



Convention on Biological Diversity Distr. GENERAL

CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/28 12 December 2016

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY Thirteenth meeting Cancun, Mexico, 4-17 December 2016 Agenda item 19

DECISION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

XIII/28. Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decision XI/3 and paragraph 20(b) of decision XII/1,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and *expresses* its thanks to the European Union and the Governments of Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for their financial support;

2. *Welcomes* the updated list of indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 contained in the annex to the present decision;

3. *Notes* that the list of global indicators provides a framework to be used, as appropriate, for assessing progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets at the global level and by Parties, other Governments and international organizations;

4. *Encourages* Parties to ensure that the use of the indicators reflect all three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity in a balanced manner;

5. *Emphasizes* that the list of indicators provides a flexible framework for Parties to adapt, as appropriate, to their national priorities and circumstances, and *decides* that the list of indicators should be kept under review, enabling, inter alia, the future incorporation of other relevant indicators;

6. *Notes* that indicators may be used for a variety of purposes at the national, regional and global levels, including:

(a) Informing and supporting decision-making;

(b) Communicating with policymakers, indigenous peoples and local communities and stakeholders, including those unfamiliar with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

(c) Mainstreaming the Aichi Biodiversity Targets within other international processes, including, in particular, the Sustainable Development Goals, by facilitating the integration of biodiversity in other processes through shared indicators or aggregated or disaggregated elements of indicators;

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(d) Reporting by Parties;

(e) Enabling the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies to review progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

(f) Providing a knowledge base for developing future plans and targets under the Convention on Biological Diversity and other multilateral environmental agreements;

7. *Encourages* Parties:

(a) To use a variety of approaches, according to national circumstances, in assessing progress towards national implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including quantitative indicators, expert opinion, stakeholder consultation and case studies, clearly documented in order to record uncertainty, contradictory evidence and gaps in knowledge to enable comparable assessments to be undertaken;

(b) To consider the use of a small subset of indicators from the global list that are identified as being available today, easy to communicate, and for which national data are available, including proposed indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals where relevant;

8. *Invites* biodiversity-related conventions as well as intergovernmental organizations and nongovernmental organizations to make use of the list of global indicators and to contribute to the further development of the indicators, inter alia, through the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership;

9. *Emphasizes* the advantages of aligning the indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and those of the Sustainable Development Goals and other relevant processes, to further support the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention, avoiding duplication of data sets and approaches, *notes* that shared indicators must be reviewed to determine the degree to which they are suitable for each use, and *stresses* the role of the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership in this regard;

10. *Notes* the report on National Indicators and Approaches to Monitor Progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;¹

11. Also notes the potential role of the existing mechanism established by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for reporting on the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries in assessing progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 6, *welcomes* the report of the Expert Meeting on Improving Progress Reporting and Working Towards Implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 6² which includes a framework of actions and indicators to accelerate, monitor and report on progress towards the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Target 6, *invites* Parties, other Governments, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and regional fishery bodies to consider the results of this meeting, and *invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in collaboration with the Executive Secretary, to further develop this framework;

12. *Invites* the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and, in particular, its Knowledge, Information and Data Task Force and its regional and global assessments to contribute to and make the best use of biodiversity indicators, including through the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, for the regional and global assessments in order to maximize synergy, ensure relevance to policy and reduce the multiplicity of global indicators;

13. Welcomes the important contributions to indicator development by the members of the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and other relevant organizations and processes, as well as initiatives on community-based monitoring and information systems, and *encourages* further collaboration and continued support for work on indicators, including in the preparation of the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*;

14. *Notes* the need to urgently identify or develop indicators for those Aichi Biodiversity Targets which currently do not have identified indicators;

¹ <u>UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/20/INF/34</u>.

² UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/20/INF/27.

