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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

4.2. Draft list of relevant and applicable indicators for assessing the implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO in the Mediterranean context

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

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 propose an indicator-based system specific to the Mediterranean region to be included in the [Monitoring Framework for the assessment of the collective implementation of the Post-2020 Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the Mediterranean Region \(Post2020 SAPBIO\)](#), based on and, as much as possible, aligned with the monitoring framework of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD GBF, **Decision 15/5**) to be used in the assessment of the Post-2020 SAPBIO collective implementation in 2027 and 2030.

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

Contents

Note by the Secretariat	13
List of Abbreviations/Acronyms	35
List of tables	57
1. Context	1
2. Methodological approach	2
3. Analysis and identification of relevant indicators	2
3.1. Indicators of targets achievement - <i>achievement indicators</i>	3
3.2. Indicators of actions performance - performance indicators	31
4. Conclusions and recommendations	5859
5. References	6061

List of Abbreviations/Acronyms

ACCOBAMS	Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBD GBF	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
Chla	Chlorophyll
CI	Common Indicator
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
CoP	Conference of the Parties
EcAp	The Ecosystem Approach
EASIN	European Alien Species Information Network
EDGE	Evolutionary Distinct and Globally Endangered
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMODNet	The European Marine Observation and Data Network
EO	Ecological Objective
GBF	The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GES	Good Environmental Status
GFCM	General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean
HANPP	Human Appropriation of Net Primary Production
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IMAP	Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme
IMO	International Maritime Organisation
INFO/RAC	The Regional Activity Centre for Information and Communication
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IUU	Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
MAPAMED	Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean
Med QSR	The Mediterranean Quality Status Report
MbP	Mediterranean biodiversity Platform
MCPA	Marine and Coastal Protected Area
MPAs	Marine Protected Areas
MSFD	Marine Strategy Framework Directive
NIS	Non-Indigenous Species
IAS	Invasive alien species
IUU	Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
OECM	Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OBIS	Ocean Biodiversity Information System
PAME	Protected Area Management Effectiveness
PARC	Protected Area Connectedness Index
ProNet	Protected Areas Network metric
Ramsar RMETT	Ramsar Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
SAPBIO	Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean Region
SAGE	Site-level Assessment of Governance and Equity
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEEA	The System of Environmental-Economic Accounting
SPA/BD	Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean
SPA/RAC	Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre

UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WAZA	World Association of Zoos and Aquariums
WISE	Marine Water Information System for Europe

List of tables

Table 3.1. Proposed achievement indicators for the Post-2020 SAPBIO targets, based on *Monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework*

Table 3.2. Proposed performance indicators for the Post-2020 SAPBIO targets

1. Context

1. The *Post-2020 Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the Mediterranean Region (Post-2020 SAPBIO)*, adopted in 2021 at the 22nd Conference of the Parties (CoP 22), is a key regional strategic framework designed to preserve and restore Mediterranean biodiversity by 2030. It reflects and supports the global objectives set out in the *Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD GBF)*, adopted in 2022.
2. As a complement to the Post-2020 SAPBIO, a specific strategy was developed and adopted by COP 22 to serve as a key instrument for achieving the 30x30 target in the Mediterranean (CBD GBF Target 3 - conserving 30% of land, water, and sea areas): the Post-2020 Regional Strategy for Marine and Coastal Protected Areas and Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures in the Mediterranean (the Post-2020 Regional Strategy for MCPAs and OECMs).
3. The performance and implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO are periodically reviewed to assess progress. An initial proposal for the Post-2020 SAPBIO Monitoring Framework was developed in 2025 as part of the Programme's mid-term assessment. However, due to the late adoption of the CBD GBF Monitoring Framework (February 2025), additional refinement is needed to ensure full alignment between the two processes.
4. The Evaluation and Monitoring Framework for the Post-2020 Regional Strategy on Marine and Coastal Protected Areas and OECMs was adopted by COP 23 of the Barcelona Convention in 2023. As it already covers the relevant targets and actions, Target 1.41 (effective systems of MCPAs and OECMs), Target 1.52 (enhanced protection levels), and Action 15, will not be monitored under SAPBIO Monitoring Framework, but rather under the MCPA and OECM Evaluation and Monitoring Framework⁴— through its mid-term (2026) and final (2030) evaluations. The results of these evaluations will then be incorporated into the collective assessments of the Post-2020 SAPBIO in 2027 and 2030 and presented to the governing bodies of SPA/RAC.
5. The comprehensive Post-2020 SAPBIO Monitoring Framework will include set of measurable indicators addressing anthropogenic pressures, marine protected areas, endangered species, ecosystem health, and other relevant strategic themes, in coherence with the CBD GBF Monitoring Framework. This harmonized system will serve as the foundation for collective implementation assessments planned for 2027, and 2030.

⁴ Annex I of the Decision IG.26/5 (CoP23) “Specially Protected Areas (SPAs), Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs) and Ecosystem Restoration”

2. Methodological approach

6. The main objective of this Report is to analyse and propose appropriate indicators for the Mediterranean context, as a backbone of the Post-2020 assessment monitoring framework, aligned, as much as possible, with indicators of the Monitoring Framework of Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD GBF). In doing so, it builds on the results of the comparative analysis of relevant global and Mediterranean monitoring systems (see document UNEP/MED WG.642/4).

7. This analysis will address two main aspects:

- **Applicability of CBD GBF Monitoring indicators** — as the *achievement indicators* linked to particular targets — to the measurement of targets set under the Post-2020 SAPBIO. The identified set of relevant indicators will serve as the basis for assessing Post-2020 SAPBIO progress at the end of the strategic period (mostly in 2030, and for some targets even 2027), as the achievement of these targets requires a longer time frame.
- **Identification of performance indicators** — starting from the *achievement indicators* and analysing the content of the Post-2020 SAPBIO actions, results of the first Mid-term assessment of Post-2020 SAPBIO and the first Post-2020 SAPBIO Monitoring Framework — to monitor the implementation of actions in the medium term (2027), as well at the end of the strategic period (2030).

8. An important criterion in selecting indicators will be data availability in the Mediterranean, as reliable data are essential for indicator measurement.

3. Analysis and identification of relevant indicators

9. The Post-2020 SAPBIO establishes three goals and 27 targets, supported with 42 operational actions to facilitate the achievement of its targets and goals. The CBD GBF Monitoring Framework is structured around specific targets, and complemented indicators, measuring their achievement and therefore referred to as achievement indicators. However, the assessment of the Post-2020 SAPBIO should rely on both on indicators measuring the achievement of targets, as well as indicators that measure the implementation of actions — performance indicators.

10. The results of the comparative analysis between the monitoring frameworks of the global and Mediterranean-level strategies (Deliverable 2) indicate that most Post-2020 SAPBIO targets can be aligned with those of the CBD GBF. However, in some cases, Post-2020 SAPBIO targets have no counterparts in the global framework due to Mediterranean-specific priorities.

11. As a first step in identifying the Post-2020 SAPBIO indicators, the indicators established for common or aligned targets between the Mediterranean and global frameworks will be examined in greater detail, and suitable ones will be proposed for the Mediterranean context. In addition, indicators corresponding to targets without global counterparts will also be proposed. The second step will involve identifying the Post-2020 SAPBIO performance indicators.

12. It should also be noted here that the Post-2020 SAPBIO is not the only instrument targeting marine biodiversity conservation in the Mediterranean, including the mitigation of related pressures. Other international instruments - such as specific regional or regionally active agreements and organizations (e.g. ACCOBAMS, GFCM, IMO) - as well as binding EU legislation that sets standards for EU countries, are also active in the region. Consequently, it is often difficult to distinguish the extent to which the current status of the Mediterranean biodiversity and related parameters result from the implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO or from other agreements, even though the Post-2020 SAPBIO acknowledges such cooperation in a few targets and supporting actions. At a practical level, this notion does not affect the actual assessment but is used in the selection of supporting indicators that may provide information on progress, for example through the inclusion of GES/MSFD indicators.

3.1. Indicators of targets achievement - *achievement indicators*

13. The achievement of strategic planning targets requires a longer timeframe and is therefore assessed at the end of the strategic period. This is the case for the Post-2020 SAPBIO, except for several targets set for 2027 (Targets 1.6, 1.7, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 3.1 and 3.9).

14. It should be noted that some targets - namely Target 1.4 (effective systems of MCPAs and OECMs) and Target 1.5 (areas with enhanced protection levels) - were excluded in this analysis, because they will be analysed through the Evaluation and Monitoring Framework for the Post-2020 Regional Strategy on MCPAs and OECMs and related mid-term (2026) and final (2030) assessments.

