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**THE BIODIVERSITY INDICATORS PARTNERSHIP AND THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR
BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020: HOW THE PARTNERSHIP CAN CONTRIBUTE TO DELIVERY
OF SBSTTA 15 RECOMMENDATIONS WITH RESPECT TO GLOBAL, REGIONAL AND
NATIONAL INDICATOR DEVELOPMENT AND USE**

Information note by the Executive Secretary

1. The Executive Secretary is pleased to circulate herewith, for the information of participants in the fourth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention, an information document entitled “The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020: How the partnership can contribute to delivery of SBSTTA 15 recommendations with respect to global, regional and national indicator development and use” submitted by the Secretariat of the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership.
2. The document is being circulated in the form and language in which it was provided to the Secretariat.

* UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/4/1.



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

How the partnership can contribute to delivery of SBSTTA 15 recommendations with respect to global, regional and national indicator development and use

Key Messages

- The BIP can support implementation of the recommendations of SBSTTA 15 at global, regional and national scales with respect to indicator development and use
- The BIP is well positioned to act as a communication hub for sharing indicators and experience in developing and using them across indicator developers and users
- BIP partners contribute substantially to global indicator development and maintenance, but current expectations exceed available resources
- The BIP has access to significant funding to support development and use of indicators at national level, in support of NBSAP revision and implementation in 2012 and 2013

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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/1¹ requested the CBD Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP) and other relevant organisations, in anticipation of a recommended decision by the 11th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP), to achieve a number of actions concerning global, regional and national indicator development for implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

In response to these requests the BIP has produced this information document for the sixteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA 16) to support discussions on the preparation of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (Agenda Item 4) and the fourth meeting of the Working Group on the Review of Implementation (WGRI-4) to support discussions on Agenda Item 3: *Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets*. This document reviews each of the requests from CBD SBSTTA 15 for global, regional and national indicator support and identifies how the partnership can assist in their implementation.

2) The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership: Background

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 indicators. This work provided comprehensive, accurate and up-to-date information on global

¹ <http://www.cbd.int/recommendation/sbstta/?id=12968>

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.

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.
- Providing a **communication hub** website for developing and communicating compelling storylines from the combined suite of global indicators.

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 2011-2020², and the supporting International Expert Workshop³, and as a result made significant contributions to the indicative indicator framework which was recognised by SBSTTA 15 in Recommendation XV/1.

The BIP is therefore well placed to support implementation of decisions that will be adopted at CBD COP 11 with respect to indicators, tracking implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets at national and global levels.

At the global level, BIP partners already contribute substantially to indicator development and maintenance, but current expectations exceed available resources.

3) Supporting Global Indicator Development, 2011-2020

Paragraph 8 (h) of SBSTTA 15 Recommendation XV/1 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

² AHTEG Report: <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=AHTEG-SP-IND-01>

³ International Expert Workshop Report:

<http://www.bipindicators.net/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=Vj1mWDkNIQY%3d&tabid=223>

explore the harmonization of indicators between Conventions and sectors. In the following sections, for each action recommended by SBSTTA, the situation, challenge and activities that the BIP is both currently undertaking and could do with the availability of the appropriate partners and resources, have been identified.

3.1. Provide Global Indicator Information

3.1.1 Recommendations

Paragraphs 10(h) (i) and (vi) of Recommendation XV/1 request the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the BIP and other relevant organisations⁴, 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 ‘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 for the 2010 Target are available through the BIP website: www.bipindicators.net.

The BIP website will be restructured to ensure that it aligns to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. Access to indicator information is through a new search facility which enables users to explore the BIP indicators by one or any combination of the following fields: Strategic Goal, Aichi Target, Headline Indicator, Operational Indicator. Each indicator has its own unique 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 has been recently reviewed and updated by Partners to guarantee that the information is up to date and accurately reflects the current status of the indicators. The BIP

⁴ While SBSTTA recommended these activities to be requested by the COP, SBSTTA also directly requested the Executive Secretary ‘subject to available resources, to initiate work on the tasks listed in paragraphs 10(g) and 10(h)’.

has worked with the CBD Secretariat to ensure that the CBD Strategic Plan indicator database⁵ 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.

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 AHETG 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, spatial visualization could be utilized to enable spatial examination of indicator data.

As the partnership expands to include new indicators for the Aichi targets it will ensure that these indicators have their own web page on the website with information available for the fields specified above. 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 Recommendation

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.'*

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)

⁵ <http://www.cbd.int/sp/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 2011-2012⁶ (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 the existing 2010 indicators against the Strategic Goals and Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Global level indicators only. ●= existing developed BIP indicator; ○= existing BIP indicator in development.

