habitats	Extinction risk trends of habitat dependant species in each major habitat type	1.4.1 Red List Index, IUCN, BirdLife & ZSL	Disaggregations	Trends in proportion of degraded/threatened habitats	2.1.2 Area of forest under sustainable management: degradation & deforestation (FAO)	Complete	Trends in condition and vulnerability of ecosystems	Ocean Health Index, NCEAS and GMAP?
		Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems & habitats	1.1.1 Extent of forests & forest types, FAO	Complete		4.3.1 Forest fragmentation (UNEP-WCMC)	Complete		
			1.1.2 Extent of marine habitats, UNEP-WCMC & FAO	Complete	Trends in the fragmentation of natural habitats	4.3.2 River Fragmentation & flow regulation (TNC, Uniea)	Complete	Trends in the proportion of natural habitats converted	
		Trends in pressures from unsustainable agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture						Trends in primary productivity	
Target 6. By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.	Trends in pressures from habitat conversion, pollution, invasive species, climate change, overexploitation and underlying drivers	Population trends of habitat dependant species in each major habitat type	1.2.1 Living Planet Index, ZSL & WWF 1.2.2 Wild Bird Index, BirdLife & RSPB	Disaggregations				Trends in proportion of land affected by desertification (also used by UNCCD)	
		Trends in extinction risk of target and bycatch aquatic species	1.4.1 Red List Index, IUCN, BirdLife & ZSL	Disaggregation				Trends in catch per unit effort	
		Trends in the population of target and bycatch aquatic species	1.2.1 Living Planet Index, ZSL & WWF 1.2.2 Wild Bird Index, BirdLife & RSPB	Disaggregation				Trends in fishing effort capacity	
		Trends in proportion of utilized stocks outside safe biological limits (MDG indicator 7.4)	2.2.3 Wild Commodities Index 4.1.1 Marine Trophic Index Number of MSC certified fisheries, MSC Proportion of fish stocks outside safe biological limits, FAO	Sub indicator Sub indicator Complete Complete Complete				Trends in area, frequency, and/or intensity of destructive fishing practices	

Strategic Goal B Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use										
Target	Headline Indicator	Indicators which are ready for use (Labelled in Decision annex as A)			Indicators which require further development (Labelled in Decision annex as B)			Indicators for consideration at sub-global level (Labelled in Decision annex as C)		
		Operational Indicator Title	Indicators brought together under BIP	Use of indicators (Complete/sub-indicator/dissagregation)	Operational Indicator Title	Indicators brought together under BIP	Use of indicators (Complete/sub-indicator/dissagregation)	Operational Indicator Title	Indicators brought together under BIP	Use of indicators (Complete/sub-indicator/dissagregation)
Target 7. By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity	Trends in integration of biodiversity, ecosystem services and benefits sharing into planning, policy formulation and implementation and incentives				Trends in proportion of depleted target and bycatch species with recovery plans					
	Trends in pressures from unsustainable agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture				Trends in population of forest and agriculture dependant species in production systems			Trends in proportion of products derived from sustainable sources	2.2.3 Wild Commodities Index	Complete
	Trends in integration of biodiversity, ecosystem services and benefits sharing into planning, policy formulation and implementation and incentives				Trends in production per input					
Target 8. By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity	Trends in incidence of hypoxic zones and algal blooms				Trends in area of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management	2.1.3 Area of agricultural ecosystems under sustainable management,FAO	Complete			
	Trends in pressures from habitat conversion, pollution, invasive species, climate change, overexploitation and underlying drivers				Impact of pollution on extinction risk trends	1.4.1 Red List Index, IUCN, BirdLife & ZSL	Disaggregation	Trends in levels of contaminants in wildlife		
		Trends in water quality in aquatic ecosystems	4.2.1 Water Quality Index for Biodiversity, GEMS Water	Complete	Trends in pollution deposition rate	3.1.1 Nitrogen Deposition, INI	Complete	Trends in nitrogen footprint of consumption activities	Loss of reactive nitrogen to the environment, INI	Complete
Target 9. By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and	Trends in the impact of invasive alien species on extinction risk trends	3.2.1 Trends in invasive alien species, GISP, CIB, BirdLife	Sub indicator: Red List Index for impacts of invasive alien species	Trends in the economic impacts of selected invasive alien species	3.2.1 Trends in invasive alien species, GISP, CIB, BirdLife	Sub indicator: Status of alien species invasion is expressed as the number of documented IAS per country	Trends in incidence of wildlife diseases caused by invasive alien species			
	Trends in pressures from habitat conversion, pollution, invasive species, climate change, overexploitation and underlying drivers							Trends in UV-radiation levels		

Strategic Goal B Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use									
Target measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.	Headline Indicator	Indicators which are ready for use (Labelled in Decision annex as A)			Indicators which require further development (Labelled in Decision annex as B)			Indicators for consideration at sub-global level (Labelled in Decision annex as C)	
		Operational Indicator Title	Indicators brought together under BIP	Use of indicators (Complete/sub-indicator/dissaggregation)	Operational Indicator Title	Indicators brought together under BIP	Use of indicators (Complete/sub-indicator/dissaggregation)	Operational Indicator Title	Indicators brought together under BIP
	Trends in integration of biodiversity, ecosystem services and benefits sharing into planning, policy formulation and implementation and incentives				Trends in policy responses, legislation and management plans to control and prevent spread of invasive alien species	3.2.1 Trends in invasive alien species, GISP, CIB, BirdLife?	Sub indicators: Trends in international invasive alien species policy (no of agreements)/ Trend in national invasive alien species policy (no of countries)	Trends in invasive alien species pathways management	
Target 10. By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.	Trends in pressures from habitat conversion, pollution, invasive species, climate change, overexploitation and underlying drivers	Extinction risk trends of coral and reef fish	1.4.1 Red List Index, IUCN, BirdLife & ZSL	Disaggregation	Trends in climate change impacts on extinction risk	1.1.2 Extent of marine habitats, UNEP-WCMC & FAO		Trends in climatic impacts on community composition	
					Shifts of boundaries, of vulnerable ecosystems	Ocean Health Index, NCEAS and CMAP?		Trends in climatic impacts on population trends	

Strategic Goal C									
To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity									
Target	Headline Indicator	Indicators which are ready for use (Labelled in Decision annex as A)			Indicators which require further development (Labelled in Decision annex as B)			Indicators for consideration at sub-global level (Labelled in Decision annex as C)	
		Operational Indicator Title	Indicators brought together under BIP	Use of indicators (Complete/sub-indicator/dissagregation)	Operational Indicator Title	Indicators brought together under BIP	Use of indicators (Complete/sub-indicator/dissagregation)	Operational Indicator Title	Use of indicators (Complete/sub-indicator/dissagregation)
Target 11. By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.	Trends in coverage, condition, representativeness and effectiveness of protected areas and other area-based approaches	Trends in extent of marine protected areas, coverage of key biodiversity areas and management effectiveness							
		Trends in protected area condition and/or management effectiveness including more equitable management	1.3.3 Management Effectiveness, UNEP-WCMC & University of Queensland	Complete	Trends in the connectivity of protected areas and other area based approaches integrated into land and sea scapes				
		Trends in representative coverage of protected areas and other area based approaches, including sites of particular importance for biodiversity, and of terrestrial, marine and inland water systems	1.3.1 Coverage of protected areas, UNEP-WCMC	Complete					
			1.3.2 Overlaps with biodiversity, UNEP-WCMC & University of Queensland	Complete					
Target 12. By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.	Trends in abundance, distribution and extinction risk of species	Trends in abundance of selected species	1.2.1 Living Planet Index ZSL & WWF	Complete					
		Trends in extinction risk of species (MDG indicator 7.7)	1.2.2 Wild Bird Index, BirdLife & ISPB 1.4.1 Red List Index, IUCN, BirdLife & ZSL	Complete Complete	Trends in distribution of selected species (also used by UNCCD)				
Target 13. By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.	Trends in genetic diversity of species				Trends in genetic diversity of cultivated plants, and farmed and domesticated animals and their wild relatives	1.5.1 Ex situ crop collections, FAO 1.5.2 Genetic diversity of terrestrial domesticated animals, FAO	Complete Complete	Trends in genetic diversity of selected species	
		Trends in integration of biodiversity, ecosystem services and benefits sharing into planning, policy formulation and implementation and incentives			Trends in number of effective policy mechanisms implemented to reduce genetic erosion and safeguard genetic diversity related to plant and animal genetic resources				



Strategic Goal D									
Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services									
Target	Headline Indicator	Indicators which are ready for use (Labelled in Decision annex as A)			Indicators which require further development (Labelled in Decision annex as B)			Indicators for consideration at sub-global level (Labelled in Decision annex as C)	
		Operational Indicator Title	Indicators brought together under BIP	Use of indicators (Complete/sub-indicator/dissagregation)	Operational Indicator Title	Indicators brought together under BIP	Use of indicators (Complete/sub-indicator/dissagregation)	Operational Indicator Title	Indicators brought together under BIP
Target 14. By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.	Trends in distribution, condition and sustainability of ecosystem services for equitable human well-being	Trends in proportion of total freshwater resources used (MDG indicator 7.5)			Trends in delivery of multiple ecosystem services			Trends in incidence of emerging zoonotic diseases	
		Trends in proportion of the population using improved water services (MDG indicator 7.8 & 7.9)			Trends in economic and non-economic values of selected ecosystem services			Trends in inclusive wealth	
		Trends in the benefits that humans derive from selected ecosystem services	4.5.2 Biodiversity for food & medicine, Traffic (Not specifically referred to in the recommendation or AHTEG table but would fit here)	Sub indicator	4.4.1 Health & wellbeing of communities directly dependant on ecosystem goods & services		Complete	Trends in nutritional contribution of biodiversity: Food consumption	4.5.1 Nutrition indicators for biodiversity
					Trends in human & economic losses due to water or natural resource related disasters			Trends in prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age (MDG indicator 1.8)	
		Population trends and extinction risk trends of species that provide ecosystem services	1.4.1 Red List Index, IUCN, BirdLife & ZSL	Dissagregation	Trends in nutritional contribution of biodiversity: Food composition	4.5.1 Nutrition indicators for biodiversity	Sub indicator (composition)	Trends in natural resource conflicts	
Target 15. By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.	Trends in coverage, condition, representativeness and effectiveness of protected areas and other area-based approaches				Trends in area of degraded ecosystems restored or being restored			Trends in the condition of selected ecosystem services	
	Trends in distribution, condition and sustainability of ecosystem services for equitable human well-being	Status and trends in extent and condition of habitats that provide carbon storage						Trends in biocapacity	
	Trends in coverage, condition, representativeness and effectiveness of protected areas and other area-based approaches								
Target 16. By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.	Trends in access & equity of benefit sharing of genetic resources				ABS indicator to be specified through the ABS process	Ratification status of the Nagoya Protocol	Complete	Population trends of forest dependent species in forests under restoration	

Strategic Goal E									
Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building									
Target	Headline Indicator	Indicators which are ready for use (Labelled in Decision annex as A)			Indicators which require further development (Labelled in Decision annex as B)			Indicators for consideration at sub-global level (Labelled in Decision annex as C)	
		Operational Indicator Title	Indicators brought together under BIP	Use of indicators (Complete/sub-indicator/dissagregation)	Operational Indicator Title	Indicators brought together under BIP	Use of indicators (Complete/sub-indicator/dissagregation)	Operational Indicator Title	Indicators brought together under BIP
Target 17. By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.	Trends in integration of biodiversity, ecosystem services and benefits sharing into planning, policy formulation and implementation and incentives				Trends in implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including development, comprehensiveness, adoption and implementation	Status of NBSAPs, CBD	Complete		
					Trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities				
Target 18. By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.	Trends in accessibility of scientific/technical/traditional knowledge and its application				Trends in practice of traditional occupations				
					Trends in the degree to which traditional knowledge and practices are respected through: full integration, participation and safeguards in national implementation of the Strategic Plan				
					Trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages	5.1.1 Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages, UNESCO Index of Linguistic Diversity	Complete		
Target 19. By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.	Trends in accessibility of scientific/technical/traditional knowledge and its application				Trends in coverage of comprehensive policy-relevant sub-global assessments including related capacity building and knowledge transfer, plus trends in uptake into policy		Complete	Number of maintained species inventories being used to implement the Convention	Number of maintained species inventories, GTI

Strategic Goal E Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building									
Target	Headline Indicator	Indicators which are ready for use (Labelled in Decision annex as A)			Indicators which require further development (Labelled in Decision annex as B)			Indicators for consideration at sub-global level (Labelled in Decision annex as C)	
		Operational Indicator Title	Indicators brought together under BIP	Use of indicators (Complete/sub-indicator/dissagregation)	Operational Indicator Title	Indicators brought together under BIP	Use of indicators (Complete/sub-indicator/dissagregation)	Operational Indicator Title	Indicators brought together under BIP
Target 20. By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.	Trends in mobilization of financial resources				Indicators agreed for the Strategy on resource mobilization	Official development assistance in support of the Convention, AIDData?			



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## **BIP National/Regional Capacity Development Strategy**

Version: 30 November 2012

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Contact: Philip Bubb, BIP Capacity Building Co-ordinator

email: [philip.bubb@unep-wcmc.org](mailto:philip.bubb@unep-wcmc.org)

### **1. Introduction**

The BIP has an established record of capacity building for countries in the production of national-level biodiversity indicators. Its experience includes twelve regional workshops and guidance materials and the [www.bipnational.net](http://www.bipnational.net) website in UN languages.

This document summarises the BIP secretariat's capacity development approach, definition of success and current work components and plans.

## **2. BIP Approach to Capacity Development**

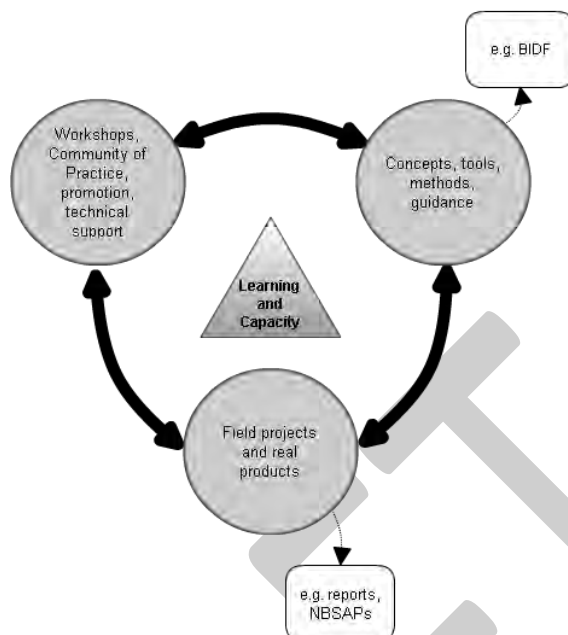
### **2.1 Values**

"We relate to everyone as equals and experts in their field and country."

### **2.2 Definitions and capacity building approach**

"We aim to build on existing capacity so that key individuals and institutions have the confidence and skills to develop and use biodiversity indicators on a long-term basis."

We aim to develop capacity and encourage learning by conducting or enabling three mutually-supporting types of activities:



### 2.3 Audience or beneficiaries of BIP capacity development:

- Government agencies responsible for designing and implementing NBSAPs and reporting to MEAs.
- Other government agencies involved in multi-sectoral and mainstreamed NBSAPs
- NGOs active in biodiversity data gathering and communication and academic institutes
- National statistical offices
- Regional organisations and bodies with environmental mandates

### 2.4 Definitions of success capacity building for biodiversity indicators

#### *Individual capacity*

##### *Awareness of:*

- biodiversity indicators as a concept/tool
- the use and benefits of indicators

##### *Knowledge of:*

- the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets, and global indicators for these targets
- the BIP – what it is, its resources and its plans
- the existence of related indicator initiatives
- relevant data availability
- CBD reporting responsibilities and those of other MEAs

##### *Understanding of:*

- what is an indicator and a successful indicator
- indicators in relation to target setting and tracking
- how to use the Biodiversity Indicator Development Framework
- the benefits of systematic monitoring systems

*Goals encouraged:*

- to produce indicators for national priorities
- to harmonise indicators for multiple reporting requirements

*Values encouraged:*

- to use indicators as part of evidence-based policy making and implementation
- collaborative indicator development

*Skills and methods consolidated:*

- How to develop an indicator
  - o Clarity of purpose
  - o Understanding of the data
  - o Appropriate and effective treatment of the data
- To use/interpret indicators to measure progress and for policy making
- Effective communication of indicator messages
- How to share examples of successful monitoring and reporting systems

*Tools and resources available:*

- BIDE<sup>1</sup> guidance and BEFR<sup>2</sup>
- BIP workshop manual and exercises
- e-learning modules and certification
- BIP National website
- network of contacts on biodiversity indicators and access to technical support
- access to data sets

*Institutional structures encouraged:*

- Being part of the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership Community of Practice
- A national responsible agency for indicators relevant to biodiversity/NBSAP
- A national mechanism for cross-sectoral access to data involving collaboration across government, NGOs and academia.

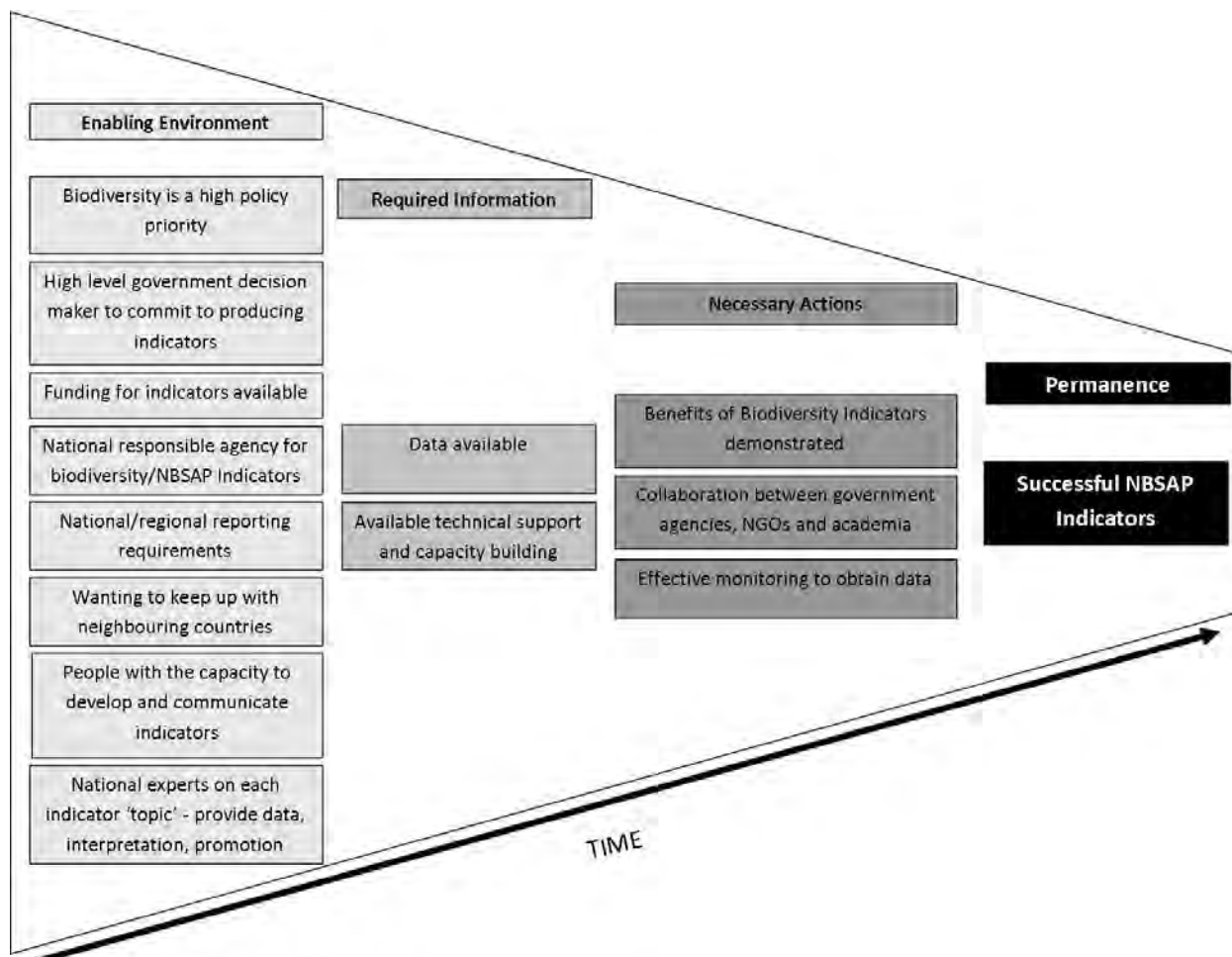
### ***National Biodiversity Indicator Capacity***

The following diagram was designed to identify the key aspects that contribute to successful development and use of national biodiversity indicators within a country. It may also be used as a means for countries to self-assess capacity and determine priority areas and foci as part of their NBSAP.

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<sup>1</sup> Biodiversity Indicator Development Framework

<sup>2</sup> Biodiversity, Ecosystem Functioning & Resilience guidance



### 3. BIP National/Regional Capacity Development Strategy

#### 3.1 Regional workshops

##### Objectives

The BIP Regional Capacity Building workshops are usually for eight to ten countries. They are designed to be a sequence of two workshops in each region. This enables the capacity created in the first workshops to be consolidated in the second one, with learning from the progress in between the workshops and building of a 'community of practice'.

