

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and Monitoring & Observation Network: Implications for APBON

Ryo Kohsaka

Professor, Department of Forest Science
Graduate School of Agriculture and Agricultural Life Sciences
The University of Tokyo)

* Thoughts expressed here reflect only the author's view

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Prof. Ryo KOHSAKA

- 2022- Professor at Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences, The University of Tokyo
- 2019 - 2022 Professor at Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Nagoya University
- 2018 - IPBES external review panel / Business & Biodiversity Asia-Pacific Regional Assessment Coordinating Lead Author
- 2017 - 2018 Visiting Professor at Seoul National University
- 2016 - 2019 Professor at Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Tohoku University, Japan
- 2012 - 2016 Associate Professor at Graduate School of Human and Socio-Environment Studies, Kanazawa University
- 2008 - 2012 Associate Professor, Economics, Nagoya City University
- 2006 - 2008 Professional Officer at UNEP Secretariat CBD
- 2004 - 2006 Post-Doctoral Fellow at University of Tokyo, Tokyo Japan
- 1997 - 1998 Project Officer at the Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe (REC), Hungary. Honoured as Life Fellow

EDUCATION

- 2000 - 2004 Ph.D. Univ. Freiburg, Germany
- 1998 - 1999 M.Sc. in Environment and Development, University of East Anglia
- 1994 - 1998 B.Sc. in Rural Dev., Agricultural Faculty, University of Tokyo



Participated at COP15



Presented in the ICEF 9th Annual Meeting – Blue Carbon Roadmap





THE 10th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ADDITIONAL FOREST KNOWLEDGE AND CULTURE IN ASIA

1 November, 2017, Hoam Faculty House, Seoul National University, KOREA



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Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Defining Biological Diversity

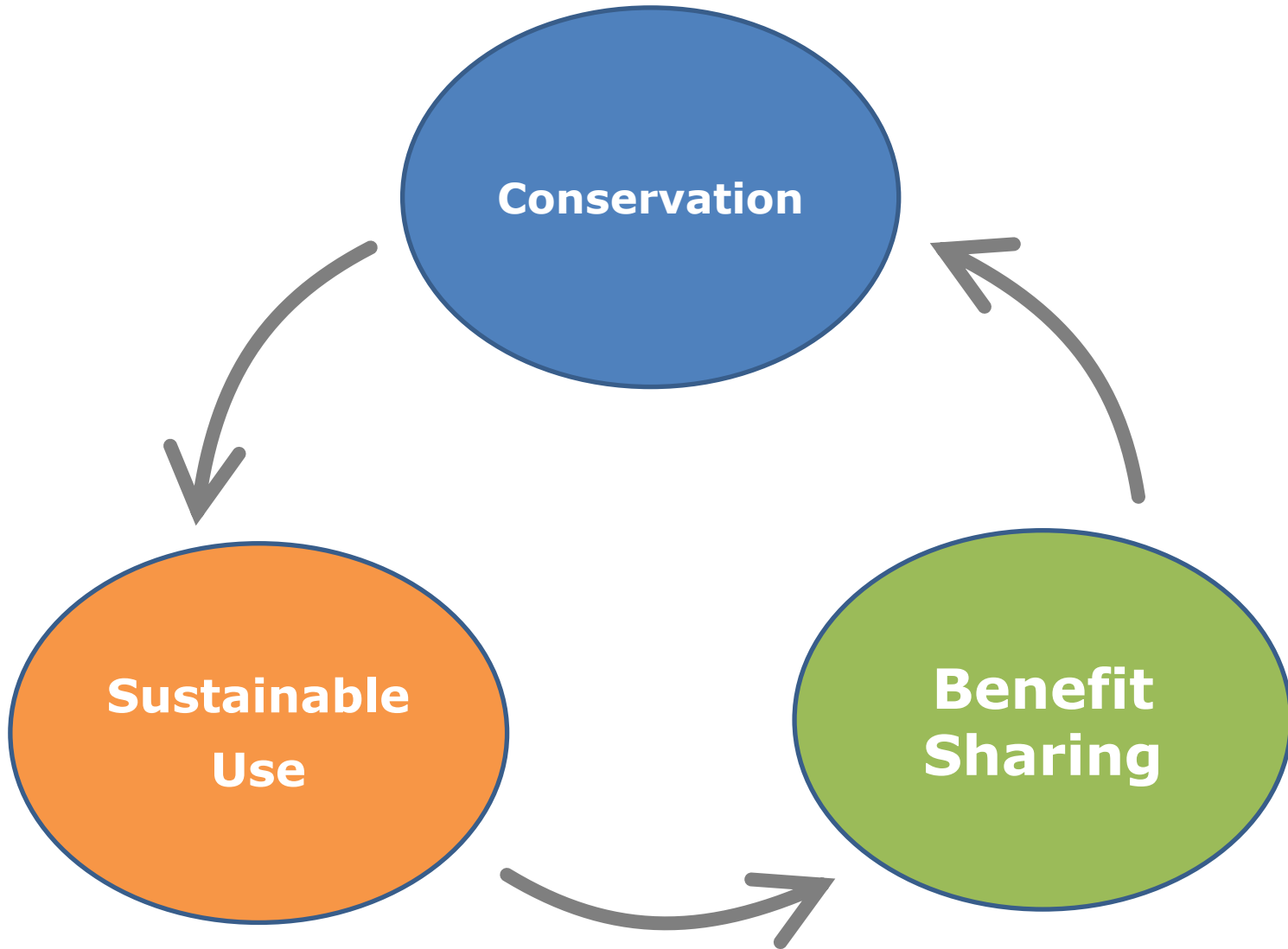
- “the variability among living organisms from all sources including, *inter alia*, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.”
- Biological resources is defined to include genetic resources, organisms or parts thereof, populations, or any other biotic component of ecosystems with actual or potential use of value for humanity.



Objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

- Conservation of biological diversity
- Sustainable use of its components
- Fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources





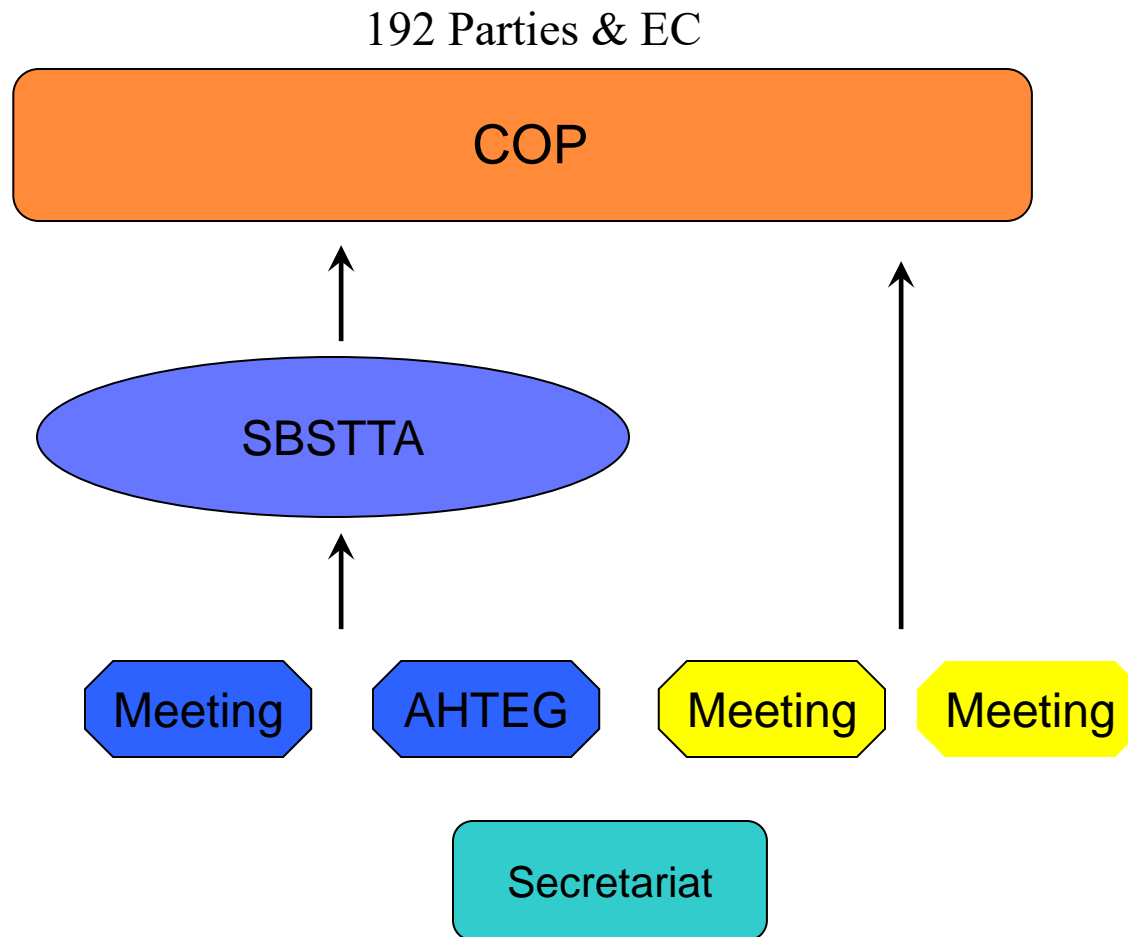
Objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

- Conservation of biological diversity
- Sustainable use of its components
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Structure of the Convention

simplified



What is SBSTTA?

- Between 1995~2008 Held 13 times
- Article 25 Convention Text
- several hundreds to 2000 participants
- Development of work programmes
(including forests, agricultures, etc)
- Established 11 AHTEG (expert meeting)

Mandate SBSTTA

As per paragraph 2 of Article 25

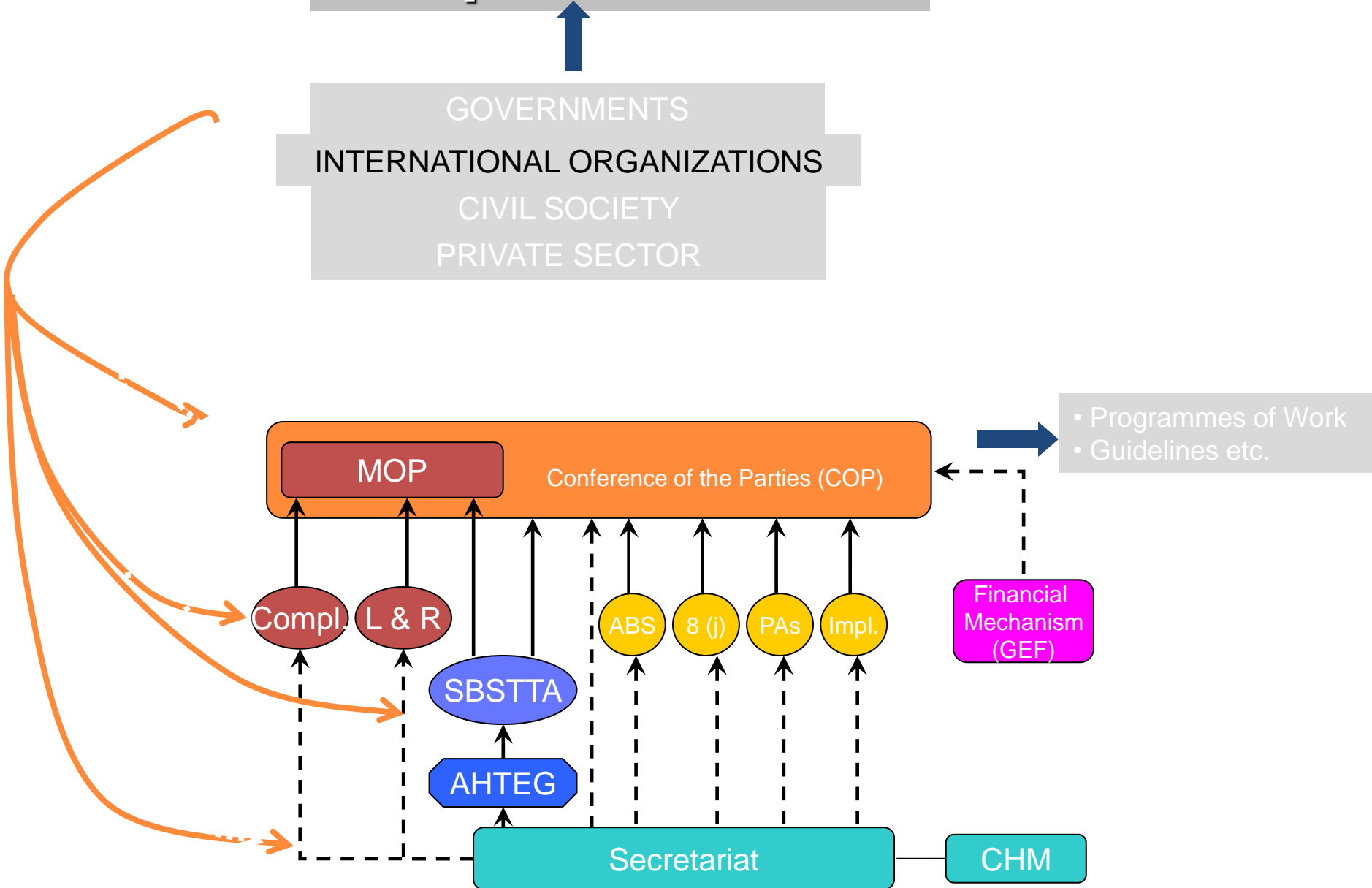
The mandate of the SBSTTA is to:

- a) Provide scientific and technical assessments of the status of biological diversity;
- b) Prepare scientific and technical assessments of the effects of types of measures taken in accordance with the provisions of this Convention;
- c) Identify innovative, efficient and state-of-the-art technologies and know-how relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and advise on the ways and means of promoting development and/or transferring such technologies;
- d) Provide advice on scientific programmes and international cooperation in research and development related to conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity; and
- e) Respond to scientific, technical, technological and methodological questions that the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies may put to the body.

