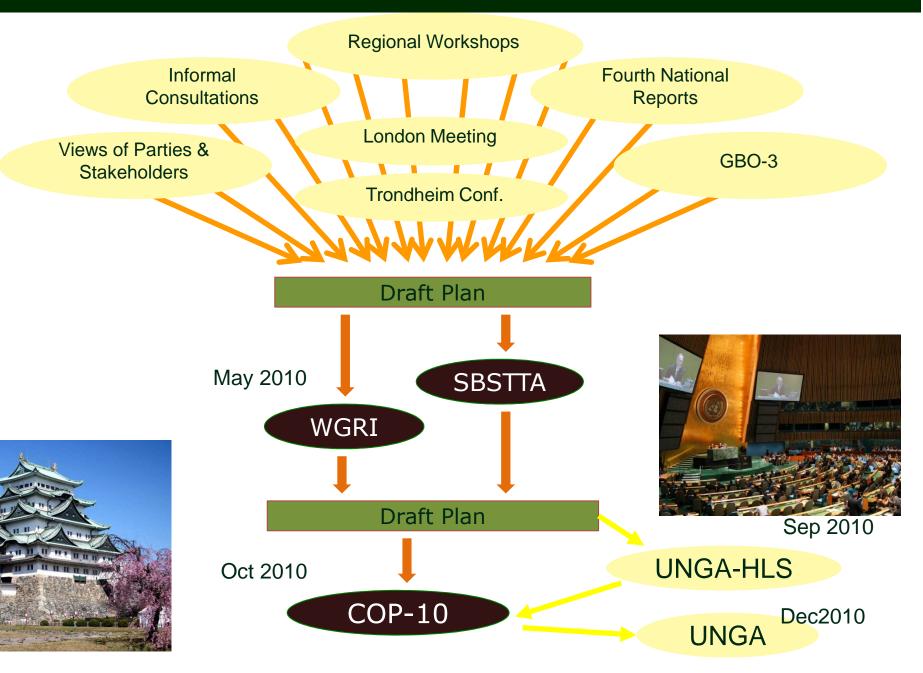
The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and Indicators for tracking implementation progress

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An inclusive preparatory process



ToR for Indicators AHTEG (decision X/7)

- Advice on the **further development of indicators** already agreed through decisions VII/30 and VIII/15;
- **Suggest additional indicators** that have been, or could be, developed, where necessary, to constitute a coherent framework designed to assess progress towards targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;
- Develop further guidance and propose options for the establishment of mechanisms to support Parties in their efforts to develop national indicators;
- Provide **advice on the strengthening of linkages** between global and national indicator development and reporting.





Outcomes of AHTEG

Indicator framework consisting of:

- **12 Headline** indicators addressing the issues of the 20 Aichi targets (broad themes)
- 22 Operational indicators that are ready for use globally (Category A)
- Additional indicators that should be developed at global level as a priority (Category B)
- A larger number of indicators for consideration at subglobal (i.e. national, state, province, sub-regional) level (Category C)





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.

Trends in extent, condition and vulnerability of ecosystems, biomes and habitats (H)

- Extinction risk trends of habitat dependent species in each major habitat type (A)
- Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats (A) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15)
- Trends in proportion of degraded/threatened habitats
 (B)
- Trends in fragmentation of natural habitats (B) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15)
- Trends in condition and vulnerability of ecosystems (C)
- Trends in the proportion of natural habitats converted
 (C)

Trends in pressures from unsustainable agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture (H)

