

# Monitoring and reporting under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

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CBD Secretariat

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Convention on  
Biological Diversity



**2020 UN BIODIVERSITY CONFERENCE**

**COP 15 - CP/MOP10-NP/MOP4**

Ecological Civilization-Building a Shared Future for All Life on Earth

KUNMING – MONTREAL



UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION  
ON  
**ECOSYSTEM  
RESTORATION**  
2020-2030





# COP15 Major Outcomes



Kunming-  
Montreal  
GBF  
(decision  
15/4)

GBF  
Monitoring  
framework  
(decision 15/5)

Mechanisms for  
planning,  
monitoring,  
reporting and  
review (decision  
15/6)

Resource  
mobilization  
(decision 15/7)

Capacity-  
building and  
development &  
technical and  
scientific  
cooperation  
(decision 15/8)

Digital  
sequence  
information on  
genetic  
resources  
(decision 15/9)

# The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Builds from the **Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020** and is a global response to the continued alarming **loss of biodiversity** and the threat that this poses to **nature** and **human well-being**.



## Vision

A world of living in harmony with nature where: “By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.”



# The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

## Goal A

Ecosystems maintained, enhanced, or restored, extinctions are halted, extinction rate reduced tenfold and genetic diversity is maintained

## Goal B

Biodiversity is sustainably used and its contributions to people are maintained, enhanced or restored

## Goal C

Benefits from the use of genetic resources are shared and sustainably increased

## Goal D

The biodiversity funding gap of 700 billion USD is closed by ensuring adequate means of implementation are available.

## 4 Global Goals for 2050



# The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

## *I. Reducing threats to biodiversity*

1. Spatial planning and effective management
2. Ecosystems & restoration
3. Protected areas & OECMs
4. Threatened species
5. Sustainable use
6. Invasive alien species
7. Pollution
8. Climate change

## *II. Meeting people's needs through sustainable use & benefit-sharing*

9. Wild species
10. Agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry
11. Nature's contributions to people
12. Urban areas
13. Access and benefit-sharing

## *III. Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming*

14. Sectoral planning
15. Private sector
16. Sustainable consumption
17. Biosafety
18. Negative incentives
19. Financial resources
20. Capacity-building and development
21. Data & knowledge
22. Participation
23. Gender equality

**23 action-oriented Global Targets for 2030**

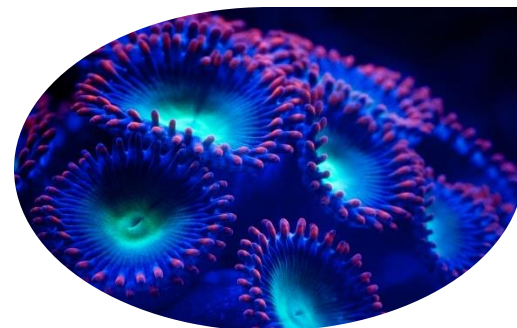
*\*Unofficial short-form target headings\**

# Monitoring Framework

The mandate for developing a **monitoring framework** in an iterative process alongside the KMGBF **goals and targets** was established at COP14.

Adopted in decision 15/5 and composed of:

- i. Headline indicators
- ii. Binary (yes/no) responses in national reports
- iii. Component indicators
- iv. Complementary indicators