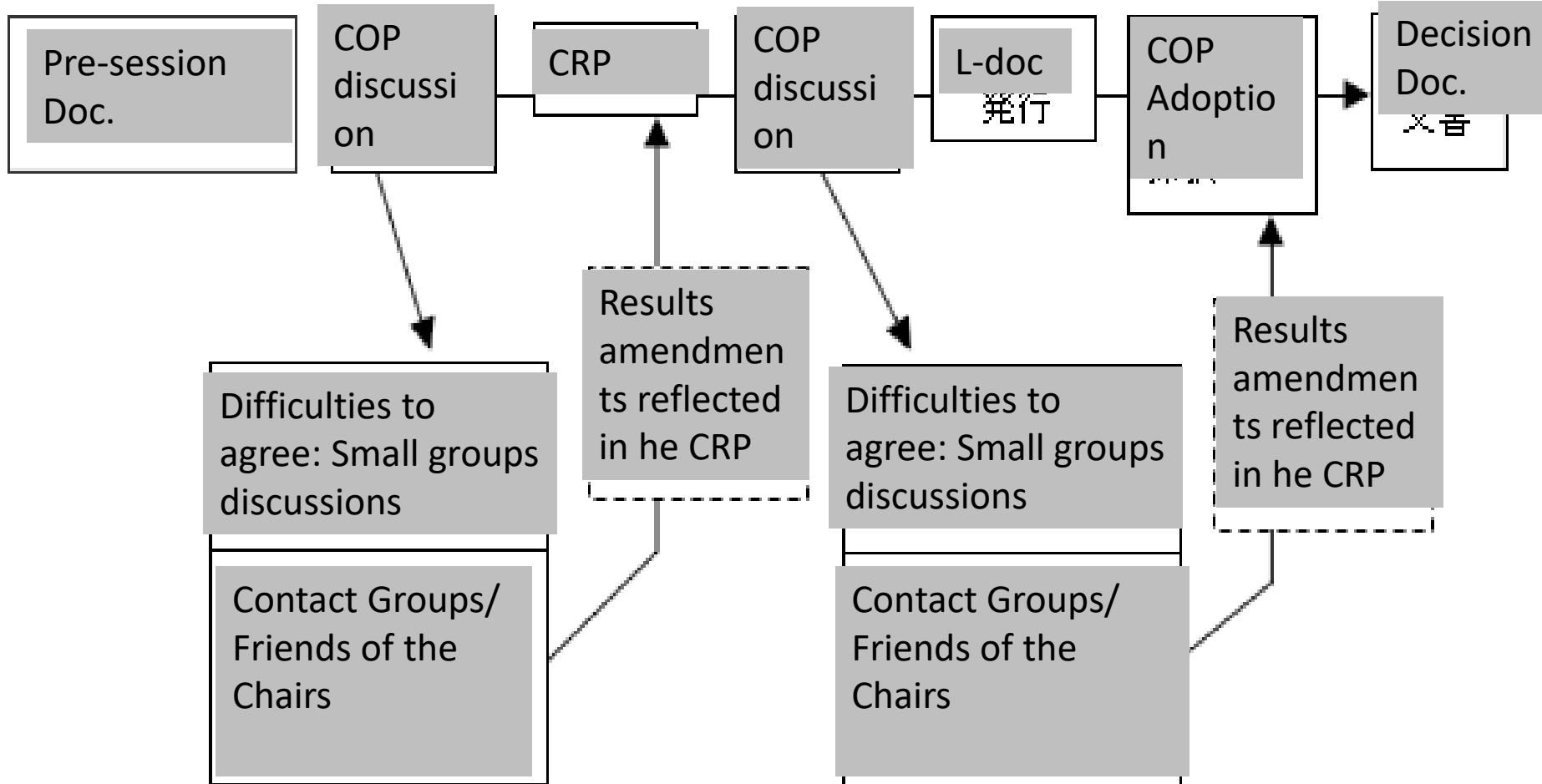
SBSTTA Issues

- Political negotiation starts (topic, budget, etc)
- Inputs for in-session documents are weak
Inter-session paper by secretariat is the main
- Linkage with other scientific process

Implementation



Flow of COP decision



Why Targets?

The purpose of targets

- to move: from words to action
- from action to measurable results.

Targets help us do this by:

- Inspiring programs for change,
- Providing a focus for concerted action,
- Measuring and reporting on progress in conservation and sustainable use at national and global levels
- Establishing accountability in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and
- Communicating status and trends of biodiversity to policy makers and the public.

Role of indicators

- Indicator show changes in D, P, S, I (P)
 - * A tool to interpret reality (but not reality itself)

- Communication Tool
 - * Visualization for policy makers & public
 - * Biodiversity Dependent on **Scale of Space and Time**

History

Aichi Target (2011-2020)



Adoption of Nagoya Protocol



Participants

Aichi Nagoya Targets

Strategic goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss

Target 1: By 2020, People are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

Target 2: By 2020, biodiversity values are integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and national accounts ...

Target 3: By 2020, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed

Target 4: By 2020, Governments, business and stakeholders have plans for sustainable production and consumption and keep the impacts resource use within safe ecological limits.

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

Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

Target 6: By 2020 all stocks managed and harvested sustainably, so that overfishing is avoided

Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

Target 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.

Target 9: By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.

Target 10: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

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

Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas are conserved through systems of protected areas.....

Target 12: By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.

Target 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives is maintained,

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

Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services are restored and safeguarded,

Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems,

Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefits Sharing is in force and operational

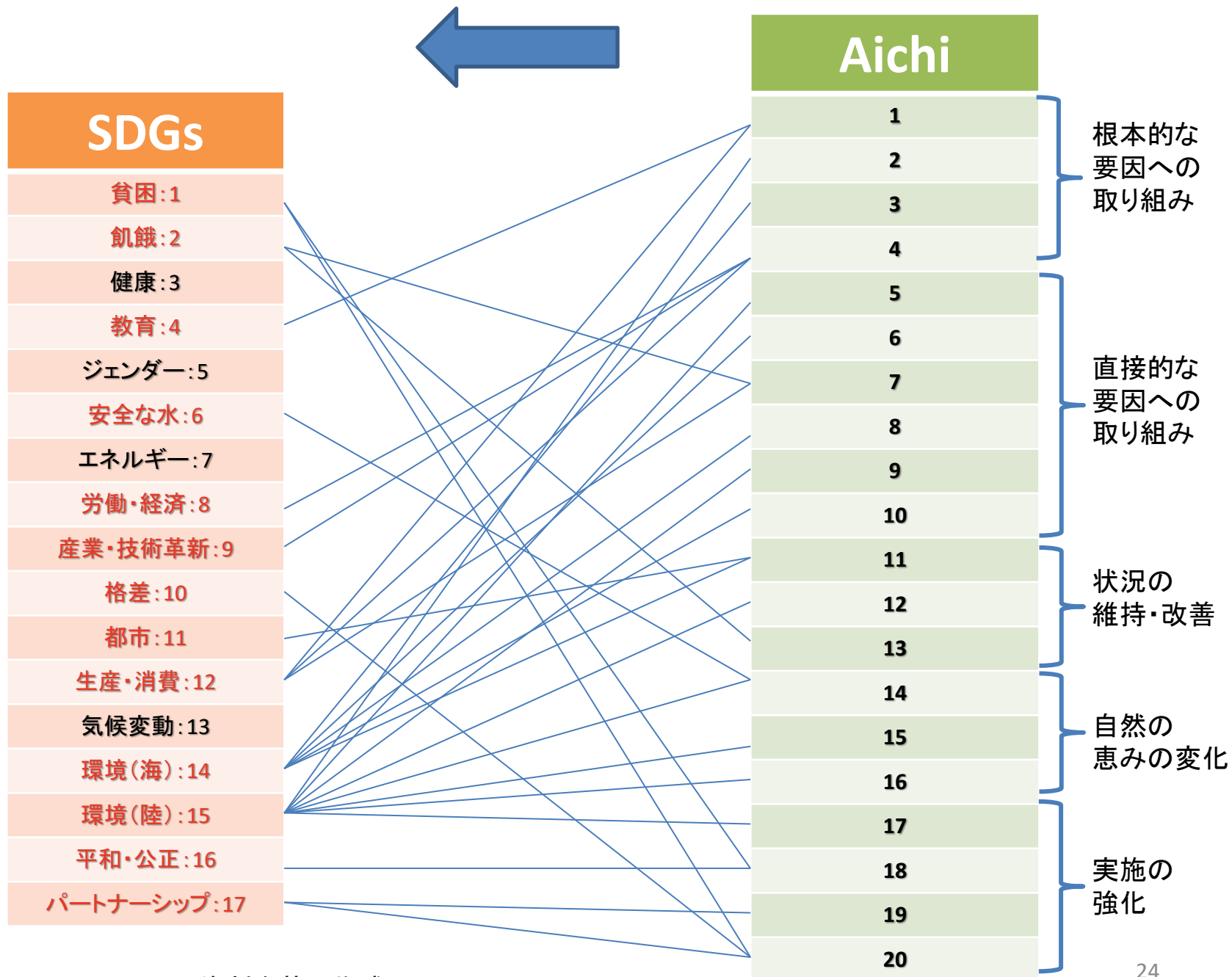
Strategic goal E. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated NBSAP.

Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities and their customary use, are respected.

Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

Target 20: By 2020, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources,, should increase substantially .



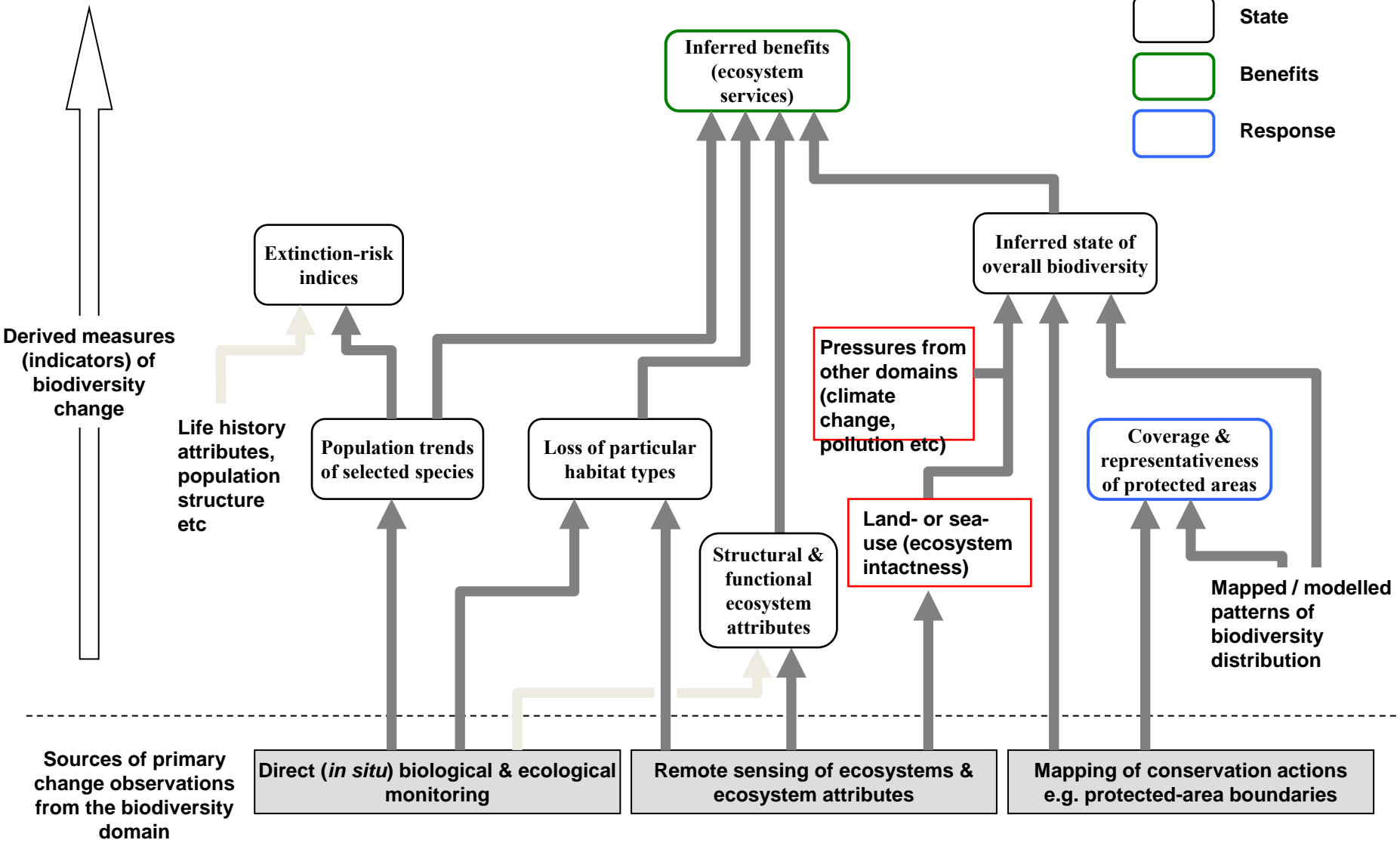
Indicators framework and list of indicators – past AHTEG (before 2020)

AHTEG report for CBD, Aug2011

Policy Question ⁷	Headline Indicator	Operational Indicators ⁸ (A: Priority and ready for use globally, B: Priority to be developed at global level, C: For consideration at sub-global level)		Most relevant Aichi Target	Other relevant Aichi Targets
State – How is the state of biodiversity changing?	Trends in extent, condition and vulnerability of ecosystems, biomes and habitats	Extinction risk trends of habitat dependent species in each major habitat type (A)		12	5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 14
		Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats (A) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15)		5	7, 14, 15
		Trends in proportion of degraded/threatened habitats (B)		5	7, 14, 15
		Trends in fragmentation of natural habitats (B) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15)		5	7, 14, 15
		Trends in condition and vulnerability of ecosystems (C)		5	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15
	Trends in abundance, distribution and extinction risk of species	Trends in the proportion of natural habitats converted (C)		5	7, 10, 11, 14, 15
		Trends in abundance of selected species (A) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15) (UNCCD indicator)		12	5, 6, 7, 10, 13, 14, 15
		Trends in extinction risk of species (A) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15) (MDG indicator 7.7) (also used by CMS)		12	5, 6, 7, 10, 13, 14, 15
		Trends in distribution of selected species (B) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15) (also used by UNCCD)		12	5, 6, 7, 11, 14, 15
		Trends in genetic diversity of species	Trends in genetic diversity of cultivated plants, and farmed and domesticated animals and their wild relatives (B) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15)		13
Trends in genetic diversity of selected species (C)			13	7, 12, 14, 16	
Pressures and underlying causes - Why are we losing biodiversity?	Trends in pressures from unsustainable agriculture, forestry, fisheries and	Trends in Ecological Footprint and/or related concepts (A) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15)		4	5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 14
		Trends in population and extinction risk of utilized species, including species in trade (A) (also used by CITES)		4	5, 6, 7, 12, 14, 15
		Trends in extinction risk of target and bycatch aquatic species (A)		6	4, 12
		Trends in population of target and bycatch aquatic species (A)		6	4, 12

