

The GBF is to be **understood, acted upon, implemented, reported** and **evaluated**, consistent with:

1. Contributions and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs)
2. Different value systems
3. Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach
4. National circumstances, priorities and capabilities
5. Collective effort towards the targets
6. Right to development
7. Human rights-based approach
8. Gender
9. Fulfilment of the three objectives of the Convention and its Protocols and their balanced implementation
10. Consistency with international agreements or instruments
11. Principles of the Rio Declaration
12. Science and innovation
13. Ecosystem approach
14. Intergenerational equity
15. Formal and informal education
16. Access to financial resources
17. Cooperation and synergies
18. Biodiversity and health

Slides provided by: Ms. Tiffany Straza

Guidance on monitoring Section C

- How can we use the GBF's Monitoring Framework, with its indicators and disaggregation, to assess our global progress on considerations in Section C?
- How can we assess alignment of (national) implementation of the Framework with Section C?

Elements of Section C are referred in some of indicators. Appendix 2 of SBSTTA/26/2 notes where related reporting may be possible by 2026, including through:

- Disaggregation of the headline indicators
- Use of binary, component and complementary indicators

Slides provided by: Ms. Tiffany Straza

Table 2
Issues related to section C of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

<i>Section C element</i>	<i>Existing guidance</i>	<i>Linkages</i>	<i>Future methodological work</i>
(a) Contribution and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities	Metadata are available on the 4 traditional knowledge indicators; Collective benefit, Authority to control, Responsibility and Ethics (CARE) Principles for Indigenous Data Governance; Disaggregations and relevant indicators by indigenous peoples and local communities are proposed across the monitoring framework; Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity provides guidance on community-based monitoring and the use of traditional knowledge.	Specific indicators and disaggregations in Goals A, B, C and D and Targets 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 20, 21, 22 and 23	The Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions continues to develop four indicators relating to traditional knowledge. The International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity Working Group on Indicators will engage in future processes on monitoring and will strengthen capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities on monitoring and indicators. The Indigenous Navigator is being upgraded to facilitate monitoring of the proposed indicators and disaggregations, including a biodiversity module relevant to monitoring the Framework. Forest Peoples Programme is developing a database on community-based monitoring and information systems in the context of the Convention.
(b) Different value systems	The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services assessment of the diverse values and valuation of nature is an existing resource. The traditional knowledge indicators partially address this topic.	Existing questions in binary indicator for Target 14	Further work and guidance may be needed to address gaps in the monitoring framework to take into consideration diverse value systems.
(c) Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach;	Based on country context, national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national reports guidance could be applied.	Partly addressed in the binary indicators for Targets 1, 13, 17, 20, 22 and 23	Could be addressed through guidance on national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national reports and other national level guidance as opposed to specific guidance on monitoring.
(d) National circumstances, priorities and capabilities	Based on country context, national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national reports guidance could be applied.	All	Could be addressed through guidance on national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national reports and other national level guidance as opposed to specific guidance on monitoring.
(e) Collective effort	Based on country context, national biodiversity	All	Could be addressed through guidance on national biodiversity

SBSTTA/26/2

Annex 2

Table 2

Issues in section C
related to
monitoring
framework

Annex I*

Proposed indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Goal/ Target	Headline/binary indicator ²¹	Possible disaggregations	Component indicator	Complementary indicator
A	A.1 Red List of Ecosystems	<p>For A.1: By realm and by ecosystem functional group (Global Ecosystem Typology level 3)</p> <p>By Indigenous and traditional territories</p> <p>By protected areas/ other effective area-based conservation measures</p> <p>By drivers (matched to the International Union for Conservation of Nature threats classification scheme)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystem Intactness Index • Ecosystem Integrity Index • Species Habitat Index • Biodiversity Habitat Index • Biodiversity Intactness Index • Protected Connected (ProtConn) index • Protected Area Representativeness & Connectedness (PARC-Connectedness) • Number of extinctions averted • Evolutionarily Distinct and Globally Endangered index • Living Planet Index • Wild Bird Index 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest area as a proportion of total land area • Rate of tree cover loss • Mountain Green Cover Index • Continuous global mangrove forest cover • Mangrove forest fragmentation • Mangrove extent • Global saltmarsh extent • Wetland Extent Trends Index • Forest Fragmentation Index • Forest Landscape Integrity Index • Global Vegetation Health Products • Bioclimatic Ecosystem Resilience Index • Relative magnitude of fragmentation • Ocean Health Index • Extent of physical damage to predominant seafloor habitats • River Fragmentation Index • Mean Species Abundance • Species Protection Index • Changes in plankton biomass and abundance
	A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems	<p>For A.2 By realm and by ecosystem functional group (Global Ecosystem Typology level 3)</p> <p>By indigenous and traditional territories</p> <p>By natural and seminatural ecosystem, if feasible</p>		

SBSTTA/26/2

Annex 1

Disaggregation of the headline indicators

What does Section C mean for implementing the monitoring framework?