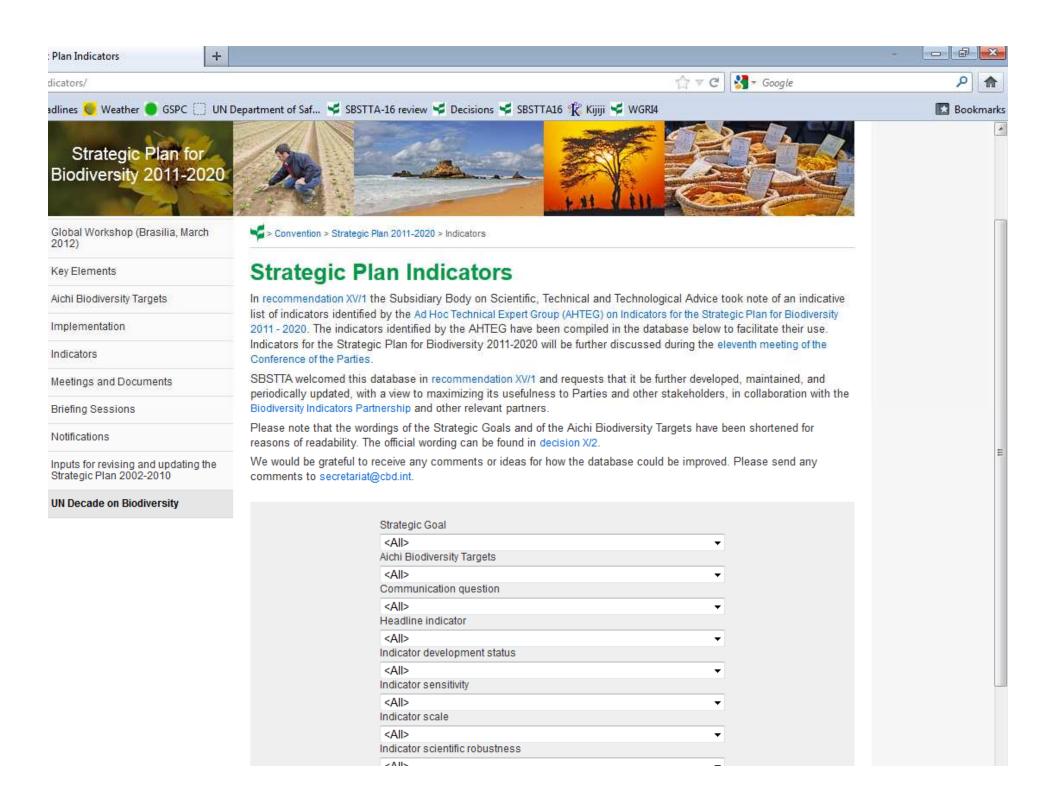
- Trends in primary productivity (C)
- Trends in proportion of land affected by desertification
 (C) (also used by UNCCD)

Trends in pressures from habitat conversion, pollution, invasive species, climate change, overexploitation and underlying drivers (H)

Population trends of habitat dependent species in each major habitat type (A)

 Siodiversity





SBSTTA-15 recommendations (1)

- COP11 to take note of the indicative list of indicators;
- Recognition that Aichi Biodiversity Targets and proposed indicator framework provide a flexible basis for Parties which **can** be adapted, taking into account different national circumstances and capabilities;
- Parties **urged** to prioritize the application at the national level of those indicators that are ready for use at the global level **where feasible and appropriate**;





SBSTTA-15 recommendations (2)

- Parties **urged** to consider using the flexible framework and the indicative list of indicators in their updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans and in reporting, including through the 5NR;
- Parties **encouraged** to contribute to, update, verify and maintain relevant national data in **regional and global data sets** as a contribution to optimize and coordinate the production of indicators for monitoring and reporting at various scales and to promote the public availability of the data;





SBSTTA-15 recommendations (3)

- COP to recognize the need to strengthen technical and institutional capacities and to mobilize adequate financial resources for the development and application of indicators;
- COP to **request** the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the **Biodiversity Indicators Partnership**, regional centres of excellence, and others, to:
 - Compile technical guidance materials for capacitybuilding;
 - > Include capacity-building on the indicators framework in regional workshops.





SBSTTA-15 recommendation (4)

- COP to request the Executive Secretary to:
 - Further develop and maintain the online database on indicators http://www.cbd.int/sp/indicators/;
 - 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;
 - plus more....





