



The Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework Targets, indicators and baselines for enhanced measurability

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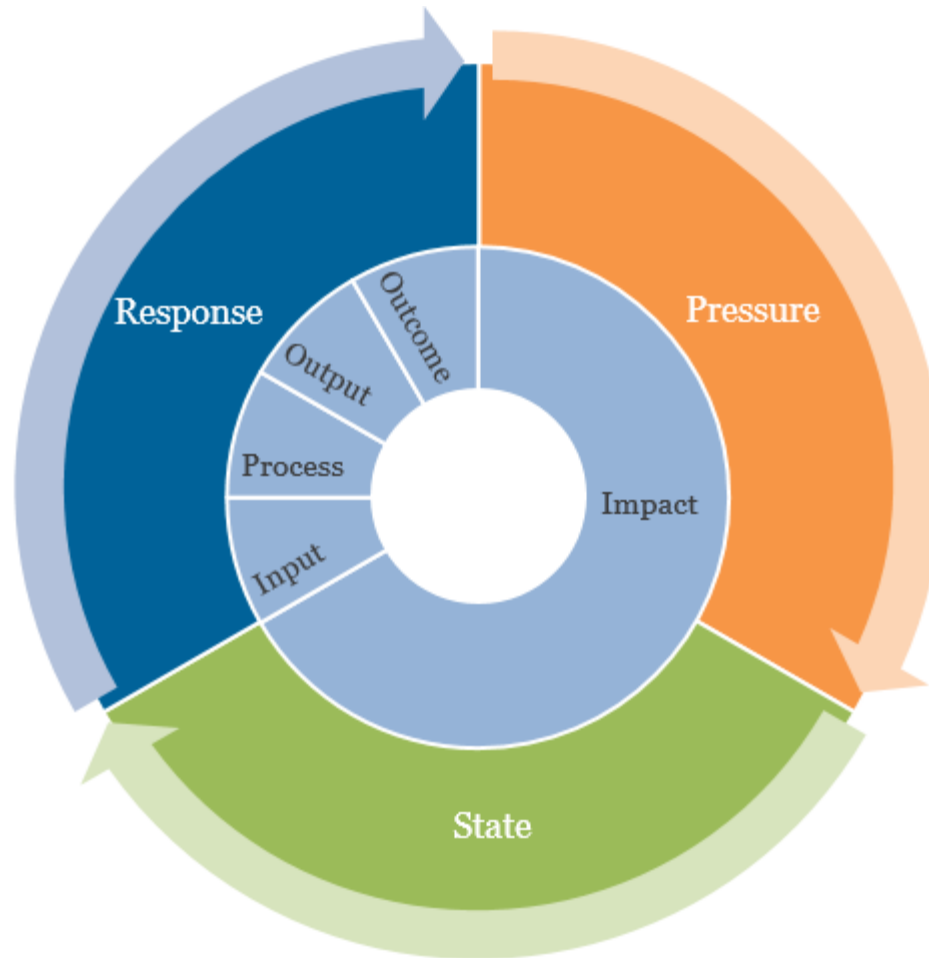
On-going OECD project on **The Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework: Targets, indicators and measurability implications at global and national level**

- **Objective**
 - Examine options to enhance the measurability of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework
- **OECD background paper – prepared for the OECD international expert workshop on February 26, 2019**
 - International context
 - Environmental targets and indicators
 - Principles, criteria, concepts
 - The Aichi Biodiversity Targets and current set of indicators
 - Overview and lessons learned
 - Recent developments and proposals
 - CBD submissions, NGO proposal, OECD proposal, other.





