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Agenda Item 4: Draft set of indicators for assessing the implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO in the Mediterranean context, including their alignment with the Global Biodiversity Framework

4.1. Mapping of Post-2020 SAPBIO Targets to GBF Targets

Comparative analysis of the CBD GBF monitoring framework and the Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring framework

Note by the Secretariat

1. As provided for in the [Post-2020 SAPBIO](#)¹ ([Decision IG.25/11 of CoP22](#)²) and as requested by CoP23 ([Decision IG.26/5](#)³), SPA/RAC conducted the mid-term assessment of the collective implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO to ensure the achievement of the Post-2020 SAPBIO objectives by 2030.
2. To undertake the mid-term assessment focusing on start-up activities, as listed in the Annex III of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, a Monitoring Framework for the assessment of the collective implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, as provided for by Action 34 on Post-2020 SAPBIO Monitoring, was elaborated. The CoP24 took note of the Monitoring framework which will guide the Secretariat (SPA/RAC) and the Contracting Parties in undertaking the assessments of the expected results, in 2027 and 2030 respectively in close interaction with the Monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework to ensure alignment and coherence.
3. The CoP24 invited SPA/RAC to use the indicators of the Monitoring framework for the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework if relevant and applicable or to develop region-specific indicators for the Monitoring Framework of the assessment of the collective implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO in 2026, in close consultation with the Post-2020 SAPBIO National Correspondents and with their endorsement, to be used in the assessment of the Post-2020 SAPBIO collective implementation in 2027 and 2030
4. The purpose of this document is to gain an in-depth understanding of the relationship between the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD GBF) and [the Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring systems](#). The results will serve as the first step in refining the Post 2020 SAP/BIO monitoring framework, by identifying the relevant indicators to assess the collective implementation of the Post 2020 SAPBIO, focusing on the evaluation of progress towards the 2027 and 2030 expected results.

¹ https://www.rac-spa.org/sites/default/files/doc_spabio/post_2020_sapbio.pdf

² https://www.rac-spa.org/sites/default/files/doc_cop/cop22/decision_25.11_en.pdf

³ https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/44718/23ig26_22_2605_eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

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1. Methodological approach

1. The main objective of this Report is to identify relationships between the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD GBF) and the Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring systems, as a starting point for development of a comprehensive Post-2020 SAP/BIO monitoring framework.

2. A comprehensive desk review of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD GBF) and the Post-2020 SAPBIO will begin by examining the relationships between the goals and targets set at the global and Mediterranean levels. It will then analyse the indicators of common or overlapping targets, including the relevance of each indicator, methodological requirements, associated data sources, and existing global reporting mechanisms. The review will also assess the performance indicators for actions under both systems. The results (draft report) will be discussed with SPA/RAC, and the initial document will be revised accordingly.

2. Comparative analysis between CBD GBF and Post-2020 SAP/BIO Monitoring Framework

3. The backbone of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD GBF) consists of targets to be achieved within a ten-year period. Specifically, the CBD GBF outlines four overarching goals and 23 global biodiversity targets to be met by 2030, while also setting the course toward four long-term goals for 2050. The Post-2020 SAP BIO establishes three goals and 27 targets. However, unlike the CBD GBF, the Post-2020 SAP BIO also defines 42 actions to be implemented at the operational level to achieve its stated targets and goals.

4. The CBD GBF Monitoring Framework is based on indicators linked to specific targets. Accordingly, these indicators primarily enable the measurement of progress toward achieving those targets, serving as so-called “achievement indicators.” Therefore, as a first step in the comparative analysis between global and Mediterranean biodiversity strategies, it is important to begin by comparing the targets. This will serve as the initial filter for determining which CBD GBF indicators may be adapted for use within the Post-2020 SAPBIO.

2.1. Comparison at the level of set targets

5. The comparison table (Table 3.1) systematically aligns the Post-2020 SAP BIO targets with the corresponding targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD GBF). The table highlights areas of strong alignment as well as that where direct correspondence is lacking.

6. Overall, the analysis demonstrates substantial thematic overlap between the Mediterranean strategy and the global framework, especially on ecological, Action 12. Restoration, and capacity themes, while also revealing unique regional priorities, such as public employment in biodiversity conservation and detailed governance mechanisms, that may require further integration into the global targets or specific regional implementation measures.

7. More specifically, most Post-2020 SAP BIO targets are focused on species protection, ecosystem Action 12. Restoration, pollution control, protected areas, and sustainable use align closely with specific CBD GBF targets—particularly those related to Action 12. Restoration (CBD GBF Target 2), area-based conservation (Target 3), pollution reduction (Target 7), and resource management (Targets 5, 9, 10). Cross-cutting issues like Action 13. Climate change, knowledge sharing, sustainable funding, integration, and cooperation are also well aligned, specifically in the GBF targets on climate resilience (Target 8), knowledge access (Target 21), capacity-building and cooperation (Target 20), financing (Target 19), and integration into decision-making (Target 14).