- How can we monitor in a way that aligns with the considerations of Section C?

By:

- Stronger and more efficient monitoring processes and systems
- Monitoring framework and process can include indicators that are important and pertinent for people in relation to biodiversity.

Slides provided by: Ms. Tiffany Straza




- Participatory processes
- Inclusive design and implementation of monitoring
- Community Based Monitoring and Information Systems (CBMIS)
- Sharing information well:
- FPIC Free and Prior Informed Consent
- FAIR Principles
- CARE Principles
- Human-Rights-Based Approach to Data
- Broad range of information sources



Slides provided by: Ms. Tiffany Straza

Human rights in the KMGBF? Binary indicator Target 22

- SDG indicator 16.10.1 as basis for a component indicator on attacks against environmental HRDs which complements the binary indicator under Target 22



UNITED NATIONS
ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT GROUP **EMG**

The present document, entitled *Guidance on integrating human rights in National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs)*, is being submitted for the information of the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. Member States are invited to consider this guidance when developing their national NBSAPs for the implementation of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. The guidance has been developed through extensive consultations among relevant United Nations system entities in the context of the Issue Management Group on Human Rights and the Environment, established by the United Nations [Environment Management Group \(EMG\)](#), of which the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity is a member.



LAND AND HUMAN RIGHTS Standards and Applications




United Nations

**GUIDANCE NOTE
FOR UNITED NATIONS
RESIDENT COORDINATORS
& COUNTRY TEAMS:**

*SUPPORTING GOVERNMENTS TO
BETTER RESPECT, PROMOTE AND
PROTECT ENVIRONMENTAL HUMAN
RIGHTS DEFENDERS*

November 2023



Who are environmental human rights defenders?

Environmental human rights defenders include "individuals and groups who, in their personal or professional capacity and in a peaceful manner, strive to protect and promote human rights relating to the environment, including water, air, land, flora and fauna" (A/73/281). They include all individuals and groups, including all those who identify as human rights defenders, who work to protect and promote the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, on which a vast range of other human rights depend, for present and future generations. Environmental human rights defenders are often stigmatized, criminalized, threatened and killed for their work to protect our planet and may face increased risks based on intersecting patterns of discrimination, exclusion, and marginalization.

Killings and other attacks against environmental human rights defenders

OHCHR, as the custodian of SDG indicator 16.10.1, (number of verified cases of killings, enforced disappearances, arbitrary detention, torture and other harmful acts against human rights defenders, journalists, and trade unionists) reported that between 2015 and 2021, at least 1 human rights defender, journalist or trade unionist were being killed every day. In 2022, there were at least 448 human rights defenders, journalists and trade unionists killed in 36 countries, while 33 cases of enforced disappearance were observed in 11 countries worldwide. This represented a 40 per cent increase in killings and a 3-fold rise in enforced disappearances. Over half of the human rights defenders killed or disappeared worldwide were leaders of peasant communities and land and environmental defenders.

Slides provided by: Ms. Tiffany Straza

Indicators important for people in relation to biodiversity

Include the four traditional knowledge indicators*important and pertinent for IPLCs

Developed under the Article 8j process and as part of the Joint Programme of Work on the Links Between Biological and Cultural Diversity

Slides provided by: Ms. Tiffany Straza



Ecosystem-related headline indicators

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

2.1 Area under restoration

3.1 Coverage of protected areas and OECM

If we report all the indicators consistently by ecosystem type, we could have holistic view of the same ecosystem.

A.1 Is it threatened?

A.2 How much of it still exists?

B.1 What services does it provide and are they increasing or decreasing?