The typical objectives of the first workshop in a region are:

Government agencies in the participating countries that are involved in updating NBSAPs have:

- Increased skills and confidence in developing and using indicators as part of NBSAP updating and implementation.
- improved understanding of the information needs and availability of data to develop national targets and indicators within the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;
- gained new ideas, inspiration and opportunities for NBSAP updating from the experience of other countries in the region;
- information on activities in support of NBSAP updating of the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, and other organisations.



The first workshop activities are centered on learning the steps of the Biodiversity Indicators Development Framework, understanding the information needs and possible indicators for the Aichi Targets, and developing next steps for indicator development as part of NBSAP development.

The second workshop in a region aims to further progress the objectives of the first one, with the activities centered on reviewing results so far in developing indicators for NBSAPs and providing technical support for issues that have arisen. Facilitating 'South-South' learning will be a key part of the workshop.

The BIP secretariat will co-ordinate and collaborate with the Secretariat of the CBD and other members of the NBSAP Forum in the design, organisation and delivery of the regional capacity building workshops.

### *Regions and timetable*

In 2013 the BIP is planning to organise and conduct the following programme of regional capacity building workshops. This programme is likely to be modified as in co-ordination and collaboration with the Secretariat of the CBD and other members of the NBSAP Forum.

#### **Sub-Saharan Africa**

The definitions of the exact region and countries for this series of workshops will be defined in consultation with the UNEP Regional Office for Africa and CBD Secretariat, taking into account other NBSAP support activities.

The first workshop is expected for March 2013 and the second in late 2013.

#### **Eastern Europe**

In consultation with the UNEP Regional Office for Europe the Balkans region has been selected. Subject to consultations with members of the NBSAP Forum the first workshop will be hosted by Bosnia in March 2013. The second workshop will be in late 2013.

#### **South America**

The second regional workshop will be held in about June 2013.

#### **Arabian Gulf**

It is likely that additional funding will be forthcoming from the Arabian Gulf region for two regional workshops in 2013 to 2014.

## **3.2 National/Regional Facilitators**

### *Facilitators overview*

There is funding for 2012 and 2013 to train a group of about twenty national/regional biodiversity indicator facilitators, to support countries in their development of indicators as part of their NBSAPs. It is hoped that the facilitators will be able to assist countries in the implementation of national biodiversity indicator workshops, as part of NBSAP updating. The BIP has funding for two workshops to train the facilitators, but it will be for each country to provide the resources for national workshops and the involvement of facilitators.

There will be a first training workshop for the facilitators in about April 2013, which may be combined with the first sub-Saharan regional workshop. There will be a second training workshop for the facilitators in late 2013. The project will provide funding for the travel costs and expenses of the facilitators for these training workshops.

These individuals will be nominated by national, regional and international governments and organisations involved in the use and development of indicators. They will be selected by the BIP secretariat on the following criteria:

- enthusiasm and experience in using indicators as part of national policy making
- level of engagement in NBSAP updating
- experience in organising and conducting workshops and training activities
- institutional role and support
- regional links
- anticipated use of the training – institutional commitments to take up the training.

They will receive a certificate of attending the training.

### *E-learning modules*

An e-learning package will be produced to enable people involved in developing biodiversity indicators who have not had the opportunity to attend a BIP workshop, yet for whom the subject matter is directly relevant. It will also serve as a valuable resource for those who have attended a regional or national workshop. This will be hosted on [www.conservationtraining.org](http://www.conservationtraining.org)

The e-learning module will consist of 6 lessons. The first lesson identifies and defines key relevant concepts and ideas. The next four lessons go through each stage of the Biodiversity Indicator Development Framework in detail, using fictional case studies to consolidate knowledge and skills gained. The final lesson then addresses biodiversity indicators in the context of NBSAP updating.

### *Development of communications hub*

The [www.bipnational.net](http://www.bipnational.net) website will be further developed as an information resource and means to facilitate a 'Community of Practice' for national level indicators developer, as well as linkages with global BIP Partners.



## Guidance for Global BIP Indicator Partners

The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP) is a global initiative established in 2007 to assist in monitoring progress towards the 2010 Biodiversity Target. Since its establishment the Partnership has made significant progress, bringing together over 40 organizations worldwide to develop, strengthen and implement a set of indicators agreed by Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). This work provided comprehensive, accurate and up-to-date information for decision makers and resulted in a significantly enhanced evidence base for the third Global Biodiversity Outlook, released in 2010.

The 10<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 10<sup>th</sup>) to the CBD, held in 2010, saw the adoption of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. This overarching framework for the entire United Nations system includes the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and covers a wide breadth of biodiversity related subjects, many of which, such as public awareness, incentives and mainstreaming, were not reflected in the previous Strategic Plan.

The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership will continue to develop its role in support of the new Strategic Plan for 2011-2020, assisting the development of indicators and contributing information to future editions of the Global Biodiversity Outlook. In order to adequately cover the extensive range of biodiversity related subjects brought together by the Aichi Biodiversity Targets the BIP is being enlarged, welcoming new indicator partners working at the forefront of indicator development and data generation.

### Criteria for the inclusion of new indicators and Partners

Essential	Desired
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator(s) relevant to one or more of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets</li> <li>Temporal trend data available or a developed baseline</li> <li>Plans in place to continue indicator production and produce regular updates – not a isolated one-off study</li> <li>Indicator applicable at the global or regional scale</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator can be disaggregated by country</li> <li>Indicator data updated annually</li> <li>Data freely available via website, publication, etc</li> <li>Peer reviewed in scientific literature</li> </ul>

## Benefits of becoming a BIP indicator Partner

- Supporting the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity through the tracking of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.
- Increased international profile through communication to global biodiversity stakeholders.
- Receive support in the production of multi-lingual indicator communication materials, which can be used by Partners to highlight their indicators and the role of their indicators in supporting global mandated processes.
- Share experiences and identify collaborative opportunities with other indicator Partners
- Participate in annual BIP Technical Meetings and help to shape the future of the BIP as the leading global partnership tracking progress towards international biodiversity commitments. Technical meetings provide an opportunity for indicator partners to network and come together to identify opportunities for collaborative work and fundraising.
- Increased opportunities to secure funding for future indicator production through the BIP.
- Opportunity via the BIP to have your indicator published in future editions of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, the flagship publication of the CBD.

## Benefits to the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership from new indicator partners

- Enhanced ability to comprehensively track progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets by welcoming new indicators to ensure:
  - All Aichi Biodiversity Targets are monitored by at least one indicator as requested by the 15<sup>th</sup> meeting of the CBD Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (CBD SBSTTA 15) in [Recommendation XV/I](#).
  - That the different aspects of multi-faceted Aichi Biodiversity targets are monitored and tracked.
- Increased body of expertise to guide and provide strategic advice to the CBD and other MEAs in the development and use of indicators.

## What is expected of new indicator Partners

- Work with the BIP Secretariat to raise the profile and communicate the indicator/s via the Partnership website – this would involve the generation of content for the indicator webpage, including updates to the indicator information as and when appropriate.
- Contribute indicator information to, and review content for, the production of key BIP outputs, ranging from strategic information/position documents for Multilateral Environmental Agreements (e.g. CBD, Ramsar, CITES) to publications demonstrating progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.
- Submit indicator information through the conduit of the BIP to the Secretariat of the CBD for inclusion in the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-4) as requested by CBD SBSTTA 16 in [Recommendation XVI/2](#).

## What the BIP Secretariat provides to new Partners

- Assist indicator Partners in communicating and raising awareness of their indicators through the production of individual indicator outputs (e.g. webpages and factsheets) and combined indicator products (e.g. Aichi Target updates).
- To communicate the BIP's and Partners work on monitoring global biodiversity trends to a global audience.
- To follow Multilateral Environmental Agreements, such as CBD and the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), to ensure that where possible the BIP is referenced in international mandates and that opportunities are identified for the BIP in relation to the continued development of the indicators.
- To facilitate a fundraising consortium for the BIP's work on global indicator development.

## Global Biodiversity Outlook

The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership has been requested in CBD SBSTTA 16 [Recommendation XVI/2](#) to support the production of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, the flagship publication of the CBD. The BIP will act as the conduit for this support, managing a mechanism for the submission of indicator information to the CBD Secretariat. Indicator Partners will be requested to support the BIP Secretariat in this process by making the necessary indicator information available. All content and information will be reviewed by the GBO-4 Advisory Panel before being accepted for inclusion in the Outlook, the BIP Secretariat can therefore not guarantee that all indicators will feature in the final publication.

## Funding

At present there is no funding to support global indicator Partners in meeting the expectations outlined in this guidance (with the exception of supported attendance at technical partnership meetings). However, the BIP Secretariat will endeavour to work with Partners to identify opportunities to fund indicator development at the global scale.



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## Guidance for National BIP Indicator Partners

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The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP) is a global initiative established in 2007 to assist in monitoring progress towards the 2010 Biodiversity Target. The Partnership has made significant progress, bringing together over 40 organizations worldwide to develop, strengthen and implement a set of indicators agreed by Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). This work provided comprehensive, accurate and up-to-date information for decision makers and resulted in a significantly enhanced evidence base for the third Global Biodiversity Outlook, released in 2010.

The 10<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 10) to the CBD, held in 2010, saw the adoption of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. This overarching framework for the entire United Nations system covers a wide breadth of biodiversity related subjects, many of which, such as public awareness, incentives and mainstreaming, were not reflected in the previous Strategic Plan, or in the 2010 Biodiversity Target.

In addition, decisions made at the 11<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP11) to the CBD, held in 2012, increased the mandate of the BIP, including supporting countries in the development and use of national biodiversity indicators through capacity building workshops and the development of an extensive range of guidance materials.

The operations of the BIP are being increasingly integrated with the work of the Secretariat of the CBD and the NBSAP Forum to support NBSAP development and implementation. As a consequence, the BIP is currently engaged in a process to enlarge and enhance the Partnership by bringing in new partners and indicators. In order to best assist in the development of national indicators, and so help ensure that countries can measure their progress towards national targets, the BIP is welcoming new National Partners, working at the forefront of indicator development in their country.

### Who can become a BIP National Partner?

- National agencies, organisations, and academic institutes with an official mandate regarding national indicator development for biodiversity strategies and action plans.

### Benefits of becoming a BIP National Partner

- Supporting the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity at a national and regional level

- Increased international profile through communication to global, regional and national biodiversity stakeholders
- Receive support in indicator development through the extensive network of global, regional and national Partners
- Share experiences and identify collaborative opportunities with other National Partners
- Opportunities to have your national work profiled via the BIP website, newsletters and more.

### **Benefits to the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership from new National Partners**

- Enhanced ability to comprehensively learn about countries' progress on indicator development, and the use of these indicators in national decision-making and international reporting.
- Increased body of expertise to guide and provide strategic advice to the Partnership on countries' capacity needs and best practices in indicator development.
- Greater global reach through official partnerships with national bodies and agencies that play a key role in national indicator development

### **What is expected of BIP National Partners**

- Provide information on results and experiences in national indicator development for use in best practice guidelines and profiling on the BIP National website, newsletters and other channels of communication, as appropriate in joint agreement by the BIP Secretariat and the BIP National Partner.
- Act as a point of contact for other countries that may require support or advice on the development of one or more indicators that your organisation has also worked on.

### **What the BIP Secretariat provides to BIP National Partners**

- Assistance in communicating and raising awareness of their work to develop successful indicators and monitor biodiversity trends in their country to a global audience through the BIP National website.
- Access to a growing and diverse Partnership, with a wealth of technical experience in indicator development, for support and guidance

### **Funding**

At present there is no funding to support National Partners in meeting the expectations outlined in this guidance (with the exception of attendance at relevant BIP Regional Workshops).





## **Steering Committee**

### ***Terms of Reference***

#### **Background and Context**

The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP) is a global initiative established in 2007 in response to CBD Decision VII/30), *to assist in monitoring progress towards the 2010 Biodiversity Target*. The BIP received full-sized project funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in support of its objectives, together with co-financing from its partner organisations and the EC. The BIP was subsequently endorsed by the CBD in Decision VIII/15. From 2007 to 2010 the partnership brought together over 40 organizations working internationally to develop, strengthen, implement and communicate a suite of complementary indicators, the titles of which had been agreed by Parties to the CBD at COP 8 (Decision VIII/15) in 2006. The BIP made substantial process in developing global biodiversity indicators for the framework. Of the headline indicators considered ready for testing and use in 2006, all were further developed in terms of data coverage and updating. Of the nine headline indicators that were identified as needing further development, four were substantially enhanced.

In total the Partnership brought together and reported on 29 specific metrics for 17 of the CBD headline indicators. This work provided comprehensive, accurate and up-to-date information on global biodiversity trends for decision makers. The work of the BIP resulted in a significantly enhanced and more comprehensive evidence base for the third Global Biodiversity Outlook, published in 2010 (<http://www.cbd.int/gbo3>), compared with previous editions.

To meet the conditions of the GEF funding received, a steering committee was established during project inception. In early 2011 the GEF funding for the BIP was concluded, which catalyzed an effort to re-define the structure and membership of the BIP Steering Committee to be fit-for purpose to steer and guide the BIP's role in supporting the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020* ([CBD Decision X/II](#)). This document outlines the re-defined roles of the Steering Committee.

#### **BIP Objectives**

In order to support the revised and updated *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020*, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the BIP has undergone an extensive review process and has identified the following three key objectives for the continued Partnership:

- An enlarged and **enhanced partnership** to facilitate experience sharing and indicator implementation in support of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

- A significant expansion in national **capacity-strengthening** for the development and use of biodiversity and ecosystem service indicators as part of NBSAP updating and implementation and subsequent reporting.
- Providing a **communication hub** website for sharing information and resources, and communicating compelling storylines from the combined suite of global indicators.

### Role of the Steering Committee

The main role of the BIP Steering Committee would be to provide advice and guidance to the BIP Secretariat. Specifically the Steering Committee would, as appropriate:

1. Provide guidance on strategic direction and implementation of the BIP's work;
2. Provide guidance on outcomes, activities and deliverables of the BIP;
3. Assist in monitoring activities, outputs and outcomes of the Partnership;
4. Make recommendations for the development of BIP materials and documentation;
5. Review documents and other outputs prepared under the aegis of the Partnership;
6. Contribute as appropriate to workshops, meetings or other events organised by the BIP;
7. Assist in the resolution of disputes for issues that might occur during the implementation of the BIP's objectives;
8. Provide guidance and assist in the communication and promotion of the BIP and its related outcomes;
9. Assist in making strategic links with related initiatives at global and regional levels.

### Membership

The Steering Committee will be comprised of a small group of knowledgeable individuals capable of providing relevant guidance and advice to the BIP Secretariat. It will, where possible, incorporate a balance in a range of expertise and it will be geographically and gender balanced. Members will be invited by the BIP secretariat on an *individual* capacity, rather than institutional representation *per se*.

### Term

Steering Committee members are appointed by the Secretariat of the BIP in consultation with BIP partners. Appointment tenures will be for a period of **24 months**, subject to extension based on continuing interest of the members; and an ongoing need of the BIP for the services of the Steering Committee.

Appointment to the BIP Steering Committee may be terminated by individual members at any time. Notice of termination should be provided to the Secretariat.

## Meetings

It is anticipated that there will be 3-4 BIP Steering Committee meetings per year conducted by teleconference, with the possibility of annual face-to-face meetings, contingent on the availability of Steering Committee members.

However, members should be, in principle, prepared to meet more often if deemed necessary for the progress of the work.

Most of the work of the BIP Steering Committee will be conducted through virtual communication means (i.e. telephone, e-mail, Skype).

## Management and Administration

The BIP Secretariat will support the Steering Committee. The secretariat will be responsible for preparing and distributing agendas, the minutes of Steering Committee meetings, project updates; and other relevant and related project correspondence.

Steering Committee Members' work on the Steering Committee will be considered as *pro bono* contribution to this initiative. However, all costs associated with attending meetings organized by the BIP where the Steering Committee are expected to participate, will be paid for by core partnership funding.

### BIP Secretariat contact:

[Anna.Chenery@unep-wcmc.org](mailto:Anna.Chenery@unep-wcmc.org)

+44 12 23 81 46 64

## Annex 1.10:

Three tiered approach for enlarging the Partnership



### Enlarging and enhancing the BIP Partnership to incorporate new indicators

Paragraph 10(h)(ii) of Recommendation XV/1 requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the BIP and other relevant organisations, to *‘Further develop global indicators identified in annex I ... with a view to ensuring that each Aichi Biodiversity Target can be monitored by at least one global indicator by 2014, taking into account indicators that are already in use by, or relevant to, other conventions, regional agreements and processes.’*

Thirteen of the 20 Aichi targets are covered by at least one of the existing indicators CBD indicators for 2010 developed through the BIP. The BIP will work to enlarge and enhance the Partnership, to fill gaps relating to the Aichi Targets and expand its set of indicators. The incorporation of new indicators will help create new synergies and expand ownership of the BIP.

A three tiered approach has been identified by the Secretariat to assist with identification and incorporation of indicators:

1. Examine what additional indicators development potential exists within the current Partnership
2. To actively look for existing indicators or monitoring systems which could be utilised
3. To put out an open call which enables organizations/institutions to forward their indicators or indicator proposals to the BIP

### Identified actions for each approach

#### 1. Potential within existing Partnership

- To first establish which indicators are still active - current data availability and plans for continuation
- Email Partners to ask:
  - If their organization is producing any additional indicators and/or data sets that could support additional indicators.
  - To identify/nominate organizations/institutions that have established indicators or data sets that may be applicable for the BIP

#### 2. Actively search for existing indicators

- A desk review of existing indicators and datasets. Some key starting points:
  - Potential datasets identified in the AHTEG operational indicator table.
  - Indicators and datasets utilized by MEAs: CITES, CMS, UNCCD, Ramsar, ITPGRFA
  - DIVERSITAS’s review of Essential Biodiversity Variables (EBVs)

- Millennium Development Goals – indicators and underlying data
  - Large organizations/institutions with a history of data generation: FAO, IUCN, etc
- After a quick review, specific emphasis will be placed on identifying indicators and datasets for the Aichi targets which are currently not represented by any of the existing CBD indicators brought together by the BIP

### 3. Open call for proposals

- The BIP to run a small campaign which includes:
  - A news story/release to be published on BIP website and distributed to organizations calling for the submission of existing/potential indicators.
  - Emails to be circulated via relevant LISTSERVs
  - CBD support through the release of a CBD notification, news stories - approaches to be considered through communication with Robert Höft.

### Review/validation of the indicators

The BIP will be as open as possible, including all established indicators found/put forward. However, there are still questions over a review/validation process. Potential options include:

- Utilizing the GBO-4 Advisory Group to review which of the indicators brought together by the partnership will be utilized for GBO-4
- Utilizing the technical expertise of the BIP Advisory group to undertake some validation procedure.

## The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership calls for global indicator developers to step forward

The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP) is a global initiative established to assist in monitoring progress towards international biodiversity targets. The 10<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 10), held in 2010, saw the adoption of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. At the heart of this overarching framework for international biodiversity action are the Aichi Biodiversity Targets which cover a wide range of biodiversity-related topics. Many of these, such as public awareness, economic incentives and policy mainstreaming, were not reflected in previous biodiversity targets but are key to sustaining biodiversity.

In order to continue its role in supporting the implementation of the Strategic Plan, as requested by Parties to the CBD and other biodiversity-related conventions, the Partnership is expanding in order to enhance the suite of indicators available to cover the breadth of issues brought together by the [Aichi Biodiversity Targets](#). To this end, the BIP is welcoming new partners working at the forefront of indicator development and data generation. As such, the BIP extends an open call to the global community for institutions/organizations producing global and regional indicators or indicator-ready data sets to step forward.

New partners will benefit from a greater international profile through communication to global biodiversity stakeholders and contributions to leading multilateral environmental agreements through publications such as the upcoming fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook. The BIP also provides great opportunities to share knowledge, experiences and technical expertise from across the world, to create connections with national governments and biodiversity agencies, and to support improved biodiversity monitoring, data management and use. Annual technical meetings foster innovation and enable partners to meet and identify opportunities for collaboration and fundraising.

For further information on the benefits of being an indicator partner, the criteria for acceptance and details of what being a Partner entails, please view the [Guidance for potential new partners](#).

If you are producing a regional/global indicator(s) or indicator ready data set(s) and are interested in contributing to this high profile initiative, then the BIP is keen to hear from you. **Please contact the BIP Secretariat ([Anna.Chenery@unep-wcmc.org](mailto:Anna.Chenery@unep-wcmc.org)) to submit your information.**

### **BIP Background**

The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP) is a global initiative established in 2007 initially to assist in monitoring progress towards the 2010 Biodiversity Target. BIP has brought together over 40 organizations worldwide to develop, strengthen and implement a set of indicators agreed by Parties to the CBD. This work provided comprehensive, accurate and up-to-date information for decision makers and resulted in a significantly enhanced evidence base for the third Global Biodiversity Outlook, released in 2010, compared with earlier volumes. These achievements have been recognised by UNEP and GEF who named the BIP as one of their best projects of the last 20 years. The BIP is continuing to support national, regional and global indicator development and use in the context of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

*"We must urgently put in place a continuous monitoring system for the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. This will need enhanced commitment and the Participation of all Parties and partners...We therefore need to allocate to the networks such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership...the resources necessary so they can do their jobs.."*

*Mr Bráulio Ferreira de Souza Dias, Executive Secretary of the CBD.*

*Opening statement for CBD SBSTTA 16*



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## **The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership 2020 Communication Strategy**

***How the partnership will communicate and mainstream its work on biodiversity indicator development and use to a range of audiences at global, regional and national level in support of the CBD, other MEAs, and key international processes***

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### **Summary**

- The BIP has produced a coherent and comprehensive message, creating a recognisable brand across the Partnership's primary audience. The post 2010 phase will build on this, maintaining and further mainstreaming the BIP branding to a wider audience.
- The Communication Strategy will strengthen the position of the BIP as the principle vehicle for coordinating the development of biodiversity indicators at global, regional and national scales for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the primary mechanism for monitoring progress towards the Aichi Targets.
- The Global and National BIP websites will be restructured and improved to provide users an enhanced communication hub for developing and communicating compelling storylines on global, regional and national indicators.
- Effort will continue to enlarge and enhance the Partnership, by engaging with a range of potential new Partners including from areas outside the environmental sector – business and industry
- Special attention will continue to be paid to engagement with other key multilateral processes involving biodiversity indicators, including other MEAs, the Millennium Development Goals and the Sustainable Development Goals
- There will be a significant expansion in communication at the national level.
- The BIP will work more closely with the CBD Secretariat to ensure that the BIP is more closely integrated into CBD processes. How the integration process will be shaped is still



under discussion. Therefore, the BIP Communications Strategy should be seen as a flexible framework which will be adapted as required.