15. *Also notes* that many indicators rely on a small number of essential biodiversity variables and that further efforts are required to improve the monitoring of these variables;

16. *Invites* data holders and institutions to improve the accessibility of data and documentation, as appropriate, to further enhance data generation and to work in close collaboration with research, observation and indicator communities to fill gaps in data collection and provision, including through community-based monitoring efforts and citizen science;

17. *Recalls* recommendation XIX/2 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, and *invites* those institutions that compile global indicators to promote the free and open access to underlying data and methodologies and to facilitate national disaggregation of underlying data, and methodologies, where appropriate, taking into account the voluntary guidance to improve the accessibility of biodiversity-related data and information;³

18. *Recalls* decision XI/3, and *reaffirms* the need to strengthen technical and institutional capacities and to mobilize adequate financial resources for the development and application of indicators and monitoring systems, especially for developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition.

Annex

GENERIC AND SPECIFIC INDICATORS FOR ASSESSING PROGRESS IN THE ATTAINMENT OF THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS, INCLUDING AN ASSESSMENT OF THEIR MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

The table below identifies a set of indicators for assessing progress in the attainment of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Both generic and specific indicators have been identified. The generic indicators identify types of issues that could be monitored while the specific indicators are those operational indicators that can be used to monitor changing trends in these issues. Only indicators which are currently available or are under active development have been included in the table. Further for each specific indicators which are under active development to the set of criteria identified by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice in recommendation XIX/4 has been indicated. For those indicators which are under active development, this information will be completed once the indicator is operational at the global level. The criteria considered were: the availability of the indicator; its suitability for communication; possibility for aggregation or disaggregation of data used and its use in the third or fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*. The source of the indicator has also been included in the table.⁴

In many cases the identified indicators are relevant to several Aichi Biodiversity Targets. However each indicator has only been included in the table once in order to limit the size of the table, with each indicator listed according to the Aichi Biodiversity Target to which it is most relevant. In some cases no specific indicator has been identified for the generic indicator. These represent gaps that need to be addressed.

³ <u>Decision</u> XIII/31, annex.

⁴ At its forty-seventh session, the United Nations Statistical Commission agreed, as a practical starting point, on a proposed global indicator framework for the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, subject to future technical refinement (see E/2016/24-E/CN.3/2016/34, chap. I, sect. B, decision 47/101).

Aichi Biodiversity Target	Generic Indicator	Specific Indicator	Available today (X) or under active development (Y)	Easy to communicate	Global indicator can be disaggregated to create national indicator or is aggregated from national data	National data are aggregated to form global indicator	Used in GBO3/ GBO4	SDG indicator	Source
Target 1 - By 2020, at	Trends in awareness	Biodiversity Barometer	X	Χ		Х	Χ		UEBT
the latest, people are aware of the values of	and attitudes to biodiversity	Online interest in biodiversity (Google Trends)	Х		X	Х	X		Google trends
biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably	Trends in public engagement with biodiversity	WAZA global visitor survey No specific indicators identified	X						WAZA
Target 2 - By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been	Trends in incorporation of measures of stock and flow of natural resources into national accounting	Number of countries implementing natural resource accounts, excluding energy, within the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA)	X	X		X	X		UNSTATS, World Bank
integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into	Trends in number of countries that have assessed values of biodiversity, in accordance with the Convention	Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (indicator for SDG target 15.9)						X	
national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems	Trends in integration of biodiversity and ecosystem service values into sectoral and development policies	Number of countries that have integrated biodiversity in National Development Plans, poverty reduction strategies or other key development plans	Х	X		Х	x		Roe D. (2010)
Target 3 - By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies,	Trends in the number and value of incentives, including	Trends in potentially harmful elements of government support to agriculture (produced support estimates)	Х	X	Х	Х			OECD
harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased	subsidies, harmful to biodiversity,	Trends in potentially harmful elements of government support to fisheries	Y						OECD