2.1 How much of it is being restored?

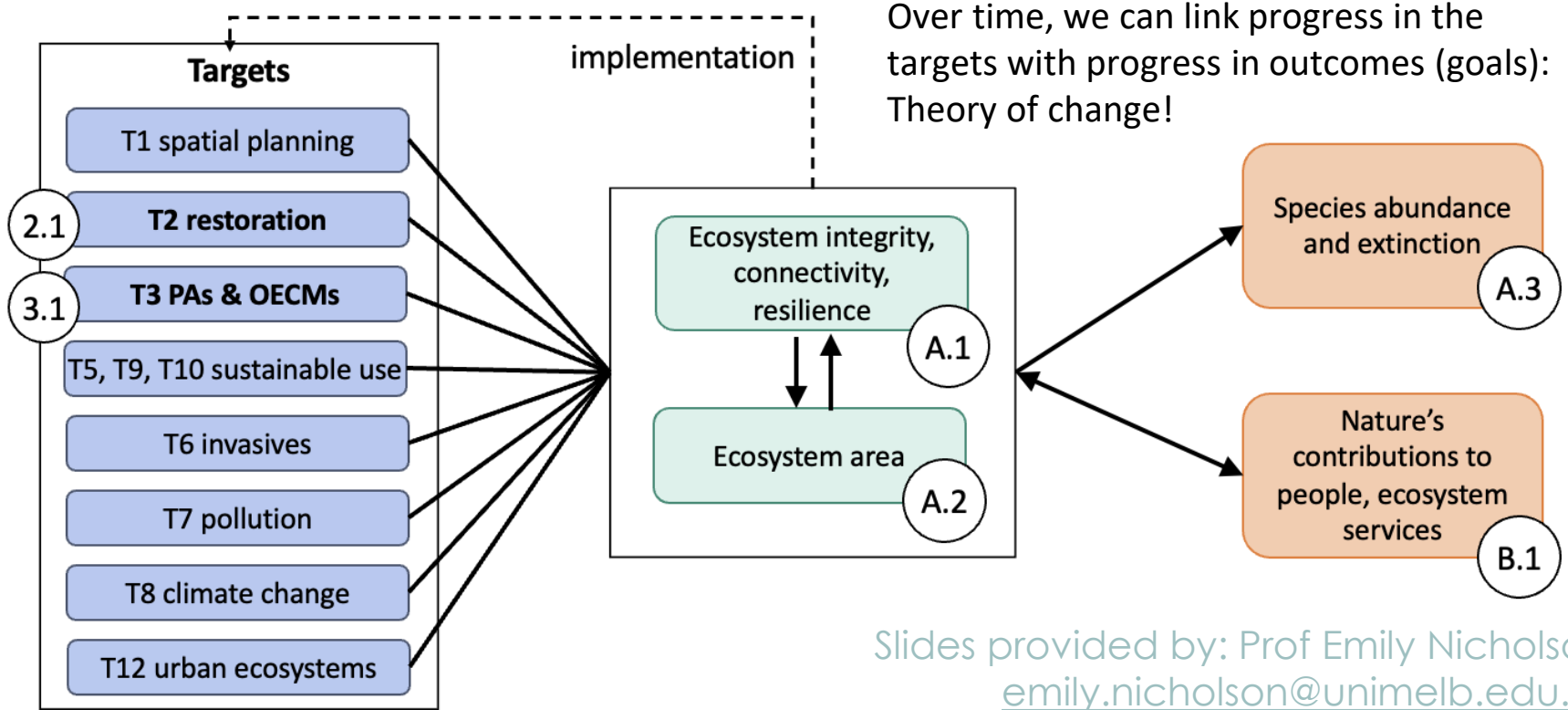
3.1 How much of it is protected?

What are the impacts of invasive species, pollution and climate change?

How threatened are its species (A.3 Red list Index)?

Slides provided by: Prof Emily Nicholson. emily.nicholson@unimelb.edu.au

Disaggregation by ecosystem type (13. Ecosystem approach)



Slides provided by: Prof Emily Nicholson.
emily.nicholson@unimelb.edu.au

Disaggregation by ecosystem type (13. Ecosystem approach)



Convention on
Biological Diversity

- AHTEG recommends using ecosystem functional groups (level 3), allows for harmonised global reporting and comparison while still providing enough detail to be meaningful from a biodiversity perspective (av. ~20 per country) .
- National ecosystem types should be used for planning, action, assessment and accounting – not replaced by EFGs
- National classifications should be cross-walked to ecosystem functional groups for reporting
- Supports development of new classification