15. The identification of target achievement indicators for the Post-2020 SAPBIO is guided by the combination of the following principles:

- **Alignment with global frameworks:** Indicators are, as far as possible, aligned with the **Monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework** indicators.
- **Use of existing systems:** Ongoing monitoring processes under the Barcelona Convention - notably, the requirements of IMAP defined through the region wide agreed Guidance Factsheets - are used to ensure consistency and harmonisation.
- **Data availability:** The selection of indicators considers data availability and feasibility across the Mediterranean. For example, Green List assessments are still limited at the regional and global levels and that indicator will therefore not be included in the current Post-2020 SAP BIO monitoring framework, although it may be considered in the next strategic period.

16. As a result of these considerations and taking into account the findings of the aforementioned comparative analysis of the CBD GBF and Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring frameworks (see document UNEP/MED WG.642/4), a proposal for achievement indicators for the Post-2020 SAPBIO targets is developed and presented in Table 3.1. The table identifies the CBD GBF targets that are relevant or applicable to the Mediterranean context and specifies the corresponding achievement indicators for each Post-2020 SAPBIO target. The table also provides references to existing regional monitoring frameworks and the most relevant regional assessments, including the 2023 Med QSR, as well as data sources (IMAP Info System, the WISE-Marine Portal etc). The 2023 Med QSR report already contains relevant information to understand the state and pressures to biodiversity early in the strategic period. Moreover, the third iteration of the MED QSR is scheduled for 2031⁵. However, it should be noted that the 2031 MED QSR will be issued after the Post-2020 SAPBIO strategic period. Nevertheless, all relevant information collected and processed during the preparation of the 2031 MED QSR (i.e., 2024-2029) will be used to evaluate the Post-2020 SAP BIO. In addition, where relevant and applicable, the assessment could draw on complementary data sources, such as national reports submitted by Contracting Parties under the Barcelona Convention and related agreements, particularly CBD and ACCOBAMS, relevant regional assessment reports, proceedings of Mediterranean-level scientific symposia, and outputs from SPA/RAC and other regional organizations supporting the implementation of the SPA/BD Protocol.

⁵ Decision IG.27/6: Ecosystem Approach (EcAp) Policy and Roadmap 2026-2035 and Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme for the Mediterranean Sea and Coast (IMAP)

17. Each Post-2020 SAPBIO target includes a set of primary and secondary indicators :

- **Primary indicators** are the main measures for tracking the achievement of Post-2020 SAPBIO targets. They represent established, regionally monitored parameters (e.g. IMAP/ Common Indicators) with reliable Mediterranean-wide datasets.
- **Secondary indicators** serve as complementary or proxy measures where the required data for primary indicators are not yet available. They help capture partial progress or illustrate related trends until full datasets become operational.

18. The detailed analysis showed that, apart from Targets 1.4 and 1.5, several additional targets could be better addressed through the evaluation of the specific regional strategy on MCPAs and OECMs - namely Targets 2.5 (small-scale fisheries) and 2.7 (marine and coastal spatial planning), whose achievement is focused on MCPAs and OECMs.

19. Most of the primary Post-2020 SAPBIO achievement indicators proposed in Table 3.1 correspond to IMAP Common Indicators, the progress of which will be largely assessed through the Mediterranean Quality Status Report (MED QSR) and the associated Barcelona Convention Ecosystem Approach policy and roadmap (2026-2035). Consequently, the 2023 MED QSR IMAP Info System and all relevant information collected and processed for the preparation of the 2031 MED QSR, are the main source of data and information for evaluating ecological status and trends relevant to Post-2020 SAPBIO targets, particularly those under Goal 1 and Goal 2. The selected Goal 1 and Goal 2 achievement indicators primarily cover the following EcAp Ecological Objectives (EOs): EO1 - Biodiversity, EO2 - Non-Indigenous Species, EO3 - Marine Food Webs, EO4 - Harvest of commercially exploited fish and shellfish, EO5 - Eutrophication, EO6 - Sea-floor integrity and EO10 - Marine Litter.

20. Several of the selected secondary achievement indicators also draw on MSFD criteria, as a system applicable to the Mediterranean EU countries. The selected Post-2020 SAPBIO achievement indicators cover the following descriptors under the MSFD: Descriptor 1: Marine biodiversity, Descriptor 2: Non-indigenous species, Descriptor 5: Eutrophication, Descriptor 6: Seabed integrity, Descriptor 10: Marine litter and Descriptor 11: Energy, including underwater noise.

21. In addition to IMAP indicators and MSFD criteria, the selected achievement indicators also include the IUCN Red List assessments for regional species groups (e.g. cetaceans) and the coverage of underwater noise hotspots developed under ACCOBAMS, which complement ecological monitoring and strengthen the regional relevance of the Post-2020 SAPBIO indicators.

22. While the mitigation of fisheries impacts is explicitly addressed across several targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF), including Target 10 — Enhance biodiversity and sustainability in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry — and is therefore relevant to the Post-2020 SAPBIO Target 2.4 on halting by-catch and illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, the global monitoring framework does not yet provide a fully comprehensive set of fisheries-specific pressure indicators. Nevertheless, the interactions between fisheries and marine biodiversity highlight the need to integrate ecosystem considerations into management and monitoring approaches. In this context, the Post-2020 SAPBIO indicator framework should be aligned not only with the KMGBF monitoring framework but also with relevant regional systems. The GFCM 2030 Strategy and associated processes provide a relevant basis, including monitoring elements addressing fisheries sustainability, interactions with vulnerable species and broader ecosystem considerations, consistent with an ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management. In line with the need for coherence and alignment of indicators across scales and frameworks, the selection of indicators should explicitly consider the GFCM framework to better capture the interconnections between fisheries and aquaculture activities and the marine environment across key thematic areas such as bycatch, habitats, pollution and climate-related pressures. In this regard, and as in most other cases, the proposed

Post-2020 SAPBIO achievement indicators may continue to draw on existing regional monitoring frameworks, namely IMAP (for primary indicators) and MSFD (for secondary indicators), which already provide operational indicators and data on fisheries pressures and biodiversity impacts. These should, however, be complemented, where appropriate, by regionally developed indicators under the GFCM framework to ensure consistency, avoid duplication and strengthen the representation of fisheries-related pressures and biodiversity responses.

23. Goal 3 covers institutional, socio-economic, and policy-related topics and associated indicators are designed to measure progress in creating the conditions for effective Post-2020 SAPBIO implementation. For these indicators data are gathered primarily through structured regional and national questionnaires, dedicated surveys, SPA/RAC and GEF. Unlike Goals 1 and 2, the majority of the Goal 3 indicators were not directly based on the CBD GBF Monitoring Framework, as there were no direct matches between the Post-2020 SAPBIO Goal 3 targets and CBD GBF targets. Therefore, new and regionally relevant indicators were proposed, better reflecting the Mediterranean context and the governance-related nature of these targets. The exceptions are Target 3.9 and Target 3.10, where selected achievement indicators were adapted from several headline and complementary GBF indicators (mainly related to finance and cooperation).

24. The Table 3.1 also highlights that the same IMAP/GES indicator is often linked to several Post-2020 SAPBIO targets (such as Target 1.1, 1.7, 2.1, 2.2 and 3.5), revealing overlapping thematic coverage. While this demonstrates the coherence of the regional monitoring system, it also suggests that future revisions of SAPBIO targets should aim for the greater thematic specificity—each target focusing on a distinct issue—to enable clearer measurement of progress and avoid redundancy in indicator use.

Table 3.1 Proposed achievement indicators for the Post-2020 SAPBIO targets, based on Monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Green - selected Post-2020 SAPBIO targets achievement indicators (either selected from the global indicators list or new one - marked with*), **Red** - too specific or the indicator is not yet measured in the Mediterranean at a broader (significant) level or there is no sufficient available data, **Blue** - global level indicator or too robust to apply at the Mediterranean level - the latter marked as **, **Brown**- topic or content of indicator is not in the scope of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, **Newly proposed indicator** (Column 3) - not derived or adapted from CBD GBF

Post-2020 SAP BIO targets	Candidate CBD GBF Indicators for Post-2020 SAP BIO	Selected Post-2020 SAPBIO targets achievement Indicators	The most relevant available sources of information and data
Target 1.1. on specific and urgent pressures over protected species and habitats <i>By 2030 the specific anthropogenic pressures on all habitats and species protected under the SPA/BD Protocol have been minimized, in particular for those whose resilience or survival depends on such actions, including from oil and gas activities and seabed mining, ensuring no</i>	Headline indicators: ● <i>A.3 Red list Index - only for cetaceans⁶</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 ● Conservation status pursuant to Habitats (Article 17 reporting) and Birds Directive (Article 12 reporting) - for the EU countries only - calculation at the Mediterranean level of species overlapping with IMAP/GES assessment indicator species* Complementary indicators: ● Species threat abatement and Action 12. Restoration metric	Primary indicators ● <i>IMAP/GES status trend (2023 - 2030) for relevant groups of : habitats (EO1-CII, CI2)</i> ○ Coralligenous ○ Maërl ○ Posidonia ● <i>species: (EO1- CI3, CI4, CI5)</i> ○ marine mammals (cetaceans and monk seal) ○ marine turtles ○ seabirds Secondary indicators ● Red List index for cetaceans or any other relevant group, if such data exists ● <i>GES/MSFD status trend of relevant groups of species (Descriptor 1) - applicable only to the Mediterranean EU countries</i> ● Conservation status trend according to the Habitats and Birds Directive -applicable only to the Mediterranean EU countries	● MED QSR (for 2023 MED QSR), IMAP Info System and related sources ● IUCN Red list status of cetacean species in ACCOBAMS area (ACCOBAMS 2022a) ● The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species ● WISE-Marine Portal - MSFD reports and assessment ● Habitats and Birds Directive - Conservation status⁷

⁶ The calculation of the Red List Index requires results from periodic Red List assessments — at least two assessments over a given period.