- The BIP will endeavour to engage with emerging key international processes, NBSAP Forum and IPBES, and will position the Partnership as a key data provider on indicators and metric for biodiversity and ecosystem services.

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## 1. Background

Since its establishment, the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP) has brought together over 50 organizations worldwide to develop, strengthen, implement and communicate a suite of indicators, allowing for a more comprehensive and consistent monitoring and assessment of biodiversity. The indicators support a range of international policy-making processes, with a particular focus on the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

Initially, the Partnership was established to assist in monitoring progress towards the 2010 Biodiversity Target. The general purpose of the communication strategy developed at that initial stage was to support BIP's goal to deliver *a full suite of 2010 indicators at the global level... and communicating the degree of success in achieving the 2010 target.*

In 2010, at CBD COP 10, a new global overarching framework was established with the adoption of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Ever its adoption the BIP has been playing an active role supporting the development of indicators for the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets.

Decisions made at CBD COP 11, recently held in October 2012, have increased the mandate of the Partnership and have reaffirmed the BIP as the primary body responsible for coordinating the development of indicators at global, regional and national scales and monitoring progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Up to 2010, the primary necessity was to introduce the process and the Partnership itself to stakeholders and users, raising awareness of *the rationale for the creation of BIP, its utility, the high quality of its products and its broad legitimacy as a process.* In a second stage, the focus was shifted to promote the indicators themselves.

The BIP has responded to the Strategic Plan and associated COP Decisions by redefining its objectives. This document outlines a new communications strategy for the Partnership to support achievement of these objectives.

## 2. Objectives

The overall aim of the BIP is to further develop and communicate the work of the Partnership on biodiversity indicators, especially in support of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets, and to position the Partnership as the primary mechanism for the delivery of indicators for decision and policy making at different spatial scales to a range of stakeholders.

The previous Communications Strategy and associated outputs were successful in producing a coherent and comprehensive message of the state of biodiversity indicators and the Partnership itself. However, it also identified a number of key objectives and challenges for the future.

There are a number of over-arching objectives for the Partnership beyond 2012 that require an active communication component in order to be achieved:

- To enlarge and enhance the Partnership to facilitate experience sharing and indicator implementation in support of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.
- To strengthen the position of the BIP as the principle vehicle for coordinating the development of indicators at global, regional and national scales for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the primary mechanism for monitoring progress towards the Aichi Targets and the delivery of indicator information for the development of CBD outputs, such as the Global Biodiversity Outlook.
- To provide a communication hub (website) for developing and communicating compelling storylines from the combined suite of global indicators.
- To achieve a significant expansion in national capacity-strengthening for the development and use of biodiversity and ecosystem service indicators as part of NBSAP updating and implementation.
- To continue to strengthen BIP's work on linking the development of monitoring and new indicators and in this regard to continue its role as the focal point for indicators within the relevant GEO BON working group.
- To continue to pay significant attention to key multilateral processes involving biodiversity indicators, including the Millennium Development Goals and the Sustainable Development Goals arising from the Rio+20 process, as well as to promoting biodiversity indicators in other sectors.
- To adopt a much closer integrated working relationship with the Secretariat of the CBD

A closer working relationship between the BIP and CBD Secretariat is expected to influence the Partnership. However, the process is still in an early stage, and many questions are yet unresolved. Therefore, the Communication Strategy presented in this document should be seen as a flexible framework, which is expected to evolve and will have to be adapted as objectives and dynamics change.

### 3. Implementation partners and target audiences

<i>Stakeholder</i>	<i>What</i>	<i>How to frame the process</i>	<i>Means of engagement</i>	<i>When and Who</i>
<b>BIP Partners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain indicators and keep them updated</li> <li>• Explore potential for new indicators</li> <li>• Keep good communication flow</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Factsheets</li> <li>• Global website updates</li> <li>• Newsletters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Email, telephone, website, Skype, teleconference</li> <li>• Technical Partnership Meetings, Webinars, International meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quarterly e - newsletter</li> <li>• Minimum quarterly communication with BIP Partners communication officers (before e-newsletter production)</li> <li>• More frequent communication as required when updating/developing indicator</li> <li>• Communication before and after CBD meetings</li> <li>• Provision of information for outputs</li> </ul>
<b>Potential New Partners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make potential new Partners aware of the BIP and the benefits of becoming a Partner.</li> <li>• Engage with new Partners where appropriate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open calls</li> <li>• Guidance and ToR documents (pack)</li> <li>• Tristan Tyrrell Report (Initiatives identified at IUCN WCC 2012)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Email, telephone, website</li> <li>• International meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open call (s) in collaboration with SCBD</li> </ul>
<b>Steering Committee</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide administrative support to the Steering Committee</li> <li>• Channel Steering Committee advice and guidance into the BIP work</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meetings' agenda, minutes, reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Email, telephone, Skype, teleconference, website, newsletters</li> <li>• Steering Committee meetings (3-4 per year)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum once before and after meetings</li> <li>• Possibility of updates in margins of meetings, eg. CBD SBSTTA's.</li> </ul>

<i>Stakeholder</i>	<i>What</i>	<i>How to frame the process</i>	<i>Means of engagement</i>	<i>When and Who</i>
<b>Donors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain contractual report requirements</li> <li>• Mainstream BIP work to potential donors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractual reporting</li> <li>• BIP publications</li> <li>• Newsletters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Email, telephone, Skype, teleconference, website</li> <li>• CBD and other international meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As required by contract</li> <li>• As opportunity arise</li> </ul>
<b>End users</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote BIP and provide access to indicators and Partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indicator updates, BIP publications</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BIP and Partners website</li> <li>• Partners mailing list</li> <li>• International meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quarterly liaison with Partners to promote BIP products in Partners' periodic publications</li> </ul>
<b>National Agencies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mainstream BIP at national level</li> <li>• Enhanced countries engagement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workshops and e-learning materials</li> <li>• Workshops reports</li> <li>• BIP publications</li> <li>• Regional Facilitators</li> <li>• Follow-ups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Email, telephone, Skype, teleconference, National website</li> <li>• e-newsletter</li> <li>• BIP regional and national workshops</li> <li>• Community of Practice</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As required by the Capacity Building Strategy</li> </ul>
<b>CBD</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a much closer integrated working relationship between the BIP and SCBD</li> <li>• GBO-4</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restructuring of BIP website to align it and make it accessible through CBD website</li> <li>• All BIP products branded under UN Decade of Biodiversity</li> <li>• Newsletters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Email, telephone, Skype, teleconference, website</li> <li>• Face-to-face meetings</li> <li>• CBD, NBSAP Forum , BIP and other relevant International meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum monthly communication, but more often as required</li> <li>• More frequent before CBD meetings</li> <li>• Before outputs are launched</li> </ul>

<i>Stakeholder</i>	<i>What</i>	<i>How to frame the process</i>	<i>Means of engagement</i>	<i>When and Who</i>
<b>Other Conventions</b> (i.e. Ramsar, CMS, UNCCD, UNFCCC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance efforts to increase engagement with other Conventions</li> <li>Develop relevant indicators for specific MEAs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Website tool for filtering indicators for specific MEAs and visualising synergies</li> <li>Encourage Partners to engage with MEAs stakeholders and share information on indicators</li> <li>EMG reports?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Email, telephone, teleconference, Skype</li> <li>Global website</li> <li>Specific publications/reports</li> <li>Special newsletter edition?</li> <li>MEAs and other international meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bi-annual special e-newsletter?</li> <li>Follow-up contact with Nick Davidson for Ramsar</li> <li>Focus on technical advisory bodies, National Focal Points and COPs</li> </ul>
<b>UN agencies and other IGOs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mainstream BIP work</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inclusion of BIP results (i.e. tables, maps and graphics) in major periodic reports.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MDG (Goal 7)</li> <li>Rio+20 SDG</li> <li>GEO</li> <li>Human Development Report</li> <li>World Development Report</li> <li>Annual reports FAO, WHO, UNESCO, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contact production teams according to schedules</li> </ul>
<b>Civil Society organizations (i.e. national and international NGOs and indigenous people organizations)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mainstream BIP work</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Website, targeted dissemination</li> <li>Side events at International meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When outputs are launched</li> </ul>

<i>Stakeholder</i>	<i>What</i>	<i>How to frame the process</i>	<i>Means of engagement</i>	<i>When and Who</i>
<b>Business and industry</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand the sectoral scope of the Partnership</li> <li>Engage with new sectors to bring in indicators for Aichi Targets for which finding indicators in the environment sector has proved difficult.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Further explore the opportunities of cross-sectoral indicator mainstreaming</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thematic storylines on linked indicators (to understand different sectoral issues), on website and e-newsletters</li> <li>SCBD channels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thematic storylines – timing dependant on availability of resources</li> </ul>
<b>NBSAP Forum</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Become a key player in NBSAP revision process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engagement with CBD, UNEP, UNDP and Parties</li> <li>Promote BIP products and expertise</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NBSAP Forum meetings</li> <li>WCMC colleagues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly updates to forum on progress, planned activities and new resources</li> </ul>
<b>IPBES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support IPBES process</li> <li>Position the BIP as key provider on indicators and metrics for biodiversity and ES</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tracking ongoing discussions on IPBES establishment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPBES meetings</li> <li>WCMC colleagues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tbd</li> </ul>
<b>Mass media</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mainstream BIP work</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key messages, attractive graphics and products, interesting stories/case studies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Press releases</li> <li>Press packs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On selected occasions (to be determined jointly with partners)</li> </ul>



## 4. Strategic approach

The Partnership has already established an identity through using consistent branding on its publications and communication material. The new Communications Strategy will build on this, maintaining and further mainstreaming the BIP branding, and therefore, continuing to build a coherent message and recognisable initiative. However, minor tweaks will be performed to distinguish this new phase from the 2010 phase, such as the replacement of the website favicons with the new ones and the removal of any components or logos that are no longer relevant.

In addition, after CBD COP 11, the BIP is exceptionally well positioned as the principle vehicle for coordinating the development of biodiversity indicators. The Communications Strategy will build on the momentum and strengthen this position. It will play special attention to further develop and widely mainstream links and synergies between the BIP and the CBD Secretariat. The Partnership will be aligned and integrated as much as possible with the CBD, but being careful as to not dilute the BIP identity.

As in the previous 2010 phase, the Secretariat will primarily act as bridge between the Partners and the end users. Therefore, the basic approach will be to rely on partners to reach out to users. The Secretariat will facilitate communication activities of partners, seeking to coordinate and minimize competition for attention of the same audiences, making the flow of information to end users as clear and strategic as possible, and ensuring that BIP information is generally perceived as highly credible and legitimate.

A second line of work, which was not fully achieved in the 2010 phase, will be to expand the Partnership sphere of influence by engaging with sectors previously not involved (i.e. business and industry) or neglected (i.e. other MEAs), and with emerging key international processes (e.g. IPBES, NBSAP forum). This will complement the enlargement process the BIP is already (and will keep) experiencing bringing in new partners and indicators. The Communications Strategy will include specific tailored activities for this purpose, differentiated from activities for other objectives.

## 5. Actions and proposed activities

### a. Website – Global BIP

The BIP website is an essential communication tool, allowing easy access to information on the Partnership and its work on indicators to a wide range of audiences from decision-makers to the general public. The website currently features good content and layout. However, there are some aspects of the structure and functionality that require improvement. In addition, the BIP website has great development potential to better integrate and disseminate key initiatives and activities at the national/regional and global levels.



The following sections on the current website will be modified:

- About
- Resources – to create a more user friendly access to publications and documents. It will be divided in two sections:
  - 1. Official documents from: (a) BIP governance; (b) BIP Strategy; (c) Meetings and Decisions
  - 2. Publications and Resources
- News – to add a section for upcoming events and offer information on who is attending them (*Who's where?* section)
- Partners – to add a section on *How to become a Partner*, with brief description of role/responsibilities/process and link to relevant documents will be added

In addition, the following information on the current website will be updated where needed:

- Indicators – factsheets updates and add of new indicators
- Indicators search i-frame – as new indicators become available and as proposed headlines evolve
- Partners - as new Partners join in
- FAQs section
- Contact us – to include the 5 components of the Secretariat and their specific roles within it

In addition, some ideas for consideration are proposed below:

- Offer a RSS feeds subscription option, so when new content on the BIP website is added (e.g. indicator updates, publications, latest news), users who have signed up for this option will be notified.
- Include a drop-down content menu for each section for easier navigation
- Develop a list of acronyms/glossary for reference and place it in the documents section
- Display a *Partner and/or indicator of the day/week/month* on the home page to highlight one Partner or indicator at once
- *The BIP today box* on the home page, summarizing in figures the Partnership (i.e. number of Partners, number of indicators, number of users?)
- Show a more obvious link to regional/national initiatives. (It could be just a direct link to the BIP National website relevant sections)
- Integrate the synergies/work with other MEAs. This could be done by adding a new section under the *indicators* section, or by developing an appropriate filtering option for the i-frame search facility.
- Include a section for business and industry, under the indicator section, which would be populated as work develops
- Include a social media links section

In the previous communication strategy, the website was conceived as a multi-lingual portal, with content displayed in the six UN languages. However, to date a minor portion of the website offers this option. Translations can be extremely timely and resource consuming, and the BIP Secretariat has not got the necessary resources to undertake this at the moment. Therefore, options for an automatic website translation software will be explored (e.g. Google translate for websites) to provide this service.

Besides, the website and its contents will be promoted through the websites and promotional materials of Partners where possible.

Finally, the restructuration process will ensure full alignment with the CBD, with the potential to make the BIP website accessible through the CBD website. How this process will be framed and the scope of the integration is still under discussion. Therefore, the strategic approach and activities the restructuration might involve remain open and will have to be reviewed and adapted as appropriate in the up-coming months.

#### **b. Website – National BIP**

The National BIP website is a key mean to disseminate key initiatives and activities at the national and regional level, as well as capacity building materials and outputs. However, it requires substantial work to make use of its potential. A series of changes in content, layout and functionality are planned, and a more profound restructuration could be considered.

As part of the update, the available information on national and regional initiatives will be greatly expanded, which at the moment is scarce and patchy, with only 11 initiatives. Focus will be placed on expanding country profiles in all geographical regions. Possibilities to use national Clearing House Mechanisms (CHM) will be explored to facilitate the process. In addition, BIP national website country profiles will be linked to CBD website, enhancing the user experience and strengthening one of the main goals of the Communication Strategy – the closer integration of the Partnership into the CBD process.

#### **c. Social media**

The use of social media (e.g. Facebook, Twitter) has experienced great increase over the last years, and has become a key tool for communication. Indeed, some MEAs are already using these channels, mainly to mainstream not their core work but particular events or campaigns (e.g. UN Biodiversity Decade, Ramsar Wetland Days, and CMS Year of the Bat). They offer great potential to reach large audiences, fast and inexpensively. However, due to this same nature, in order to achieve a significant impact, information needs to be constantly posted and updated, which requires significant time resources.

Given the type and frequency of the information produced by the BIP, and taking into account the time consumption, social media are not considered the most effective channel to mainstream the work of the Partnership. There is one exception: relevant BIP and

international meetings. In these cases, a social media channel could be used to provide Partners and interested audience with live coverage of the meeting and highlight key discussions and decisions as they happen. Twitter would be the most appropriate mean to use<sup>1</sup>.

#### **d. e-Newsletters**

Quarterly e-newsletters will be produced and circulated to Partners, national stakeholders, and governance bodies' members. They will be used to inform about indicator updates, upcoming meetings, publications and general progress of the Partnership work at both global and national/regional levels. In addition, the newsletter subscription facility could be reinstated on the website homepage, open to anyone interested in the work of the Partnership.

Thematic storylines on linked indicators could be developed, with the aim to expand the Partnership cross-sectoral indicator mainstreaming and understanding of different sectoral issues affecting biodiversity and ecosystem services. The ultimate goal is to engage with new sectors within business and industry to bring in new indicators. The thematic storylines will be featured on the BIP website and quarterly e-newsletters. Depending on available channels and network contacts, it could be considered to send them to business and industry stakeholders.

A bi-annual special e-newsletter, focused on the work on indicators for specific MEAs and synergies between them, could be produced to encourage Partners to engage with MEAs stakeholders and share information and experiences, and to enhance efforts to increase engagement with other MEAs beyond CBD. The newsletters would be circulated to BIP Partners as well as focal points of relevant MEAs and their technical advisory bodies.

#### **e. Promotional materials**

A number of promotional materials will be developed and disseminated at key meetings and events (including Plenary presentations and side events) and through the Partners activities. They might include: leaflets, flyers, postcards, posters, banners, brochures, and business cards. Their frequency and content will be determined in accordance with the schedule of relevant meetings and may vary across time.

A list of relevant international meetings includes:

- CBD: COP, SBSTTA, WGRI, Ad hoc groups
- Ramsar: STRP, Standing Committee, COP
- CMS: Scientific Council, COP
- UNCCD: CRIC, CST, COP

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<sup>1</sup> A BIP twitter account already exists, with 61 followers.

- UNFCCC: SBSTA, COP
- UN: Commission on Sustainable Development, UNEP Governing Council, UNESCO, FAO
- IUCN: World Conservation Congress
- NBSAP Forum
- Private sector
- Indigenous people
- Scientific community
- Celebrations of various days associate with biodiversity (e.g. World Environment Day, Biodiversity Day, Desertification Day, Wetlands Day, etc.)

In addition, the following will be developed / updated:

- A collection of PowerPoint slides with a general overview of the BIP and its mission with notes will be developed / updated to be easily used by Partners to promote the Partnership.
- Contacts for the press and press kits. The BIP Secretariat will keep an updated list of experts in the various topics to facilitate access by the media to the sources of information, as well as a standard press pack that can be used and complemented by Partners.

In addition, the following are proposed:

- Short video – one or various short videos:
  - explaining the BIP and its key achievements, and / or
  - featuring BIP partners *express interviews* (2-3 questions), and / or
  - 1-2 minutes statement from CBD the Executive Secretary supporting the BIP,
 could be developed and made available via BIP website, Partners websites, as well as other internet sites such as Facebook and YouTube.
- Family/Partnership guide<sup>2</sup> – a compilation guide, divided in sections constituted by one to two pages factsheets, giving a succinct, comprehensive and yet complete overview of the BIP. It would include:
  - BIP mission and objectives
  - BIP history - until 2010, beyond 2010
  - BIP Structure – Secretariat, Steering Committee, User Group, Partners
  - Overview of the link of the BIP with the CBD, other MEAs
  - Partners factsheets
  - Indicators factsheets
  - CBD resolutions factsheets – compilation of CBD decisions on indicators
  - Key outputs and Achievements

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<sup>2</sup> See [CMS Family Guide](#) as example

A large proportion of the content is already available in BIP publications, documents and website, and therefore the production of the Partnership guide would not require extensive work or time. It would be available at the BIP website as a background document and could also be used in outreach to potential new Partners, and engagement with specialize media when the standard press kit is not enough.

All promotional materials will be available on the website, under the relevant Resource sections.

#### **f. Reports and Publications**

The BIP will mainstream its work through a series of publications and reports, including Partners publications, CBD outputs and other international processes. The list includes:

- Global Biodiversity Outlook 4<sup>th</sup> edition(CBD)
- Technical Series (CBD)
- Global Environment Outlook (UNEP)
- GEO Yearbook (UNEP)
- World Development Report (World Bank)
- Human Development Report (UNDP)
- World Resources Report (WRI)
- State of the World (World Watch Institute)
- Living Planet Report (WWF)
- IPCC assessment reports (IPCC)
- Millennium Development Goals reports
- Annual reports of FAO, WHO and UNESCO
- BIP workshops reports (BIP)
- Peer-reviewed journals (BIP Partners)
- Partners newsletters, presentation at conferences, websites, etc.

The BIP Secretariat will liaise with the relevant production teams according to the schedule of each publication to explore and / or ensure inclusion of BIP tables, maps, graphics and other information in the report.

All reports and publications will be included in the relevant *Publication and Resources* website section, and *News* section, and announced in the next BIP e-newsletter. In addition, they will be promoted through BIP partners websites and communication channels when and as appropriate.

#### The Aichi Target Passport

The BIP Secretariat has recently produced the *Aichi Target Passport*, a proof of concept for annual indicator reporting and how the BIP can provide this. It presents one or two indicators for each of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and highlights what progress has been

made towards the target to date, and what baselines exist from which future progress can be monitored.

It was a major output, proving extremely successful since it launched at CBD COP 11. As part of the Partnership Communication Strategy, the Passport is planned to be updated annually as more information and new indicators become available.