8. However, several Post-2020 SAP BIO targets, particularly those addressing governance, compliance, Post-2020 assessment, capacity development for implementation of Post-2020 SAPBIO, employment and specific national mechanisms, do not have direct GBF counterparts. The IMAP or GES--related target under EcAp can only be indirectly linked to some CBD GBF targets, as there is no specific mention of IMAP in the global framework. These relations need to be taken into account when refining indicators appropriate for the Post-2020 SAPBIO. In this regard, the identified gaps indicate areas unique to the Mediterranean context or reflect processes that are more implicit in the broader GBF framework rather than explicitly stated as individual targets.

Table 2.1 Comparison between targets set by Post-2020 SAP BIO and CBD GBF

Post-2020 SAP BIO targets	Corresponding CBD GBF targets
Target 1.1. on specific and urgent pressures over protected species and habitats	Target 4 - Halt species extinction, protect genetic diversity, and manage human-wildlife conflicts
Target 1.2. on alien invasive species, sharing databases and controlling introduction pathways, and impacts in the most vulnerable areas	Target 6 - Reduce the introduction of invasive alien species by 50% and minimize their impact
Target 1.3. on pollution control, particularly plastics, nutrient leakage, and noise	Target 7 - Reduce pollution to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity
Target 1.4. on effective systems of MCPAs (Marine and Coastal Protected Areas) and OECMs (Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures)	Target 3 - Conserve 30% of land, waters and seas
Target 1.5. on areas with enhanced protection levels	
Target 1.6. on ecosystem Action 12. Restoration, most of those with the highest relevance and potential	Target 2 – Restore 30% of all degraded ecosystems
Target 1.7. on the achievement of the Good Environmental Status	<i>May be indirectly linked to several targets, although GES is not specifically mentioned.</i> TARGET 1: Plan and Manage all Areas to Reduce Biodiversity Loss TARGET 2: Restore 30% of all Degraded Ecosystems TARGET 4: Halt Species Extinction, Protect Genetic Diversity, and Manage Human-Wildlife Conflicts TARGET 5: Ensure Sustainable, Safe and Legal Harvesting and Trade of Wild Species TARGET 6: Reduce the Introduction of Invasive Alien Species by 50% and Minimize Their Impact TARGET 7: Reduce Pollution to Levels That Are Not Harmful to Biodiversity
Target 1.8. on Action 13. Climate change mitigation, adaptation, and nature-based solutions	Target 8 - Minimize the impacts of Action 13. Climate change on biodiversity and build resilience
Target 2.1. on the distribution and status of species protected under the SPA/BD Protocol	Target 21 - Ensure that knowledge is available and accessible to guide biodiversity action
Target 2.2. on sea-floor cartography, status and integrity of threatened habitats	
Target 2.3. on knowledge sharing (Mediterranean Biodiversity Platform)	
Target 2.4. on halting by-catch and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	Target 10 - Enhance biodiversity and sustainability in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry
Target 2.5. on small-scale fisheries (professional, recreational), particularly in MPAs	
Target 2.6. on sustainable and biodiversity-friendly aquaculture	
Target 2.7. on the ecosystem approach, and marine and coastal spatial planning	Target 1 - Plan and manage all areas to reduce biodiversity loss
Target 2.8. on cross-sectoral integration, including tourism, mining, energy	Target 14 - Integrate biodiversity in decision-making at every level
Target 2.9. on reinforced governance, compliance, and stakeholder participation	-

Target 3.1. on the IMAP (Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme) refinement and full compliance	<i>May be indirectly linked to several targets, although IMAP is not specifically mentioned.</i> TARGET 20: Strengthen Capacity-Building, Technology Transfer, and Scientific and Technical Cooperation for Biodiversity Target 21 - Ensure that knowledge is available and accessible to guide biodiversity action
Target 3.2. on the Post-2020 SAPBIO assessment and reporting mechanisms	-
Target 3.3. means for the assessment mechanisms	-
Target 3.4. on capacity development (for implementation of Post-2020 SAPBIO)	-
Target 3.5. on networking and knowledge sharing (NIS, migratory species, MPAs, GES...)	Target 21 - Ensure that knowledge is available and accessible to guide biodiversity action
Target 3.6. on raising awareness, targeting decision-makers, media, and general public	
Target 3.7. on integrating marine biodiversity into school, higher education, and professional training	
Target 3.8. on employment, notably public, in direct relation to biodiversity conservation	-
Target 3.9. on sustainable funding, national commitments and innovative sources	Target 19: Mobilize 200 billion per year for biodiversity from all sources, including 30 billion through international finance
Target 3.10. on international cooperation and increased north/south financial flows	Target 19: Mobilize 200 billion per year for biodiversity from all sources, including 30 billion through international finance Target 20 - Strengthen capacity-building, technology transfer, and scientific and technical cooperation for biodiversity

2.2. Comparison between target related indicators

9. The proposed Monitoring Framework for the Post-2020 SAP BIO focuses primarily on the 42 identified actions, while the achievement of its 27 targets has not yet been addressed.

As already emphasized, the CBD GBF Monitoring Framework focuses on indicators related to specific targets, as measures of desired achievement or outcomes. The framework does not define actions, which illustrate how, or through which concrete steps, the targets may be achieved. Hence, at this stage, it is only possible to identify candidate target-related or “achievement indicators” from the CBD GBF, which may be further elaborated to develop indicators more suitable for the Post-2020 SAP BIO targets.