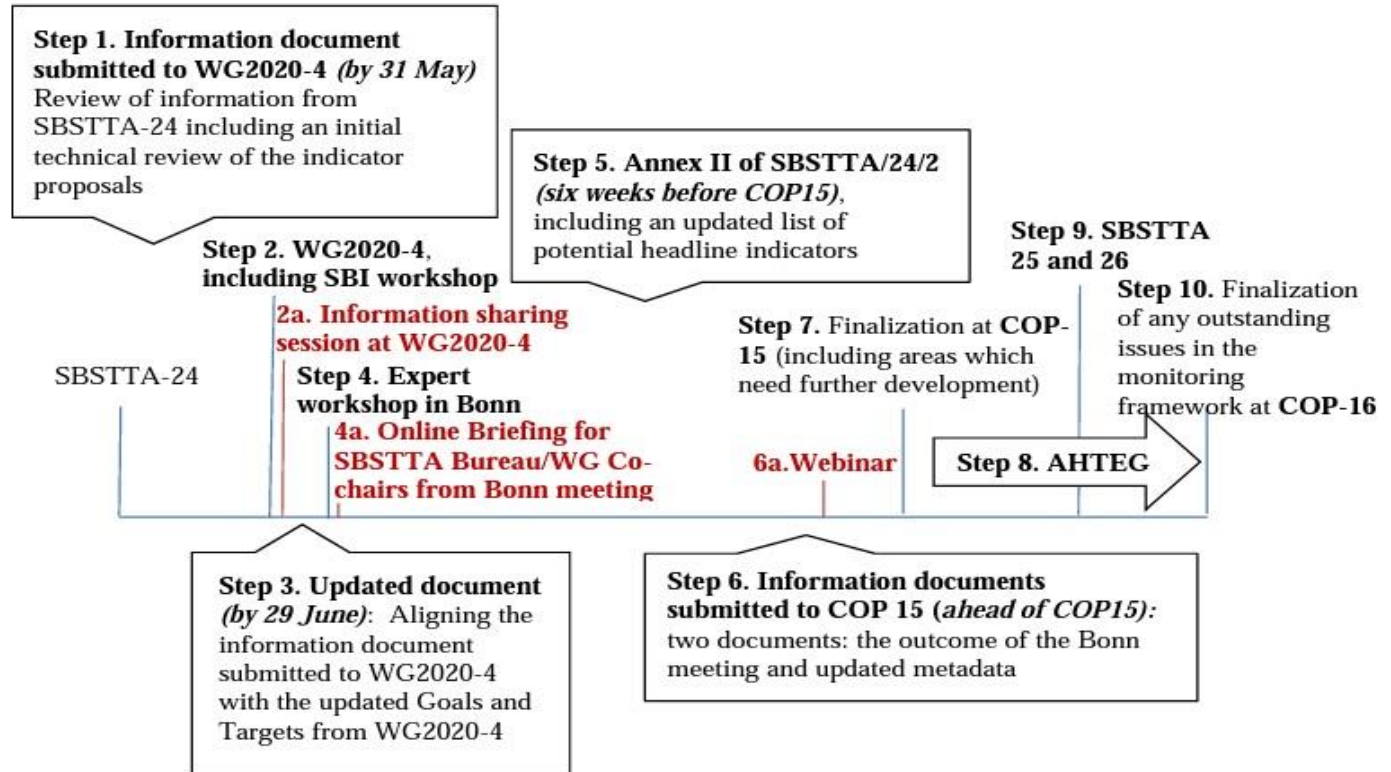
Parties will use the headline indicators in their national reports, supported by the others.



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RESTORATION**  
2020-2030



# Monitoring Framework: Timeframe



# Monitoring Framework: Indicator criteria

The indicators should meet, or be able to meet by 2025, the following criteria:

- a) **Data and metadata** related to the indicator **publicly available**;
- b) **Methodology** underpinning the indicator either **published in a peer reviewed academic journal** or gone through a **scientific peer review process and validated for national use**;
- c) **Data sources and indicators compiled and regularly updated** with a time lag of less than five years between updates, if possible;
- d) **Existing mechanism for maintaining the indicator methodology and/or data generation**, including providing nationally applicable guidance on the use of the indicator;
- e) Indicators should be able to **detect trends** relevant to the components of the goals and targets of the KMGBF;
- f) When possible, indicators are **aligned** with existing intergovernmental processes





# Monitoring Framework: A revised framework

- Revised monitoring framework available in [CBD/COP/15/5](#):
- **36 headline indicators**
- **13 'binary' indicators (yes/no questions at the national level)** measures that could be compiled through national reports to generate a **global scale indicator and fill data gaps**
- **52 component indicators** cover components of the goals and targets (optional)
- **257 complementary indicators** for thematic or in-depth analysis of each goal and target (optional)



that could be used to supplement the proposed headline indicators, where appropriate.

An AHTEG is being established to consider options to fill gaps and advise on aggregation/disaggregation.



# Monitoring Framework: SEEA

Criteria include, where possible, aligning with other processes, including System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA), SDGs, and others.

*“Notes the **value of aligning national monitoring with the SEEA statistical standard** in order to mainstream biodiversity in national statistical systems and to strengthen national monitoring systems and reporting as appropriate and according to their national priorities and circumstances;”*

Specific mentions:

- Goal C (benefits from ABS) complementary indicator
- Targets 8 (climate change) & 14 (sectoral planning) Component indicator



# Monitoring Framework: Aggregation/Disaggregation

## Headline Indicators

Some aggregation/disaggregation possible, notably for some using remote sensing data, e.g.:

- Extent of natural ecosystems
- Areas under restoration
- Red list of ecosystems
- Protect area coverage