At the Mediterranean level, this condition is not yet met for most assessed species. However, this indicator could be applied to cetaceans, pending the completion of the updated assessment in the future, prepared in partnership between ACCOBAMS and IUCN. So far, 1 assessment has been done in the strategic period (completed in 2022).

⁷ EEA / European Environment Agency — Article 17 Reporting Portal <https://nature-art17.eionet.europa.eu/article17/>

Post-2020 SAP BIO targets	Candidate CBD GBF Indicators for Post-2020 SAP BIO	Selected Post-2020 SAPBIO targets achievement Indicators	The most relevant available sources of information and data
<i>deterioration in their conservation trends and status.</i>	● Changing status of evolutionary distinct and globally endangered species (EDGE Index) ● Percentage of threatened species that are improving in status ● Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction ● Number of CSM daughter agreements ● Proportion Red List Index ● 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 <i>By 2030, prevent, manage and control NIS and in particular invasive non-indigenous species and their introduction pathways to minimize/reduce their impact on ecosystem integrity, including inter-alia, by (i) protecting most vulnerable</i>	Headline indicators: ● <i>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)	Primary indicators: ● Rate of invasive alien species establishment*⁸ - IAS Introduction rate trend (EO2 - CI6) Secondary indicators: ● Rate of invasive species impact and rate of impact⁹ ● <i>IAS occurrence per country</i> ● GES/MSFD trends related to Descriptor 2 - applicable only to the Mediterranean EU countries. This encompasses occurrence of new NIS /Criterion D2C1) trends in abundance, temporal occurrence, spatial distribution etc. (Criterion D2C2), as well as impacts on the environment (Criterion D2C3)	● MED QSR (for 2023), IMAP Info System and related sources ● EASIN (European Alien Species Information Network) ● WISE-Marine Portal - MSFD reports and assessment

⁸ Due to the lack of data what is possible to measure in the strategic period (Post-SAPBIO 2020) is the NIS introduction rate

⁹ Proposed as the secondary indicator since the focus is only on Mediterranean MPAs which cover only a part of the Mediterranean

Post-2020 SAP BIO targets	Candidate CBD GBF Indicators for Post-2020 SAP BIO	Selected Post-2020 SAPBIO targets achievement Indicators	The most relevant available sources of information and data
<i>ecosystems (ii) implementing the Regional strategy addressing ship's ballast water management and invasive species in all countries around the Mediterranean Sea and (iii) manage other pathways of introduction.</i>			
Target 1.3. on pollution control, particularly plastics, nutrient leakage, and noise <i>By 2030 all types of pollution are prevented, controlled and significantly reduced to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity, including through the significant reduction of plastic and nutrient leakage into the environment, and the significant reduction</i>	Headline indicators: ● 7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication potential ● 7.2 Pesticide environment concentration 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	Primary indicators: ● Trends in concentration of key nutrients in water column (IMAP/GES EO5 - CI13) ● Trends of chlorophyll (Chla) available from the remote sensing COPERNICUS data (IMAP/GES EO5 - CI14) ● Trends in the amount of litter washed ashore and/or deposited on coastlines (IMAP/GES EO10 - CI22) ● Trends in the amount of litter in the water column including microplastics and on the seafloor (EO10 - CI23) Secondary indicators: ● Red List index (impact of pollution) for cetaceans* ● Coverage of noise hotspots in the Mediterranean (overview report developed under ACCOBAMS¹⁰)	● MED QSR (for 2023), IMAP Info System and related sources ● IUCN Red list status of cetacean species in ACCOBAMS area (ACCOBAMS 2022a) ● Second noise hotspots report (ACCOBAMS 2022b) ● WISE-Marine Portal - MSFD reports and assessments

¹⁰ This indicator is considered secondary/partial, since it is focussed on impact of noise on cetaceans

Post-2020 SAP BIO targets	Candidate CBD GBF Indicators for Post-2020 SAP BIO	Selected Post-2020 SAPBIO targets achievement Indicators	The most relevant available sources of information and data
<i>of light and noise pollution and the amounts of biocides used.</i>	● Underwater noise pollution* ● Name, amount/volume/concentration of highly hazardous pesticides by type (per land/marine area) ● Pesticide use per area of cropland	● GES/MSFD trends related to Descriptors 5, 10 and 11 - applicable only to the Mediterranean EU countries	
Target 1.4. on effective systems of MCPAs (Marine and Coastal Protected Areas) and OECMs (Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures) <i>By 2030, at least 30 per cent of the Mediterranean Sea is protected and conserved through well connected, ecologically representative and effective 2 systems of marine and coastal protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, ensuring adequate geographical balance, with the focus on areas particularly important for biodiversity.</i>	Note: Targets 1.4 and 1.5 will be evaluated in scope of The Post-2020 Regional Strategy for marine and coastal protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures in the Mediterranean		

Post-2020 SAP BIO targets	Candidate CBD GBF Indicators for Post-2020 SAP BIO	Selected Post-2020 SAPBIO targets achievement Indicators	The most relevant available sources of information and data
Target 1.5. on areas with enhanced protection levels <i>By 2030, the number and coverage of marine and coastal protected areas with enhanced protection levels is increased, contributing to the recovery of marine ecosystems.</i>			
Target 1.6. on ecosystem Action 12. Restoration, most of those with the highest relevance and potential <i>By 2027 develop the full inventory of ecosystems with the highest ecological relevance and/or regeneration potential (as nursery areas and/or carbon stocks), and by 2030 complete the restoration of most of those selected.</i>	Headline indicators: ● <i>Area under Action 12. Restoration</i> ● <i>Mediterranean-level inventory of ecosystems with highest ecological relevance*</i> ● <i>Coverage of restored ecosystems from the previous point*</i> Component indicators: ● <i>Extent of natural ecosystems by type</i> ● <i>Maintenance and Action 12. Restoration of connectivity of natural ecosystems</i> Complementary indicators: ● <i>Habitat distributional range</i> ● <i>Index of Species Rarity Sites, High Biodiversity Areas, Large Mammal Landscapes, Intact Wilderness and Climate Stabilization Areas</i> ● <i>Increase in secondary natural forest cover</i> ● <i>Annual Tropical Primary Tree Cover Loss</i> ● <i>Forest Landscape Integrity Index</i> ● <i>Global Ecosystem Action 12. Restoration Index</i> ● <i>Free-flowing rivers</i>	Primary indicators: ● Mediterranean-level inventory of ecosystems with highest ecological relevance* ● Coverage of restored ecosystems from the previous point* Secondary indicators: ● Habitat distributional range for selected habitats - coralligenous habitat, Posidonia meadows and maerls and rhodoliths habitats (IMAP/GES EO1 - CI1) ● GES/MSFD trends related to Descriptor 1, Criteria D6C4, D6C5 etc.) - applicable only to the Mediterranean EU countries	● INFO/RAC ● MED QSR (for 2023), IMAP Info System and related sources ● WISE-Marine Portal - MSFD reports and assessment

Post-2020 SAP BIO targets	Candidate CBD GBF Indicators for Post-2020 SAP BIO	Selected Post-2020 SAPBIO targets achievement Indicators	The most relevant available sources of information and data
	● 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 <i>Related to the biodiversity Ecological Objectives within the framework of the Ecosystem Approach EcAp/IMAP, by 2027 the Mediterranean Sea is on track to achieving the Good Environmental Status, and 100% countries have identified, and in case needed received support, to fill the gaps that hinder good GES evaluation, so that by 2030 most of the</i>	-	Primary indicators: ● <i>IMAP/GES status trend for relevant groups of species (EO1: CI3 to CI5):</i> - marine mammals (cetaceans and monk seal) -marine turtles -seabirds Secondary indicators: ● <i>GES/MSFD status trend of relevant groups of species (Descriptor 1) - applicable only to the Mediterranean EU countries</i>	● MED QSR (for 2023), IMAP Info System and related sources ● WISE-Marine Portal - MSFD reports and assessment