#### g. Branding

The continued and concurrent use of the new BIP logo on all official documents and other correspondence will continue to create a coherent branding. To this purpose, a standard BIP letterhead for documents and an email signature will be created. In addition, a PowerPoint slide template will be developed.

All BIP products will be branded under the *UN Decade of Biodiversity*. Branding and terms of use agreements will be established for relevant products as the necessity arises, such as for the BIP logo and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets icons.

#### h. New Partners

In accordance with the BIP's enlargement process, and building on the momentum created at CBD COP11, open call(s) to organizations and institutions which may be interested in becoming indicator partners will be designed and issued by the BIP Secretariat in close collaboration with the CBD Secretariat. To this purpose, a pack will be developed, which will include the already existing *Guidance document for new partners*, and *Terms of Reference*.

The call(s) will need to reach the full range of organizations and institutions which may be working on the breathe of biodiversity related subjects brought together by the Aichi Targets, This will involve specific efforts to communicate with organizations working in different sectors. In addition, direct outreach will be made with Organizations and Initiatives already identified as potential new Partners (i.e. existing indicator reviews, 2012 IUCN World Conservation Congress enquires). Follow-ups with these and other stakeholders will take place as necessary.

To assist the process and help to adopt the best strategic approach, an updated organigram of the BIP will be developed. This will take the format of a *snapshot* of the position of partners within the Partnership and their involvement in the different Aichi Targets. Known organizations working in the different targets will also be included. This organigram will form part of the BIP Secretariat documents and is meant for internal use only. An edited version could be considered for circulation among partners in the future.

### **i. Governance Bodies**

The BIP needs to maintain a regular communication with its Steering Committee to ensure strategic direction and implementation of work is being achieved. In addition, the Partnership should regularly receive input from users to ensure needs of key users are taken into account when shaping BIP activities and outputs.

Communication will be established at least 3-4 times per year, coinciding with the schedule of the Steering Committee meetings. The BIP Secretariat will ensure that at each meeting, members review and discuss outreach plans and their specific communication commitments for any given period. Also, it will ensure that outcomes of meetings are mainstreamed and integrated into the BIP work.

E-newsletters developed to circulate among Partners will be sent also to Steering Committee and members, providing them an easy vehicle to be aware and up-to-date with the latest work of the Partnership.

In addition, updates outside face-to-face meetings might take place if necessary.

### **j. National agencies / National level**

National agencies are a key actor for the development and use of biodiversity indicators at the national level, especially in the context of NBSAPs. In the new phase the BIP will engage more closely with national indicator developers through a range of capacity building activities specifically designed for the purpose, including regional and national workshops, e-learning materials, and regional facilitators.

A targeted communication plan will be developed and implemented to support and strengthen the capacity building activities carried out by the BIP Secretariat.

#### Community of Practice

The formation of a 'Community of Practice' will be encouraged for those responsible for developing national level indicators and for promotion of South-South learning. An online forum will be established to support the communications among the members of the Community of Practice, offering a space to collaborate and share experiences, best practice examples, cases studies, lessons learnt, and ask and give advice and support. Modalities, administration, management and how it integrates with the NBSAP Forum Community of Practice will be explored and an action plan developed.

#### E-newsletters

A specific section of the BIP e-newsletter will be dedicated to regional-national news and updates on the latest reports, initiatives and progress will be included.



#### **k. Other processes – NBSAP Forum and IPBES**

The BIP will pay special attention to its engagement into two new key emerging processes: NBSAP Forum and IPBES.

##### NBSAP Forum

The NBSAP Forum offers a unique setting to enhance engagement with key actors (i.e. CBD, UNEP, UNDP), and it is expected to become the main vehicle to guide and influence the revision and implementation of countries NBSAPs, which includes the development and adoption of national biodiversity indicators. Therefore, a strong communication strategy to mainstream the work of the BIP and to position the Partnership as a key player of the forum will be a priority due to its strategic value.

The NBSAP Forum is still in its early stages and a number of key issues, such as the operational modalities of the partnership, the governance structure beyond the core group, and roles and responsibilities, remain to be agreed. In addition, the business strategy and the communication strategy are under development. It would not be sensible to develop a communications plan before these issues are resolved, as they will surely influence and shape the channels and dynamic of the communication between the BIP and the NBSAP Forum. A Communications plan focusing on the relationship with this process will be established as part of this Strategy as the NBSAP Forum process evolves.

##### IPBES

The other process the BIP will pay special attention to is IPBES. It has been conceived as an interface between science and policy to strengthen the use of scientific information related to biodiversity and ecosystem services in policy-making, responding to requests from Governments, relevant MEAs and UN bodies. Under this premise, IPBES is expected to catalyze the knowledge base for improved indicators to track progress in achieving biodiversity targets adopted by policy processes. As with the NBSAP Forum, IPBES is still in early stages of development and a series of governance, procedures and work plan issues are still under discussion. The BIP will develop a communications plan as part of this Strategy to mainstream the BIP work within the IPBES process. The objectives will include positioning the Partnership as a key data provider on indicators and metric for biodiversity and ES.

In both cases, it is worth to note the strong links between WCMC and the processes, and the Communication Strategy will endeavour to build on WCMC colleagues' contacts and advice.

#### **l. List of contacts**

A key condition for success is the ability to communicate with the right people. It is essential that the BIP Secretariat creates / updates as necessary the following distribution lists:

- Partners (should differentiate between affiliates and partners?)



- Steering Committee
- User Group
- National agencies / National contacts
- Relevant mass media / press

In addition, the following contacts should be kept updated through time:

- Donors
- SCBD
- MEAs national focal points and technical advisory bodies contacts
- Other relevant UN bodies
- Business and industry
- NBSAP Forum / IPBES stakeholders

## 6. Monitoring

Achievement of the proposed Communication Strategy will be challenging due to a number of factors, including the following:

1. It relies heavily on outreach by partners,
2. It aims to target a wide scope of audiences, with different needs and messages
3. The Partnership is expected to grow in order to support monitoring of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

For this reason is important to establish a monitoring system in the initial stages that feeds back to the BIP Secretariat in order to assess the effectiveness of communication activities and modify course accordingly.

The BIP Secretariat will monitor both the internal and external flow of communication. The former, to ensure that partners are well informed, engaged and able to perform the communication activities agreed. The latter, to ensure that BIP information is well received by the different range of audiences (e.g. end users, new sectors, MEAs, etc.). The BIP Secretariat will build on previous monitoring tools used and adapt them to emerging priorities.

For external communication monitoring, the BIP Secretariat will develop together with partners a tool to assess progress towards achieving communication goals and results. Proposed indicators and means of verification for monitoring are presented and clustered by area of action in the table below:

Area of action/ Objective	Indicator	Means of verification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Website effectiveness</li> <li>Demand from end users</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of downloads from website/social media</li> <li>Number of RSS Feeds / Newsletters subscribers</li> <li>Number of notes of request for material from users</li> <li>Survey of users that receive materials directly from BIP and partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Download records/statistics</li> <li>Written notes received</li> <li>Survey forms received</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mainstreaming effectiveness and impact of BIP work</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of citations / graphics used in publications and official reports</li> <li>Media Hits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Publication / reports clippings</li> <li>Press clippings</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Positioning and integration in CBD process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of decisions and resolutions adopted that make reference specifically to BIP</li> <li>Number of information documents requested by organizations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decisions and resolutions</li> <li>Information documents</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enlargement and engagement with new Partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of requests to join the Partnership</li> <li>Number of new members accepted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Letters from prospective members</li> <li>Letters accepting inclusion in Partnership</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engagement with other MEAs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of requests for collaboration for specific MEAs indicators</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Letters / emails / communications with MEAs relevant focal points</li> <li>Agreements established</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engagement with new processes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of request for collaboration</li> <li>Number of decisions taken that make reference specifically to BIP</li> <li>Number of meetings BIP is invited to attend and present its work</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Official information requests</li> <li>Decisions and information documents</li> <li>Meetings' agenda and reports</li> </ul>

## 7. Work plan for 2013 – Annex

## Biodiversity and ecosystem services indicators to track progress towards sustainable development

The potential for the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in June 2012 to redefine the way sustainable development is measured has been widely acknowledged by many UN Member States, Major Groups and civil society organisations. Proposals for new **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** and new ways to **measure progress beyond gross domestic product (GDP)** out of Rio+20 present a unique opportunity to reassess, refocus and redefine the global framework of indicators used to track, monitor and measure progress towards sustainable development.

At the core of this framework is a need to have indicators on the status of the diversity of life (biodiversity) and the benefits that society derives from it (ecosystem services), such as clean air, fertile soil, fresh water, food, fuel, fibre and pharmaceuticals.

### Lessons already learnt

At the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002 (Rio+10), governments reaffirmed the commitment made earlier that year by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010 (the 2010 Biodiversity Target). This commitment was subsequently embedded under Target 7B of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG 7) and is recognised as an important step in acknowledging the fundamental link between biodiversity, human wellbeing and sustainable development.

The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP) was established in 2007 to provide the best available information on biodiversity trends and to monitor progress towards achieving the 2010 Biodiversity Target. The BIP is a global initiative comprising over forty organisations working

internationally at the forefront of biodiversity indicator development.

Lesson learnt from the BIP's global experience in indicator development and in tracking against the 2010 Biodiversity Target are that indicators should be **flexible, policy-relevant, clear, measurable, and easy to communicate** to a variety of audiences. They must also be scientifically rigorous and linked to overarching targets and goals as well as each other. This will help ensure they can illustrate the narrative needed to understand our environment and what we need to do to ensure that biodiversity and ecosystem services are able to support livelihoods well into the future.

The BIP has also learnt that indicator development is more successful when it is undertaken through a collaborative process involving a range of government bodies, technical agencies, non-government organisations and academic institutes. This collaboration is important as government bodies such as national statistical offices can play a key role in institutionalising biodiversity indicators. They can validate and provide creditability to the indicators for non-environmental sectors of government and wider society, and can provide support and guidance for indicator development and communication to the government's environment sector.

### Benefits that could be gained

Benefits from biodiversity and ecosystem services indicators include:

- Strengthened reporting linking biodiversity and ecosystem services to human well-being.
- Strengthened ability to track and monitor biodiversity and the supply of ecosystem services on which we depend.

- Improved global biodiversity data on status and trends to support and shape policy development and decision-making for the proposed SDGs.

### Practical experience

The experience of the BIP can provide valuable insights into the development and design of biodiversity and ecosystem services indicators that may be required as a result of Rio+20.

The BIP's **unique partnership across indicator developers** and users means that it is well equipped to ensure **synergies in indicator development across the international environmental policy space**, particularly across multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs).

The BIP also has considerable **practical experience in supporting indicator development and implementation at the national level** – to date the Partnership has worked with 55 countries across the globe to help **translate international indicator frameworks into national indicator sets** that meet priority needs and support revision of National Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) as well as other MEA processes and the MDGs. The BIP has an established Secretariat with a multilingual web portal, and has undertaken a number of regional capacity building workshops.

### Making progress

The revised and updated Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, is a comprehensive framework for managing and monitoring biodiversity. The objectives of the BIP to support the Strategic Plan, highlighted in CBD Decisions and Recommendations, include a significantly enlarged and enhanced Partnership which builds on the lessons learnt from the previous CBD Strategic Plan and which will ensure the Aichi Biodiversity Targets are represented by a comprehensive suite of biodiversity and ecosystem service indicators.

Possible next steps that could be useful in the lead up to and post Rio+20 to progress the development of biodiversity and ecosystem services indicators include:

- Undertaking **awareness raising activities** to improve understanding of the role of biodiversity and ecosystem services indicators at all levels (technical, scientific, and policy)
- **Developing best scientific practice approaches** for the development of global indicators
- Supporting **understanding at the national level** for the uptake and use of biodiversity and ecosystem services indicators

### Potential roles for the BIP in SDG indicator delivery

- ➔ Identifying options to increase coherence across existing sets of biodiversity and ecosystem services indicators as well as other sustainable development issues
- ➔ Coordinating technical support, advice and expertise from an extensive network of global indicator developers
- ➔ Providing advice on the scope of biodiversity and ecosystem indicators
- ➔ Providing advice on synergies between the biodiversity and ecosystem service indicators adopted by different MEAs
- ➔ Expanding the BIP communication hub and web portal for sharing indicators across indicator developers and users
- ➔ Providing capacity building support for national and regional indicator development and implementation as well as support for data generation
- ➔ Providing advice on alignment between global and national biodiversity and ecosystem services indicators
- ➔ Providing support to further refine the indicator set to be increasingly representative of biodiversity across realms (terrestrial, freshwater, and marine)

More information on the work of the BIP can be found at: [www.bipindicators.net/](http://www.bipindicators.net/)

Information on UNEP-WCMC, the host of the BIP Secretariat, can be found at: [www.unep-wcmc.org](http://www.unep-wcmc.org)



**United Nations Decade on Biodiversity**

**Annex 2.1:**

Opening statement by the Executive Secretary  
of the CBD

**STATEMENT BY**

**MR. BRAULIO F. DE SOUZA DIAS**

**EXECUTIVE SECRETARY**

**CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

**to the**

**BIODIVERSITY INDICATORS PARTNERSHIP MEETING**

**Cambridge, UK**

**10 December 2012**



**Convention on  
Biological Diversity**

Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity  
United Nations Environment Programme  
413 Saint-Jacques Street, Suite 800, Montreal, QC, H2Y 1N9, Canada  
Tel : +1 514 288 2220 Fax : +1 514 288 6588  
[secretariat@cbd.int](mailto:secretariat@cbd.int) [www.cbd.int](http://www.cbd.int)



Dear colleagues,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The adoption of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity in Nagoya, Japan, in 2010 was a tremendous success. The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, through its contribution to the third edition of Global Biodiversity Outlook, has made a significant contribution towards this achievement. The logic of the Strategic Plan - to consider pressures on biodiversity as well as their underlying root causes; to examine trends in the components of biodiversity alongside the benefits which biodiversity provides for human well-being; and to include the elements needed to support implementation - is rooted in your work on the indicators for the 2010 Biodiversity Target. Some of you were in the meeting in Reading which considered the 2010 framework of sub-targets and indicators and made recommendations for a more logical framework. Some of you contributed to the 2009 paper in Science on the status of indicator development. Some of you are co-authors of the paper also published in Science just before the release of GBO-3 in May 2010, which demonstrated that the pre-2010 indicators enable statements about trends in pressures, status, responses and benefits to be made and which showed that the 2010 target had not been achieved. And some of you have been part of the series of consultations and negotiations that led to agreement on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity in Nagoya.

The work of the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership has visibly influenced the thinking that led to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and as a result there is an expectation that the Partnership will play a similar role in the future. This is manifested by several references to the BIP across different decisions of the recent meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Hyderabad. I see this as a sign of the confidence that Parties have in your ability, and the willingness of your institutions, to contribute to the review of progress made in implementing the Strategic Plan.

The challenge is significant: not only will the BIP have to explore which indicators might be available or could be developed in areas that are new and difficult because they go beyond pure natural sciences problems, but also because the BIP is expected to provide technical support to countries in developing monitoring systems and indicators to enable them to track progress in achieving their national biodiversity targets. Moreover, we are just about two years away from the halfway point of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and there is clearly a lot of work to be done in order to ensure that we are able to effectively monitor progress in its implementation. In noting the indicative list of indicators for assessing progress towards the Strategic Plan in decision X/3, the COP recognized the need to further develop the global indicators with a view to ensuring that each Aichi Biodiversity Target can be monitored by at least one global indicator by 2014.

Put plainly half of the Aichi Targets do not yet have indicators which are ready for use at the global level and this will hamper our ability to track progress. Filling these gaps is particularly challenging because the range of issues covered by the Strategic Plan necessitates that we monitor achievements in areas that have long been considered beyond the core concerns of the biodiversity community: awareness, economic and development planning, our trade system, sustainable production and consumption. This means that the BIP needs to identify partners who have the tools and expertise to develop indicators for these issues. In the meantime we have to make the best use of process-oriented targets.

I was recently in New York participating in the international seminar “Towards linking ecosystems and ecosystem services to economic and human activity”, organized by the UN Statistics Division, and was encouraged by progress made in the development of the UN System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) and the willingness of many experts to work with the CBD community to start using it, thus helping the implementation of Aichi Target 2.

It also means that we need to think creatively about how current indicators are used to see if they can be disaggregated or looked at through different lenses in order to help us monitor those targets for which global indicators are not yet in place. I am convinced that we need to have sufficient confidence in our ability to monitor progress in the Aichi Biodiversity Targets - or else we are unlikely to achieve them. I therefore attach the utmost importance to the work of the BIP and I am confident that you will do what you can to develop the indicators and analyses needed to support the review and implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity.

At the same time I am acutely aware that there is only very limited funding available to facilitate the work of the BIP. I have held discussions with the Global Environment Facility and other donors and, while I do not see an immediate solution, I assure you of my commitment to search for additional resources for this critical work. This is a question that will be addressed in the Steering Committee for the BIP, which I have gratefully accepted to chair.

On behalf of the Steering Committee and in speaking for the Parties to the CBD and those of other biodiversity-related conventions and processes, I would like to take this opportunity to thank UNEP-WCMC for serving as the Secretariat of the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and for ensuring a continuation of the BIP beyond the GEF project that ended in early 2011. I want to thank in particular Jon Hutton for his commitment and leadership in supporting the transition of the BIP from the pre-2010 era into the current UN Decade for Biodiversity.

But mostly I have to thank you and the organizations and institutions in which you work for contributing your time and expertise to this common cause of monitoring and understanding biodiversity change for which the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership stands. I count on your passion, dedication and skills as well as your creativity to justify the trust placed in you by the Parties to the CBD and I assure you of my full support in this endeavour.

With this I wish you all a very productive and successful meeting.

Thank you.





## Biodiversity Indicator Partnership Technical Partner Meeting

### PARTICIPANT LIST

10-12 December 2012 -- Selwyn College, Cambridge, UK

Name	Organisation	Primary Associated Indicator	Email Address
Albert Bleeker	Energy Research Centre of the Netherlands (ECN)	Nitrogen deposition and loss of reactive nitrogen to the environment	a.bleeker@ecn.nl
Alessandro Galli	Global Footprint Network	Ecological footprint	Alessandro.Galli@footprintnetwork.org
Bastian Bertzky	UNEP-WCMC	Coverage of protected areas	Bastian.bertzky@unep-wcmc.org
Beate Scherf	FAO	Genetic diversity of terrestrial domesticated animals	Beate.Scherf@fao.org
Bernhard Lehner	McGill University	River fragmentation & flow regulation	bernhard.lehner@mcgill.ca
Brian O'Donnell	AidData	Biodiversity-related aid	bodonnell@aiddata.org
David Morgan	CITES	Status of species in trade	David.MORGAN@cites.org
Diego Juffe	IUCN	IUCN Red List Index	Diego.JUFFE@iucn.org
Dirk Zeller	University of British Columbia	Marine Trophic Index	d.zeller@fisheries.ubc.ca
Ehsan Dulloo	Biodiversity International	Ex situ crop collections	e.dulloo@cgiar.org
Janine Griffiths	Royal Botanical Gardens Kew	Sampled Red List Index for Plants	j.griffiths@kew.org
Joji Carino	Tebtebba Foundation	Traditional knowledge indicators	jojicarino@mac.com
Jonathan Loh	WWF	Index of Linguistic Diversity and VITEK	jonathan@livingplanet.org.uk
Karin Kuechler	Union of Ethical BioTrade	Biodiversity Barometer	karin@ethicalbiotrade.org
Katarzyna Biala	European Environment Agency	SEBI representative	Katarzyna.Biala@eea.europa.eu
Leticia Pina	FAO	Extent of forests and forest types	Leticia.Pina@fao.org
Louise McRae	Zoological Society of London	Living Planet Index	Louise.Mcrae@ioz.ac.uk
Marc Hockings	The University of Queensland	Management effectiveness of protected areas	m.hockings@uq.edu.au
Marion Karmann	Forest Stewardship Council	Area of forest under sustainable management	m.karmann@fsc.org

## Annex 2.2:

### BIP Technical Partnership Meeting: Participant List



Name	Organisation	Primary Associated Indicator	Email Address
Megan Tierney	UNEP-WCMC	Wild commodities index	Megan.tierney@unep-wcmc.org
Melodie McGeoch	Monash University	Trends in invasive alien species	melodie.mcgeoch@monash.edu
Michael Bruford	Cardiff University	Agricultural biodiversity indicators	BrufordMW@cardiff.ac.uk
Mike Gill	Canadian Wildlife Service	Arctic biodiversity indicators	Mike.Gill@ec.gc.ca
Nick Davidson	Ramsar	Ramsar Indicator focal point	davidson@ramsar.org
Nicolas Bertrand	UNEP-TEEB	Indicators of biodiversity values	Nicolas.BERTRAND@unep.org
Nicolas Gutierrez	Marine Stewardship Council	Number of MSC certified fisheries	nicolas.gutierrez@msc.org
Piero Genovesi	Invasive Species Specialist Group	Trends in invasive alien species	piero.genovesi@isprambiente.it
Richard Gregory	RSPB	Global wild bird index	richard.gregory@rspb.org.uk
Richard Roberts	NHRC	Water Quality Index for Biodiversity	toba.r@shaw.ca
Robert Hoft	CBD	CBD Secretariat	robert.hoft@cbd.int
Samy Gaiji	Global Biodiversity Information Facility	Biodiversity knowledge indicators	sgaiji@gbif.org
Serena Heckler	UNESCO	Status of trends in linguistic diversity	s.heckler@unesco.org
Steven Katona	Conservation International	Ocean Health Index	steven.katona1@gmail.com
Steven Bachman	Royal Botanical Gardens Kew	Sampled Red List Index for Plants	S.Bachman@kew.org
Stuart Butchart	BirdLife International	Red List Index	Stuart.Butchart@birdlife.org
Szabolcs Nagy	Wetlands International	Waterbird indicators	Szabolcs.Nagy@wetlands.org
Teresa Mulliken	TRAFFIC	Biodiversity for food & medicine	teresa.mulliken@traffico.org
Xuemei Han	NatureServe	Regional indicator dashboard	Xuemei_Han@natureserve.org
Anna Chenery	UNEP-WCMC	BIP Secretariat	Anna.chenery@unep-wcmc.org
Sarah Brooks	UNEP-WCMC	BIP Secretariat	Sarah.brooks@unep-wcmc.org
Cristina Secades	UNEP-WCMC	BIP Secretariat	Cristina.secades@unep-wcmc.org
Damon Stanwell-Smith	UNEP-WCMC	BIP Secretariat	Damon.stanwell-smith@unep-wcmc.org
Matt Walpole	UNEP-WCMC	BIP Secretariat	Matt.walpole@unep-wcmc.org
Nadine Bowles-Newark	UNEP-WCMC	BIP Secretariat	Nadine.bowles-newark@unep-wcmc.org
Philip Bubb	UNEP-WCMC	BIP Secretariat	Philip.bubb@unep-wcmc.org