10. At this point, it is important to note that the achievement of targets typically requires a longer period of time, whereas the implementation of actions can often be short-term. Accordingly, target indicators are most useful for measuring progress toward achievement at the end of a strategic period, while “performance indicators” are better suited for assessing action-level progress in the mid-term or over shorter timeframes.

11. The CBD GBF Monitoring Framework uses three groups of indicators: headline indicators, component indicators, and complementary indicators. Headline indicators refer to a fundamental set of high-level measures that encompass the broad goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. These indicators are intended for use in planning and monitoring progress at national, regional, and global levels and have been validated by the Parties to the Convention. Component indicators are defined as an optional set of additional indicators that, when combined with the headline indicators, cover specific aspects of the framework's goals and targets. These may be applied at varying geographic scales including global, regional, national, and subnational levels. Complementary indicators provide a further optional set of metrics designed to facilitate thematic or detailed analysis of each goal and target, also applicable across multiple levels from global to subnational.

Table 3.2 provides a comparative overview of the CBD GBF indicators related to specific targets—categorized as headline, component, and complementary indicators—which can be associated with specific Post-2020 SAPBIO targets. This tabular mapping illustrates how many and which types of CBD GBF indicators are suggested for use in tracking progress under each Mediterranean-level target, thereby providing clarity on indicator coverage and highlighting overlaps between the global and regional frameworks. As already explained in Table 3.1, several Post-2020 SAPBIO targets are not covered by the CBD GBF targets; therefore, there are no relevant CBD GBF indicators that can be associated with these targets.

Table 2.2 CBD GBF indicators, which are related to CBD GBF targets that have corresponding targets in the Post-2020 SAP BIO

Post-2020 SAP BIO targets	Candidate CBD GBF Indicators for Post-2020 SAP BIO
Target 1.1. on specific and urgent pressures over protected species and habitats	Headline indicators: • <i>A.3 Red list Index</i> • <i>A.4 The proportion of populations within species with an effective population size > 500</i> Component indicators: • Living Planet Index • Number of plant and animal genetic resources secured in medium- or long-term conservation facilities • Trends in effective and sustainable management of human-wildlife conflict and coexistence • Green Status of Species Index • Conservation status of species listed in the CITES Appendices has stabilized or improved Complementary indicators: • Species threat abatement and Action 12. Restoration metric • Changing status of evolutionary distinct and globally endangered species (EDGE Index) • Percentage of threatened species that are improving in status • Number of CMS daughter agreements • Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction • Red List Index (wild relatives of domesticated animals) • Rate of invasive alien species establishment
Target 1.2. on alien invasive species, sharing databases and controlling introduction pathways, and impacts in the most vulnerable areas	Headline indicators: • <i>6.1 Rate of invasive alien species establishment</i> Component indicators: • Rate of invasive species impact and rate of impact • Rate of invasive alien species spread • Number of invasive alien species introduction events Complementary indicators: • Number of invasive alien species on national lists as per the Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species • Trends in abundance, temporal occurrence and spatial distribution of non-indigenous species, particularly invasive, non-indigenous species, notably in risk areas (in relation to the main vectors and pathways of spreading of such species) • Red List Index (impacts of invasive alien species)
Target 1.3. on pollution control, particularly plastics, nutrient leakage, and noise	Headline indicators: • <i>7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication potential</i> • <i>7.2 Pesticide environment concentration</i> Component indicators • Fertilizer use • Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flow safely treated • Floating plastic debris density (by micro and macro plastics) • Red List Index (impact of pollution) Complementary indicators • Trends in loss of reactive nitrogen to the environment • Trends in nitrogen deposition • Municipal solid waste collected and managed • Hazardous waste generation • Trends in the amount of litter in the water column, including microplastics and on the seafloor • Index of coastal eutrophication

	• Plastic debris density • Red List of Ecosystems • Underwater noise pollution • Name, amount/volume/concentration of highly hazardous pesticides by type (per land/marine area) • Pesticide use per area of cropland
Target 1.4. on effective systems of MCPAs (Marine and Coastal Protected Areas) and OECMs (Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures)	Headline indicators: • 3.1 Coverage of protected areas and OECMs Component indicators: • Protected area coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas • Protected Area Management Effectiveness (PAME) • ProtConn • Protected Area Connectedness Index (PARC-Connectedness) • Red List of Ecosystems Connectivity Indicator (in development) • The number of protected areas that have completed a site-level assessment of governance and equity (SAGE) • Species Protection Index Complementary indicators • Protected area downgrading, downsizing and degazettement (PD) • Status of Key Biodiversity Areas • IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas • Number of hectares of UNESCO designated sites (natural and mixed World Heritage sites and Biosphere Reserves) • Protected area and OECM management effectiveness (MEPCA) indicator • Protected Area Isolation Index (PAI) • Protected Areas Network metric (ProNet) • Extent to which protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) cover Key Biodiversity Areas that are important for migratory species • Coverage of Protected areas and OECMs and traditional territories (by governance type) • Ramsar Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (RMETT) • Percentage of biosphere reserves that have a positive conservation outcome and effective management • Extent of indigenous peoples and local communities' lands that have some form of recognition • Species Protection Index • Number of countries implementing national legislation, policies or other measures regarding free, prior and informed consent related to conservation • Red List of Ecosystems • Proportion of terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecological regions which are conserved by protected areas or other effective area-based conservation measures
Target 1.5. on areas with enhanced protection levels	
Target 1.6. on ecosystem Action 12. Restoration, most of those with the highest relevance and potential	Headline indicators: • 2.2 Area under Action 12. Restoration Component indicators: • Extent of natural ecosystems by type • Maintenance and Action 12. Restoration of connectivity of natural ecosystems Complementary indicators: • Habitat distributional range • Index of Species Rarity Sites, High Biodiversity Areas, Large Mammal Landscapes, Intact Wilderness and Climate Stabilization Areas • Increase in secondary natural forest cover • Annual Tropical Primary Tree Cover Loss • Forest Landscape Integrity Index