Pressure-State-Response framework and the theory of change



Source: OECD (2019), The Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework: Targets, indicators and measurability implications at global and national level. [Background paper prepared for the OECD workshop, February 26, 2019]



Types of **policy responses** (or actions) and the theory of change

Indicator type	Definition	Examples
Input	Measure the material and immaterial pre-conditions and resources - both human and financial - provided for an activity, project, programme or intervention	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Budget allocated for biodiversity• Number of staff
Process	Measure the progress of processes or actions that use inputs and ways in which program services and goods are provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establish an inter-Ministerial Committee for biodiversity
Output	Measure the quantity, quality, and efficiency of production of goods or services as a result of an activity, project, programme or intervention	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• New legal or policy instruments• Studies such as National Ecosystem Assessments• Biodiversity and ecosystem values are integrated into national accounts
Outcome	Measure the intermediate broader results achieved through the provision of outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduced pesticide use• Larger protected areas
Impact	Measure the quality and quantity of long-term results generated as a result of achieving specific outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improved condition of biodiversity and sustainability of ecosystem services, such as number of threatened species



Some lessons from the 2011-2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets

- Lessons:
 - Covers pressures, state and responses
 - But... Linguistic ambiguity
 - Difficult to track progress in a consistent and comparable way across countries
 - Uptake of CBD indicators at the national level is limited
- Calls for:
 - **SMARTer** targets (with associated indicators)
 - Targets and indicators to be developed at same time



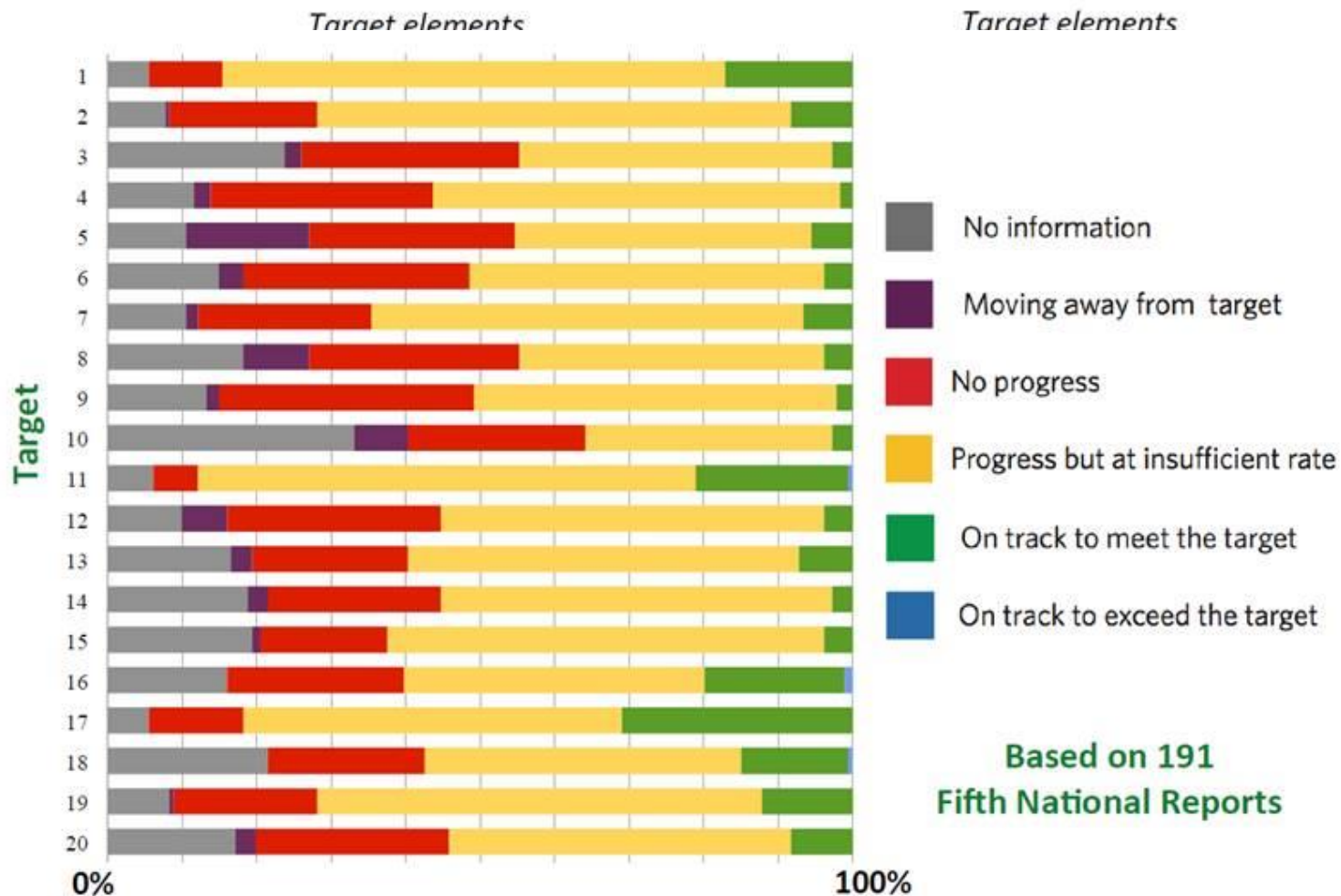
Characteristics of the 2011-2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Aichi Target	Pressure-State-Response	Input-Process-Output-Outcome-Impact	Quantified or quantitatively specific target
1	State		No
2	Response	Process	No
3	Response	Output	No
4	Response	Input, process (and outcome but not defined)	No
5	State (and Pressure)		Partially
6	Response, Pressure, State	Output and outcome	Implicitly (100% target)
7	Response	Output	Implicitly (100% target)
8	Pressure		Implicitly (100% target)
9	State, Response	Process and output	No
10	Pressure		No
11	Response	Output	Yes, partially
12	State	Outcome	Implicitly and partially
13	State, Response	Process	No
14	State	Outcome	No
15	State, Response	Outcome	Partially (15% restoration)
16	Response	Process	Yes, binary
17	Response	Process	Yes, binary
18	State		No
19	State		No
20	Response	Input	No but yes in further decisions (i.e. doubling)