## Biodiversity Indicator Partnership Technical Partner Meeting

### PARTNERS AND INDICATORS NOT REPRESENTED

10-12 December 2012 -- Selwyn College, Cambridge, UK

Name	Organisation	Primary Associated Indicator	Email Address
Linda Collette	FAO	FAO's Biodiversity Indicators	Linda.Collette@fao.org
Barbara Burlingame	FAO	Nutrition Indicators for Biodiversity	Barbara.Burlingame@fao.org
David Morgan	CITES	Status of species in trade	<a href="mailto:David.Morgan@cites.org">David.Morgan@cites.org</a>
Dominique Lantieri	FAO	Area of agricultural ecosystems under sustainable management	dominique.lantieri@fao.org
Yimin Ye	FAO	Proportion of fish stocks in safe biological limits	Yimin.Ye@fao.org

### Annex 2.3:

Partners not present at the meeting

## Annex 2.4:

Presentation - Monitoring implementation of the  
Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (Robert Höft)

# Monitoring implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

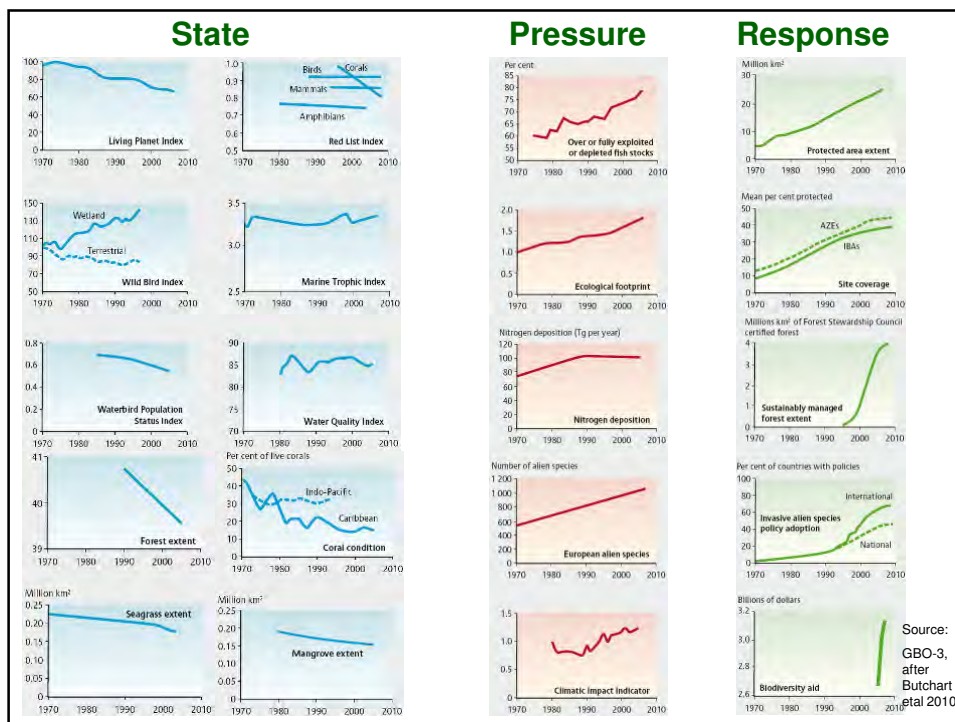
CBD Secretariat  
secretariat@cbd.int



## Framework for assessing progress towards the 2010 target (agreed in 2006)

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





## GBO-3: Action needed this decade

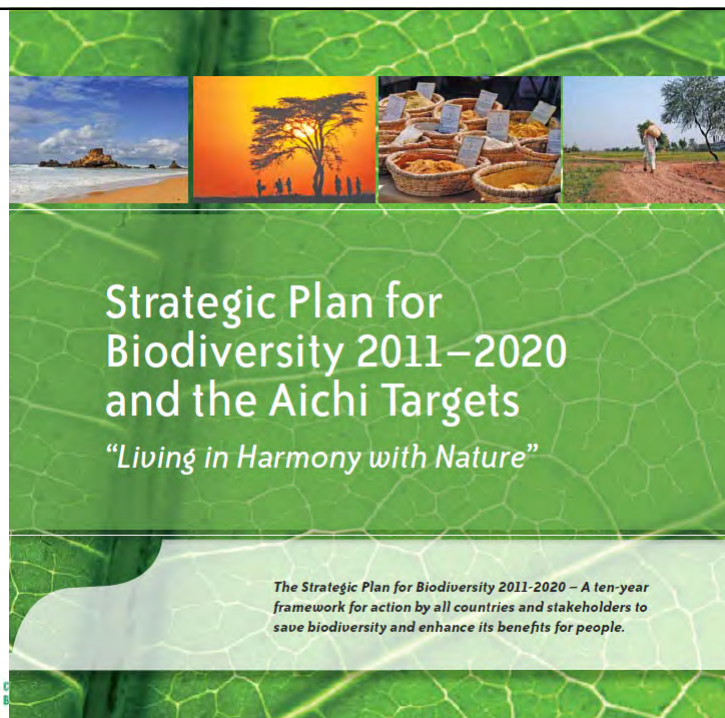


The **action** taken over the next decade or two will determine whether the relatively stable environmental conditions on which human civilization has depended for the past 10,000 years will continue beyond this century.

If we fail to use this opportunity, many ecosystems on the planet will move into new, unprecedented states in which the capacity to provide for the needs of present and future generations is highly uncertain ("**tipping points**").

Greater range of **options** than previously recognized

**Inaction is more expensive** in the long run than investing in action now





## 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.

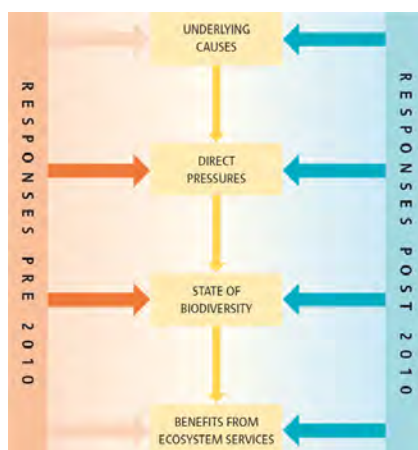
**Mission:** Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet's variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication

### 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets under 5 Strategic Goals

#### Implementation mechanisms



## Strategic Goals



- A. Address the **underlying causes** of biodiversity loss (mainstreaming)
- B. Reduce the **direct pressures** and promote sustainable use
- C. Directly **safeguard** ecosystems, species and genetic diversity
- D. Enhance the **benefits** to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services
- E. Enhance **implementation** through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building



## Aichi Biodiversity Targets

### Strategic goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss

- Target 1: By 2020, People are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.
- Target 2: By 2020, biodiversity values are integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and national accounts ...
- Target 3: By 2020, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed .....
- Target 4: By 2020, Governments, business and stakeholders have plans for sustainable production and consumption and keep the impacts resource use within safe ecological limits.

### Strategic goal B. Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

- Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.
- Target 6: By 2020 all stocks managed and harvested sustainably, so that overfishing is avoided .....
- Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.
- Target 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.
- Target 9: By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.
- Target 10: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

### Strategic goal C. To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

- Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas are conserved through systems of protected areas.....
- Target 12: By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.
- Target 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives is maintained,

### Strategic goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

- Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services are restored and safeguarded,
- Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems,
- Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefits Sharing is in force and operational

### Strategic goal E. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

- Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated NBSAP.
- Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities and their customary use, are respected.
- Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.
- Target 20: By 2020, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources,, should increase substantially .



## Implementation of the Strategic Plan 2011-2020

2010 – COP10

### 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Update NBSAPs

Align indicators

2012 – COP11

National targets

Fill indicator gaps

Monitoring

Review of research and scenarios and indicators

National reports

GBO-4

2014 – COP12

Mid-term review

2020

Review/assess achievement of Strategic Plan



## Indicators: from pre-2010 to decade 2011-2020

- 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



## Process leading to decision XI/3 on monitoring

**AHTEG** on indicators for the Strategic Plan (High Wycombe, UK, July 2011, combined with:

- Larger expert meeting (3 days of joint sessions with AHTEG)
- Review, revision and finalization of AHTEG report
- Consideration by SBSTTA-15 (Montreal, Canada, November 2011) leading to **SBSTTA recommendation XV/1**
- Initiation of a number of tasks in anticipation of COP-decision

**COP Decision XI/3: Monitoring progress in implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets** (Hyderabad, India, October 2012)





## Considerations underlying decision XI/3

- Build on the set of **indicators for the 2010 Biodiversity Target**
- Desire to have at least **one operational indicator for each of the 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets**
- Support to countries in setting **national targets** and developing **national monitoring systems and indicators**
- Countries to report on progress in implementation through **Fifth National Report** (31 March 2014)
- **Mid-term review** of implementation of Strategic Plan at COP-12 (Korea, fall 2014) including through GBO-4)



## Decision XI/3

- **Section A: Indicator framework for the Strategic Plan** for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
- **Section B: Development of indicators relevant to traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use**
- **Section C: Preparation of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook**



## Decision XI/3: Indicator framework

- **COP takes note of the indicative list of indicators** available for assessing progress towards the goals of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
- Indicators listed by target and placed in three categories:
  - A** = ready for use at the global level
  - B** = requiring further development
  - C** = for consideration for use at the national or other sub-global level
- **Category A indicators to be used in mid-term review** and Parties to prioritize their use at national level where feasible and appropriate



## Decision XI/3: Indicator framework ctd. (2/5)

COP requests ES, BIP and others:

- Technical guidance materials to be compiled in a **toolkit**
- Assist Parties with limited capacities to initially establish and **apply a few indicators for nationally defined priority issues**
- **Capacity-building** on the indicator framework in regional workshops
- **Review** of the use of the indicators and associated monitoring systems



### Decision XI/3: Indicator framework ctd. (3/5)

COP requests ES, BIP, GEO-BON, FAO, IUCN, and others including IIFB indicators working group:

- Develop **indicator fact sheets** to facilitate their application
- Further **develop global indicators** to fill gaps
- Propose a **limited number of simple, easily applicable and cost-effective indicators** that can potentially be used by Parties
- Promote the **further harmonization** of global indicators
- Information about indicator framework for **SDG process**



### Decision XI/3: Indicator framework ctd. (4/5)

COP requests ES, BIP, GEO-BON, FAO, IUCN, and others including IIFB indicators working group:

- Further **collaboration with the forestry, agriculture, fisheries** and other sectors
- Further **develop and maintain online database** on indicators
- Explanatory **practical toolkit** on each of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets



## Decision XI/3: Indicator framework ctd. (5/5)

### COP invites:

- **GEO-BON to pursue work on essential biodiversity variables**
- **FAO to contribute to mid-term review**
- **Funding bodies to encourage and support long-term monitoring and the further development of indicators**
- **Regular progress reports** on the development and use of indicators and associated monitoring systems at SBSTTA



## Decision XI/3: Indicators for 8(j) and 10(c)

- COP requests WG 8(j), SBSTTA, IIFB WG on indicators, BIP and others to **further refine and use the three indicators for traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use**
- Parties to **pilot-test indicators**
- **UNESCO, ILO and FAO** to pursue development of indicators
- ES, with Parties, BIP, NGOs and international agencies, ILCs, to organize a **technical workshop** on the indicator on status and trends of land-use change and land-tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities
- Parties, GEF, donors, and others to **provide technical support and financial resources**



## Decision XI/3: Preparation of GBO-4

### Requests ES:

- Engage with partner conventions, IPBES, other organizations, ILCs in preparing GBO-4
- Explore future links with IPBES on GBO process
- Together with SBSTTA Bureau and Advisory Group keep GBO-4 preparation under review
- Develop and implement GBO-4 communication strategy with CEPA, CSP
- CBD workshops to facilitate contributions by Parties to GBO-4
- Draft GBO-4 to be reviewed by SBSTTA



## Scope of GBO-4

In decision X/2 the COP decided that GBO-4 would provide a mid-term review of progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

In recommendation XVI/2, SBSTTA took note of the plan for GBO-4 and emphasized that it should:

- Be easy to understand
- Be accessible to a variety of audiences
- Consist of several products, to be released at key events starting with COP12
- Draw on information from a range of sources, including available information provided by Parties



## Scope of GBO-4

GBO-4 will consider 4 questions:

1. What actions need to be taken to achieve the Aichi Targets?
2. Are we on track to reach the Aichi Targets by 2020?
3. How do the Aichi Targets and progress towards them position us to realize the 2050 Vision of the Strategic Plan?
4. How does implementation of the Strategic Plan and progress towards the Aichi Targets contribute to the MDGs



## Scope of GBO-4

Information sources:

- Fifth national reports and other information provided by Parties
- Indicator information
- Scenario assessments
- Scientific literature



## Scope of GBO-4

### Timeline

- The COP is expected to meet in 2014 and then in 2016
- In order for the COP to consider GBO-4 and to take meaningful action based on it, the report will need to be available at COP12 in 2014
- Given the short timeline and that the fifth national reports are due 31 March 2014 multiple products related to GBO-4 will be released in order to take advantage of the information that is available



## Scope of GBO-4

Assuming that COP12 will be in 2014 the following deadlines are envisaged:

Product	Date
GBO-4 Advisory Group constituted	September 2012
Draft outline	December 2012
First peer-review of selected sections	October 2013
Revision of selected sections	January 2014
Second peer review of all sections	May 2014
Revision of drafts	June 2014
Typesetting in English	July 2014
Translation into official UN languages	July 2014
Printing and dispatch to launch events	September 2014
Launch of the main GBO-4 report	October 2014





# Scope of GBO-4

## Issues for consideration:

- What elements from GBO-3 should be retained in GBO-4?
- What types of products are needed?
- Are any changes to the production plan or communication strategy needed?
- Is a print version of GBO-4 required or can it be made available electronically only?



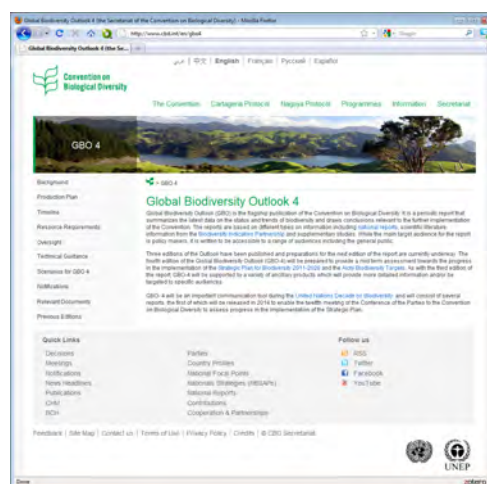
# Progress to Date

## GBO-4 website developed

- Available in English, French and Spanish
- Updated periodically

## Partners notified of production schedule

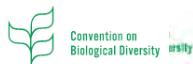
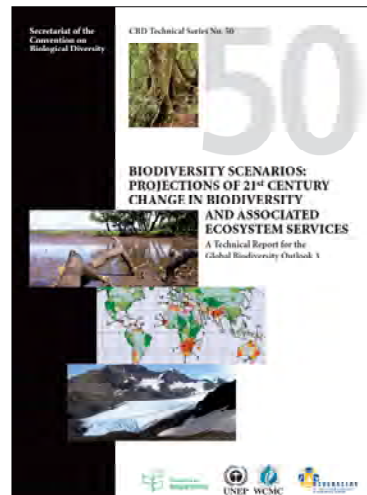
- Diversitas, FAO, GBIF, GEO-BON, IPBES, WCMC



## Progress to Date

### Scenario assessment:

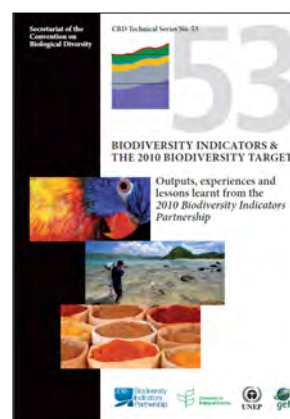
- Being conducted by a consortium composed of DIVERSITAS, UNEP-WCMC, PBL-Netherlands, UBC Fisheries Centre
- Combination of reviewing existing models and scenarios and developing new (combinations of) models where necessary



## Progress to Date

### Indicators:

- Build on work done for GBO-3
- Biodiversity Indicators Partnership as main partner



## Progress to Date

### National reports

Decision X/10 COP decided that all Parties should submit their fifth national report by 31 March 2014 and that they should include information on:

- The revision and implementation of NBSAPs
- The status and trends of biodiversity
- National implementation of the Convention
- Successful experiences and lessons learned
- Obstacles encountered



## Progress to Date

### National reports

COP 11:

Urges Parties to consider using... the indicative list of indicators  
...including through the 5NR...

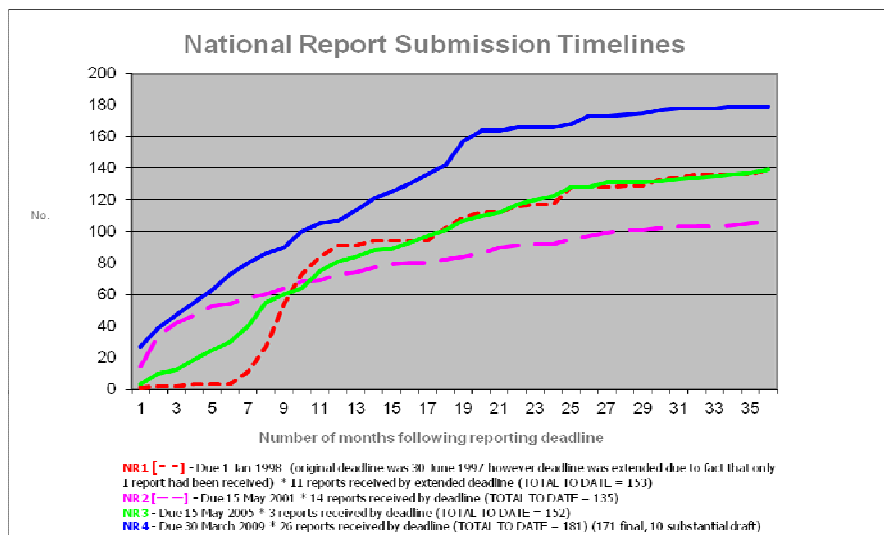
Urges Parties...to make available data, information and case-studies,  
for possible inclusion in GBO-4... by providing such information in  
their fifth national reports or through earlier submissions...