	• Global Ecosystem Action 12. Restoration Index • Free-flowing rivers • Percentage of cropped landscapes with at least 10 per cent natural land • Bioclimatic Ecosystem Resilience Index (BERI) • Priority retention of intact / wilderness areas • Status of Key Biodiversity Areas • Biodiversity Habitat Index • Red List Index • Red List of Ecosystems
Target 1.7. on the achievement of the Good Environmental Status	-
Target 1.8. on Action 13. Climate change mitigation, adaptation, and nature-based solutions	Component indicators: • Total climate regulation services provided by ecosystems by ecosystem type (System of Environmental Economic Accounts) • Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 that include biodiversity • National greenhouse inventories from land use and land use change • Bioclimatic Ecosystem Resilience Index (BERI) Complementary indicators • Above-ground biomass stock in forests (tonnes/ha) • National greenhouse inventories from land use and land use change • Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies • Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications • Index of coastal eutrophication
Target 2.1. on the distribution and status of species protected under the SPA/BD Protocol	Headline indicators: • <i>21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for the monitoring the global biodiversity framework</i> Component indicators: • Species Status Index • Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessments Complementary indicators: • Growth in number of records and species in the Living Planet Index database • Growth in species occurrence records accessible through the Global Biodiversity Information Facility • Growth in marine species occurrence records accessible through OBIS • Proportion of known species assessed through The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species • Number of assessments on The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species • World Association of Zoos and Aquariums (WAZA) bio-literacy survey (Biodiversity literacy in global zoo and aquarium visitors) • Species Status Information Index
Target 2.2. on sea-floor cartography, status and integrity of threatened habitats	
Target 2.3. on knowledge sharing (Mediterranean Biodiversity Platform)	
Target 2.4. on halting by-catch and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	Headline indicators:

Target 2.5. on small-scale fisheries (professional, recreational), particularly in MPAs	• <i>10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture</i> • <i>10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management</i>
Target 2.6. on sustainable and biodiversity-friendly aquaculture	Component indicators: • Area of forest under sustainable management: total forest management certification by Forest Stewardship Council and Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification • Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status Complementary indicators: • Agrobiodiversity Index • Changes in soil organic carbon stocks • Red List Index (wild relatives of domesticated animals) • Red List Index (pollinating species) • Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction • Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area
Target 2.7. on the ecosystem approach, and marine and coastal spatial planning	Headline Indicators: <i>A.1 Red List of Ecosystems</i> <i>A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems</i> <i>1.1 Per cent of land and seas covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans*</i> Component indicator: • Priority retention of intact / wilderness areas Complementary indicators: • Number of countries using natural capital accounts in planning processes • Percentage of spatial plans utilizing information on Key Biodiversity Areas • Habitat patches located within marine protected areas or integrated marine and coastal area management (IMCAM) • Other spatial management plans (not captured as IMCAM or marine spatial planning in 14.2.1) • Number of countries using ocean accounts in planning processes • Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation • Proportion of total land area that is under cultivation • Extent of natural ecosystems by type • Number of countries implementing national legislation, policies or other measures regarding free, prior and informed consent related to conservation • Ecosystem Integrity Index
Target 2.8. on cross-sectoral integration, including tourism, mining, energy	Component indicators: • Number of countries with implementation of the System of Environmental Economic Accounting Complementary indicators • Human Appropriation of Net Primary Production (HANPP) • CO₂ emission per unit of value added • Change in water-use efficiency over time
Target 2.9. on reinforced governance, compliance, and stakeholder participation	-
Target 3.1. on the IMAP (Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme) refinement and full compliance	-