Source: OECD (2019), The Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework: Targets, indicators and measurability implications at global and national level. [Background paper prepared for the workshop]



Evaluating progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets





Evaluating progress towards Green Growth

Figure 4.1. Nutrient surpluses declined





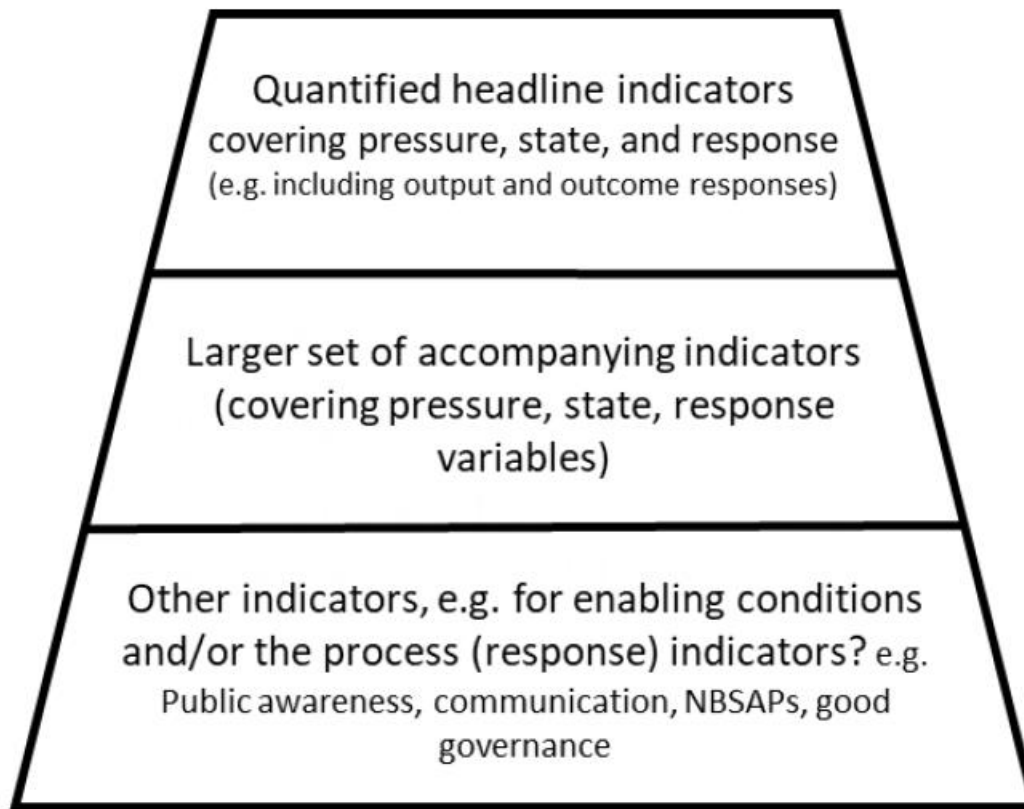
The current indicator suite to monitor progress towards the Aichi Targets