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out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts,	removed, reformed or phased out								
and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of		Agricultural export subsidies (indicator for SDG target 2.b)						Х	
biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in	Trends in	Number of countries with national instruments on biodiversity-relevant taxes, charges and fees	Y						OECD
harmony with the Convention and other	development and application of incentives that	Number of countries with national instruments on REDD plus schemes	Х			Х	X		UN-REDD programme
relevant international obligations, taking into account national socioeconomic condition	promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use	Number of countries with national instruments on biodiversity relevant tradable permit schemes	Y						OECD
Target 4 - By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps	Trends in population	Red List Index (impacts of utilization)	х	x	Х		x		IUCN, BirdLife International and other Red List Partners
to achieve or have	and extinction risk of	Percentage of Category 1 nations in CITES	Х			Х	Χ		CITES
implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within	utilized species, including species in trade	Red List Index for species in trade	X	Х	Х				IUCN, BirdLife International and other Red List Partners
safe ecological limits		Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked (indicator for SDG target 15.7)						Х	

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		Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches (indicator for SDG target 14.2)						X	
		Ecological footprint	X	x	X	X	X		Global Footprint Network
	Trends in use of	Material footprint (MF) and MF per capita, per GDP (indicator for SDG targets 8.4 and 12.2)						Х	
	natural resources and/or related concepts	Domestic material consumption (DMC) and DMC per capita, per GDP (indicator for SDG targets 8.4 and 12.2)						X	
		Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or target into national policies (indicator for SDG target 12.1)						X	
		Human appropriation of net primary productivity	X		X	X	X		Krausmann et al (2013)
	Ecological limits assessed in terms of sustainable	Human appropriation of fresh water (water footprint)	X			X	X		Joint Research Centre
	production and consumption	Change in water use efficiency over time (indicator for SDG target 6.4)						Х	
	consumption	Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (indicator for SDG target 6.4)						X	
	Trends in biodiversity of cities	Number of cities applying and reporting on the Cities Biodiversity Index	Y						Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

Aichi Biodiversity Target	Generic Indicator	Specific Indicator	Available today (X) or under active development (Y)	Easy to communicate	Global indicator can be disaggregated to create national indicator or is aggregated from national data	National data are aggregated to form global indicator	Used in GBO3/ GBO4	SDG indicator	Source
		Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate (indicator for SDG target 11.3)						Х	
	Trends in extent to which biodiversity and ecosystem service values are incorporated into organizational accounting and reporting	No specific indicators identified							
	1 0	Trends in tree cover	X	Х	X				Hansen et al
		Forest area as a percentage of total land area (indicator for SDG target 15.1)	X	Х	Х	Х		Х	FAO
Target 5 - By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats,	Trends in extent of forest	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type (indicator for SDG target 15.1)						Х	
including forests, is at least halved and where		Progress towards sustainable forest management (indicator for SDG target 15.2)						Х	
feasible brought close to zero, and		Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time (indicator for SDG target 6.6)	X	Х				Х	UN Water
degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced	Trends in extent of natural habitats other than forest	Natural habitat extent (land area minus urban and agriculture)	X				X		Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL)
		Wetland extent	X	Х	Х		X		WCMC

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	Trends in fragmentation of forest and other natural habitats	No specific indicators identified							
	Trends in degradation of forest	Biodiversity Habitat Index	Y						GEO BON- CSIRO
	and other natural habitats	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (indicator for SDG target 15.3)	Y					Х	UNCCD
	Trends in extinction risk and populations of habitat specialist	Red List index (forest specialists)	X	X	x				IUCN, BirdLife International and other Red List Partners
	species in each	Living Planet Index (forest specialists)	Y						WWF/ZSL
	major habitat type	Species Habitat Index	Y						GEO BON- Map of Life
Target 6 - By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic	Trends in certified sustainable fisheries	MSC certified catch	X	X	X		х		Marine Stewardship Council
plants are managed and harvested sustainably,	Trends in proportion of depleted, target	Number of countries with regulations requiring recovery of depleted species	X	X		Х			FAO
legally and applying ecosystem based	and bycatch species with recovery plans	Proportion of depleted stocks with rebuilding plans in place	Y						FAO
approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and	Trends in population and extinction risk in	Red List Index (harvested aquatic species)	Y						IUCN and other Red List Partners
measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no	target and bycatch species	Number of countries with policies that make adequate provisions to minimize the impacts of fisheries on threatened species	X	X		Х			FAO