Strategic Goal	Aichi Biodiversity Target	Existing 2010 Indicators
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	● ● ●

⁶ <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=AHTEG-SP-IND-01>

	13. Genetic Diversity	○ ○
	14. Ecosystem Services	● ● ○ ○
D	15. Resilience	
	16. ABS	
	17. NBSAP implementation	
E	18. Traditional Knowledge	○
	19. Knowledge	
	20. Resource mobilization	

3.2.4 What could be provided by the BIP

Aichi Targets 1, 2, 3, 15, 17 and 19 are not covered by any of the existing 2010 indicators. The AHTEG on Indicators for the Strategic Plan identified possible operational indicators for these Targets with the exception of Target 1 for which no operational indicators were identified. 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 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. Subject to the availability of funding the remaining indicators, in particular those initiated and supported by the GEF funding, could also be updated in time for 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 would take a flexible and inclusive approach to including new indicators, which may result in the addition of several indicators per target in some cases. This may be particularly beneficial for complex and multi-faceted targets for which the use of a single indicator may not tell the whole story. 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 would 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.

3.3 Identify indicators for consistent use across parties

3.3.1 Recommendation

Paragraph 10(h)(iii) of Recommendation XV/1 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 implemented by all Parties’.

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

The BIP is running regional workshops for national indicator development at which BIP Partners are increasingly presenting the global indicators, in order to raise awareness as countries develop their national indicators.

3.3.4 What could be provided by the BIP

The BIP is well positioned, with its experience in developing global biodiversity indicators and providing capacity support to Parties for national indicator development, to assist the CBD with the delivery of this request. In the first instance the BIP would be able to draw upon its extensive network of global indicator developers and experience in national indicator development to review and present options to the CBD on suitable indicators that could be applied across Parties as part of a SCBD-led process. This review would 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. At the later stage 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 Recommendation

Paragraph 10(h)(iv) of Recommendation XV/1 requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the BIP and other relevant organisations, to *'Explore options for 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 UNCCD⁷.

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 disaggregations to be as fit-for-purpose as possible for a given MEA.

The BIP 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 Recommendation

⁷ www.unccd.int/en/programmes/Science/Monitoring-Assessment/Pages/Impact-Testing.aspx

Paragraph 10(h)(v) of Recommendation XV/1 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*, 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 report⁸ 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. 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 can also be coordinated with work with other MEAs and processes.

3.6 Develop Practical toolkits for the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

3.6.1 Recommendation

Paragraph 10(h)(vii) of Recommendation XV/1 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'*.

⁸ <http://www.bipindicators.net/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=s9Q16GObfEw%3d&tabid=155>

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 subprogramme 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 Secretariat in the development of technical guidance and other materials on indicators which can contribute to a comprehensive toolkit.

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

Paragraph 10(g) of Recommendation XV/1 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 substantial EC/UNEP funding to maintain, support and enhance the partnership's capacity building activities for national and regional indicator development. Details of how these funded activities can support the relevant SBSTTA 15 requests are provided below.

4.1 *Compile Technical Guidance Materials*

4.1.1 Recommendation

Paragraph 10(g)(i) of Recommendation XV/1 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 document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/15/INF/6, and to make it accessible in the form of a toolkit, building on the material already available on the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership web pages’.*

4.1.3 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 guidance⁹ being developed by the CBD Secretariat, but 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.

4.1.4 What *could be provided* by the BIP

Subject to the availability of resource, the BIP could support application of the resources/toolkit via a helpdesk function or other direct support to Parties.

4.2 Assist Parties to establish indicators

4.2.1 Recommendation

Paragraph 10(g)(ii) of Recommendation XV/1 requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the BIP, regional centres of excellence and other relevant organisations, to *‘Assist Parties, especially those with limited resources and capacities and/or not yet using systematically produced indicators in their official reports and at their request, to initially establish and apply a few simple, cost-effective and easily applicable indicators for priority issues’.*

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. This is supported by the production of guidance materials published in all six UN languages.

⁹ www.cbd.int/nbsap/training/quick-guides

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 Recommendation

Paragraph 10(g)(iii) of Recommendation XV/1 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.

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, see: www.bipnational.net/WorkshopsProjects/EasternAfricaWorkshoponIndicatorsinNBSAPS, followed up by a second in Hanoi for ASEAN countries (March 2012). Regional and global BIP partners also participated, including UNEP-WCMC, Birdlife, Nature Serve, Conservation International, Wildlife Conservation Society; together with the UNEP regional offices.

BIP Funding is now available to support a further eight regional workshops to run throughout 2012-2013; two in each of four regions (Latin America, sub-Saharan Africa, Central and Eastern Europe, ASEAN / 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 stands ready to support the CBD in the second 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 Recommendation

Paragraph 10(g)(iv) of Recommendation XV/1 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*’¹⁰, was conducted to support the AHTEG on Indicators for the Strategic Plan 2011-2020.

4.3.4 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.

¹⁰ <http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/ind/ahteg-sp-ind-01/information/ahteg-sp-ind-01-inf-02-en.pdf>