Measures of change in:

- Pressure
- State
- Benefits
- Response



Target 11 – Protected areas

Observation dataset	Sources and Organisational Holder/s	Start year [end year if interrupted]	Frequency of update	Geog Coverage	Spatial Resolution
Protected area coverage					
Coverage of PAs in terrestrial, marine and freshwater environments	World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA, through "Protected Planet") maintained by UNEP-WCMC and IUCN	1872	Annual	Global (including marine and international sites)	Site
Areas of importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services					
PA coverage of areas of particular importance for biodiversity	Key biodiversity areas, including Important Bird Areas (IBAs, BirdLife International), Important Plant Areas (IPAs, Plantlife International), Alliance for Zero Extinction sites (AZEs), and Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs) (IUCN and others).	Various: IBAs (1980); IPAs (1990s); AZEs (2005); EBSAs (2009)	Annual	Global (IBAs, AZEs, Ramsar) and many countries (IPAs, Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs))	Site
PA coverage of areas of particular importance for ecosystem services ²⁶	Natural Capital Project Key sites for biodiversity (as above), but including also Ramsar and natural World	Various (e.g., Ramsar, 1971; World Heritage 1972)	Annual	Global (Ramsar, World Heritage) and national	Site
Management effectiveness: outcome of management					
Biodiversity trends, including trends in species populations in PAs and extinction risk trends of species in PAs	Living Planet Index dataset (ZSL/WWF); Red List Index datasets (IUCN/BirdLife International)	For individual datasets, see Target 12	Varies (annual to 4-10 yearly)	Global	See Target 12

Target 12 – Prevented extinction of threatened species

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.

Observation dataset	Sources and Organisational Holder/s	Start year [end year if interrupted]	Frequency of update	Geographical Coverage	Spatial Resolution
Changes in populations of threatened species (and other sensitive species, e.g., endemics)	Critically Endangered Bird Indicator (CEBI; BirdLife International)	Just getting started	Would be annual	~200 species worldwide	Global
	Status of AZE species and AZEs	2005	Twice to date	587 sites globally	Sites; see Target 11
	Indices of changes in abundance for threatened species in other taxonomic groups	LPI could provide useful time series data for some species, as could regional population indices (e.g. ASTI) but likely to be biased to recovering species. Global population monitoring may be possible for some plants (Kew through sampled Red Listing approach; GLORIA network; CAFF) and large mammals (IUCN Species Survival Commission (IUCN SSC); International Whaling Commission, International Council for the Exploration of the Sea; Pacific International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (PICES)); and regionally for numerous taxa including amphibians, butterflies, etc for Europe (e.g., see EEA) and North America (e.g., see NatureServe)			

The state of national monitoring

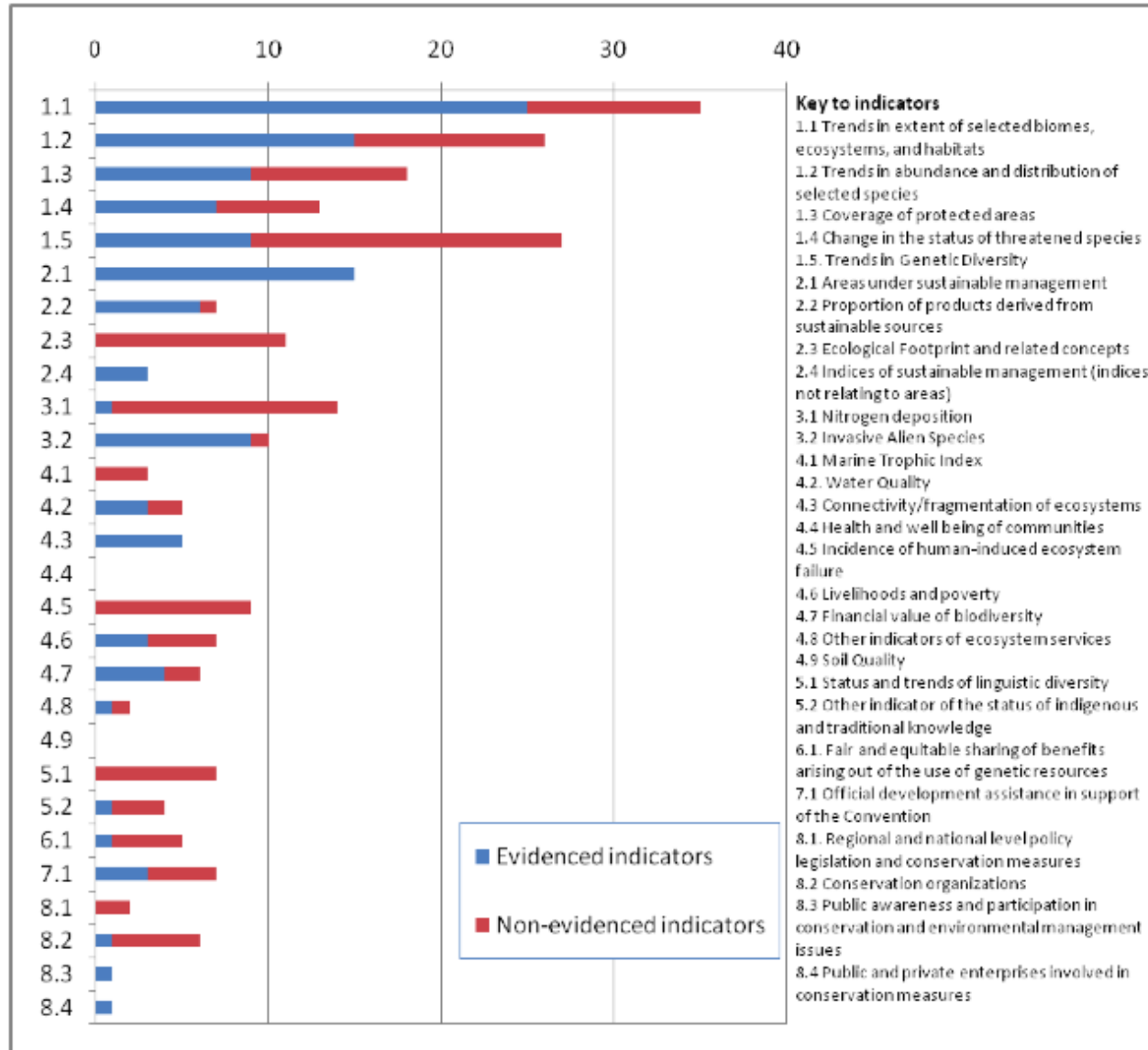
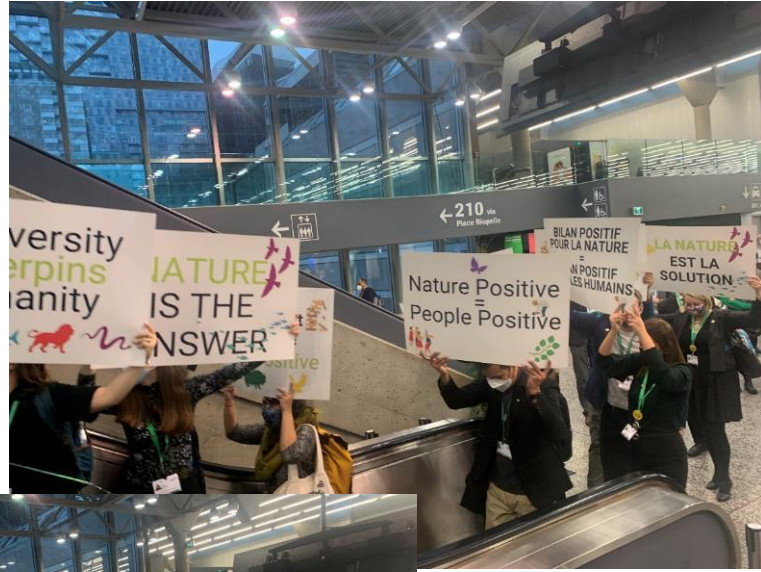