Aichi Biodiversity Target	Generic Indicator	Specific Indicator	Available today (X) or under active development (Y)	Easy to communicate	Global indicator can be disaggregated to create national indicator or is aggregated from national data	National data are aggregated to form global indicator	Used in GBO3/ GBO4	SDG indicator	Source
significant adverse impacts on threatened		Proportion of fisheries with regular monitoring and reporting of impacts on threatened species	Y						FAO
species and vulnerable ecosystems and the		Proportion of threatened species for which mortality rate due to fisheries is decreasing	Y						FAO
impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within		Number of countries with policies to secure that mortalities are accounted for and kept within safe biological limits	Х	x		Х			FAO
safe ecological limits		Trends in population of non-target species affected by fisheries	Y						FAO
		Red List Index (impacts of fisheries)	Х	X	х		X		IUCN, BirdLife International and other Red List Partners
		Living Planet Index (trends in target and bycatch species)	Y						WWF/ZSL
	Trends in fishing	Global effort in bottom trawling	X	X			х		University of British Columbia Institute for the Oceans and Fisheries
	practices	Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (indicator for SDG target 14.6)						Х	
		Amount (spatial extent, gear type, intensity) of fishing effort within vulnerable habitats	Х			Х		_	FAO
		Number of countries with ecosystem impact monitoring and/or assessment programmes	Y						FAO

Aichi Biodiversity Target	Generic Indicator	Specific Indicator	Available today (X) or under active development (Y)	Easy to communicate	Global indicator can be disaggregated to create national indicator or is aggregated from national data	National data are aggregated to form global indicator	Used in GBO3/ GBO4	SDG indicator	Source
		Number of countries with legislation allowing for actions for the protection of vulnerable habitats (including VMEs), and addressing threats to ecosystem structure and function	x			Х			FAO
		Coverage of fisheries with management measures to effectively manage bycatch and reduce discards	Х			Х			FAO
		Number and coverage of stocks with adaptive management systems / plans	X			Х			FAO
	Trends in proportion of fish stocks outside safe biological limits	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (indicator for SDG target 14.4)	X	x	X	Х	X	X	FAO
	Trends in catch per unit effort	Estimated fisheries catch and fishing effort	X		x				University of British Columbia Institute for the Oceans and Fisheries
		Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries (indicator for SDG target 14.b)						X	FAO
Target 7 - By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed	Trends in proportion of area of agriculture	Areas of agricultural land under organic production	X	X	X		x		International Foundation for Organic Agriculture
sustainably, ensuring conservation of	under sustainable practices	Areas of agricultural land under conservation agriculture	Х		X	Х	X		FAO
biodiversity		Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (indicator for SDG target 2.4)	Х					Х	FAO

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	Trends in extinction risk and populations of agro-ecosystem associated species	Wild Bird Index for farmland birds / Living Planet Index (farmland specialists)	Х	X	х	х	X		BirdLife International /EBCCC/ WWF/ZSL
	Trends in proportion of production of aquaculture under sustainable practices	No specific indicators identified							
		Area of forest under sustainable management certification	X	X	Х	Х	X		FSC/PEFC
	Trends in proportion of area of forest	Progress towards sustainable forest management (indicator for SDG target 15.2)	Y					Х	FAO
	production under sustainable practices	Wild Bird Index for specialist forest birds / Living Planet Index (forest specialists)	Х	X	X	Х	x		BirdLife International /EBCCC/ WWF/ZSL
	Trends in extinction risk and populations of forest-specialist species in production forest	No specific indicators identified							
Target 8 - By 2020, pollution, including		Trends in emissions, NOX	X	x	X	X	X		International Nitrogen Initiative
from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not	Trends in pollutants	Trends in emissions, SOX	X	x	X	Х			International Nitrogen Initiative
detrimental to ecosystem function and		Trends in emissions, POPs	X	X	Х	X			Stockholm Convention
biodiversity		Trends in mercury emissions	X						UNEP
		Trends in pesticide use	Х	Χ	Х	Х	Χ		FAO