Post-2020 SAP BIO targets	Candidate CBD GBF Indicators for Post-2020 SAP BIO	Selected Post-2020 SAPBIO targets achievement Indicators	The most relevant available sources of information and data
<i>countries have reached appropriate GES in an effective implementation of the Ecosystem Approach and its roadmap.</i>			
Target 1.8. on Action 13. Climate change mitigation, adaptation, and nature-based solutions <i>By 2030, all countries have adopted and started implementing short- and medium-term measures for climate change mitigation and adaptation, particularly to warming, acidification and contributing to disaster risk reduction, through reducing emissions, nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based approaches, and restoration as appropriate, ensuring resilience</i>	Headline indicators - 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	Primary indicators: ● 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	● The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework) (data on whether national disaster risk reduction strategies include biodiversity could be obtained through questionnaire) ● UNFCCC Secretariat (Nationally Determined Contributions and National Adaptation Plans registry)

Post-2020 SAP BIO targets	Candidate CBD GBF Indicators for Post-2020 SAP BIO	Selected Post-2020 SAPBIO targets achievement Indicators	The most relevant available sources of information and data
<i>and minimizing any negative impacts on biodiversity, thereby also contributing to halt global warming and acidification.</i>	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 <i>The georeferenced distribution, values and status of marine species protected under the SPA/BD Protocol is established, and information gaps have been filled to improve the conservation status of all marine and coastal species covered by Mediterranean Regional Action Plans.</i>	Headline indicators: 21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for the monitoring the global biodiversity framework 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	Primary indicators: - Distribution maps of selected species/groups of species under IMAP/GES - related to the EO1 CI3 - species distribution - IMAP/GES status trends for selected species/group of species (CI3, CI4 and CI5) under the 2031 MED QSR Secondary indicators: - Number of assessments on The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (for cetaceans on the Mediterranean level, potentially for other IMAP/GES species) - GES/MSFD status trend of relevant groups of species (Descriptor 1) - applicable only to the Mediterranean EU countries	- MED QSR (for 2023), IMAP Info System and related sources - ACCOBAMS Survey Initiative (ASI) data - National IMAP monitoring data - IUCN Red list status of cetacean species in ACCOBAMS area (ACCOBAMS 2022a) - WISE-Marine Portal - MSFD reports and assessments
Target 2.2. on sea-floor cartography, status and integrity of threatened habitats		Primary indicators: IMAP/GES status trends for	- MED QSR (for 2023), IMAP Info System and related sources - INFORAC - EMODNet Seabed Habitats - National maps of marine habitats - WISE-Marine Portal - MSFD reports

Post-2020 SAP BIO targets	Candidate CBD GBF Indicators for Post-2020 SAP BIO	Selected Post-2020 SAPBIO targets achievement Indicators	The most relevant available sources of information and data
<i>By 2030 the sea-floor integrity is maintained, especially in priority benthic and dark habitats, together with critical habitats for species listed in Annex II of the SPA/BD Protocol, and the status, distribution, trends, and functional aspects of habitats protected under the SPA/BD Protocol is established and mapped at highest feasible resolution for all MPAs and OECMs, continuously monitored and shared through a biodiversity platform.</i>		<i>Seafloor integrity (EO6)¹¹</i> - Habitat distributional range for habitats under the Annex II of the SPA/BD Protocol, with particular focus on the- coralligenous habitat, Posidonia meadows and maerls and rhodoliths habitats (IMAP/GES EO1 - CI1) Secondary indicators: <i>GES/MSFD status trend of relevant habitats (Descriptor 1) and sea-floor integrity (Descriptor 6) - applicable only to the Mediterranean EU countries</i>	and assessments
Target 2.3. on knowledge sharing (Mediterranean Biodiversity Platform)		Primary indicators: <i>Functional and operational Mediterranean Biodiversity Platform (MbP)</i>	Mediterranean Biodiversity Platform (MbP)¹²

¹¹ Ecological Objective 6 (Sea-floor integrity) new Common Indicators were adopted by COP 24 (IG.27/6) and \work on defining guidance factsheet preparation is ongoing under UNEP/MAP

¹² Mediterranean Biodiversity Platform (MbP) <http://data.medchm.net/en/>

Post-2020 SAP BIO targets	Candidate CBD GBF Indicators for Post-2020 SAP BIO	Selected Post-2020 SAPBIO targets achievement Indicators	The most relevant available sources of information and data
<i>By 2027 georeferenced Information on Mediterranean Biodiversity key components is centralized in an open access platform.</i>			
Target 2.4. on halting by-catch and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing <i>By 2027 start in all countries the implementation of science-based management plans to effectively regulate sustainable harvesting and to end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, including measures to minimize discards and to eliminate all intentional or accidental killing, capture and trade of protected species, so by 2030 all ecologically destructive and</i>	Headline indicators: 10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture 10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management 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	Primary indicators: - Trends in bycatch - IMAP/GES status related to EO3 - CI12 and EO1 CI5 related to species Secondary indicators: - Trends in bycatch - GES/MSFD - Descriptor 1, Criterion D1C1	- MED QSR (for 2023), IMAP Info System and related sources - WISE-Marine Portal - MSFD reports and assessments - GFCM State of Mediterranean and Black Sea Fisheries

Post-2020 SAP BIO targets	Candidate CBD GBF Indicators for Post-2020 SAP BIO	Selected Post-2020 SAPBIO targets achievement Indicators	The most relevant available sources of information and data
<i>unsustainable fishing practices have been halted by limiting the use of fishing gears most harmful to biodiversity, including on the seabed, as appropriate according to the impact of each specific fishery on marine ecosystems and/or vulnerable species.</i>			
Target 2.5. on small-scale fisheries (professional, recreational), particularly in MPAs <i>Promote shared responsibility and strong participatory management practices in professional small-scale fisheries, advised by traditional ecological knowledge and the best available science, by 2027 in all MPAs, with</i>		To be addressed through the evaluation of The Post-2020 Regional Strategy for marine and coastal protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures in the Mediterranean	

Post-2020 SAP BIO targets	Candidate CBD GBF Indicators for Post-2020 SAP BIO	Selected Post-2020 SAPBIO targets achievement Indicators	The most relevant available sources of information and data
<i>controlled IUU and recreational fishing, and by 2030 in all fishing grounds within OECMs.</i>			
Target 2.6. on sustainable and biodiversity-friendly aquaculture <i>By developing the Post-2020 GFCM Aquaculture and Fisheries strategy, and in synergy with the relevant work on pollution from aquaculture led by MEDPOL, in 2027 the best practices in aquaculture, such as innovation, improving aquatic health and biosecurity, encouraging the responsible use of antimicrobials, supported by certification, traceability and nature-based solutions, have been promoted across the Mediterranean countries, so that by 2030 the</i>		Primary indicators:	GFCM resources (GFCM State of Mediterranean and Black Sea Fisheries)

Post-2020 SAP BIO targets	Candidate CBD GBF Indicators for Post-2020 SAP BIO	Selected Post-2020 SAPBIO targets achievement Indicators	The most relevant available sources of information and data
<i>Mediterranean aquaculture industry is transformed in line with the ecosystem approach, through science-based solutions and marine spatial planning tools.</i>			
Target 2.7. on the ecosystem approach, and marine and coastal spatial planning <i>By 2030, 100% of MPAs and as appropriate OECMs, and 50% of the remaining marine areas are sustainably managed by applying ecosystem-based approaches including biodiversity and climate change-informed marine spatial planning, and by conducting environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessments.</i>	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 indicators: ● 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	To be addressed through the evaluation of The Post-2020 Regional Strategy for marine and coastal protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures in the Mediterranean	

Post-2020 SAP BIO targets	Candidate CBD GBF Indicators for Post-2020 SAP BIO	Selected Post-2020 SAPBIO targets achievement Indicators	The most relevant available sources of information and data
	- 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 <i>By 2030, biodiversity values and related targets have been integrated into national and local development strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national policies, national accounting as appropriate, and reporting systems, ensuring that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and integrated into the assessment of environmental impacts.</i>	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	Primary indicators: Number of countries with implementation of the System of Environmental Economic Accounting	- System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA)¹³ - EU EIA/SEA Compliance Reviews

¹³ System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) <https://seea.un.org/>

Post-2020 SAP BIO targets	Candidate CBD GBF Indicators for Post-2020 SAP BIO	Selected Post-2020 SAPBIO targets achievement Indicators	The most relevant available sources of information and data
Target 2.9. on reinforced governance, compliance, and stakeholder participation <i>By 2030 the ratification of all protocols of the Barcelona Convention and their enactment in national legislation has significantly advanced, enhancing the necessary political will to apply all processes of the Barcelona Convention, a governance framework ensuring co-responsibility and co-ownership by all relevant actors in meeting the Post-2020 SAPBIO commitments has been developed, including raising the profile of environmental administrations, supporting cross-</i>	-		