Target 3.2. on the Post-2020 SAPBIO assessment and reporting mechanisms	-
Target 3.3. Means for the assessment mechanisms	-
Target 3.4. on capacity development (for implementation of Post-2020 SAPBIO)	-
Target 3.5. on networking and knowledge sharing (NIS, migratory species, MPAs, GES...)	Headline indicators: • <i>21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for the monitoring the global biodiversity framework</i> Component indicators: • Species Status Index • Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessments Complementary indicators: • Growth in number of records and species in the Living Planet Index database • Growth in species occurrence records accessible through the Global Biodiversity Information Facility • Growth in marine species occurrence records accessible through OBIS • Proportion of known species assessed through The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species • Number of assessments on The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species • World Association of Zoos and Aquariums (WAZA) bio-literacy survey (Biodiversity literacy in global zoo and aquarium visitors) • Species Status Information Index
Target 3.6. on raising awareness, targeting decision-makers, media, and general public	
Target 3.7. on integrating marine biodiversity into school, higher education, and professional training	
Target 3.8. on employment, notably public, in direct relation to biodiversity conservation	
Target 3.9. on sustainable funding, national commitments and innovative sources	Headline indicators: • <i>D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems</i> • <i>D.2 Domestic public funding of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems</i> • <i>D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems</i> Complementary indicators: • Amount of funding provided through the Global Environment Facility and allocated to the biodiversity focal area • Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget • Amount and composition of biodiversity-related finance reported to the OECD Creditor reporting system • Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries • Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries • Amount of biodiversity-related philanthropic funding • Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology

	• Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies • Number of countries (and number of instruments) with payments for ecosystem services programmes
Target 3.10. on international cooperation and increased north/south financial flows	Headline indicators: • <i>D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems</i> • <i>D.2 Domestic public funding of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems</i> • <i>D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems</i> Complementary indicators: • Amount of funding provided through the Global Environment Facility and allocated to the biodiversity focal area • Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget • Amount and composition of biodiversity-related finance reported to the OECD Creditor reporting system • Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries • Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries • Amount of biodiversity-related philanthropic funding • Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology • Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies Number of countries (and number of instruments) with payments for ecosystem services programmes Headline indicator: • <i>20.1 Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building and development and access to and transfer of technology, and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation</i> Component indicator: • Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies Complementary indicators: • Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants) • Number of joint scientific papers published in the Ocean Biodiversity Information System by sector • Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology • Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study • Global imports of information and communications technology goods as presented by bilateral trade flows by information and communications technology goods category Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies

2.3. Comparison between actions related indicators

12. Since the CBD GBF does not include actions or indicators designed to measure the performance of actions—or “performance indicators”—it is not possible to make a direct comparison with the first Post-2020 SAPBIO Monitoring Framework. However, as actions support the achievement of specific targets under the Post-2020 SAPBIO, target-related indicators may serve as a useful starting point for identifying more specific, action implementation-oriented indicators.

13. To facilitate this process, the relationships between specific Post-2020 SAPBIO targets and their supporting actions have been analysed and presented in **Table 3.3**, as identified in Annex III of the Post-2020 SAPBIO. This table helps illustrate which particular actions support each target, providing a clear mapping between concrete steps and objectives. It is important to highlight that a single target is often supported by multiple actions, and each action may, in turn, contribute to several targets.

Table 2.3 Relations between actions and specific targets of the Post-2020 SAPBIO

Specific target of the Post-2020 SAPBIO	Corresponding action(s)
Target 1.1. on specific and urgent pressures over protected species and habitats	• Action 1. Species and habitats plans • Action 2. Species recovery • Action 3. Maritime traffic • Action 6. NIS/IAS control • Action 7. Litter • Action 8. EIA/SEA • Action 9. Wind energy • Action 10. Minerals • Action 17. Invertebrates • Action 21. Overfishing and IUU • Action 22. By-catch • Action 23. Small scale fisheries • Action 24. Aquaculture • Action 27. Streamline Post-2020 SAPBIO • Action 29. Stakeholder participation • Action 30. Top-down and bottom-up scaling of international commitments • Action 31. Compliance and enforcement • Action 34. Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring • Action 35. Support to run the SAPBIO • Action 36. Capacity building for the Post-2020 SAPBIO at national level • Action 37. Networking • Action 38. Awareness • Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation
Target 1.2. on alien invasive species, sharing databases and controlling introduction pathways, and impacts in the most vulnerable areas	• Action 4. NIS/IAS commitment • Action 5. NIS/IAS capacity • Action 6. NIS/IAS control • Action 7. Litter • Action 17. Invertebrates • Action 19. Habitats • Action 20. NIS/IAS Database • Action 24. Aquaculture • Action 27. Streamline Post-2020 SAPBIO • Action 29. Stakeholder participation • Action 30. Top-down and bottom-up scaling of international commitments • Action 31. Compliance and enforcement • Action 34. Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring • Action 35. Support to run the SAPBIO • Action 36. Capacity building for the Post-2020 SAPBIO at national level