Aichi Biodiversity Target	Generic Indicator	Specific Indicator	Available today (X) or under active development (Y)	Easy to communicate	Global indicator can be disaggregated to create national indicator or is aggregated from national data	National data are aggregated to form global indicator	Used in GBO3/ GBO4	SDG indicator	Source
		Index of Coastal Eutrophication (ICEP) and Floating Plastic debris Density (indicator for SDG target 14.1)						Х	
		Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (indicator for SDG target 3.9)						X	
		Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe WASH services) (indicator for SDG target 3.9)						X	
		Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (indicator for SDG target 3.9)						Х	
	Trends in extinction risk and populations driven by pollution	Red List Index (impacts of pollution)	X	X	X		X		IUCN, BirdLife International and other Red List Partners
	Trends in ecosystems affected by pollution	Water Quality Index for Biodiversity	X				X		UNEP GEMS Water
		Trends in nitrogen deposition	X	Х	X				International Nitrogen Initiative
	Trends in nutrient	Trends in loss of reactive nitrogen to the environment	X	X	X	Х	X		International Nitrogen Initiative
	levels	Trends in global surplus of nitrogen	Х	X	Х		х		The Netherlands Environment al Assessment Agency (PBL)

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		Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (indicator for SDG target 6.3)						X	
		Percentage of wastewater safely treated (indicator for SDG target 6.3)						Х	
	Trends in identification and prioritization of invasive alien species	No specific indicators identified							
Target 9 - By 2020, invasive alien species	Trends in the distribution and populations of invasive alien species	No specific indicators identified							
and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their	Trends in eradication of priority invasive alien species	Trends in invasive alien species vertebrate eradications	X						IUCN Invasive Species Specialist Group, Island Conservation
introduction and establishment	Trends in extinction risk and populations driven by invasive alien species impacts	Red List Index (impacts of invasive alien species)	X	X	х		x		IUCN, BirdLife International and other Red List Partners
	Trends in impacts of invasive alien species on ecosystems	No specific indicators identified							

Aichi Biodiversity Target	Generic Indicator	Specific Indicator	Available today (X) or under active development (Y)	Easy to communicate	Global indicator can be disaggregated to create national indicator or is aggregated from national data	National data are aggregated to form global indicator	Used in GBO3/ GBO4	SDG indicator	Source
	Trends in the numbers of invasive alien species introduction and establishment events	Trends in the numbers of invasive alien species introduction events	x	x	X	x	X		ISSG
	Trends in implementation of policy responses preventing the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species	Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species (indicator for SDG target 15.8)	x			X	X	X	IUCN SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group, Monash University, BirdLife International, Concordia University
Target 10 - By 2015, the multiple	Trends in extent and condition of coral reefs	Trends in proportion of live coral cover	Х	x	X		X		Mumby et al
anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate	Trends in extinction risk and populations of coral and coral- reef dependent species	Red List Index (reef-building coral species)	x	x	x		X		IUCN and other Red List Partners
change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to	Trends in pressures on coral reefs	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations (indicator for SDG target 14.3)						Х	
maintain their integrity and functioning	Trends in responses to reduce pressures on coral reefs	No specific indicators identified							