Post-2020 SAP BIO targets	Candidate CBD GBF Indicators for Post-2020 SAP BIO	Selected Post-2020 SAPBIO targets achievement Indicators	The most relevant available sources of information and data
<i>sectorial and multi-level institutional coordination, administrative transparency, stakeholder dialogue, and participatory governance at different levels.</i>			
Target 3.1. on the IMAP (Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme) refinement and full compliance <i>By 2027 most countries conduct baseline conservation, monitoring and assessment studies, update national monitoring programmes in light of the new elements of IMAP, and report regularly quality assured data, with a 100% of countries by 2030.</i>	-	Primary indicators: • <i>Number of updated national IMAPs in line with the EcAp policy and roadmap (2026-2035) and the third cycle of IMAP</i> • <i>Number of countries timely reporting full sets of data to the IMAP Info system</i> • <i>Number of data sets reported and approved in the IMAP Info system per CPs</i>	• Information is obtained through : ○ IMAP InfoSystem ○ questionnaires
Target 3.2. on the Post-2020 SAPBIO assessment and	-	Primary indicators: • <i>Number and percentage of Mediterranean countries that have</i>	• Information is obtained through questionnaires

Post-2020 SAP BIO targets	Candidate CBD GBF Indicators for Post-2020 SAP BIO	Selected Post-2020 SAPBIO targets achievement Indicators	The most relevant available sources of information and data
reporting mechanisms <i>By 2025, countries have identified their national contributions and targets for the implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, enacting national legislation and updating their NBSAPs as appropriate, reporting and reviewing periodically the status of implementation of the Post- 2020 SAPBIO at the COP of the Barcelona Convention.</i>		<i>harmonised their policies with Post-2020 SAPBIO</i>	
Target 3.3. Means for the assessment mechanisms <i>By 2025, the necessary means for running the regional Post-2020 SAPBIO follow-up and assessment mechanisms, are in place within the</i>	-	Primary indicators: <i>Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring and assessment system is in place, based as much as possible on quantitative indicators</i>	SPA/RAC is the main source of information

Post-2020 SAP BIO targets	Candidate CBD GBF Indicators for Post-2020 SAP BIO	Selected Post-2020 SAPBIO targets achievement Indicators	The most relevant available sources of information and data
<i>MAP system, allowing the timely analysis of progress based on objective/numerical elements of targets towards the Post-2020 SAPBIO goals and targets.</i>			
Target 3.4. on capacity development <i>By 2030, key officers, managers, field technicians, and local authorities responsible for the environment, fisheries, and enforcement, are sufficiently trained for the implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO in their respective professional environments.</i>		Primary indicators: <i>Number of key officials, managers, field technicians and local authorities responsible for the environment, fisheries and enforcement trained for implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO</i>	Information is obtained through questionnaires or from SPA/RAC - in case it organised the specific trainings
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	Primary indicators: <i>Identified knowledge sharing and network needs and opportunities at the Mediterranean level for proposed topics</i> <i>Identified appropriate knowledge sharing networks for the Mediterranean</i>	- SPA/RAC is the main source of information - MAPAMED database for MPAs - The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Post-2020 SAP BIO targets	Candidate CBD GBF Indicators for Post-2020 SAP BIO	Selected Post-2020 SAPBIO targets achievement Indicators	The most relevant available sources of information and data
<i>By 2025 assess the knowledge sharing and networking needs and opportunities, inter alia on topics as NIS/IAS, migratory species, MPA management, GES, monitoring, law enforcement, and other relevant activities related to the Post-2020 SAPBIO, so that by 2030 any needed human networks at national, sub-regional and regional level have been developed and strengthened to ensure the enhancement of capacities, knowledge, good practices, experience sharing, and the development of joint actions.</i>	● 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	● <i>Functional and operational MAPAMED database for MPAs (link to the specific Post-2020 Regional strategy - MCPAs and OECMs)</i> Secondary indicators: ● Number of assessments on The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species at the Mediterranean level for target species under IMAP/GES EO1	
Target 3.6. on raising awareness, targeting decision-makers, media, and general public		Primary indicators: ● <i>Public awareness level in the Mediterranean (measuring knowledge, understanding and consciousness)</i>	● Information is obtained through a dedicated regional survey of the public awareness level

Post-2020 SAP BIO targets	Candidate CBD GBF Indicators for Post-2020 SAP BIO	Selected Post-2020 SAPBIO targets achievement Indicators	The most relevant available sources of information and data
<i>By 2025 outline a communications and awareness strategy, including the development of any necessary indicators to follow-up the extent and reach of awareness, so that by 2030 quality information is available for the effective management of biodiversity, and significant progress has been made to increase awareness, understanding and appreciating of the values and threats to the marine environment, of the responses and good practices, by targeting decision-makers and the general public, through reinforced and renewed mechanisms, including mass communications.</i>			
Target 3.7. on integrating marine biodiversity into school, higher		Primary indicators: • <i>Level of integration of marine biodiversity into different levels of</i>	• Information is obtained through questionnaires and/or desk-work analysis at the Mediterranean level

Post-2020 SAP BIO targets	Candidate CBD GBF Indicators for Post-2020 SAP BIO	Selected Post-2020 SAPBIO targets achievement Indicators	The most relevant available sources of information and data
education, and professional training <i>Contracting parties, with the assistance of SPA/RAC, should help integrate marine biodiversity and ecosystems into school, higher education and professional training, incorporating the biodiversity conservation and related strategies and tools into the curricula in as many countries as possible, and by 2030, supporting multidisciplinary scientific research, strengthening citizen science, ensuring that best practices and innovative technologies are more accessible, and replicable, within policy makers, industry and civil society.</i>		<i>education</i>	
Target 3.8. on employment,		Primary indicators:	Information is obtained through a dedicated survey of the biodiversity

Post-2020 SAP BIO targets	Candidate CBD GBF Indicators for Post-2020 SAP BIO	Selected Post-2020 SAPBIO targets achievement Indicators	The most relevant available sources of information and data
notably public, in direct relation to biodiversity conservation <i>By 2030, employment in direct relation to biodiversity conservation, particularly in the public sector (or redirecting the existing one) has increased by 300%.</i>		<i>Scope of employment in direct relation to biodiversity conservation in the Mediterranean countries</i>	repeated employment in the Mediterranean countries
Target 3.9. on sustainable funding, national commitments and innovative sources <i>By 2027 at the Mediterranean level, and at the national level in most countries, sustainable funding strategies have been developed, with innovative approaches to mobilize alternative financial sources, covering fiscal</i>	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: <i>Amount of funding provided through the Global Environment Facility and allocated to the biodiversity focal area</i> <i>Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget</i>	Primary indicators: - Number of developed financial/ funding strategy for biodiversity or other similar documents addressing finances at the Mediterranean and/or national levels - Amount and type of funding allocated to biodiversity at the Mediterranean and national levels, including international and domestic public and private funding. Secondary indicators: - Amount of funding provided through the Global Environment Facility and allocated to the biodiversity focal area	- Information is obtained through questionnaires to regional and national actors - GEF Projects and operations database¹⁴

¹⁴ GEF Projects and operations database <https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/database>

Post-2020 SAP BIO targets	Candidate CBD GBF Indicators for Post-2020 SAP BIO	Selected Post-2020 SAPBIO targets achievement Indicators	The most relevant available sources of information and data
<i>incomes that could be redistributed, and relevant actions to fund, including regional funds and other type of national or local financing mechanisms, so that by 2030 there is a significant increase of financial and non-financial resources from all international and domestic sources, including governmental, non-governmental, and private actors from different sectors.</i>	● 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 <i>Increase cooperation both north/south and between governmental and non-governmental</i>	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:	Primary indicators: ● Number of the joint projects, involving partners from the northern Mediterranean and southern Mediterranean countries, implemented with the support from the EU, GEF, other public funding, as well as private funding Secondary indicators: ● Indicators for the Target 3.9.	● Information is obtained through questionnaires

Post-2020 SAP BIO targets	Candidate CBD GBF Indicators for Post-2020 SAP BIO	Selected Post-2020 SAPBIO targets achievement Indicators	The most relevant available sources of information and data
actors at different levels, to support national plans particularly in southern Mediterranean countries and non-EU countries, identifying potential donors and by 2023 organise a conference of donors for the implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, achieving by 2030 a significant increase in the international financial flows on biodiversity conservation towards developing countries.	- 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: 20.1 Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building and development and access to and		GEF Projects and operations database¹⁵

¹⁵ GEF Projects and operations database <https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/database>

Post-2020 SAP BIO targets	Candidate CBD GBF Indicators for Post-2020 SAP BIO	Selected Post-2020 SAPBIO targets achievement Indicators	The most relevant available sources of information and data
	<i>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		

3.2. Indicators of actions performance - performance indicators

25. Being a global and therefore broader framework, the CBD GBF does not include actions and its Monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework does not include related indicators designed to measure the performance of actions (performance indicators). Although the initial intention was to use the CBD GBF achievement indicators as a starting point for developing the Post-2020 SAPBIO performance indicators, it soon became evident that, due to the more specific and operational nature of the actions, it was not possible to rely on the Monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework indicators. Consequently, the identification of the Post-2020 SAPBIO performance indicators is largely based on the expected results of each Post-2020 SAPBIO action (Annex III of the Strategy) for both 2027 and 2030, the results of the First mid-term assessment of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, and the Monitoring Framework for its collective assessment.