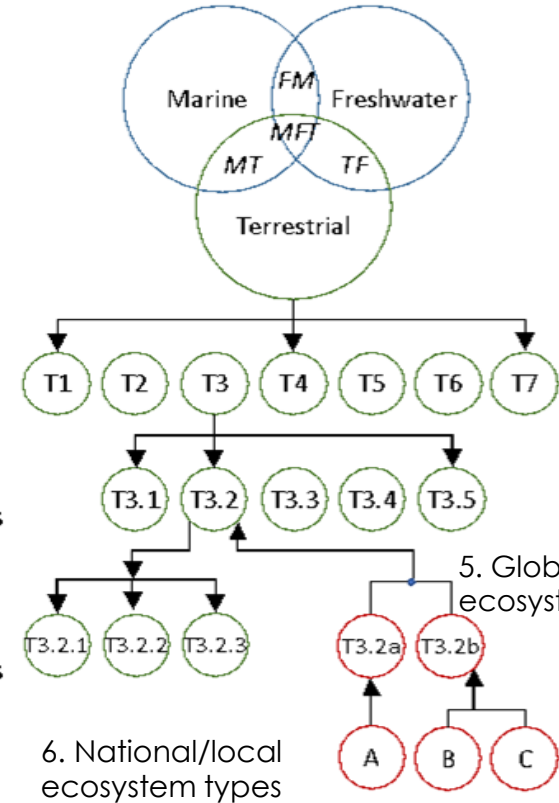
Top down classes

1. Realms

2. Biomes

3. Ecosystem functional groups

4. Biogeographic functional groups



United Nations
Statistics Division

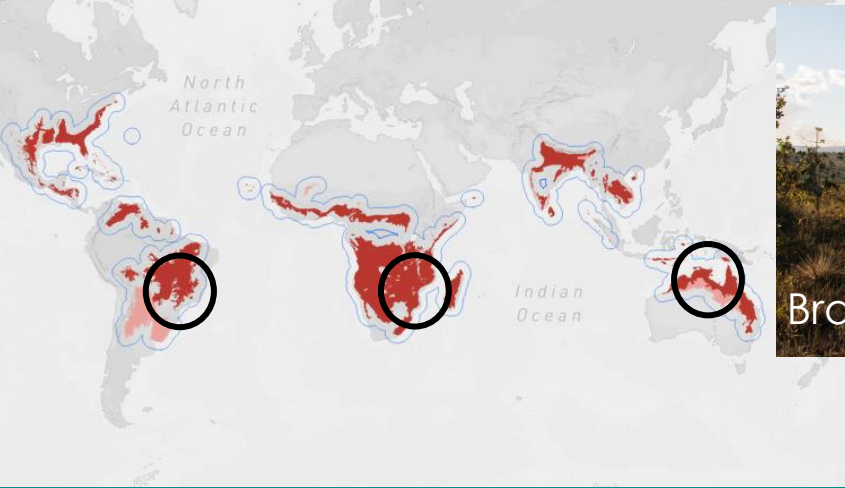
Slides provided by: Prof Emily Nicholson.
emily.nicholson@unimelb.edu.au



Disaggregation by ecosystem type (13. Ecosystem approach)

IUCN Global Ecosystem Typology <http://global-ecosystems.org>

Example: different ecosystem types that all belong to the ecosystem functional group T4.2 pyric savannas



Slides provided by: Prof Emily Nicholson.
emily.nicholson@unimelb.edu.au

CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/14

Section 2 Cross-cutting disaggregations and monitoring the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework in accordance with its Section C

This guidance describes cross-cutting disaggregations and the ways that [Section C](#) of the Framework can be implemented by Parties in their implementation of the monitoring framework and is primarily aimed at Parties for use in national implementation of the monitoring framework. Section 2a focuses on guidance related to people and biodiversity and Section 2b focuses on guidance related to monitoring ecosystems across the framework.



Building capacity and improving data

-AHTEG was able to develop/update methodologies for all but headline indicator 1.1 (percent of land and sea covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans) and headline indicator 9.1 (benefits from the sustainable use of wild species).

-Of the remaining 24 headline indicators: 15 are now developed, tested and ready. 2 are in the final stages of testing. 2 still require testing 5 are in development but with substantial progress.