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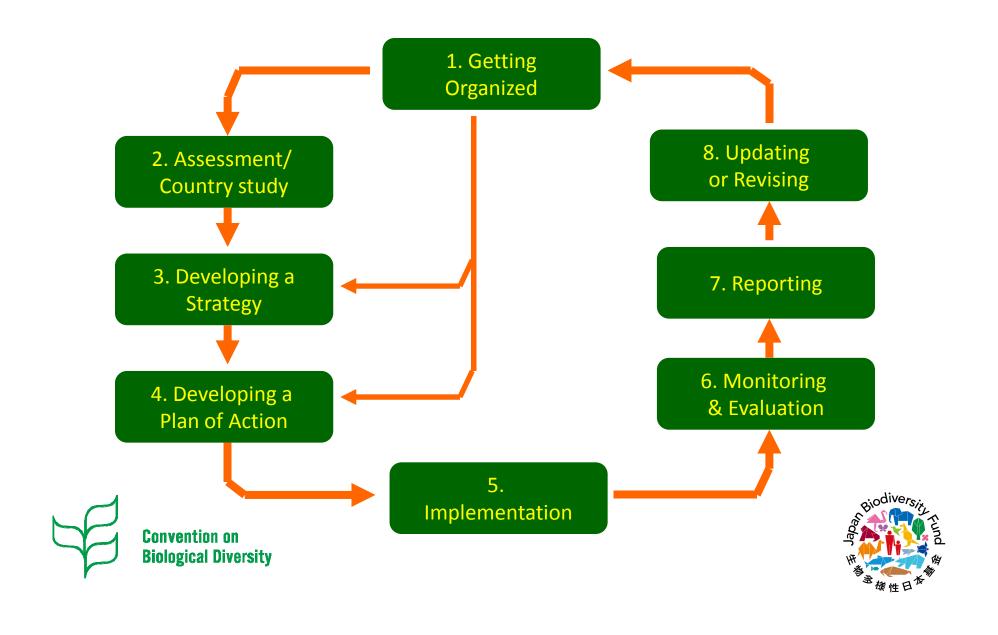
Updating and Implementing NBSAPs

A quick review of national progress in South Asia





Steps in the Biodiversity Planning Process



Cluster	Component
I Preparation	1. Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports
	2. Identifying stakeholders; consultations; and awareness
	3. Supplementary studies (eg. the causes and consequences of biodiversity loss highlighting the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services and their contribution to Human well-being)
II. Setting national priorities and targets	4. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy though national consultation
III. Developing the strategy and action plan	5. Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets though national consultations
	6. Addressing the application and implementation of the NBSAP at sub-national levels through consultations with sub-national and local authorities
	7. Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans through sectoral consultations
IV. Development of Implementation plans and related	9. Developing a plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation.
	10. Conducting a Technology needs assessment
	alternative: developing a plan for increasing technical capacity.
	11. Developing a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP.
	12. Developing a plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation
V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	13. Establishing/ strengthening of national coordination structures
	14. CHM development.
	15. Development of indicators and monitoring approach
	16. Fifth national reports
VI. Adoption by the government	17. Adoption

Main Section	Chapter or Sub-section
I Introduction (setting the scene and providing the rationale)	1. Values of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the country and their contribution to Human well-being
	2. Causes and consequences of biodiversity loss
	3. Constitutional, legal and institutional framework
	4. Lessons learned from the earlier NBSAP(s) and the process of developing the updated NBSAP.
National Biodiversity Strategy	5. Long term vision
	6. Principles governing the strategy
	7. Main goals or priority areas
	8. National Targets (SMART)
III. National Biodiversity	9. National actions to achieve the strategy, with milestones
Action Plan	10. Application of the NBSAP to sub-national entities
	11. Sectoral Action - mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans
IV. Implementation plans	12. Plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation, including a technology needs assessment
	13. Communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP.
	14. Plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation
V. Institutional, monitoring and reporting.	15. National Coordination Structures
	16. Clearing House Mechanism
	17. Monitoring and Evaluation