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	Trends in extent and condition of other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification	No specific indicators identified							
	Trends in species extinction risk and populations or	Climatic Impact Index for birds	X		Х		x		BirdLife International /EBCC
	condition of other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification	Red List Index (impacts of climate change)	Y						IUCN, BirdLife International and other Red List Partners
	Trends in pressures on other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification	No specific indicators identified							
	Trends in responses to reduce pressures on other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification	No specific indicators identified							
Target 11 - By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland	Trends in area of terrestrial and inland	Percentage of terrestrial and inland water areas covered by protected areas	X	X	X	Х	X		UNEP- WCMC and IUCN
water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas	water areas conserved	Percentage of terrestrial and inland water areas and or marine and coastal areas covered by other effective area-based conservation measures							ICCA Consortium

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of particular importance for biodiversity and		Number and extent of important sites for biodiversity that are covered by other effective area-based conservation measures							ICCA Consortium
ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and		Trends in the appropriate recognition of other effective area-based conservation measures areas and appropriate support provided to them							ICCA Consortium
equitably managed, ecologically representative and well	Trends in area of coastal and marine areas conserved	Percentage of marine and coastal areas covered by protected areas	X	X	X	Х	X		UNEP- WCMC and IUCN
connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-		Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas (indicator for SDG target 14.5)	X	X	X	Х	X	Х	UNEP- WCMC and IUCN
based conservation measures, and integrated into the	Trends in areas of particular importance for	Protected area coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas (including Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas, Alliance for Zero Extinction sites)	X	X	X	Х	X		BirdLife International /IUCN/AZE
wider landscapes and seascapes	biodiversity conserved								
	Trends in areas of particular importance for ecosystem services conserved	No specific indicators identified							
	Trends in ecological representativeness of areas conserved	Protected area coverage of terrestrial and marine ecoregions	Х	X	Х	Х	X		UNEP- WCMC/ The Joint Research Centre of the European Commission

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		Species Protection Index	Y						GEO BON- Map of Life
		Protected Area Representativeness Index	Y						GEO BON- CSIRO
		Protected area management effectiveness	X		X	Х	Х		WCMC
	Trends in effectiveness and/or equitability of management of conserved areas	The Wildlife Picture Index (disaggregated by protected area)	X	X					Tropical Ecology Assessment and Monitoring (TEAM) Network
	Trends in connectivity and integration of conserved areas	Protected Area Connectedness Index	Y						GEO BON- CSIRO
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 number of extinctions	Number of species extinctions	X	x	Х		x		IUCN, BirdLife International and other Red List Partners
	Trends in extinctions prevented	Number of extinctions prevented by conservation action	Y						IUCN, BirdLife International and other Red List Partners
	Trends in extinction risk and populations of species	Red List Index (indicator for SDG target 15.5)	Х	X	Х		X	Х	IUCN, BirdLife International

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									and other Red List Partners
		Living Planet Index	X	Х	X		Χ		WWF/ZSL
		Species Protection Index for species in decline	Y						GEO BON- Map of Life
		Local Biodiversity Intactness Index	X	X	Х	X			GEO BON- Predicts
		Wild Bird Index	X	X	X	Х	X		BirdLife International /EBCC
		Wildlife Picture Index	X	x			x		Tropical Ecology Assessment and Monitoring (TEAM) Network
Target 13 - By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and		Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities (indicator for SDG target 2.5)						X	FAO
farmed and domesticated animals	Trends in genetic	Number of plant genetic resource for food and agriculture surveyed/inventoried	Y						FAO
and of wild relatives, including other socio-	diversity of cultivated plants	Percentage of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture threatened out of those surveyed/inventoried	Y						FAO
economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have	s	Number of Standard Material Transfer Agreements, as communicated to the Governing Body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	Y						FAO