- CBD Dec XIII/28
 - 98 indicative indicators
 - 35 highlighted as having *potential* for disaggregation at national level
- Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)
 - 64 indicators
 - Many highlighted as being ‘applicable at national level’



Possible *categories* of indicators for the post-2020 framework, including headline indicators

Potential categories of indicators for the post-2020 biodiversity framework



e.g., **5 to 20/30 indicators**, with data that is consistent and comparable across countries

e.g., many more indicators, with data that is not necessarily comparable across all countries

e.g., response indicators – predominantly inputs and processes?



Possible *categories* of indicators for the post-2020 framework, including headline indicators

Targets on State

With a focussed set of agreed headline indicators and a broader set of other non-headline indicators

Targets on Pressures

With a focussed set of agreed headline indicators and a broader set of other non-headline indicators

Targets on Responses i.e. *ACTIONS*

With a focussed set of agreed headline indicators and a broader set of other non-headline indicators

Targets on other responses i.e. *enabling conditions* e.g. governance, capacity...

Headline indicators for state, pressure and response targets

measurable in a consistent and comparable way across countries

- Could therefore *add up* across countries to examine whether we are on track to meet the relevant global post-2020 target



Possible headline indicators...

- More than 50 multi-country datasets, relevant to biodiversity, identified so far...

Examples of possible headline indicators

State: Threatened species

State: Wetland extent trends index

Pressure: Land cover change

Pressure: Deforestation

Pressure: Pesticide use (or sales) per hectare

Response (output): Aichi Target 3 indicators on positive incentives

Response (outcome): Protected area coverage

Response (input): Finance



Key messages from the OECD workshop

- Aichi Biodiversity Targets relatively complicated; language often ambiguous – advocate for greater simplicity in post-2020 framework
- Post-2020 targets and indicators should build on current framework, building on areas of success, and should be developed in parallel, in an iterative manner
- Introducing potential *categories* of indicators, including headline indicators, can compliment on-going discussions on the “structure” of the framework
- Many multi-country datasets already exist (covering pressure, state and response indicators) that would enable the monitoring of progress towards targets in a way that is comparable and consistent across countries
- Need further analysis on indicators. They are the cornerstone of the post-2020 biodiversity framework
- Mainstreaming targets and associated indicators needs more attention, as do enabling conditions.



OECD International Expert Workshop

February 26, 2019

www.oecd/post-2020-biodiversity-workshop

- Summary record – including background paper
- Agenda
- Presentations
- Participants' list





Other recent work

OECD (2019), Biodiversity: Finance and the Economic and Business Case for Action

OECD (2018), Tracking Economic Instruments and Finance for Biodiversity

OECD (2018), Mainstreaming Biodiversity for Sustainable Development

OECD (2017), The Political Economy of Biodiversity Policy Reform

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