CBD/SBSTTA/26/2

Annex II*

Status of the headline indicators and consideration of section C of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in the implementations of the monitoring framework

The present annex includes two tables: table 1 on the headline indicators and table 2 on considering section C of the Framework in the implementations of the monitoring framework

Table 1

Headline indicators

Headline/binary indicator	Contact organization	Future methodological work ²³
A.1 Red List of Ecosystems	International Union for Conservation of Nature	4 - This indicator is ready for use, but guidance will continue to be developed.
A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems	United Nations Statistics Division	4 - This indicator is ready for use, but guidance will continue to be developed.
A.3 Red List Index	International Union for Conservation of Nature	5 - This indicator is ready for use, but the taxonomic scope of the global red list index (and national disaggregation of these) is expected to be substantially expanded in the next few years to better represent invertebrate and plant groups.
A.4 The proportion of populations within species with an effective population size > 500	The Group on Earth Observations - Biodiversity Observation Network	4- This indicator is ready for use, but guidance will continue to be developed.
B.1 Services provided by ecosystems	United Nations Statistics Division	3 - Further finalizing guidance on this indicator, including methods to aggregate across service types and to disaggregate to beneficiaries, as well as further testing of this indicator is being conducted by the Statistics Division of the United Nations.
C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed Access and Benefit-sharing instruments	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity	2 - This methodology was developed by the Expert Group. Additional guidance to support Parties in developing national monetary benefit reporting systems including, where appropriate, national funds to aggregate total monetary benefits received is needed. Some multilateral Access and Benefit-sharing instruments (digital sequence information under the Convention, the Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction) are still under development and cannot report on monetary benefits yet. Guidance on disaggregation by beneficiary is needed. Further development of this guidance is subject to the availability of resources.

Key groups where we know we lack data:

- Children and youth
- IPLCs
- People of different abilities
- Gender

For an ecosystem based approaches Parties need ecosystem classifications and maps.

Key topics

Expression of human rights in biodiversity

Social, economic and cultural implications of environmental change

Use of traditional knowledge

Community-based monitoring and information systems

How do we measure the progress of taking section C into the GBF?

Slides provided by: Ms. Tiffany Straza

For all goals and targets, the AHTEG identify which elements are covered and where gaps remain to be filled, and made recommendations for filling the gaps.

Targets 1, 8, 9, 13, 14, 16, 17, 20, 22 and 23 only have a binary indicator or have a headline in development.

Targets aimed at implementation and mainstreaming, lack outcome orientated indicators.

CBD/SBSTTA/26/2

Annex III*

Gap analysis: research needs and indicator development required for improved monitoring of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Overall, the monitoring framework covers the goals and targets in the Framework as a whole reasonably well. However, some gaps remain in the monitoring framework for the following targets: Target 1, Target 8, Target 9, Target 13, Target 14, Target 16, Target 17, Target 20, Target 22 and Target 23. The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on indicators conducted an analysis of the indicators in the Monitoring Framework to identify gaps and opportunities to fill them (Figure 1).

CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/19

Section 3: A Gap Analysis of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework monitoring framework


1. Summary

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is an ambitious and complex text. The associated monitoring framework was designed to include a minimum set of mandatory ('headline' and 'binary') indicators with additional optional ('component' and 'complementary') indicators to aid in reporting. As such, the headline and binary indicators are not intended to cover all the elements included in the Global Biodiversity Framework. To clarify which elements are covered by the Headline or Binary indicators, which elements could be covered by component and/or complementary indicators, and which elements are not covered by any existing indicators, the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on indicators conducted an analysis of the indicators in the Monitoring Framework to identify gaps and opportunities to fill them (Figure 1).

Despite the gaps, the monitoring framework appears to be effective at tracking progress towards much of the GBF, but additional national and international resources and technical capacity are required to implement it in its current state and for future development addressing gaps.

With the five indicator types the framework also allows a degree of flexibility for Parties to focus their resources on those aspects of higher priority for them.

Which are the priorities and opportunities for achieving the implementation of the GBF monitoring framework?




UN
environment
programme

CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/19

Distr.: General
1 May 2024

Original: English



Convention on
Biological Diversity

**Subsidiary Body on Scientific,
Technical and Technological Advice**
Twenty-sixth meeting
Nairobi, 13–18 May 2024
Item 3 of the provisional agenda*
**Monitoring framework for the
Kunming-Montreal Global
Biodiversity Framework**

**Guidance on needs related to implementing the monitoring framework
of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework****

Building capacity and improving data