26. The selection of indicators was particularly guided by the aims of:

- ensuring, as far as possible, continuity with the approach used in the mid-term assessment,
- enabling adequate comparison of progress between 2027 and 2030, based on the identified expected results
- facilitating understanding of processes in many different countries in the most practical and efficient way.

27. Taking into account all these guiding principles, the initial list of performance indicators for actions was developed and is presented in **Table 3.2**.

28. For national-level actions in 2027 and 2030, the indicators focus on the number and percentage of Mediterranean countries that have achieved particular results and/or made progress toward them. Similar to the approach of the mid-term assessment, this information would be collected using the targeted questionnaire of the monitoring framework, sent to all countries. Within the scope of the evaluation, these data will also be interpreted at the sub-regional scale (e.g., for the Adriatic sub-region).

29. The approach of asking countries about the progress they have made has its limitations, particularly due to the subjective interpretation of responses by individual countries. However, it remains the most feasible method for assessing progress across such a complex scope. The same approach is applied to regional-level actions, with indicators directly linked to expected results and information obtained through questionnaires of the monitoring framework from regional organizations or from data provided by SPA/RAC and other components of the UNEP-MAP system.

30. One of the key challenges concerns the lack of harmonization in the formulation of expected results, which often hinders meaningful comparison of progress between 2027 and 2030. This happened with several actions, namely Action 1 Species and habitats plans, Action 3 - Maritime traffic, Action 6 - NIS/IAS control, Action 14 - Good Environmental Status, Action 21 - Overfishing and IUU. For instance, the expected result for Action 1. Species and habitats plans in 2027 focuses on the number of developments of action plans for selected species/species groups, which is a legitimate output of the action. By contrast, the result for 2030 refers to the percentage of species that have achieved GES, which represents the actual achievement resulting from implementation of the action, (and as such, it also overlaps with the Target 1.1 achievement indicators. In such cases, the selected performance indicator for 2030 was of the same type as for 2027, in order to be able to adequately track progress in action implementation. In this particular instance, the only difference was in the scope of the indicator: for 2027, it focused on the adoption of the action plan, whereas for 2030, it required the implementation of already adopted action plans.

31. Finally, it should be stressed that in any strategic document, actions need to support achievement of the proposed targets. That said, it was observed that for some actions there was a slight, scope-related discrepancy between the expected results and the achievement of targets. For example, measurement of the achievement of Targets 2.5 (Small-Scale Fisheries) and 2.7 (Spatial Planning) is specifically related to MCPAs and OECMs, whereas the scope of the main supporting actions (Action 11 - Spatial Planning and Action 23 - Small-Scale Fisheries), based on the stipulated results, is much broader. Nonetheless, as with the aforementioned targets,

we currently propose to track the implementation progress of these actions under the specific Regional Strategy for MCPAs and OECMs.

Table 3.2. Proposed performance indicators for the Post-2020 SAPBIO targets

Action	Scope	Contributes to SAPBIO targets	Proposed indicators (for Expected results for 2027 and 2030 - Annex III Post - 2020 SAPBIO)		Source of information/data
GOAL 1. - Reduce the threats to biodiversity					
1. SPECIES AND HABITATS PLANS Update Mediterranean Action Plans for selected species & habitats listed under the SPA/BD Protocol.	Regional	T1.1 T2.1 T2.2	<i>Indicator for 2027 Regional level</i> Number of species and/or species groups for which updated Action Plans have been developed and adopted by the Barcelona Convention COP	<i>Indicator for 2030¹⁶ Regional level</i> - Same indicator as for 2027, plus¹⁷ - Number and percentage¹⁸ of countries* - parties to the Barcelona convention that have integrated measures from these Action Plans into their national biodiversity or nature conservation strategies, species action plans, or equivalent instruments	- Reports from the Barcelona Convention COPs - SPA/RAC website - Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires
2. SPECIES RECOVERY Develop recovery plans and implement emergency actions for endangered and	Regional and National	T1.1 T2.1 T2.2	<i>Indicator for 2027 National level</i> Number of species and/or species groups for which recovery plans with emergency actions have been developed and	<i>Indicator for 2030 National level</i> - Same indicator as for 2027, plus - Number of species and/or species group for which recovery plans are being	- Reports from the Barcelona Convention COPs - Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires

¹⁶The indicators for both 2027 and 2030 should be comparable in order to allow the monitoring of progress in action achievement. However, the expected results for 2030 for Action 1, as outlined in Annex III of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, are expressed as achievement of specific targets (primarily Target 1.1) rather than the results of individual activities, with inconsistent indicators. Therefore, to ensure consistency in measuring action progress for 2027 and 2030, the proposed indicators are related to adoption and implementation of action plans. Nonetheless, the information provided under the expected results for 2030 will be used specifically for measuring progress toward Target 1.1.

¹⁷ It is important to continue tracking progress on the 2027 indicator in 2030 as well, as some action plans are likely to be adopted after the 2027 year, and they cannot be overlooked. Therefore, in this case the indicators for 2027 are repeated for 2030. This approach is also applied for certain other indicators related to the actions of the Post-2020 SAPBIO (see the relevant sections of the entire indicators table for details).

*Note: Within the scope of the evaluation, data collected from countries will also be interpreted at the sub-regional scale (e.g., for the Adriatic sub-region)

¹⁸This percentage is measured in relation to the total number of countries that received the targeted questionnaire

Action	Scope	Contributes to SAPBIO targets	Proposed indicators (for Expected results for 2027 and 2030 - Annex III Post - 2020 SAPBIO)		Source of information/data
threatened species whose continued survival depends on such actions, including their habitats			adopted by national governments. <i>Regional level</i> Number of species and/or species groups for which recovery plans with emergency actions have been developed and adopted by the Barcelona Convention COP or under some other regional agreement.	implemented, particularly to reduce impact of maritime traffic (collisions) and noise pollution, including the establishment of the functional stranding networks in at least 2 Mediterranean sub-regions <i>Regional level</i> - Same indicator as for 2027, plus - Number of species and/or species group for which recovery plans are being implemented related to the regional level actions	Responses from the regional organisations to the targeted questionnaire
3. MARITIME TRAFFIC Reduce the impact of maritime traffic (noise & collision) on sensitive marine species (Cetaceans, Turtles, others)	Regional and National ¹⁹	T1.1. T1.5. T1.7. T2.7. T2.9. T3.4.	<i>Indicator for 2027</i> <i>National level</i> Number and percentage of the countries* with developed and adopted protection measures against underwater noise and ship collisions, in alignment with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) 2014 guidelines	<i>Indicator for 2030²⁰</i> <i>National level</i> - Same indicator as for 2027, plus - Number and percentage of countries* that implement measures stipulated for 2027 in practice and for which species/species groups with some concrete examples	Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires
4. NIS/IAS COMMITMENT	National	T1.2. T3.2.	<i>Indicator for 2027</i> <i>National level</i>	<i>Indicator for 2030</i> <i>National level</i>	Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires

¹⁹ According to the first Monitoring framework of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, this action was considered and analysed at national level only. The same principle is applied here.

²⁰ Similar to the comment in the footnote 1. The expected results for 2030 are formulated as (target) achievements rather than the results of the action (meant to support the achievement of the targets). Accordingly, there is a repetition of what is already stated in Target 1.1, which sets out the desired achievement measured through specific „achievement indicators“. The indicators proposed in this table („performance indicators“) ensure consistency and effective measuring of progress. Nonetheless, the information provided under the expected results for 2030 will be used specifically for measuring progress toward Target 1.1.