	• Action 37. Networking • Action 38. Awareness • Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation
Target 1.3. on pollution control, particularly plastics, nutrient leakage, and noise	• Action 7. Litter • Action 8. EIA/SEA • Action 9. Wind energy • Action 10. Minerals • Action 13. Climate change • Action 24. Aquaculture • Action 25. Tourism • Action 26. Integrating biodiversity • Action 27. Streamline Post-2020 SAPBIO • Action 29. Stakeholder participation • Action 30. Top-down and bottom-up scaling of international commitments • Action 31. Compliance and enforcement • Action 34. Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring • Action 35. Support to run the SAPBIO • Action 36. Capacity building for the Post-2020 SAPBIO at national level • Action 38. Awareness • Action 39. Outreach and education • Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation
Target 1.4. on effective systems of MCPAs (Marine and Coastal Protected Areas) and OECMs (Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures)	• Action 11. Spatial planning • Action 15. MCPAs and OECMs • Action 19. Habitats • Action 27. Streamline Post-2020 SAPBIO • Action 30. Top-down and bottom-up scaling of international commitments • Action 34. Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring • Action 35. Support to run the SAPBIO • Action 36. Capacity building for the Post-2020 SAPBIO at national level • Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation
Target 1.5. on areas with enhanced protection levels	• Action 3. Maritime traffic • Action 8. EIA/SEA • Action 15. MCPAs and OECMs • Action 25. Tourism • Action 27. Streamline Post-2020 SAPBIO • Action 28. Political will and coordination • Action 29. Stakeholder participation • Action 30. Top-down and bottom-up scaling of international commitments • Action 31. Compliance and enforcement • Action 34. Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring • Action 35. Support to run the SAPBIO • Action 36. Capacity building for the Post-2020 SAPBIO at national level • Action 38. Awareness • Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation
Target 1.6. on ecosystem restoration	• Action 11. Spatial planning • Action 12. Restoration • Action 17. Invertebrates • Action 18. Vertebrates • Action 19. Habitats • Action 24. Aquaculture

	• Action 27. Streamline Post-2020 SAPBIO • Action 28. Political will and coordination • Action 29. Stakeholder participation • Action 30. Top-down and bottom-up scaling of international commitments • Action 34. Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring • Action 35. Support to run the SAPBIO • Action 36. Capacity building for the Post-2020 SAPBIO at national level • Action 37. Networking • Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation
Target 1.7. on the achievement of the Good Environmental Status	• Action 3. Maritime traffic • Action 4. NIS/IAS commitment • Action 5. NIS/IAS capacity • Action 6. NIS/IAS control • Action 7. Litter • Action 9. Wind energy • Action 10. Minerals • Action 11. Spatial planning • Action 13. Climate change • Action 14. Good Environmental Status (GES) • Action 18. Vertebrates • Action 24. Aquaculture • Action 26. Integrating biodiversity • Action 27. Streamline Post-2020 SAPBIO • Action 28. Political will and coordination • Action 30. Top-down and bottom-up scaling of international commitments • Action 31. Compliance and enforcement • Action 34. Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring • Action 35. Support to run the SAPBIO • Action 36. Capacity building for the Post-2020 SAPBIO at national level • Action 38. Awareness • Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation
Target 1.8. on climate change	• Action 9. Wind energy • Action 10. Minerals • Action 12. Restoration • Action 13. Climate change • Action 25. Tourism • Action 27. Streamline Post-2020 SAPBIO • Action 28. Political will and coordination • Action 30. Top-down and bottom-up scaling of international commitments • Action 34. Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring • Action 35. Support to run the SAPBIO • Action 36. Capacity building for the Post-2020 SAPBIO at national level • Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation
Target 2.1. on the distribution and status of species protected under the SPA/BD Protocol	• Action 1. Species and habitats plans • Action 2. Species recovery • Action 14. Good Environmental Status (GES) • Action 16. Biodiversity platform • Action 17. Invertebrates • Action 18. Vertebrates • Action 20. NIS/IAS Database • Action 22. By-catch

	• Action 27. Streamline Post-2020 SAPBIO • Action 30. Top-down and bottom-up scaling of international commitments • Action 32. IMAP refinement • Action 33. IMAP implementation • Action 34. Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring • Action 35. Support to run the SAPBIO • Action 36. Capacity building for the Post-2020 SAPBIO at national level • Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation
Target 2.2. on sea-floor cartography, status and integrity of threatened habitats	• Action 1. Species and habitats plans • Action 2. Species recovery • Action 14. Good Environmental Status (GES) • Action 16. Biodiversity platform • Action 17. Invertebrates • Action 19. Habitats • Action 20. NIS/IAS Database • Action 27. Streamline Post-2020 SAPBIO • Action 30. Top-down and bottom-up scaling of international commitments • Action 32. IMAP refinement • Action 33. IMAP implementation • Action 34. Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring • Action 35. Support to run the SAPBIO • Action 36. Capacity building for the Post-2020 SAPBIO at national level • Action 37. Networking • Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation
Target 2.3. on knowledge sharing (Mediterranean Biodiversity Platform)	• Action 16. Biodiversity platform • Action 17. Invertebrates • Action 18. Vertebrates • Action 19. Habitats • Action 20. NIS/IAS Database • Action 27. Streamline Post-2020 SAPBIO • Action 29. Stakeholder participation • Action 30. Top-down and bottom-up scaling of international commitments • Action 32. IMAP refinement • Action 33. IMAP implementation • Action 34. Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring • Action 35. Support to run the SAPBIO • Action 36. Capacity building for the Post-2020 SAPBIO at national level • Action 37. Networking • Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation
Target 2.4. on halting by-catch and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	• Action 7. Litter • Action 21. Overfishing and IUU • Action 22. By-catch • Action 23. Small scale fisheries • Action 27. Streamline Post-2020 SAPBIO • Action 28. Political will and coordination • Action 29. Stakeholder participation • Action 30. Top-down and bottom-up scaling of international commitments • Action 31. Compliance and enforcement • Action 34. Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring • Action 35. Support to run the SAPBIO • Action 36. Capacity building for the Post-2020 SAPBIO at national level • Action 37. Networking • Action 38. Awareness

	• Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation
Target 2.5. on small-scale fisheries (professional, recreational), particularly in MPAs	• Action 21. Overfishing and IUU • Action 22. By-catch • Action 23. Small scale fisheries • Action 27. Streamline Post-2020 SAPBIO • Action 29. Stakeholder participation • Action 30. Top-down and bottom-up scaling of international commitments • Action 34. Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring • Action 35. Support to run the SAPBIO • Action 36. Capacity building for the Post-2020 SAPBIO at national level • Action 37. Networking • Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation
Target 2.6. on sustainable and biodiversity-friendly aquaculture	• Action 8. EIA/SEA • Action 11. Spatial planning • Action 24. Aquaculture • Action 27. Streamline Post-2020 SAPBIO • Action 28. Political will and coordination • Action 29. Stakeholder participation • Action 30. Top-down and bottom-up scaling of international commitments • Action 34. Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring • Action 35. Support to run the SAPBIO • Action 36. Capacity building for the Post-2020 SAPBIO at national level • Action 37. Networking • Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation
Target 2.7. on the ecosystem approach, and marine and coastal spatial planning	• Action 3. Maritime traffic • Action 9. Wind energy • Action 10. Minerals • Action 11. Spatial planning • Action 15. MCPAs and OECMs • Action 19. Habitats • Action 24. Aquaculture • Action 27. Streamline Post-2020 SAPBIO • Action 28. Political will and coordination • Action 30. Top-down and bottom-up scaling of international commitments • Action 34. Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring • Action 35. Support to run the SAPBIO • Action 36. Capacity building for the post-2020 SAPBIO at national level • Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation
Target 2.8. on cross-sectoral integration, including tourism, mining, energy	• Action 7. Litter • Action 9. Wind energy • Action 10. Minerals • Action 11. Spatial planning • Action 13. Climate change • Action 21. Overfishing and IUU • Action 22. By-catch • Action 23. Small scale fisheries • Action 24. Aquaculture • Action 25. Tourism • Action 26. Integrating biodiversity • Action 27. Streamline Post-2020 SAPBIO • Action 28. Political will and coordination • Action 29. Stakeholder participation

	• Action 30. Top-down and bottom-up scaling of international commitments • Action 31. Compliance and enforcement • Action 34. Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring • Action 35. Support to run the SAPBIO • Action 36. Capacity building for the Post-2020 SAPBIO at national level • Action 38. Awareness • Action 39. Outreach and education • Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation
Target 2.9. on reinforced governance, compliance, and stakeholder participation	• Action 3. Maritime traffic • Action 9. Wind energy • Action 10. Minerals • Action 15. MCPAs and OECMs • Action 23. Small scale fisheries • Action 24. Aquaculture • Action 25. Tourism • Action 26. Integrating biodiversity • Action 27. Streamline Post-2020 SAPBIO • Action 28. Political will and coordination • Action 29. Stakeholder participation • Action 30. Top-down and bottom-up scaling of international commitments • Action 31. Compliance and enforcement • Action 34. Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring • Action 35. Support to run the SAPBIO • Action 36. Capacity building for the Post-2020 SAPBIO at national level • Action 37. Networking • Action 38. Awareness • Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation
Target 3.1. on the IMAP (Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme) refinement and full compliance	• Action 6. NIS/IAS control • Action 14. Good Environmental Status (GES) • Action 20. NIS/IAS Database • Action 21. Overfishing and IUU • Action 22. By-catch • Action 23. Small scale fisheries • Action 27. Streamline Post-2020 SAPBIO • Action 30. Top-down and bottom-up scaling of international commitments • Action 31. Compliance and enforcement • Action 32. IMAP refinement • Action 33. IMAP implementation • Action 34. Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring • Action 35. Support to run the SAPBIO • Action 36. Capacity building for the Post-2020 SAPBIO at national level • Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation
Target 3.2. on the Post-2020 SAPBIO assessment and reporting mechanisms	• Action 4. NIS/IAS commitment • Action 16. Biodiversity platform • Action 18. Vertebrates • Action 19. Habitats • Action 20. NIS/IAS Database • Action 27. Streamline Post-2020 SAPBIO • Action 30. Top-down and bottom-up scaling of international commitments • Action 32. IMAP refinement • Action 33. IMAP implementation • Action 34. Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring • Action 35. Support to run the SAPBIO • Action 36. Capacity building for the Post-2020 SAPBIO at national level