## Binary indicators

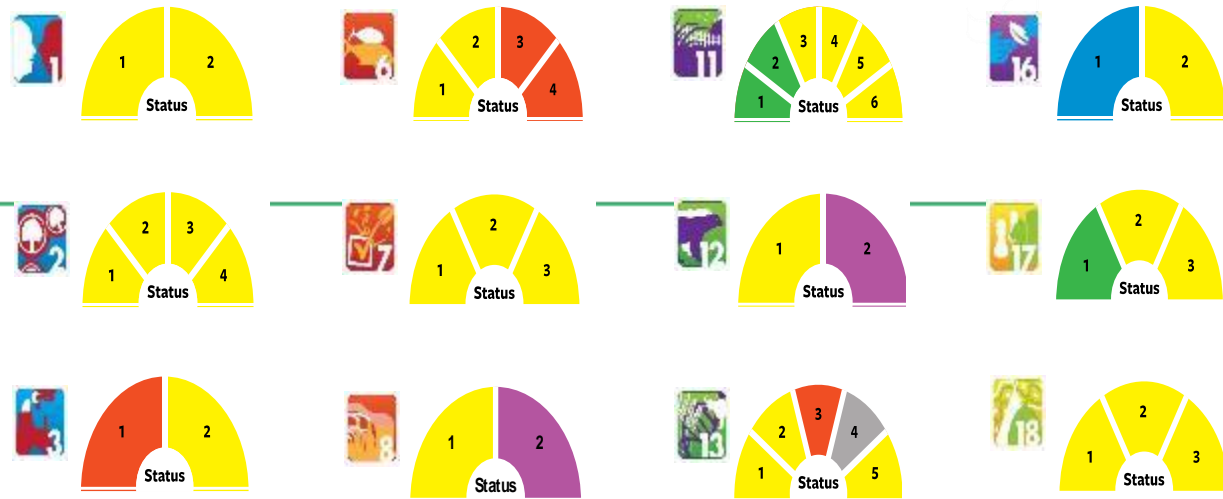
Highly aggregable, e.g.,

- Number of countries with NDCs, long-term strategies, NAPs and adaptation communications that reflect biodiversity
- Number of countries with urban sustainability plans referring to green and/or blue spatial management

# Process v. impact

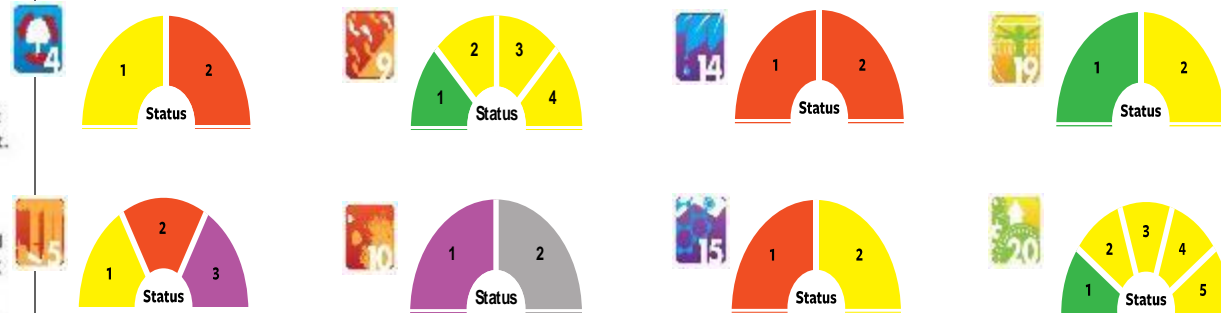
## 5th Global Biodiversity Outlook

([www.cbd.int/gbo](http://www.cbd.int/gbo))



### Aichi Targets

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
|  Understand values       |  Reduce pollution     |  Enhance resilience      |
|  Mainstream biodiversity |  Reduce invasive spp. |  Implement Nagoya Prot.  |
|  Address incentives      |  Minimize reef loss   |  Revise NBSAPs           |
|  Sustainable production  |  Protected areas      |  Respect and conserve TK |
|  Halve rate of loss      |  Prevent extinctions  |  Improve knowledge       |
|  Sustainable fisheries  |  Conserve gene pool  |  Mobilize resources     |
|  Manage within limits  |  Restore ecosystems |   |



# Monitoring Framework: Issues to note

- **No single headline indicator** fully captures the overall scope of the draft goals and targets.
- **Some indicators are cross cutting** and can be used for multiple goals and targets.
- Some targets may be **aggregated** from information collected from national reporting to compile a **global scale indicator**.
- **Gaps in national capacity** have been identified for a number of indicators.
- **Capacity gaps** have been noted for some indicators. More than half of the indicators would require **medium to high resources to become operational**.
- There will be a need for **methodological development, additional data collection and capacity building**.



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# Questions ?

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