Provide guidance on the type of information that Parties... may wish  
to provide for possible inclusion in GBO-4... encouraging Parties to  
submit this key information early



## Progress to Date

### National reports:



## Progress to Date

### National reports

#### Supporting Activities Being Planned:

- Capacity building workshops for LDCs and SIDS, as well as other developing countries if necessary
- Pilot on-line reporting to allow countries to submit information/data on a regular basis
- More partnerships with relevant organizations and countries
- Experiences and lessons from a GEF-funded pilot project

## Progress to Date

### National reports:

- 5NR portal on the Convention website: <http://www.cbd.int/nr5/>
- Resource manual for 5NR (first edition) in all UN languages: <http://www.cbd.int/nr5/>
- Training module on national reporting with focus on 5NR: <http://www.cbd.int/nr5/>
- NBSAP training modules: <http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/training/>
- Quick Guides for the Strategic Plan: <https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/training/quick-guides/>




**Secretariat of the  
Convention on Biological Diversity**  
World Trade Centre  
413 St. Jacques street, Suite 800  
Montreal, Quebec, Canada H2Y 1N9  
Tel. 1 (514) 288 2220  
[secretariat@cbd.int](mailto:secretariat@cbd.int)  
[www.cbd.int](http://www.cbd.int)



## Annex 2.5:

### Presentation - BIP Progress towards COP11 Decisions (Anna Chenery)





## BIP progress towards COP Decisions

CBD COP 11 Decision X/3 (Section A, paragraph 12) – request to achieve a number of actions relating to global indicator development

**Requests (summary):**

1. Provide global indicator information
2. Develop global indicators for each of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
3. Identify indicators for consistent use across Parties
4. Explore indicator harmonization across MEAs
5. Assist the establishment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
6. Promote collaboration with other sectors
7. Develop and maintain online database on indicators
8. Develop practical toolkits


**SUPPORTING DOCS: BIPTPM2012/2 & 3**




## BIP progress towards COP Decisions

**Develop and maintain online database on indicators**

**Updated for WGRI 4**



[www.bipindicators.net/indicators](http://www.bipindicators.net/indicators)



### Develop global indicators for each of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Strategic Goal	Aichi Biodiversity Target	Existing 2010 Indicators	Aichi Passport (2012)
A	1. Awareness		●
	2. Integration of values		
	3. Incentives		
	4. Use of natural resources	● ●	●
B	5. Loss of habitats	● ● ● ● ● ○ ○ ○	●
	6. Sustainable fisheries	● ● ● ○ ○	●
	7. Sustainable management	○	●
	8. Pollution	● ○ ○	●
	9. Invasive Alien Species	● ○ ○	○
	10. Vulnerable ecosystems	●	●
C	11. Protected areas	● ● ●	● ●
	12. Preventing extinctions	● ● ●	● ●
	13. Agricultural Biodiversity	○ ○	●
D	14. Ecosystem Services	● ● ○	●
	15. Ecosystem resilience		
	16. Nagoya Protocol on ABS		●
E	17. NBSAP implementation		●
	18. Traditional Knowledge	●	●
	19. Biodiversity Knowledge		○
	20. Resource mobilization	●	●

● = existing developed indicator    ○ = existing indicator in development  
 ● = new indicator    ● = existing indicator with new partner



## BIP progress towards COP Decisions

### New Indicators and Partners included so far:

- Target 1: Biodiversity Barometer (Union for Ethical Biobusiness)
- Target 6: Number of MSC certified fisheries (Marine Stewardship Council)
- Target 8: Reactive nitrogen loss to the environment (International Nitrogen Initiative)
- Target 10: Ocean Health Index (National Center for ecological Analysis and Synthesis)
- Target 16: Ratification status of the Nagoya Protocol (CBD Secretariat)
- Target 18: Index of Linguistic Diversity (Terralingua)
- Target 18: Vitality Index of Traditional Environmental Knowledge (Terralingua)
- Target 19: Status of NBSAPs (CBD Secretariat)

### New Partners taking forward existing indicators:

- Target 7 – Forest certification (Forest Stewardship Council)
- Target 20 – Official development Assistance (AidData) – still in discussion

### New Indicators and Partners currently in discussion:


- Target 3 – Energy related subsidies (International Energy Agency)
- Target 7 – High Conservation Value Forest in certified areas (FSC)
- Target 14 – Forest restoration potential (World Resources Institute)






## BIP progress towards COP Decisions

**Provide global indicator information**









- Each indicator has web page
- Regularly updated (last update for COP 11)




## BIP Progress towards COP Decisions

**Provide global indicator information**

- Launched at CBD COP 11
- Informative, pocket-sized
- Proof of concept for annual indicator reporting
- Hard copy
- Smartphone application:
  - iTunes: <http://d.pr/3dKU>
  - Google play: <http://d.pr/3z1W>





## Exercise

CBD COP 11 Decision X/3 (Section A, paragraph 12) – request to achieve a number of actions relating to global indicator development

**Requests (summary):**

1. Provide global indicator information
2. Develop global indicators for each of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
3. Identify indicators for consistent use across Parties
4. Explore indicator harmonization across MEAs
5. Assist the establishment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
6. Promote collaboration with other sectors
7. Develop and maintain online database on indicators
8. Develop practical toolkits

**SUPPORTING DOCS: BIPTPM2012/2 & 3**


## Exercise


CBD COP 11 Decision X/3 (Section A, paragraph 12) – request to achieve a number of actions relating to global indicator development

**Requests (summary):**

1. Provide global indicator information
2. Develop global indicators for each of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
3. Identify indicators for consistent use across Parties
4. Explore indicator harmonization across MEAs
5. Assist the establishment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
6. Promote collaboration with other sectors
7. Develop and maintain online database on indicators
8. Develop practical toolkits

**SUPPORTING DOCS: BIPTPM2012/2 & 3**






## Exercise

Break into five groups to discuss how the BIP could support the following:

Three ideas from each group each

- Group 1 – *Identifying indicators for consistent use across Parties*
- Group 2 – *Explore indicator harmonization across MEAs*
- Group 3 – *Promote collaboration with other sectors*
- Group 4 – *Develop practical toolkits*

Focus on process rather than individual indicators!





## Strategic goal A - Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society


 Target 1- Awareness of biodiversity values				
Indicator Name	Indicator Partners	Last Update	Next Update	CBD Operational Indicator(s)
Awareness of biodiversity values 	Union for Ethical BioTrade	2012	2013	Trends in awareness and attitudes to biodiversity
Trend in public engagement with biodiversity through birds (see specific indicators in BirdLife NBSAP booklet)	BirdLife			Trends in awareness and attitudes to biodiversity
Biodiversity Biometer		Different and multiple questions in the survey (need to be carefully related to best represent Aichi targets) Multiple target audiences – expert input on reflecting who the stakeholders are and how to prioritise them		Biodiversity Biometer

## Annex 2.6:

### Global Indicators Mapping Exercise Results

 Target 2 – Integration of biodiversity values				
Indicator Name	Indicator Partners	Last Update	Next Update	CBD Operational Indicator(s)
Wild Bird Index 	BirdLife, RSPB			N/A
Traditional Knowledge indicators (Under development through community monitoring systems)				Trends in number of countries incorporating natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystem service values into natural accounting

[illegible]

<div></div> <div>Target 3 - Incentives reformed</div>						CBD Operational Indicator(s)
Indicator Name	Indicator Partners	Last Update	Next Update	Description		
Status and value of provisioning services A=known B=incorporated into national accounting (as reflected by national plans)						



Target 4 – Use of natural resources

Indicator Name	Indicator Partners	Last Update	Next Update	Description	CBD Operational Indicator(s)
Ecological Footprint ●●●●	Global Footprint Network	May 2012	Dec 2012 / Early 2013		Labeled in Decision Annex as C
Nitrogen loss ●●●●	INI / N-Print				Trends in pressures from pollution
Red List Index for utilised species ●●●●	IUCN, BirdLife etc				Trends in extinction risk of utilized species
Wild Commodities Indicator	UNEP-WCMC, Traffic, BirdLife, IUCN, ICL, Microsoft Development	2012 with 2007 data	?		
Trends in Alien Species	ISSG, Monash University, GIASIP	2007	2014		
Biodiversity for food and medicine ●●●●●					
EF: There are several breakdown already available that can be used					
Ocean Health Index					
Planetary boundaries				Great conceptually but concerns on its applicability	
Net Positive Impact Framework					

**KEY**

Current  
indicators


Potential from BIP Indicators (disaggregations;  
combinations; sub-indicators)

Possible new  
indicators

- Examples of, or potential for, global indicator use at the national level
- Examples of, or potential for, global indicator use at the regional level
- Disaggregated for gender
- Disaggregated for plants



## Strategic Goal B - Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

<div>  </div> Target 5 – Loss of habitats					
Indicator Name	Indicator Partners	Last Update	Next Update	Description	CBD Operational Indicator(s)
River fragmentation <span>●</span>	McGill University (maybe with WWF, TNC, Umea)	2005?	2013-14?		Trends in fragmentation of habitats
Flow regulation <span>●</span>	McGill University	2005, 2011	2013-14 (if funded)		Trends in proportion of degraded / threatened habitats
Living Planet Index <span>●</span>	WWF, ZSL	2012	2014		Trends in habitat dependent species
Red List Index for forest species, wetland species etc <span>●</span> <span>●</span> <span>●</span>	IUCN, BirdLife etc				Extinction risk trends of habitat dependent species in each habitat type
Waterbird Index	Wetlands International	2010	2014	Complementary to Wild Bird Index and Red List Index in geographic coverage	
Marine Extent Indicator (coral reefs, mangroves, seagraves) <span>●</span> <span>●</span>	UNEP-WCMC	2010	?		Trends in condition and sustainability of ES. Trends in extent of selected biomass, ecosystems and habitats.
Area of forest under sustainable management: degradation and deforestation	FAO	?	?		Trends in proportion of degraded/ threatened habitats

Extent of forests and forest types	FAO, FRA	2010	2015	Extinction risk trends of habitat dependent species in each major habitat type Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats Trends in extent of forest cover Trends in extent of planted forests
Wild Bird Index ●●	BirdLife, RSPB			Population trend of habitat dependent species in each major habitat type
Ocean Health Index ●●	CI, NCEAS, Sea Around Us, NEAQ, National Geographic	Aug 15 2012	Sept 2013	Correlation of vulnerability of ecosystems
GEO BON offers opportunity to expand the range of habitats where rate of loss can be measured e.g. wetlands, marine etc				
Traditional Knowledge Indicators				Trends in proportion of degraded/threatened habitats Trends in fragmentation of natural habitats Trends in proportion of natural habitats connected
Trends in IAS – Impacts on Habitats				
LPI Plants using SRLI data collection ●				
Correlate trends for RLI for coral and condition of coral reefs ●●				
Correlate trends for RLI for other vulnerable ecosystems ●				
RLI for ecosystems (under development) ●	IUCN			



Target 6 – Sustainable fisheries





Indicator Name	Indicator Partners	Last Update	Next Update	Description	CBD Operational Indicator(s)
Number of MSC Certified Fisheries ●●●	Marine Stewardship Council	Monthly			A, B
Marine Trophic Index ●●●	Sea Around Us Project, University of British Columbia	2009	2013		
Red List Index for pelagic bird, fish, corals, seagraves etc ●●●	IUCN, BirdLife etc				Trends in extinction risk of bycatch aquatic species Trends in extinction risk of fish invertebrates and aquatic plants
Living Planet Index ●●●	WWF, ZSL	2012	2014	Fish Stocks	Trends in target and bycatch species
Wild Commodities Index ●●●	UNEP-WCMC, TRAFFIC, BirdLife, IUCN, ICL, Microsoft dev	2012 with 2007 data	?		Trends in population and extinction risk of utilized species including species in trade Trends in populations of target and bycatch of aquatic species
Trends of alien species	ISSG, Monash University, GIASIP	2007	2014	Impact of introduced species for fishery	
Proportion of fish stocks outside safe biological limits	FAO	?	?		Trends in proportion of utilized stocks outside safe biological limits
Biodiversity for food and medicine					
Ocean Health Index ●●●	CI, NCEAS, Sea Around Us, NEAq, National Geographic	Aug 15 2012	Sept 2013		Fishing wild caught

MTI: Spatial Disaggregation any scale. Accounting for fisheries expansion					
MTI: Global Fishing Effort Database					1950-2010 Global and spacialised by country. <i>Could do (funding?)</i>
Trends in IAS – Impacts on fisheries					
Correlate trends for RLI for coral and condition of coral reefs					













Target 7 – Areas under sustainable management

Indicator Name	Indicator Partners	Last Update	Next Update	Description	CBD Operational Indicator(s)
Sustainably managed, FSC certified forest management	FSC	Continuous			
Living Planet Index	WWF, ZSL	2012	2014	Sustainable agriculture etc	Trends in agricultural and forest species
Marine Extent Indicator	UNEP-WCMC	2010	?		
Area of agricultural ecosystems under sustainable management	FAO	?	?		Trends in area of forest, agricultural and aquaculture under sustainable management
Sub-components of the Ecological Footprint over time (per unit output)	Global Footprint Network	May 2012	Dec 2012		

Wild Bird Index	 	BirdLife, RSPB				Trends of populations of agriculture dependent species in production systems
Ocean Health Index	 	CI, NCEAS, Sea Around Us, NEAq, National Geographic	Aug 15 2012	Sept 2013		
Area of High Conservation Value (HCV) certified and managed accordingly		FSC				
Trends in IAS – Impacts on agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture)						



#### Target 8 - Pollution

Indicator Name	Indicator Partners	Last Update	Next Update	Description	CBD Operational Indicator(s)
Water Quality Index for Biodiversity	UNEP, GEMS Water	2010	?		
Nitrogen Loss 	INI, N-PRINT	2012	2013		Trends in nitrogen footprint of conservation activities
Nitrogen deposition  	INI	2011	2013		Trends in pollution deposition rate
Red List Index for Pollution Impacts   	IUCN, BirdLife				Impact of pollution of extinction risk trends
Living Planet Index  	WWF, ZSL	2012	2014		Trends in indicator species populations
Ocean Health Index  	CI, NCEAS, Sea Around Us, NEAq, Nat. Geographic	Aug 15 2012	Sept 2013		Clean Water Indicator

Trends in emission to environment of NH <sub>3</sub> , NO <sub>x</sub> , SO <sub>x</sub> , HM, POP	INI				Could do	
Trends in UV-radiation levels	INI				Could do	
Trends in proportion of WW discharged after treatment	INI				Could do	
Critical need to 'fix' the WDPA to enable analysis with other indicators						
WQIB: Existing indicator data – most countries with WQ monitoring programmes have biomonitoring programmes					UN Working Group on indicators?	
WQIB: Indicator gaps – biotic indicators/indices						
WQIB: Links – environmental flows, foresting index, protected areas, INI						



Target 9 – Invasive Alien Species

Indicator Name	Indicator Partners	Last Update	Next Update	Description	CBD Operational Indicator(s)
Number of Alien Species by Country	ISSG, Monash University, IUCN, GIASIP	2007	2014		Addition to number of invasive alien species
Global Invasive Alien Species Indicator	Individuals and agencies	2010	Variable – funding dependent	Existing: Trends in number of invasive species; Trends in policy responses, legislation and management Under consideration: Trends in impact of IAS and species extinction risk covered under other RLI activities	

Red List Index for IAS impacts on birds, mammals, amphibians etc	IUCN, BirdLife				Trends in impact of IAS on extinction risk
Living Planet Index	WWF, ZSL	2012	2014		Trends in IAS and/or impacted species
Ocean Health Index	CI, NCEAS, Sea Around Us, NEAq, National Geographic	Aug 15 2012	Sept 2013		Alien Species sub indicators
Extracting the IAS information from management effectiveness to create a new response indicator for Target 9					Relationship between IAS pressure indicator nationally and PA-IAS effectiveness provides insight on awareness of IAS threat and the relationship between pressure and response
Equitable management of Pas – current plans to increase/improve solid indicators in PA mgmt effectiveness assessment					Could do but not yet



Target 10 – Vulnerable ecosystems

Indicator Name	Indicator Partners	Last Update	Next Update	Description	CBD Operational Indicator(s)
Red List Index for Climate Change Impacts	IUCN, BirdLife				Trends in climate change impacts on extinction risk
Living Planet Index	WWF, ZSL	2012	2014		Trends in coral reef and other frontline indicator species Trends in Arctic species
Arctic Species Trend Index	CBMP, ZSL, WWF	2012	2014		Strategic goals B and C
Indicator trend of alien species	ISSG, Monash University, GIASIP				



Marine Extent Indicator	UNEP-WCMC	2010	?		
Climatic Impact Index	RSPB, BirdLife				Trends in climatic impacts on population trends
Ocean Health Index	CI, NCEAS, Sea Around Us, NEAq, National Geographic	Aug 15 2012	Sept 2013		
Trends in IAS – Major impacts on reefs					
Arctic land cover change index	CBMP, Google Earth			Tracking extent and quality of Arctic land cover (ecosystems) over time (marine, terrestrial and freshwater)	Trends in extent and rate of shifts of boundaries of vulnerable ecosystems
Climate change Community Temperature Index				<i>Can do</i> Devictor et al, 2012	
Climate change Vulnerability Assessment Index	IUCN			The IUCN through Wendy Foden's team (wendy.foden@iucn.org)/Climate Change Unit has been working hard to develop and test this methodology which has already been used for at least two projects on West Africa and the Albertine Rift in east Africa.	

# Key

Current indicators

Potential from BIP Indicators (disaggregations; combinations; sub-indicators)

Possible new indicators



Examples of, or potential for, global indicator use at the national level



Examples of, or potential for, global indicator use at the regional level



Disaggregated for gender



Disaggregated for plants

## Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

Target 11 - Protected areas					
Indicator Name	Indicator Partners	Last Update	Next Update	Description	CBD Operational Indicator(s)
Protected Area Management Effectiveness (PAME)	University of Queensland, IUCN, WCPA, University of Oxford, UNEP-WCMC	2010	2013	Trends in extent of marine protected areas, coverage of KPAs and management effectiveness (A) Trends in protected area condition and/or management effectiveness including more equitable management Trends in the delivery of ecosystem services and equitable benefits from PAs	
Protected area status of inland waters	McGill University, WWF, UNEP-WCMC	New	2013?		Trends in coverage of protected areas
Arctic Protected Areas indicator	CBMP, UNEP-WCMC, Protected areas agencies across Arctic countries	2010	2015?		Trends in representative coverage of PAs Trends in PA condition and management effectiveness
Living Planet Index	WWF, ZSL	2012	2014		Trends in species populations inside (and outside) protected areas
Arctic Species Trend Index	CBMP, ZSL, WWF	2012	2014		Trends in PA condition and management effectiveness
Important Bird Area state, measure and response values	BirdLife				Trends in PA condition and management effectiveness
Protected area coverage of important sites for biodiversity (IBAs, KBA etc)	BirdLife, IUCN etc				Trends in representative coverage of PAs including sites of particular importance for biodiversity
Red List Index for Species with Protected / Unprotected	BirdLife, IUCN etc				N/A

important sites (IBAs, KBA etc)						
Marine Extent Indicator	UNEP-WCMC	2010	?			
Coverage of protected areas	UNEP-WCMC, IUCN	2012	?		Source: WDPA	Trends in PA condition and management effectiveness Extent of MPAs
Ocean Health Index	CI, NCEAS, Sea Around Us, NEAq, National Geographic	Aug 15 2012	Sept 2013			
Area of High Conservation Value (HCV) certified and managed accordingly	FSC					
Trends in IAS – Effective management of PAs						



### Target 12 – Preventing extinctions

Indicator Name	Indicator Partners	Last Update	Next Update	Description	CBD Operational Indicator(s)
IUCN Red List Index (Sampled) Plants	KEW, NHM, IUCN, ZSL	2010	2020	Disaggregated index could be applied elsewhere	1, 2, 4, 5, 6
Living Planet Index	WWF, ZSL	2012	2014		Trends in abundance of selected species
Arctic Species Trend Index	CBMP, ZSL, WWF	2012	2014		Trends in abundance of selected species
Red List Index	IUCN, BirdLife etc				Trends in extinction risk of species

Indicator trend of alien species	ISSG, Monash University, GIASIP				
Waterbird Index	Wetlands International	2010	2014		
Wild Bird Index ●●	BirdLife, RSPB				Trends in abundance of selected species
Ocean Health Index ●●	CI, NCEAS, Sea Around Us, NEAq, National Geographic	Aug 15 2012	Sept 2013		
LPI Plants using SRLI data collection					
Correlate trends for RLI for coral and condition of coral reefs ●●					
Trends in IAS – IAS primary cause of extinction					
Protected area coverage of important sites for biodiversity (IBAs, KBA etc) ●●	BirdLife, IUCN etc				Trends in representative coverage of PAs including sites of particular importance for biodiversity
Red List Index for Species with Protected / Unprotected important sites (IBAs, KBA etc) ●●●	BirdLife, IUCN etc				N/A



### Target 13 – Agricultural biodiversity

Indicator Name	Indicator Partners	Last Update	Next Update	Description	CBD Operational Indicator(s)
Genetic Diversity of Terrestrial Domestic Animals ●●●	FAO	2012	2014		Trends in genetic diversity of selected species
Trends in strategies to maintain diversity in terrestrial domestic animals ●●●	FAO	2012	2014		Trends in number of effective policy mechanisms implemented to reduce genetic erosion... related to animal genetic resources
<i>ex situ</i> crop collections (monitoring of GPA on PGRFA) ●●●	FAO, Bioversity International, IRD	2010	2015?		Trends in genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domestic animals and their wild relatives
Red List Index for pollinators and other ES providing groups ●●●	IUCN, BirdLife etc				Extinction risk trends of species that provide ecosystem services
Ecosystem service delivery trends at important sites for biodiversity (IBAs) ●●●	BirdLife				Trends in delivery of ecosystem services from protected areas
Crop Wild Relatives- SRLI link to <i>ex situ</i> crop collection (disaggregated between cultivated plants and crop wild relatives) ●					
Crop Wild Relatives indicator ●●●				An RLI of CWR could also be calculated	
<i>in situ</i> crop genetic diversity ●●●					
Climate change impacts: community temperature index ●●●				Devistor et al, 2012	

Wild relatives of domestic species Culturally valuable wild species Economically important wild species				New indicators based on molecular genetic diversity	
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**Key**

Current indicators

Potential from BIP Indicators (disaggregations; combinations; sub-indicators)

Possible new indicators



Examples of, or potential for, global indicator use at the national level



Examples of, or potential for, global indicator use at the regional level



Disaggregated for gender





Disaggregated for plants

# Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

Target 14 – Essential ecosystem services					
Indicator Name	Indicator Partners	Last Update	Next Update	Description	CBD Operational Indicator(s)
Indicator trend of alien species	ISSG, Monash University, GIASIP				
Wild Commodities Index ●●●	UNEP-WCMC, TRAFFIC, BirdLife, IUCN, ICL, Microsoft dev	2012 with 2007 data	?		Trends in pressures from unsustainable agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture Trends in pressures from overexploitation
Ecosystem service delivery trends at important sites for biodiversity (IBAs) ●●●	BirdLife etc				Trends in delivery of multiple ecosystem services
Biodiversity for food and medicine	TRAFFIC, IUCN	2010	Jan 2014		
Trends in IAS					
Arctic 'Human Well Being' Index ●	GBIF, ZSL, CBMP, WWF	Using LPI, GBIF and census data focussed on proportion of harvesters that met their needs measure, at the Arctic scale, how abundance and distribution of harvested species and changes in this are impacting harvest success rates			Trends in health and well being of communities who depend on ecosystem goods and services
Arctic Trophic Balance Index ●	ZSL, CBMP, WWF	Using Arctic LPI data to measure and monitor over time the proportion/balance of trophic levels in terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems based on abundance data.			
Trends in ES delivery from KBAs and PAS		e.g. freshwater ES delivery to people downstream			



 Target 15 - Ecosystems resilience					
Indicator Name	Indicator Partners	Last Update	Next Update	Description	CBD Operational Indicator(s)
Wild Bird Index for forest dependent species in forest restoration sites ●●	BirdLife, RSPB				Population trends of forest dependent species in forests under restoration
Ocean Health Index ●●	CI, NCEAS, Sea Around Us, NEAq, National Geographic	Aug 15 2012	Sept 2013		Carbon storage

 Target 16 - Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing					
Indicator Name	Indicator Partners	Last Update	Next Update	Description	CBD Operational Indicator(s)
Ratification status of the Nagoya Protocol	CBD	2012	2013		ABS indicator to be specified through the ABS process
Biodiversity for food and medicine					
LINK Wild commodities, food & medicine and wild species in trade 'utilised species' ●●●				Status – red list, SRLI, LPI, FAO Provisioning service – use and trade analysis, genetic diversity	
Stories – what do we report on that's different to last time that will spur greater action? Where is action being taken that is having a positive outcome? Good news not bad news.					