	• Action 37. Networking • Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation
Target 3.3. Means for the assessment mechanisms	• Action 27. Streamline Post-2020 SAPBIO • Action 30. Top-down and bottom-up scaling of international commitments • Action 34. Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring • Action 35. Support to run the SAPBIO • Action 36. Capacity building for the Post-2020 SAPBIO at national level • Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation
Target 3.4. on capacity development	• Action 3. Maritime traffic • Action 5. NIS/IAS capacity • Action 6. NIS/IAS control • Action 8. EIA/SEA • Action 14. Good Environmental Status (GES) • Action 21. Overfishing and IUU • Action 22. By-catch • Action 23. Small scale fisheries • Action 24. Aquaculture • Action 25. Tourism • Action 26. Integrating biodiversity • Action 27. Streamline Post-2020 SAPBIO • Action 29. Stakeholder participation • Action 30. Top-down and bottom-up scaling of international commitments • Action 31. Compliance and enforcement • Action 34. Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring • Action 35. Support to run the SAPBIO • Action 36. Capacity building for the Post-2020 SAPBIO at national level • Action 37. Networking • Action 39. Outreach and education • Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation
Target 3.5. on networking and knowledge sharing (NIS, migratory species, MPAs, GES...)	• Action 12. Restoration • Action 14. Good Environmental Status (GES) • Action 15. MCPAs and OECMs • Action 16. Biodiversity platform • Action 20. NIS/IAS Database • Action 21. Overfishing and IUU • Action 22. By-catch • Action 23. Small scale fisheries • Action 24. Aquaculture • Action 27. Streamline Post-2020 SAPBIO • Action 29. Stakeholder participation • Action 30. Top-down and bottom-up scaling of international commitments • Action 32. IMAP refinement • Action 33. IMAP implementation • Action 34. Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring • Action 35. Support to run the SAPBIO • Action 36. Capacity building for the Post-2020 SAPBIO at national level • Action 37. Networking • Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation
Target 3.6. on raising awareness, targeting decision-makers, media, and general public	• Action 4. NIS/IAS commitment • Action 26. Integrating biodiversity

	• Action 27. Streamline Post-2020 SAPBIO • Action 28. Political will and coordination • Action 30. Top-down and bottom-up scaling of international commitments • Action 34. Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring • Action 35. Support to run the SAPBIO • Action 36. Capacity building for the Post-2020 SAPBIO at national level • Action 38. Awareness • Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation
Target 3.7. on integrating marine biodiversity into school, higher education, and professional training	• Action 12. Restoration • Action 16. Biodiversity platform • Action 20. NIS/IAS Database • Action 24. Aquaculture • Action 25. Tourism • Action 26. Integrating biodiversity • Action 27. Streamline Post-2020 SAPBIO • Action 30. Top-down and bottom-up scaling of international commitments • Action 31. Compliance and enforcement • Action 34. Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring • Action 35. Support to run the SAPBIO • Action 36. Capacity building for the Post-2020 SAPBIO at national level • Action 39. Outreach and education • Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation
Target 3.8. on employment, notably public, in direct relation to biodiversity conservation	• Action 27. Streamline Post-2020 SAPBIO • Action 28. Political will and coordination • Action 30. Top-down and bottom-up scaling of international commitments • Action 31. Compliance and enforcement • Action 34. Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring • Action 35. Support to run the SAPBIO • Action 36. Capacity building for the Post-2020 SAPBIO at national level • Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation
Target 3.9. on sustainable funding, national commitments and innovative sources	• Action 25. Tourism • Action 26. Integrating biodiversity • Action 27. Streamline Post-2020 SAPBIO • Action 28. Political will and coordination • Action 30. Top-down and bottom-up scaling of international commitments • Action 34. Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring • Action 35. Support to run the SAPBIO • Action 36. Capacity building for the Post-2020 SAPBIO at national level • Action 37. Networking • Action 38. Awareness • Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation
Target 3.10. on international cooperation and increased north/south financial flows	• Action 13. Climate change • Action 19. Habitats • Action 27. Streamline Post-2020 SAPBIO • Action 30. Top-down and bottom-up scaling of international commitments • Action 34. Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring • Action 35. Support to run the SAPBIO • Action 36. Capacity building for the Post-2020 SAPBIO at national level • Action 37. Networking • Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation

3. Conclusions and recommendations

- The comparative analysis highlights **that** the CBD GBF focuses on achievement expressed through goals and targets, while the Post-2020 SAPBIO goes a step further by defining concrete actions to support target achievement.
- Accordingly, **CBD GBF indicators are directly linked to specific targets**, serving primarily as **“achievement indicators.”** In contrast, the first **Post-2020 SAPBIO** Monitoring Framework focuses on identification of **“performance indicators”** that **measure the level of action implementation.**
- As actions contribute to the achievement of specific targets, **CBD GBF target-related indicators may serve as a useful basis for developing more specific, action-oriented indicators** under the Post-2020 SAPBIO.
- This approach is further supported by the fact **that most of the Post-2020 SAPBIO Targets are aligned with the CBD GBF targets, with a few discrepancies in targets specific to the Mediterranean context,**
- **The results of this comparative analysis represent an important contribution toward further developing both target- and action-oriented indicators** within the Post-2020 SAPBIO, underscoring the importance of ensuring coherence and alignment between global and regional strategic frameworks.
- **In the next step, global-level indicators need to be further refined,** to see the applicability at the regional level, while also taking into account the availability of data and information necessary for their calculation

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