Figure 10: Number of CBD Parties reporting 'additional' indicators to CBD global indicators in 4th national reports, within CBD headline indicator categories

Essential Biodiversity Variables

- A relatively small number of essential variables (16-18) are necessary to derive the AHTEG operational indicators for the 2020 targets
- Each essential variable talks to multiple indicators and targets and many indicators and targets are informed by multiple essential variables
- Focus on primary change observations

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework



2022年12月7日
会場内







Related Decisions: 15/5 & 6

Related Decisions

Decision 15/5 : Monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is accompanied by a detailed [monitoring framework](#) comprised of a set of agreed indicators for tracking progress towards the Goals and Targets of the Framework. It includes headline indicators which are recommended for national, regional and global monitoring, and more detailed component and complementary indicators. The monitoring framework will provide information on how the world is faring in terms of achieving the Goals and Targets of the framework. It will continue to be developed and enhanced in the coming years by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Conference of the Parties. To help with this process an Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group for the monitoring framework has also been established.

Decision 15/6 : Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review

An [enhanced planning, monitoring, reporting and review mechanism](#) was adopted to help track the progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. This mechanism, as well as the broader issues related to enhanced responsibility and transparency, is reflected in [Section J](#) of the Framework on 'Responsibility and Transparency'. The enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review includes the following elements:

- (a) [National biodiversity strategies and action plans](#) (NBSAPs), revised or updated in alignment with the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework;
- (b) [National reports](#), making use of the agreed indicators as appropriate, submitted in 2026 and 2029;
- (c) Global analysis of information in NBSAPs to assess the contribution towards the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework considered at meetings of the Conference of the Parties;
- (d) Global review of collective progress in the implementation to be considered at the seventeenth and nineteenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties;
- (e) [Voluntary peer reviews](#) (VPR) of NBSAP Revision and Implementation;
- (f) Further development and testing of an open-ended forum for voluntary country reviews;
- (g) Information on non-state actor commitments towards the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

Decision 15/7 : Resource Mobilization

The mobilization of adequate financial resources is key for the successful implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and is reflected in Goal D, Target 19 and further fleshed out in the complementary decision on resource mobilization. Recognizing the urgency to increase international biodiversity finance, COP in [decision 15/7](#), decided to establish the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Fund under the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Parties requested the GEF to take



**Convention on
Biological Diversity**

Distr.
GENERAL

CBD/COP/DEC/15/5
19 December 2022

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
Fifteenth meeting – Part II
Montreal, Canada, 7-19 December 2022
Agenda item 9B

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

15/5. Monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Adopts* the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework contained in annex I of the present decision;

2. *Decides* to use the period from 2011–2020, where data is available, as the reference unless otherwise indicated, for reporting and monitoring progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, while noting that baselines, conditions and periods to express desirable states or levels of ambition in goals and targets should, where relevant, take into account historical trends, current status, future scenarios of biodiversity and available information on the natural world;

3. *Also decides* to consider a review of the monitoring framework in order to fit the framework to the needs of the world at its sixteenth meeting, and thereafter keep the monitoring framework under review as appropriate;

5. In order to maximize uptake and minimize the reporting burden, the list of headline indicators comprises a small number of indicators which are intended to capture the overall scope of a goal or target in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The headline indicators may not capture all components of a goal or a target but for analytical purposes can be complemented, as appropriate, with the component and complementary indicators.

Table 1. Headline indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

A. Goal/Target ⁴	Headline indicators ⁵
A	A.1 Red List of Ecosystems A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems A.3 Red List Index A.4 The proportion of populations within species with an effective population size > 500
B ^b	B.1 Services provided by ecosystems*
C ^b	C.1 Indicator on monetary benefits received* C.2 Indicator on non-monetary benefits*
D	D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance (ODA) for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems*
1 ^b	A.1 Red List of Ecosystems A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems 1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans*
2	2.2 Area under restoration*

⁴ For goals or targets marked with ^b: a binary indicator was proposed for inclusion for this goal or target and will be further considered by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group.

⁵ Indicators marked with an asterisk (*): an agreed up-to-date methodology does not exist for this indicator. The Ad Hoc Technical

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CBD

Online Discussion Forum

NOTIFICATION

Selected experts for the Ad hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Dear Madam/Sir,

At its fifteenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework ([decision 15/5](#)). In the same decision, it also decided to establish an Ad hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG), with a time-bound mandate until the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to advise on the further operationalization of the monitoring framework.

Pursuant to this decision, the Executive Secretary, through notification [2023-001](#), invited Parties and observers to submit the name of one or more expert(s) who could be considered to participate in the AHTEG. In response to this invitation, 242 nominations were received, 126 experts were nominated by 63



Documents						Foru Moni Fram
First meeting IND-AHTEG-2023-01	Second meeting IND-AHTEG-2023-02	Third meeting IND-AHTEG-2023-03	Fourth meeting IND-AHTEG-2023-04	Fifth meeting IND-AHTEG-2024-05	Sixth meeting IND-AHTEG-2024-06	

CBD // CONFERENCES // INDICATORS-AHTEG

Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators

In order to operationalize the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the Conference of the Parties, in [decision 15/5](#), established an Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The terms of reference for the AHTEG, outlining four main tasks, are contained in annex II of the decision.

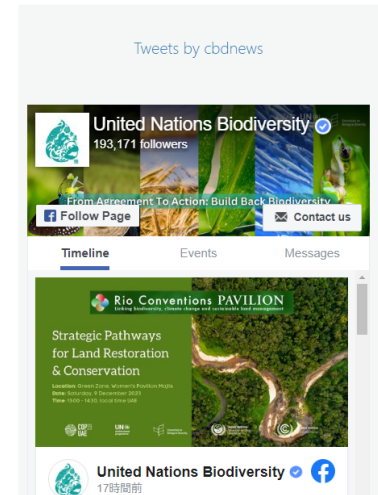
The AHTEG is composed of [45 experts](#), 30 nominated by Parties and 15 by Observers. The AHTEG has been established for the period to COP-16 and will primarily work remotely; however, two in-person meetings are anticipated. At its first meeting the AHTEG elected Ms. Maria Cecilia Londoño Murcia (Colombia) and Mr. James Williams (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) as its Co-chairs. Documents for the AHTEG are accessible from the menu above.