Action	Scope	Contributes to SAPBIO targets	Proposed indicators (for Expected results for 2027 and 2030 - Annex III Post - 2020 SAPBIO)		Source of information/data
Ratification of the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ballast Water and Sediments from Ships (BWM Convention), and adoption of the Regional strategy ²¹ addressing ship's ballast water management and invasive species (2022-2027)		T3.6. T1.7.	- Number and percentage of countries* that have incorporated the provisions of the IMO Ballast Water Management (BWM) Convention and the IMO Biofouling Guidelines into its national legislation - Number and percentage of countries* that have implemented measures to address ballast water and biofouling risks in line with the Mediterranean commitments	- Same indicator as for 2027, plus - Number and percentage of countries* that actively collaborated in the enforcement of the Mediterranean Ballast Water Management Strategy (2022-2027) - Number and percentage of countries* that have implemented guidelines to minimize the transfer of invasive aquatic species through ballast water	
5. NIS/IAS CAPACITY Strengthen the capacity of the Mediterranean countries to deal with alien marine species	Regional ²² and National	T1.2. T1.7. T3.4.	<i>Indicator for 2027</i> <i>National level</i> - Number and percentage of countries* that have conducted a baseline study of alien marine species, on the presence of alien marine species, the pathways of their introduction, and the state of their population trends, including those used in aquaculture, within the framework of IMAP <i>Regional level</i> - Number and contents of the NIS/IAS capacity building	<i>Indicator for 2030</i> <i>National level</i> - Same indicators as for 2027 plus - Number and percentage of countries* that are collecting data and monitoring alien marine species, on the presence of alien marine species, the pathways of their introduction, and the state of their population trends, including those used in aquaculture, within the framework of IMAP	- SPA/RAC website - Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires - Responses from the regional organisations to the targeted questionnaire

²¹ Note The adoption of a Regional strategy falls under the competence of a regional body, not the national authorities.

²² As in the first Monitoring Framework of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, this action was considered and assessed at the national level only

Action	Scope	Contributes to SAPBIO targets	Proposed indicators (for Expected results for 2027 and 2030 - Annex III Post - 2020 SAPBIO)		Source of information/data
			events at the regional level through SPA/RAC or other organisations		
6. NIS/IAS CONTROL Take the necessary field actions to mitigate the impact from NIS/IAS	National	T1.1. T1.2. T1.7. T3.1. T3.4.	<i>Indicator for 2027²³</i> <i>National level</i> • Number and percentage of countries* that have identified the vulnerable areas and priority sites for urgent mitigation actions in these areas • Number and percentage of countries* that have started monitoring of NIS, with particular attention to the main port enclosures and entry pathways • Number and percentage of countries* what are effectively implementing mitigation and prevention measures in at least 50% of identified vulnerable areas and priority sites and entry points	<i>Indicator for 2030²⁴</i> <i>National level</i> • Same as the first two indicators for 2027, plus • Number and percentage of countries* that are effectively implementing mitigation and prevention measures in all (100%) of identified vulnerable areas and priority sites and entry points	• Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires

²³ Similar to the comment in footnote 1. The expected results for 2027 are formulated as achievements rather than results of the action (meant to support the achievement of the targets). Accordingly, there is a repetition of what is already stated in Target 1.1, which sets out the desired achievement measured through specific „achievement indicators“. The indicators proposed in this table („performance indicators“) ensure consistency and effective measuring of progress. Nonetheless, the information provided under the expected results for 2030 will be used specifically for measuring progress toward Target 1.2.

²⁴ Similar to the comment in footnote 6.

Action	Scope	Contributes to SAPBIO targets	Proposed indicators (for Expected results for 2027 and 2030 - Annex III Post - 2020 SAPBIO)		Source of information/data
7. LITTER Prevent leakage and remove marine litter to mitigate its impact on the ecosystem	Regional ²⁵ and National	T1.1. T1.2. T1.3. T1.7. T2.4. T2.8. T2.9. T3.4. T3.7.	<i>Indicator for 2027 National level</i> Number and percentage of countries* that have tested new approaches and technologies to prevent and remove marine litter from the coastal and marine environment, such as ban of plastic bags, changing of waste collection and management in the big cities and touristic destination	<i>Indicator for 2030 National level</i> Same as for 2027, plus Number and percentage of countries* that implemented the effective measures for prevention and removal of marine litter from the coastal and marine environment	Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires
8. EIA/SEA Implement environmental assessments, considering cumulative impacts on the coastal zones and their carrying capacity.	National	T1.1. T1.3. T.1.5. T2.6. T3.4.	<i>Indicator for 2027 National level</i> Number and percentage of countries* that have integrated specific measures and indicators for biodiversity protection into Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) procedures, particularly to address impacts from tourism, aquaculture, and maritime traffic, and favouring nature-based solutions.	<i>Indicator for 2030 National level</i> Same as for 2027, but measuring as effective only if 100% of countries implemented the measures in question	Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires

²⁵ As in the first Monitoring Framework of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, this action was considered and assessed at the national level only

Action	Scope	Contributes to SAPBIO targets	Proposed indicators (for Expected results for 2027 and 2030 - Annex III Post - 2020 SAPBIO)		Source of information/data
9. WIND ENERGY Advocate that wind farms, are regulated in MCPAs, and cannot be developed elsewhere before their effects on the marine environment, biodiversity and human activities have been sufficiently researched, the risks are understood and alternatives assessed	Regional and National ²⁶	T1.1. T1.3. T1.7. T1.8. T2.7. T2.8. T2.9.	<i>Indicator for 2027 Regional level</i> A proposal for the regulation and impact assessment of wind farm installations within areas identified as critical for marine and coastal biodiversity, submitted to the Barcelona Convention Contracting Parties	<i>Indicator for 2030 Regional level</i> Proposal from the previous point adopted by the Barcelona Convention COP	Reports from the Barcelona Convention COPs
10. MINERALS In line with the precautionary principle, the exploitation of minerals should not be authorised until the effect on the marine environment, biodiversity and related human activities have been sufficiently researched and the risks are understood and alternatives assessed.	Regional and National ²⁷	T1.1. T1.3. T1.7. T1.8. T2.7. T2.8. T2.9.	<i>Indicator for 2027 Regional level</i> A proposal to regulate the prospection and exploitation of inorganic minerals on or under the seabed to the Barcelona Convention Contracting Parties, ensuring alignment with Mediterranean marine biodiversity conservation goals	<i>Indicator for 2030 Regional level</i> Proposal from the previous point adopted by the Barcelona Convention COP	Reports from the Barcelona Convention COPs

²⁶ As in the first Monitoring Framework of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, this action was considered and assessed at the regional level only

²⁷ As in the first Monitoring Framework of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, this action was considered and assessed at the regional level only

Action	Scope	Contributes to SAPBIO targets	Proposed indicators (for Expected results for 2027 and 2030 - Annex III Post - 2020 SAPBIO)		Source of information/data
11. SPATIAL PLANNING²⁸ Support countries for the development of systematic conservation planning taking into account ICZM, land use/ marine use planning and management aspects in the context of MSP	National	T1.4. T1.6. T1.7. T2.6. T2.7. T2.8.	<i>Indicator for 2027 National level</i> - Number and percentage of countries* with developed and adopted marine spatial plans covering all SPAMIs under national jurisdiction - Number and percentage of countries* with effective marine spatial plans covering all MPAs and 50% of OECMs	<i>Indicator for 2030 National level</i> Number and percentage of countries* with the developed and adopted marine spatial plans covering at least 50%²⁹ of the coastal length and marine surface, including all MPAs, and 50% of OECMs	Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires
12. RESTORATION Support restoration of ecosystems providing key services, those degraded and expected to become increasingly critical in a changing climate, such as wetlands and shallow seashore habitats among others	Regional ³⁰ and National	T1.6. T1.8. T3.5. T3.7.	<i>Indicator for 2027 National level</i> - Number and percentage of countries* that have developed an inventory of ecosystems with the highest ecological relevance and/or regeneration potential, such as Posidonia beds, coralligenous assemblages, wetlands, and dune systems etc. - Number and percentage of countries that have started	<i>Indicator for 2030 National level</i> - Same as the first indicator above - Number and percentage of countries* that have completed restoration activities on all sites identified above	Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires

²⁸ This action mainly focuses on MCPAs and OECMs, as indicated in the expected results for 2027. The same applies to the target that this action primarily supports—Target 2.7. On the other hand, expected results for 2030 imply a broader scope than MSPAs and OECMs - which is not in alignment with the related Target 2.7. Therefore, it is proposed that these be addressed under the evaluation of the specific Regional Strategy on MCPAs and OECMs. Nonetheless, proposals for the related indicators have been retained.

²⁹ The Post-2020 SAPBIO sets this percentage for 2027, along with the existence of marine spatial plans covering 100% of SPAMIs. For 2030, it foresees coverage of all MPAs and 50% of OECMs. Given that the coverage of MPAs and OECMs is below 50% in most countries, it made more sense to indicate 50% of coastal length and marine surface for 2030, as reflected in the indicators proposed here.