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Aichi Biodiversity Target	Generic Indicator	Specific Indicator	Available today (X) or under active development (Y)	Easy to communicate	Global indicator can be disaggregated to create national indicator or is aggregated from national data	National data are aggregated to form global indicator	Used in GBO3/ GBO4	SDG indicator	Source
been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and	Trends in genetic diversity of farmed and domesticated animals	Proportion of local breeds, classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or unknown level of risk of extinction (indicator for SDG target 2.5)	X	X	X	Х	x	X	FAO
safeguarding their genetic diversity	Trends in extinction risk and populations of wild relatives	Red List Index (wild relatives)	Y						IUCN, BirdLife International and other Red List Partners
		Species Habitat Index (wild relatives)	Y						GEO BON- Map of Life
	Trends in protected area coverage of wild relatives (to be resolved)	Species Protection Index (wild relatives)	Y						GEO BON- Map of Life
	Trends in genetic diversity of socio- economically as well as culturally valuable species	No specific indicators identified							
	Trends in development and implementation of strategies for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding genetic diversity	Level of implementation of global plan of actions on genetic resources for food and agriculture	Y						Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (FAO)
Target 14 - By 2020, ecosystems that	Trends in safeguarded	No specific indicators identified							

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provide essential services, including services related to	ecosystems that provide essential services								
water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored	Trends in extinction risk and populations	Red List Index (species used for food and medicine; pollinating species)	Х	X			X		IUCN/ BirdLife International
and safeguarded, taking	of species that provide essential services	Living Planet Index (utilized species)	Х	Х	X		Х		WWF/ZSL
into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities,		Species Habitat Index (species that provide essential services)	Y						GEO BON- Map of Life
and the poor and vulnerable	_	Better Life Index	Х						OECD
vuniciable	Trends in benefits	Mountain Green Cover Index (indicator for SDG target 15.4)	Y					Х	FAO
	from ecosystem services	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity (indicator for SDG target 15.4)						Х	
		Ocean Health Index	Х	X	Х	Х	X		Ocean Health Index
	Trends in restoration of ecosystems that provide essential services	No specific indicators identified							
	Trends in the degree to which ecosystem services provides for	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	X					Х	FAO
	the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable	Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services (indicator for SDG target 6.1)	x	X	Х	Х		х	WHO/ UNICEF

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Target 15 - By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon	Trends in ecosystem resilience	No specific indicators identified							
stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least	Trends in carbon stocks within ecosystems	Trends in forest carbon stocks	Y						FAO/GFW
15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification		Global Ecosystem Restoration Index	Y						GEO BON- iDiv
Target 16 - By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing	Trends in the	Number of Parties to the CBD that have deposited the instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession of the Nagoya Protocol	x			Х	x		Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation	implementation of the Nagoya Protocol	Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (SDG indicator 15.6)						X	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
Target 17 - By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and	Trends in development, adoption and implementation of	Number of countries with developed or revised NBSAPs	x	X		Х	X		Secretariat of the Convention on

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has commenced implementing an	national biodiversity strategies and action								Biological Diversity
effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan		Number of countries with NBSAPs adopted as policy instruments	Y						Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
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	Trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities (decision X/43)	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights- bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure (indicator for SDG target 5.a)						x	
		Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure (indicator for SDG target 1.4)						X	
	Trends in the practice of traditional occupations (decision X/43)	No specific indicators identified							

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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 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	Number of local community-based monitoring on traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	x	x					Satoyama Initiative
	Trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages (decision VII/30 and VIII/15)	Index of Linguistic Diversity	x		x	X	x		Terralingua
Target 19 - By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies		Species represented in the barcode of life data system	X				X		Barcode of Life Data Systems
relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved,	Number of maintained species	Growth in species occurrence records accessible through GBIF	X	X	X	Х	X		GBIF
	inventories being used to implement the Convention	Species Status Information Index	Y						GEO BON- Map of Life
widely shared and transferred, and applied		Proportion of known species assessed through the IUCN Red List	X		Х				IUCN

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Target 20 - By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the		Information provided through the financial reporting framework, adopted by decision XII/3 (https://chm.cbd.int/search/financial-reporting)	Х	X		Х	x		Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
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 the mobilization of financial resources	Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems (indicator for SDG target 15.a and 15.b)						Х	