There seems to be a big gap in terms of governance indicators (2, 3, 4, 11, 17 and 18 etc)				
BIP portal to present natural cuts for each indicator and/or link to partners with natural indicators and datasets – give countries their indicators in an easy to use way				
Climate change vulnerability assessment index	●	IUCN		

**Key**


Current indicators

Potential from BIP Indicators (disaggregations; combinations; sub-indicators)

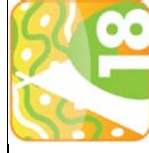
Possible new indicators

- Examples of, or potential for, global indicator use at the national level
- Examples of, or potential for, global indicator use at the regional level
- Disaggregated for gender
- Disaggregated for plants








**Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building**



Target 17 – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans					
Indicator Name	Indicator Partners	Last Update	Next Update	Description	CBD Operational Indicator(s)
Trend policies on invasive species	ISSG				
Targets 17-20 are cross cutting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Databases / knowledge</li> <li>- NBSAPs</li> <li>- Awareness and knowledge</li> <li>- Funding/resource mobilisation</li> </ul>					
% of PAs/KBAs incorporated into NBSAPs, or % NBSAPs that incorporate action to protect and adequately manage KBAs/PAs/Threatened species/ecosystems	IUCN				
Extent and effectiveness of national implementation (on biodiversity wetland status)	Ramsar convention / STRP priority activity			Methodology – Established, currently under refinement, use National Report data provided by parties (Ramsar has c. 90% reporting) Tested with Ramsar CoP10 (2008) data To be re-run with CoP11 (2012) data in 2013/14 Scope – Global: can be disaggregated to regional/ national	





### Target 18 - Traditional knowledge

Indicator Name	Indicator Partners	Last Update	Next Update	Description	CBD Operational Indicator(s)
Status and trends of linguistic diversity	UNESCO	2011	Funding dependent		Trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages as a proxy for traditional knowledge
Arctic linguistic diversity index 	CAFF, CBMP, Arctic countries statistics agencies, UNESCO	2010	2015?		N/A
Biodiversity for food and medicine 					
Ocean Health Index  	CI, NCEAS, Sea Around Us, NEAQ, National Geographic	Aug 15 2012	Sept 2013		Special places
Index of Linguistic Diversity  	Terralingua up to 2008	2008	2013		Trends in speakers of indigenous languages
Trends in number of Local Community Groups participating in the ? of Important Bird Areas 	BirdLife				Trends in participation of local communities in implementation of strategic plan
Area of High Conservation Value (HCV) certified and managed accordingly	FSC				
Number and extent of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas in WDPA ICCA Registry	UNEP-WCMC, IUCN		Ask Colleen Corrigan (UNEP-WCMC) about this and see Protected Planet Report. The representation of Indigenous and Community Conserved areas, as well as those in private ownership in the WDPA, permits an assessment of the extent to which these communities are involved and are participating		

Trends in which traditional knowledge and practices are respected through their full integration safeguards and the full and effective participation of ILCs in national implementation of the strategic plan			Through national reports / NBSAPs	
Trends in land use change and land tenure in traditional territories of indigenous and local communities (Decision X/43)			Under development through community monitoring systems	
Trends in practice of traditional occupations (Decision X/43)				

Target 19 – Biodiversity knowledge					
Indicator Name	Indicator Partners	Last Update	Next Update	Description	CBD Operational Indicator(s)
Trends in comprehensive species inventories	GBIF, GEO BON		12/2013	Presence/absence Abundance data Traits	
Biodiversity for food and medicine					
Cost-effectiveness Combine indicators of effectiveness (e.g. protected areas management effectiveness) with data on costs of interventions (e.g. cost of protected area systems)				OR: cost of eradication of invasive species and effectiveness of conservation of native species	





Target 20 – Resource mobilization						
Indicator Name	Indicator Partners	Last Update	Next Update	Description	CBD Operational Indicator(s)	
Official Development Assistance in Support of the Convention  	AidData		2013?		Resource mobilization	
Aggregated financial flows in biodiversity – related funding mobilised by the BirdLife Partnership for achieving the convention objectives	BirdLife				Aggregated financial flows of biodiversity funding for achieving the convention objectives by NGOs	
Distribution of environmental and biodiversity aid by sector				Purpose and activity(s) from AidData Traditional Knowledge Incentives and awareness Aid for fishery, forest, ocean, water, agriculture. Protected areas management		

# Key

Current indicators

Potential from BIP Indicators (disaggregations; combinations; sub-indicators)

Possible new indicators

-  Examples of, or potential for, global indicator use at the national level
-  Examples of, or potential for, global indicator use at the regional level
-  Disaggregated for gender
-  Disaggregated for plants


## Annex 2.7:

Presentation - Update on BIP Regional-National Work (Philip Bubb)



# Discussion

- **How can BIP Partners support countries to have indicators for their NBSAPs?**
- **How can BIP regional-national engagement assist global indicator production and use?**




## Session 4: Regional – National Progress & Plans

### *Context*

**Countries are updating NBSAPs in line with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 – 2020.**

**Indicators have a central role in NBSAP implementation, tracking progress and reporting.**

**CBD 5<sup>th</sup> National Reports are due in March 2014.**







## Capacity Building + Linkages

- BIP is working with the CBD Secretariat, UNEP and the NBSAP Forum to **support indicator development and use in NBSAPs**
- Strengthen global – regional – national indicator **linkages**



BIP capacity building approach:

*“We aim to:*

- a) build on existing capacity so that key individuals and institutions have the confidence and skills to develop and use biodiversity indicators on a long-term basis.*
- b) strengthen global-regional-national indicator linkages”*



## Annex 2.7:

Presentation - Update on BIP Regional-National Work (Philip Bubb)



### BIP Regional Workshops

- Eastern Africa – September 2011
- Southeast Asia – March 2012
- South Asia – July 2012
- South America – August 2012

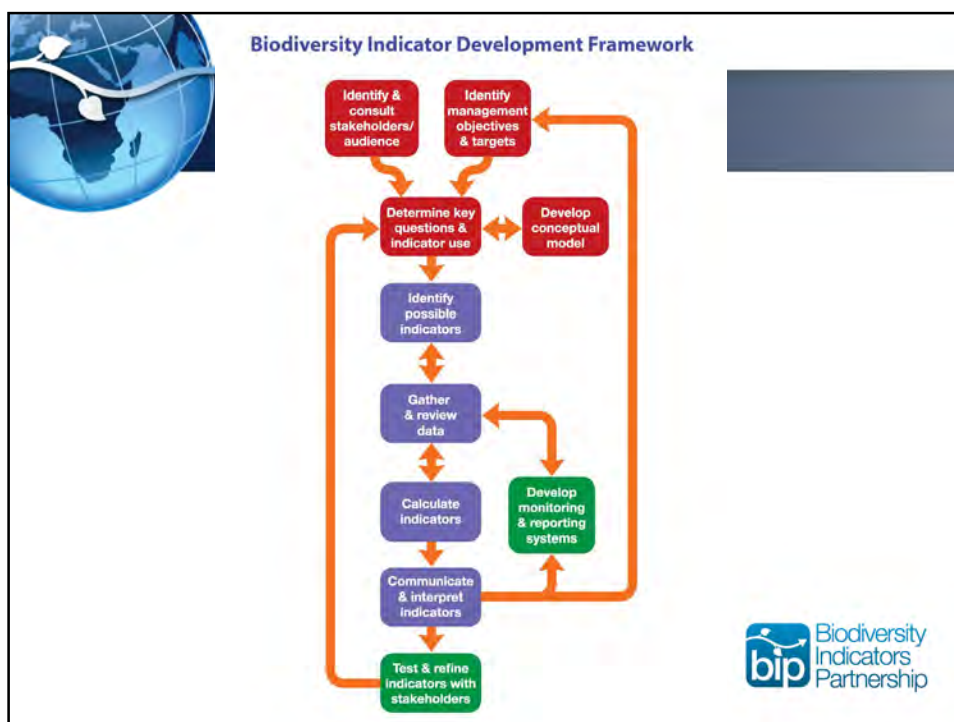


### Regional Workshops

**Input to CBD Sec NBSAP workshops:**

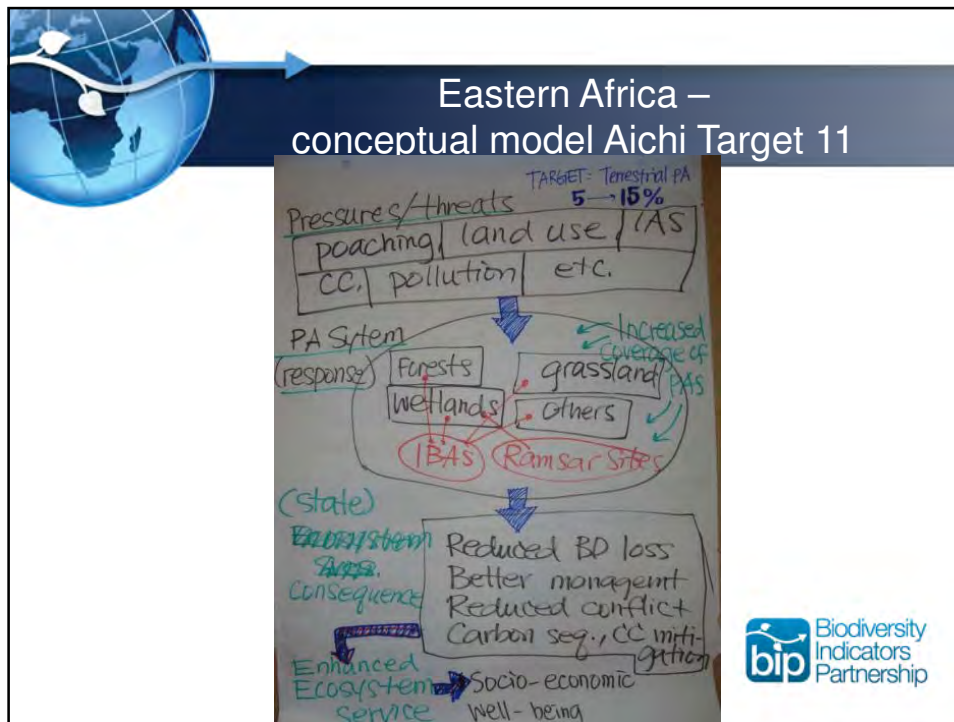
- Central Asia – October 2011
- Middle East & North Africa – August 2012
- Pacific – September 2012
- Central & Eastern Europe & Central Asia – September 2012
- Caribbean – October 2012



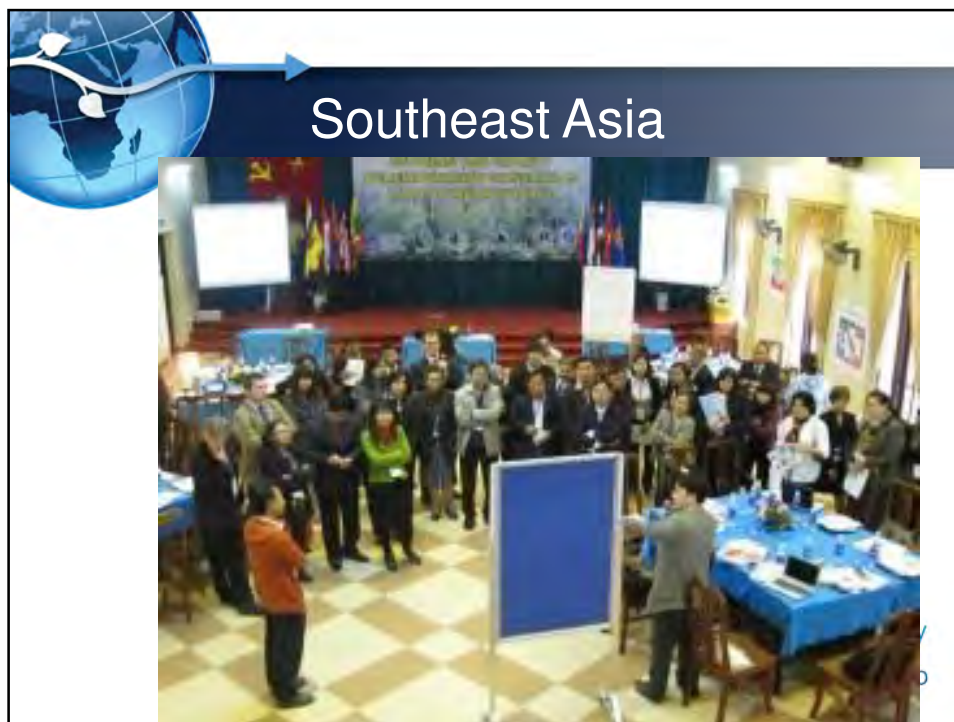


## Annex 2.7:

Presentation - Update on BIP Regional-National Work (Philip Bubb)

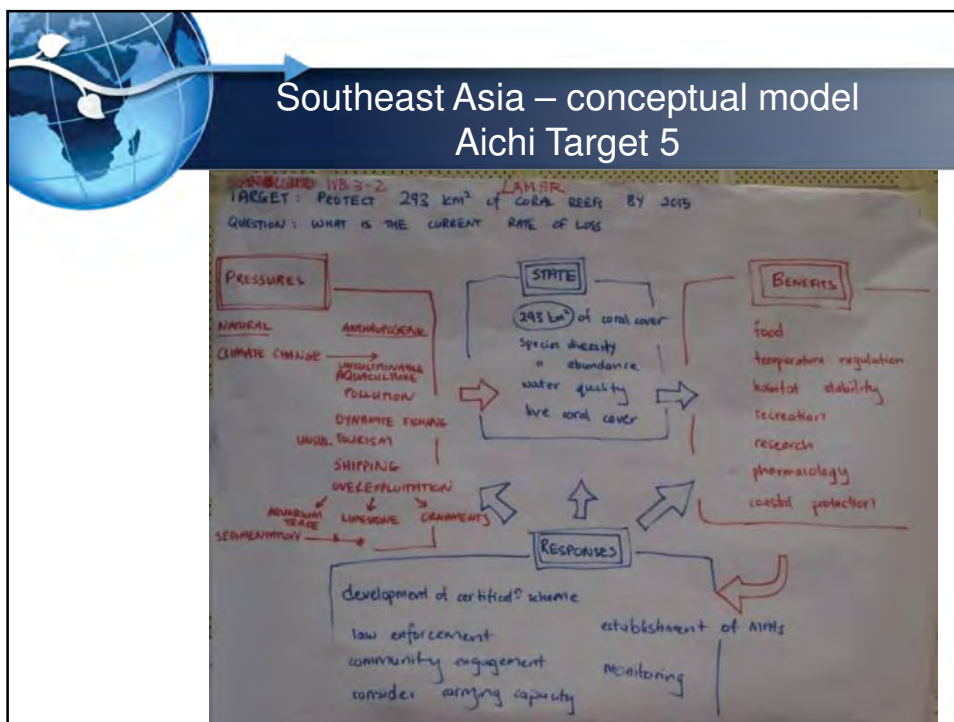


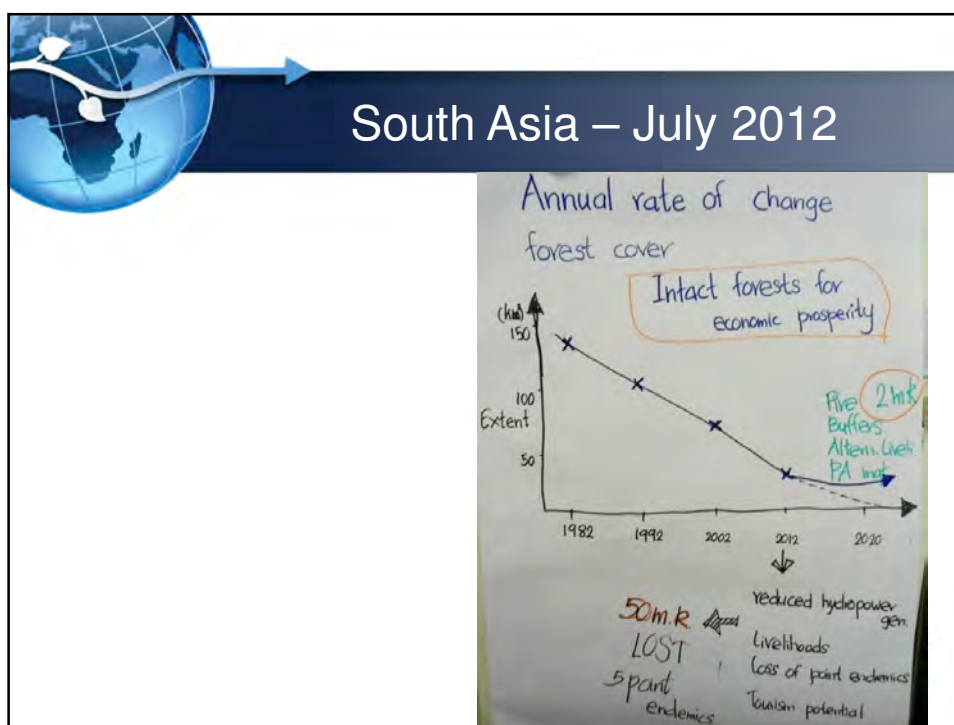




## Annex 2.7:

Presentation - Update on BIP Regional-National Work (Philip Bubb)



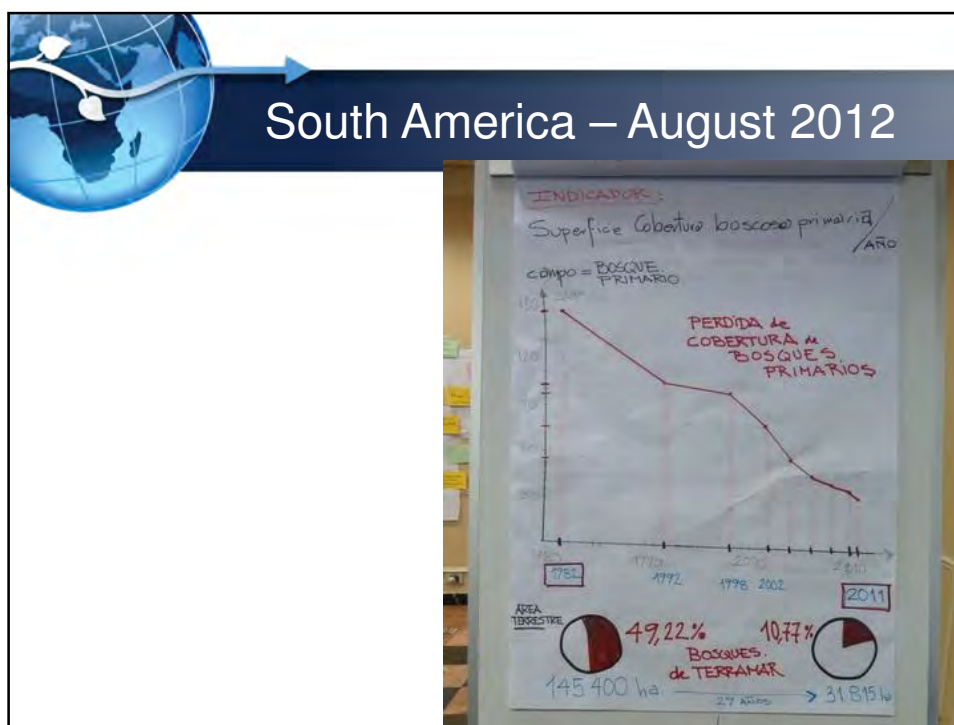




## Annex 2.7:

Presentation - Update on BIP Regional-National Work (Philip Bubb)





## EC-ENRTP funding to UNEP

- Regional Workshops
- E-learning
- Community of Practice – website
- Training of Facilitators
- International Outreach & Co-ordination

 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership

## Annex 2.7:

Presentation - Update on BIP Regional-National Work (Philip Bubb)




### Upcoming Workshops

- Balkans – March 2013 and late 2013
- Francophone Africa – April & November 2013
- South America – September 2013
- Gulf Cooperation Council ?– 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2013 & late 2013/early 2014
- Training of Facilitators – April and October 2013
- CBD Secretariat....