The Conference of the Parties, in decision 15/5, also requested the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the AHTEG, to convene moderated online discussions on the monitoring framework to allow Parties and observers to provide documents and/or comments on issues related to the monitoring framework. The discussion forum is accessible from [this page](#).

Online
discussion Forum



<https://www.cbd.int/conferences/indicators-ahteg>



Tweets by cbdnews

United Nations Biodiversity
193,171 followers

From Agreement To Action: Build Back Biodiversity

Timeline Events Messages

Rio Conventions PAVILION
Strategic Pathways for Land Restoration & Conservation

United Nations Biodiversity

KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

VISIONS OF THE GBF
2030 MISSION
GUIDANCE NOTES
SUPPORT MECHANISMS
TRANSPARENCY
EDUCATION, AWARENESS AND UPLIFT
S

Indicators
Monitoring framework
Information
and technical and scientific cooperation
Information

GBF HOME // FORUM ON THE MONITORING FRAMEWORK

TUESDAY // 12.5.2023

This discussion forum provides an opportunity for discussion and the sharing of views on issues addressed in [decision 15/5](#) on the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. This discussion forum has been specifically created to respond to the request in paragraph 11 of that decision requesting the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the ad hoc technical expert group to convene moderated online discussions on the monitoring framework.

In [decision 15/5](#) the Conference of the Parties also decided to establish an [ad hoc technical expert group \(AHTEG\)](#) to advise on the further operationalization of the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The AHTEG will also be considering specific issues related to the indicators contained in the monitoring framework.

Participation in the online discussion forum

To participate in the forum, you must create a CBD account if you have not already done so and log into the CBD webpage. To facilitate discussion specific threads have been created below. Please post your comment in the most appropriate thread.

Participants are invited to observe the following guidelines when participating in the forum:

1. Briefly introduce yourself when posting your first message (name, country/organization and institutional affiliation);
2. Subscribe to the thread(s) to follow and receive notifications;
3. Keep messages brief, concise and relevant to the topic/question being discussed;
4. Ensure that the messages are relevant to the topic/question being discussed;
5. Provide the reference number of a previous post when responding to it;
6. Make the subject header of your post as descriptive as possible about the content of the message so that other participants can easily decide which messages to read and respond to;
7. Make sure that the text or files attached do not contain viruses, corrupted files or any other similar file deficiencies;
8. Be respectful of the viewpoints of others.

You need to [sign-in](#) if you want to contribute to the forum.

Discussion Forum on the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Thread	Replies	Last Post
Indicators for Goal A and Targets 1-8	19	2023-12-04 18:51 Mr. Andrew Gonzalez
Indicators for Goals and targets 9-12	4	2023-12-05 13:53 Mr. Andrew Gonzalez
Indicators for Goal C and Targets 1-8	3	2023-10-30 22:55 Mr. Joseph Henry Vogel
Indicators for Goal D	13	2023-11-16 17:35

RESPONSIBILITY AND TRANSPARENCY
COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION, AWARENESS AND UPLIFT

RELATED DECISIONS

- > Monitoring
- > AHTEG on Indicators
 - > Forum on the monitoring framework
 - > Resource Mobilization
- > Capacity building and technical and scientific cooperation
- > Digital Sequence Information

posted on 2023-06-29 15:44 UTC by Orion Cruz, Defenders of Wildlife

You must be signed in to post messages in this forum. Depending on the forum you may also need the appropriate credentials in order to post messages.

RE: Indicators for Goal A and Targets 1-8 (#2896)

This is a reply to 2

UNEP-WCMC, together with IUCN, the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (IUCN WCPA), and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) would like to draw attention to our ongoing efforts to develop an approach for monitoring the effectiveness of protected areas (PAs) and Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) within the scope of the headline indicator for Target 3.

A disaggregation of the Target 3 headline indicator by level of effectiveness would provide significantly more meaningful data than coverage alone. To support such a disaggregation, the partners in the Protected Planet Initiative act as custodians of the Target 3 headline indicator, are developing a system that would support disaggregating the data in this way.

The proposed approach for reporting to Protected Planet is designed to bring together results from existing effectiveness assessment methods and biodiversity monitoring data. It follows a 'phased approach', which would allow data providers to submit data to Protected Planet at different levels of detail, according to their capacity to report and the availability of data.

Please see the attached document for more details and do not hesitate to contact Helen Klimmek (helen.klimmek@unep-wcmc.org) with any questions or comments.

posted on 2023-07-06 17:34 UTC by Helen Klimmek, UNEP-WCMC

You must be signed in to post messages in this forum. Depending on the forum you may also need the appropriate credentials in order to post messages.

[monitoring effectiveness of areas contributing towards target 3_ahteg submission.pdf](#) - 468 KB

This is a reply to 2

RE: Indicators for Goal A and Targets 1-8 (#2907)

This is a reply to 2

Nutdanal Trakansuphakon from Pgakenyaw Association for Sustainable development, Thailand. We are indigenous NGOs Organization in Thailand and work with indigenous community.

I have some comment.

Target 3: The headline indicator 3.1 "Coverage of protected areas and OECMs" should be reviewed and revised based on important aspects of the final text of Target 3, particularly the text highlighted in bold:

"Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories." There was no sufficient time to address these issues of crucial importance to indigenous peoples and local communities in the monitoring framework at COP-15; these need to be addressed by the AHTEG and SBSTTA.

posted on 2023-07-09 07:24 UTC by Nutdanal Trakansuphakon, Pgakenyaw Association for Sustainable Development

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RE: Indicators for Goal A and Targets 1-8 (#2926)