## Annex 2.8:

Presentation - The NBSAP Forum and the BIP  
(Sarah Brooks)



# BIP Technical Partnership Meeting

## The NBSAP Forum and The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership



# BIP Technical Partnership Meeting

## Why the NBSAP Forum?

Aichi Target 17: “By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.”





## BIP Technical Partnership Meeting

### Who is the NBSAP Forum?

Brings together 3 host partners: the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme

Open to new partners from governments, NGOs and others

Users can be any of those involved in the NBSAP Process at any level



## BIP Technical Partnership Meeting

### What is the NBSAP Forum?

“Support for actions on NBSAPs”

A one stop shop offering streamlined and coordinated support for revising NBSAPs

Encouraging South-South learning through communities of practice

[www.nbsapforum.net](http://www.nbsapforum.net)





## BIP Technical Partnership Meeting

### The NBSAP Forum and the BIP

Forum Coordination Team and BIP Sec located at UNEP-WCMC

National/regional capacity building work directly relevant

Opportunities to streamline and coordinate

Means of reaching a wider audience



## BIP Technical Partnership Meeting

[www.nbsapforum.net](http://www.nbsapforum.net)


Announcements via BIP  
Communications once the website is  
fully operational






## Annex 2.9:

### Presentation - Partners' Roles and Responsibilities (Anna Chenery)



## Partner Roles & Responsibilities

Version 1.0 July 2012 Paper ref: BIPTPM2012/9



**Guidance for New BIP Indicator Partners**

The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP) is a global initiative established in 2007 to assist in monitoring progress towards the 2010 Biodiversity Targets. Since its establishment the Partnership has made significant progress, bringing together over 40 organisations worldwide to develop, strengthen and implement a set of indicators agreed by Parties to the CBD. This work provided comprehensive, accurate and up-to-date information for decision makers and resulted in a significantly enhanced evidence base for the third Global Biodiversity Outlook, released in 2010.

The 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 10), held in 2010, saw the adoption of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. This overarching framework for the entire United Nations system includes the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and covers a wide breadth of biodiversity-related subjects, many of which, such as public awareness, education and mainstreaming, were not reflected in the previous Strategic Plan.

The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership will continue to develop its role in support of the new Strategic Plan for 2011-2020, assisting the development of indicators and contributing information to future editions of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, in order to adequately cover the extensive range of biodiversity-related subjects brought together by the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The BIP is being enlarged, welcoming new indicator partners working at the forefront of indicator development and data generation.

**Criteria for the inclusion of new indicators and Partners**


Indicator	Partner
• Indicator(s) relevant to one or more of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets	• Indicator can be disaggregated by country
• Temporal trend data available or a development baseline	• Indicator data updated annually
• Plans to place to continue indicator production and produce regular updates – not a isolated one off study	• Data freely available to scientific practitioners, etc.
• Indicator applicable at the global or regional scale	• Peer reviewed in scientific literature


**Paper ref: BIPTPM2012/9**

Developed for new Partners

Applicable for existing Partners

Covers Benefits and Expectations







## Partner Roles & Responsibilities

### Benefits:

Indicator Partners	BIP
• Support Strategic Plan implementation	• Ability to track progress towards Aichi Targets
• Increased international profile	• Ability to meet SBSTTA requests/COP mandates
• Collaborative opportunities	• Increased expertise for advice
• Technical Partnership Meetings	• Peer reviewed in scientific literature
• Funding raising opportunities	
• Indicator information published e.g. GBO-4	









## Partner Roles & Responsibilities


### Expectations:

Indicator Partners	BIP
• Work with Secretariat to raise profile via website	• Assist in communicating indicators
• Contribute indicator information to key outputs	• Communicate BIP/Partners work to global audience
• Submit information for GBO-4	• Follow MEAs to identify opportunities
	• Facilitate fundraising consortium

## Questions

- *Are Partners happy with the expectations outlined in the guidance document?*
- *Would 2010 Partners be happy to formalize Partnership by completing a letter of commitment?*




## Annex 2.10:

Presentation - BIP Communications Strategy  
(Cristina Secades)




BIP Partnership Technical Meeting  
10<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> December 2012  
Cambridge

# BIP 2020 COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY



## MANDATE


- CBD COP 10
  - Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
  - Aichi Biodiversity Targets
- CBD COP 11
  - Primary body responsible for coordinating the development of indicators at global, regional and national scales
  - Monitoring progress towards the Aichi Targets






## MAIN GOAL

- Communicate the work of the Partnership on biodiversity indicators, especially in support of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets
- Position the Partnership as the primary mechanism for delivery of biodiversity indicators for decision and policy making



## Over-arching objectives

- Enlarge the Partnership
- Strengthen the position of the BIP
- Provide a communication hub
- Expand national capacity
- Synergies with other MEAs
- Key emerging processes – SDGs, NBSAP Forum, IPBES
- Adopt closer integrated working relationship with SCBD





## Strategic Approach & Audiences

<b>Audience group 1</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• BIP Partners</li><li>• End Users</li><li>• Steering Committee</li><li>• Donors</li><li>• National Agencies</li><li>• CBD</li></ul>	<b>Audience group 2</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Potential new Partners</li><li>• Other MEAs</li><li>• UN agencies and IGOs</li><li>• Key processes</li></ul>
<b>Audience group 3</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Civil society</li><li>• Mass media</li></ul>	



## ACTIONS AND ACTIVITIES



# Global indicators website

**Biodiversity Indicators Partnership**

Shared Document Area  
Monday, December 03, 2012

National Indicators Portal

About | News | Indicators | Partners | Resources | Contact us

## Tracking Global Biodiversity

**Explore the Indicators**

**Meet the Partners**

**National Indicator Development**

Follow @BIPindicators

**News**  
BIP Partnership Technical Meeting, 10th-12th December 2012 Cambridge

Representatives of almost all partners of the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership are convening in Cambridge from 10th to 12th December to attend a BIP Partnership Technical Meeting. It has been five years since the previous Technical Meeting. During this time the new Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2010-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets have been adopted at CBD COP11 and Decision adopted at CBD COP12 have reinforced the mandate of the BIP as main vehicle for coordinating the development of biodiversity indicators at global, regional and national level.

The meeting offers the perfect scenario to present the recent progress on the Partnership's work, to explore how to best respond to the renewed CBD mandate and to consider the future direction and opportunities for the BIP.

A summary of the outcomes and conclusions of the BIP Partnership Technical Meeting will be posted soon.

**BIP hosts successful side event at CBD COP 11 - 16 October 2012**

The event, jointly hosted by the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and the CBD Secretariat, was an opportunity to update Parties on the work of the BIP in support of the development and use of indicators for the implementation of the Aichi Targets both globally and nationally/regional. The event offered

The BIP at CBD COP 11

**XI Conference of Parties**  
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY  
HYDERABAD INDIA 2012

More information >>

The BIP chosen as one of the "20 Best UNEP/UNEP projects of the last 20 years"

**20 YEARS**

Biodiversity Indicators Partnership

# National indicators website

**Biodiversity Indicators Partnership**

English | Français | Español | 日本語 | Pycckий | العربية | 中文

Shared Document Area  
Sunday, December 09, 2012

Go to BIP Global

## National Biodiversity Indicators Portal

Supporting biodiversity indicators for regional and national use

Home | Indicator Users | Indicator Development | Indicator Initiatives | Workshops & Projects | Knowledge Library

Want to know what Nations are doing?  
Click here for information on National Biodiversity Initiatives, including lessons learnt and advice from initiative focal points.

Indicator initiatives featured include:

**natural scotland**

**SNIA**

**SAHBI**

**Welcome!**

The **National Biodiversity Indicators Portal** is the leading resource for information on national biodiversity indicators. This portal is a companion website to the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP), which provides indicator information at the global level.

This website provides guidance and examples to support the development and effective use of biodiversity indicators. These capacity building resources are the product of more than five years of experience by UNEP-WCMC and the BIP. It is designed principally to support biodiversity indicators at the national level, but it is relevant for working from the local to global scales.

**Latest News**

**"Selected Botswana Biodiversity Indicators" Publication now available!**

Posted 27 November 2012

The Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism of the Republic of Botswana, in collaboration with BirdLife Botswana and UNEP-WCMC, has recently published a comprehensive booklet, which aims to highlight the current status and trends of biodiversity in Botswana using selected indicators, identify threats and emphasise conservation efforts. This booklet was produced as part of the project.

**New Publications**

**Guidance for National Biodiversity Indicator Development and Use**

www.bipindicators.net

English | Français | Español

پښتو | عربي | العربية



## National indicators website

**Biodiversity Indicators Partnership**

English | Français | Español | 日本語 | Pусский | العربية | 中文

Shared Document Area  
Sunday, December 08, 2012

Go to BIP Global

### National Biodiversity Indicators Portal

**Indicator Initiatives**

Home | Indicator Users | Indicator Development | Indicator Initiatives | Workshops & Projects | Knowledge Library

#### National and Regional Indicator Initiatives

There are a number of regional, national and sub-national biodiversity indicator initiatives in existence.

Select an initiative from the table below to find information on how it was established, how the indicators were selected, what indicators they use and lots more. There is even access to a questionnaire completed by the initiative focal points detailing lessons learned from their experience and useful words of advice to Nations and Regions looking to develop their own biodiversity indicators.

AFRICA	ASIA
EUROPE	LATIN AMERICA & CARIB
NORTH AMERICA	OCEANIA

#### Search for biodiversity indicators

There is a vast array of regional and national biodiversity indicators which can be organised within the CBD framework of focal areas and headline indicators.

Select a headline indicator below to view a list of national and regional indicators in use.

CBD Headline Indicators

## Social Media

**BIP**  
@BIPindicators  
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership brings together international organizations to provide the most comprehensive information on biodiversity trends  
<http://www.bipindicators.net>

**Follow BIP**

Full name  
Email  
Password  
Sign up

**Tweets**


**BIP** @BIPindicators  
The BIP has launched an interactive search facility for exploring the global #biodiversity indicators #indicators #indicators  
6:50 PM

**BIP** @BIPindicators  
in his opening address at #CBD+SBSTTA 18 the Executive Secretary highlights the need to support the work of the BIP cbi info/speech2012  
6:50 PM

**BIP** @BIPindicators  
Minutes of the first BIP webinar, which included a review of potential options for the Partnership, is now available tiny.cc/bdi...  
23 Jan

**BIP** @BIPindicators  
10 Jan

**Biodiversity Indicators Partnership**



## e-Newsletters

- Quarterly
  - Indicator updates, upcoming meetings, publications and progress of work
  - Global, regional and national levels
  - Partners, national stakeholders & BIP governance bodies
- Thematic storylines on linked indicators
- Bi-annual
  - Indicators for specific MEAs
  - Partners and MEAs focal points




## Promotional Materials

- Leaflets, flyers, postcards, posters, banners, brochures...
- Key international meetings and events & Partners activities
- BIP “corporate” PowerPoint slides
- Press kits
- Short videos
- Partnership guide










## National level






- Targeted communication plan at national level to support capacity building activities carried out by the BIP Secretariat
- e-Newsletter dedicated section
- **Community of Practice**
  - online forum
  - Responsibles for developing national level indicators
  - Promotion of South-South learning



## Key emerging processes


- **NBSAP Forum**
  - Key actors: CBD, UNEP, UNDP
  - Revision and implementation of NBSAPs
- **IPBES**
  - Interface between science and policy to strengthen the use of scientific information related to biodiversity and ES in policy making
- **SDGs / post-MDGs / Post-2015 agenda**

## Monitoring

- **Why?**
  - Relies on outreach by Partners
  - Wide scope of audiences, with different needs and messages
  - Partnership expected to grow
- **Internal monitoring**
- **External monitoring**
  - Tool in cooperation with Partners

Area of action/Objective	Indicator	Means of verification
• Website effectiveness • Demand from end users	• Number of downloads from website/social media • Number of RSS Feeds / Newsletters subscribers • Number of notes of request for material from users • Survey of users that receive materials directly from BIP and partners	• Download records/statistics • Written notes received • Survey forms received
• Mainstreaming effectiveness and impact of BIP work	• Number of citations / graphics used in publications and official reports • Media Hits	• Publication / reports clippings • Press clippings
• Positioning and integration in CBD process	• Number of decisions and resolutions adopted that make reference specifically to BIP • Number of information documents requested by organizations	• Decisions and resolutions • Information documents
• Enlargement and engagement with new Partners	• Number of requests to join the Partnership • Number of new members accepted	• Letters from prospective members • Letters accepting inclusion in Partnership
• Engagement with other MEAs	• Number of requests for collaboration for specific MEAs indicators	• Letters / emails / communications with MEAs relevant focal points • Agreements established
• Engagement with new processes	• Number of request for collaboration • Number of decisions taken that make reference specifically to BIP • Number of meetings BIP is invited to attend and present its work	• Official information requests • Decisions and information documents • Meetings' agenda and reports





BIP Partnership Technical Meeting  
10<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> December 2012  
Cambridge

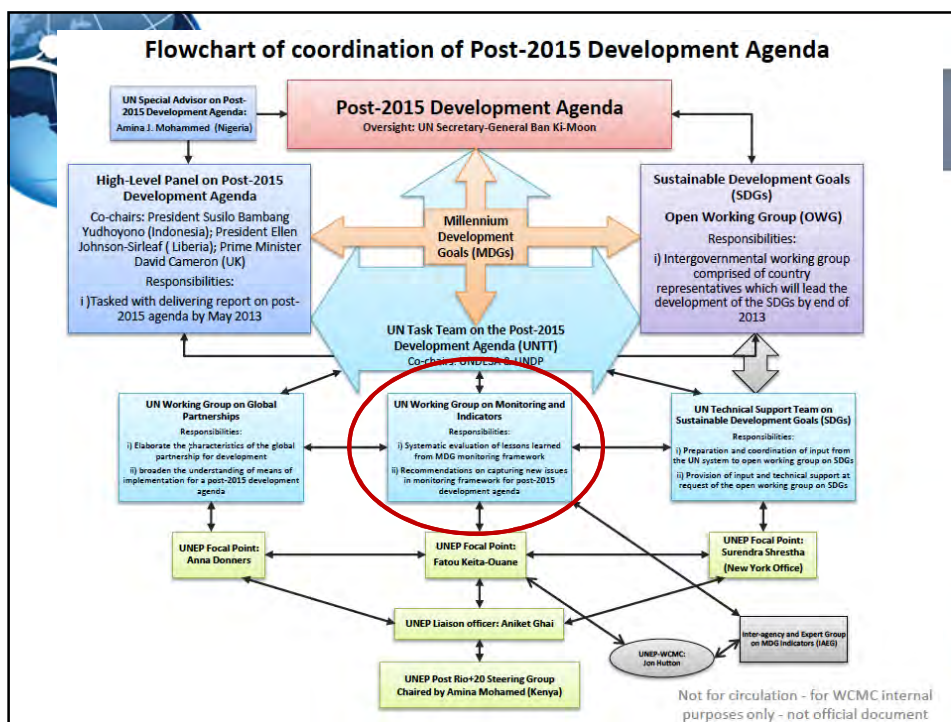
## **BIP and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**



## **MDGs, SDGs and the Post-2015 Agenda**


- **Millennium Development Goals – until 2015**
  - MDG Target 7. Environment / MDG Target 7b. Biodiversity
- **Sustainable Development Goals**
  - Accountability for post-2015 needs to be higher. Requires stronger evidence-based policy & better tracking progress
  - Sustainable Development = Environmental + Economic +Social Sustainability
  - A new opportunity to mainstream environment & biodiversity across the (whole) Sustainable Development Agenda





## What could be provided by the BIP

- Advice, guidance and expertise on the development of biodiversity & ES indicators
- Identify options to increase coherence across existing biodiversity & ES indicators, as well as other sustainable development issues
- Harmonize approaches to the development and use of indicators internationally
- Build countries' capacity to develop and use indicators
- Advice on synergies between indicators adopted by different MEAs
- Advice on alignment between global and national indicators
- Support to further refine the indicator set to be increasingly representative of biodiversity across realms
- Work in partnership with key data compilers and data providers to help ensure that data necessary for tracking against indicators are available



**Biodiversity Indicators Partnership**



## Some examples for thought


Relationship between:

<u>SD facet / sub-component</u>	<u>Aichi Target</u>
• Mainstreaming of Biodiversity into Sustainable Development Agenda	 
• Green Economy/Green Growth	  
• Resource use/efficiencies & material flows	

## Means

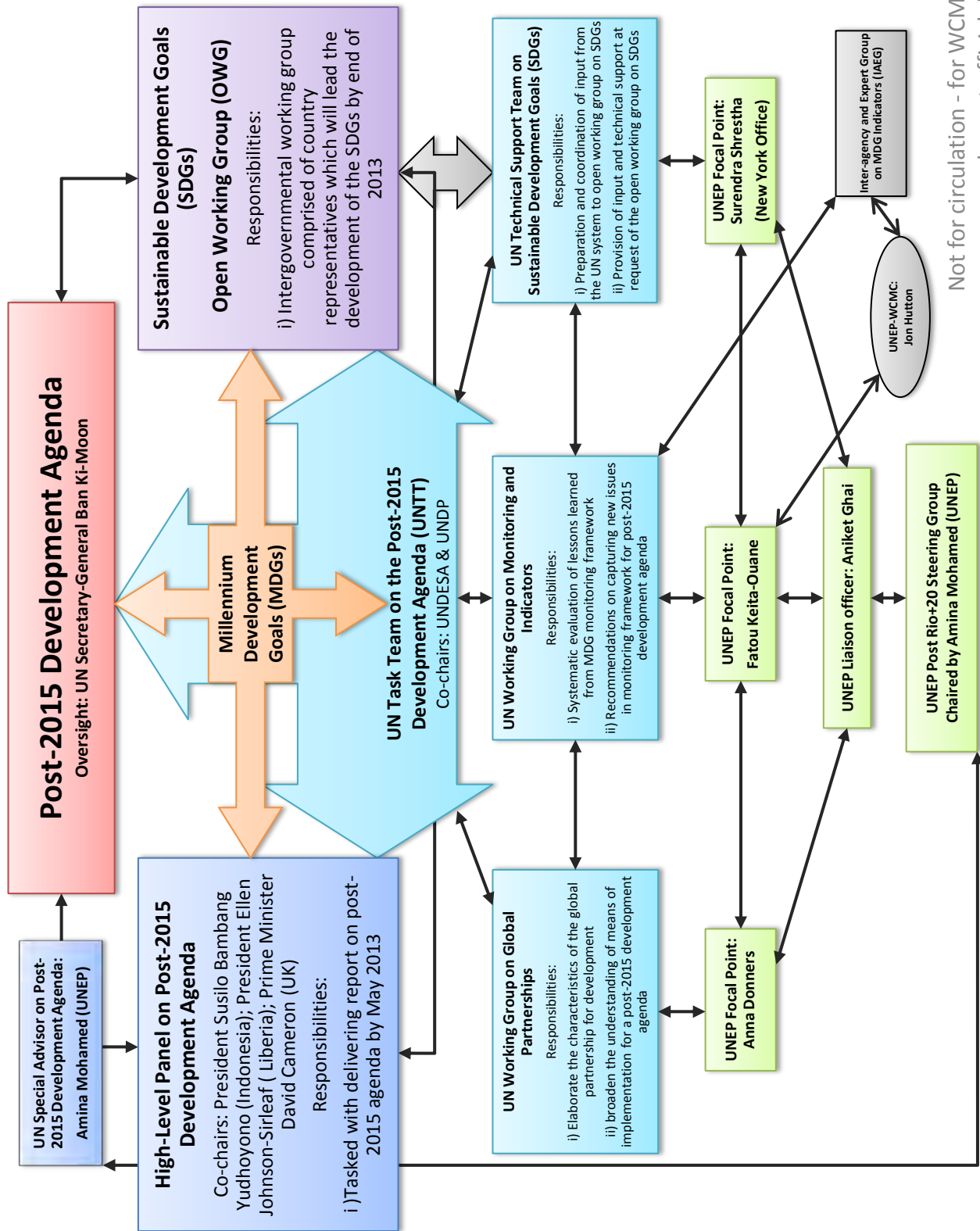
- UN Working Group on Monitoring and Indicators
- UN Technical Support Team on SDGs
- Immediate next step:
  - Strategic paper on UNEP-wide work on indicators to be submitted to UNEP focal points as input to the SDGs process







# Flowchart of coordination of Post-2015 Development Agenda



**Annex 2.12:**  
**Diagram of Post-2015 Development Agenda**





## Regional BON Report Back



### **RBON's: Existing and Potential**

- Existing:
  - Asia-Pacific
  - EU-BON
  - Arctic-BON (CBMP)
  - ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity
  - Others (e.g. Antarctic BON)
- Potential:
  - Neotropical BON
  - US BON (Marine & Terrestrial)
  - Southern Africa BON

## How do we coordinate between GEO-BON and BIP?

- Need to ensure that GEO-BON Working Groups and Regional BON's are collecting relevant data for the BIP indicators – do the EBV's 'map' well to our indicators?
- Need to allow for GEO-BON/RBON's to influence/communicate potential new indicators
- Need to bring together capacity building approaches for GEO-BON (e.g. BON in a Box) and BIP (e.g. Regional Capacity Building Workshops)
- Need to ensure open access to interoperable data



| GEO BON

## Capacity Building Products

- GEO-BON Handbook
  - Existing RBON's can contribute their experiences
  - Capacity building for new RBON's
- 'BON in a Box' (starter kit for regional BONs)
  - Network organization advice
  - Existing standards, tools (e.g. data services/systems, software), training modules and protocols
  - EBV's



| GEO BON