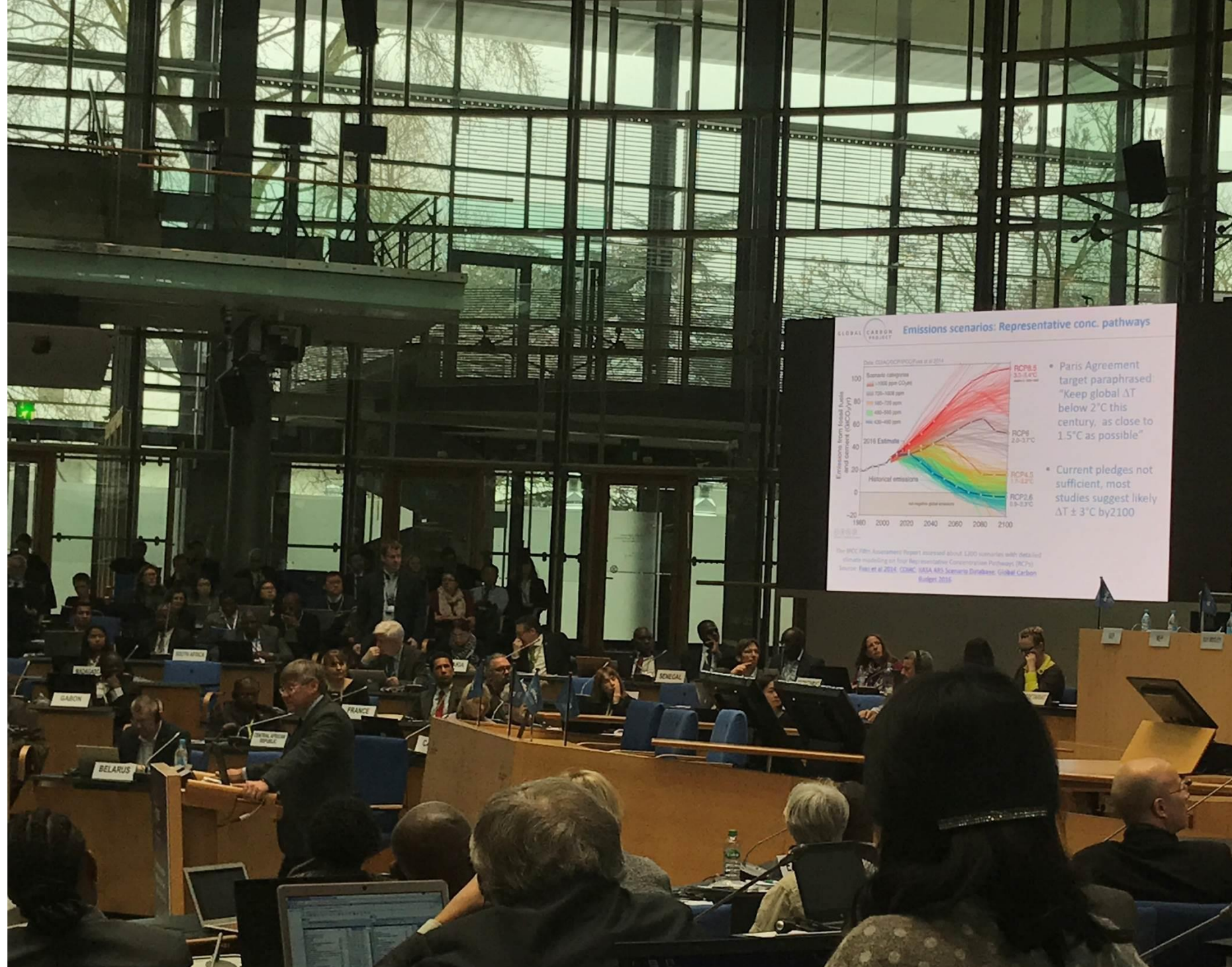
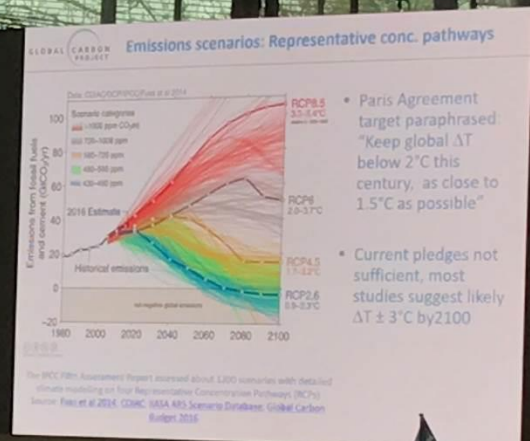
This is a reply to 2

IPBES



Intergovernmental Platform on
Biodiversity & Ecosystem Services









IPBES7
April May
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G7
G7 Environment Ministers, Metz
France 5-6 May 2019
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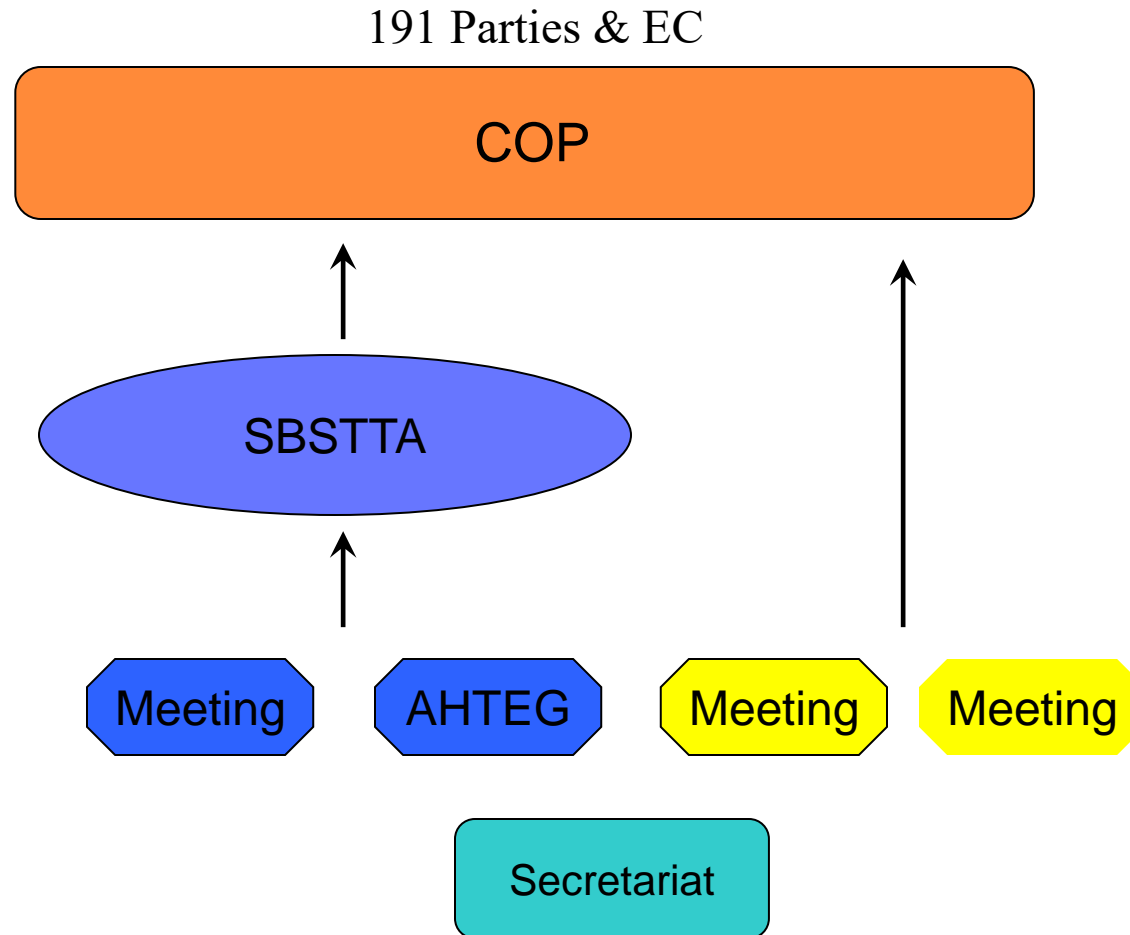
What is science-policy interface ?

‘ ‘as social processes which encompass relations between scientists and other actors in the policy process, and which allow for exchanges, co-evolution, and joint construction of knowledge with the aim of enriching decision-making’’

Koetz, T., Bridgewater, P., van den Hove, S., Siebenhüner, B.
(2008) The role of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to the Convention on Biological Diversity as science-policy interface. *Environmental Science and Policy* 2: 505-516

Structure of the Convention

simplified



Indicators framework and list of indicators – (previous old) AHTEGs

Conceptual model for communicating the different types of indicators for assessing progress towards the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (Based on the International Expert Workshop on the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators and Post-2010 Indicator Development held in Reading, United Kingdom, from 6-8 July 2009).