³⁰ As in the first Monitoring Framework of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, this action was considered and assessed at the national level only

Action	Scope	Contributes to SAPBIO targets	Proposed indicators (for Expected results for 2027 and 2030 - Annex III Post - 2020 SAPBIO)		Source of information/data
			restoration activities on 30% of the sites identified above, favouring nature-based solutions		
13. CLIMATE CHANGE Increase climate change impacts monitoring and contributions to mitigation and adaptation, particularly to warming, acidification, and to disaster risk reduction, through nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches	Regional ³¹ and National	T1.3. T1.7. T1.8. T2.8. T3.10.	<i>Indicator for 2027 National level</i> - Number and percentage of countries* that have integrated Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs) into a climate change monitoring network - Number and percentage of countries* that have developed Early Warning Systems (EWS), mapping, risk assessment, and reduction strategies - Number and percentage of countries* that ensured adaptation plans-prioritizing nature-based solutions-are embedded into national planning and budgeting processes	<i>Indicator for 2030 National level</i> - Same indicators as for 2027, plus - Number and percentage of countries* with fully operational climate change monitoring system in all MPAs	Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires
14. GOOD ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS	National	T1.7. T2.1. T2.2. T3.1.	<i>Indicator for 2027³² National level</i> Number and percentage of countries* that were able to	<i>Indicator for 2030 National level</i> Same as for 2027	- Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires 2023 MED QSR

³¹ As in the first Monitoring Framework of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, this action was considered and assessed at the national level only

³² The results of actions for 2027 and 2030, as stipulated in Annex III of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, are defined partly as results of actions and partly as achievements of targets. This creates potential overlap between the indicators for achieving Targets 1.1 and 1.7 and those for implementing Action 14. Therefore, the proposed performance indicators have been adjusted to eliminate this inconsistency.

Action	Scope	Contributes to SAPBIO targets	Proposed indicators (for Expected results for 2027 and 2030 - Annex III Post - 2020 SAPBIO)	Source of information/data
Promote actions, including scientific research, with the view of achieving GES for all biodiversity-related ecological objectives within the Ecosystem Approach EcAp/IMAP		T3.4. T3.5.	measure IMAP/GES for all biodiversity-related ecological objectives, with focus on EO1 • Gaps that hindered IMAP/GES evaluation in each country and per sub-region • Number and percentage of countries* that needed and received support to fill the gaps that hindered the GES evaluation	
15. MCPAs and OECMs³³ Assist countries in the implementation of the Post-2020 Regional Strategy for MCPAs and OECMs	Regional and National	T1.4. T1.5. T2.7. T2.9. T3.5.	<i>The evaluation of this activity will be conducted separately, using the indicators adopted within the evaluation framework for Post-2020 Regional Strategy for marine and coastal protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures in the Mediterranean.</i> <i>It should be then fully considered and integrated in the assessment of the collective implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO</i>	-
GOAL 2. Ensure that biodiversity is preserved and maintained or enhanced in order to meet people's needs				

³³ The evaluation of this activity will be conducted separately, *using the indicators adopted within* the evaluation framework for Post-2020 Regional Strategy for marine and coastal protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures in the Mediterranean. It should be then fully considered and integrated in the assessment of the collective implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO.

Action	Scope	Contributes to SAPBIO targets	Proposed indicators (for Expected results for 2027 and 2030 - Annex III Post - 2020 SAPBIO)		Source of information/data
16. BIODIVERSITY PLATFORM Establish an open access Mediterranean Biodiversity Platform	Regional	T2.1. T2.2. T2.3. T3.2. T3.5. T3.7.	<i>Indicator for 2027 Regional level</i> ● Level of functionality of the open access centralized Mediterranean Biodiversity Platform, with emphasis on availability of georeferenced Information on Mediterranean Biodiversity key components	<i>Indicator for 2030 Regional level</i> ● Same as for 2027	● Responses from the owners and managers of the Platform to the targeted questionnaire
17. INVERTEBRATES Survey distribution and abundance, and assess status and main anthropogenic pressures, over priority invertebrate species with focus on <i>C.rubrum</i> , <i>P.nobilis</i> , and vermetid platforms	National	T1.1. T1.2. T1.6. T2.1. T2.2. T2.3.	<i>Indicator for 2027 National level</i> ● Number and percentage of countries* with research in progress on distribution, abundance and status of invertebrates, with focus on <i>P. nobilis</i> , <i>C. rubrum</i> and vermetid platforms	<i>Indicator for 2030 National level</i> ● Number and percentage of countries* that have sufficient data on distribution, abundance and status, to be able to assess IMA/GES for EO1 - CI1 and 2 for <i>C. rubrum</i> or perform the Red List assessment for the species ● Number and percentage of countries* that have sufficient data on distribution, abundance and status, to be able to perform Red List assessment for <i>P. nobilis</i> and other marine invertebrates	● Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires and IMA/GES Info System
18. VERTEBRATES Establish the distribution,	Regional and National ³⁴	T1.6. T1.7. T2.1. T2.3.	<i>Indicator for 2027 National level</i> ● Number and percentage of countries* that are	<i>Indicator for 2030 National level</i> ● Number and percentage of countries* that have	● Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires

³⁴ As in the first Monitoring Framework of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, this action was considered and assessed at the national level only

Action	Scope	Contributes to SAPBIO targets	Proposed indicators (for Expected results for 2027 and 2030 - Annex III Post - 2020 SAPBIO)		Source of information/data
status, and the main anthropogenic pressures of species listed under Annex II to the SPA/BD Protocol		T3.2.	undertaking comprehensive assessments of the distribution, conservation status, and main anthropogenic pressures for all species listed under Annex II of the SPA/BD Protocol	established comprehensive assessments of the distribution, conservation status, and main anthropogenic pressures for all species listed under Annex II of the SPA/BD Protocol	
19. HABITATS In coastal and offshore waters, inventory and cartography key Mediterranean habitats, and assess their status and main anthropogenic pressures	Regional and National ³⁵	T1.2. T1.4. T1.6. T2.2. T2.3. T2.7. T3.2. T3.10	<i>Indicator for 2027³⁶</i> <i>National level</i> ● Number and percentage of countries* that have initiated high-resolution mapping of key habitats, including those critical for vulnerable vertebrates, seabed ecosystems (e.g., seagrass meadows, coralligenous formations), and dark habitats (e.g., caves, deep-sea zones), across all SPAMIs, MCPAs and OECMs	<i>Indicator for 2030</i> <i>National level</i> ● Number and percentage of countries* that have finalised high-resolution mapping of key habitats, including those critical for vulnerable vertebrates, seabed ecosystems (e.g., seagrass meadows, coralligenous formations), and dark habitats (e.g., caves, deep-sea zones), across all SPAMIs, MCPAs and OECMs	● Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires
20. NIS/IAS Database Develop the shared georeferenced database (MAMIAS), user-friendly platform, to continuously	Regional	T.1.2. T2.1. T2.2. T2.3. T3.1. T3.2. T3.5.	<i>Indicator for 2027</i> <i>Regional level</i> ● Level of functionality of the MAMIAS platform with accessible georeferenced data on Non-Indigenous Species	<i>Indicator for 2030</i> <i>Regional level</i> ● Same as for 2027	● Responses from the owners and managers of the Platform to the targeted questionnaire

³⁵ As in the first Monitoring Framework of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, this action was considered and assessed at the national level only

³⁶ This indicator is linked to the implementation of the Post2020 Regional Strategy on MCPAs and OECMs

Action	Scope	Contributes to SAPBIO targets	Proposed indicators (for Expected results for 2027 and 2030 - Annex III Post - 2020 SAPBIO)		Source of information/data
monitor the status and pathways of non-indigenous species and support early warning		T3.7.	(NIS) and Invasive Alien Species (IAS)		
21. OVERFISHING and IUU Implement science-based Management plans to effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, including phasing out harmful fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing	National ³⁷	T1.1. T2.4. T2.5. T2.8. T3.1. T3.4. T3.5.	<i>Indicator for 2027 Regional level</i> - Number of CPCs transposing the GFCM RPOA-IUU³⁸ in their national regulation - Number of CPCs with explicit enforcement provisions in their national legal framework - Percentage of stocks in sustainable exploitation	<i>Regional level</i> Same as for 2027	- Responses from FAO/GFCM to the targeted questionnaire - GFCM to provide input to this indicator since it is already informed by CPCs feedback to GFCM on the proposed indicators. - GFCM State of Mediterranean and Black Sea Fisheries
22. BY-CATCH Develop a national mechanism and implement agreed and scientifically tested by-catch mitigation measures, to eliminate all intentional or accidental killing of threatened or	Regional and National ³⁹	T1.1. T2.1. T2.4. T2.5. T2.8. T3.1. T3.4. T3.5.	<i>Indicator for 2027 National level</i> Number and percentage of countries* that have developed a comprehensive bycatch mitigation mechanism, including adaptation and/or ban of fishing gear most harmful to	<i>Indicator for 2030 National level</i> Same as for 2027	- Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires - GFCM to provide input to this indicator since it is already informed by CPCs feedback to GFCM on the proposed indicators. - GFCM State of Mediterranean and Black Sea Fisheries

³⁷ As in the first Monitoring Framework of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, this action was considered and assessed both at the national and regional levels

³⁸ RPOA-IUU = Regional plan of action to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing in the GFCM area of application (RPOA-IUU)

³⁹ As in the first Monitoring Framework of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, this action was considered and assessed at the national level only

Action	Scope	Contributes to SAPBIO targets	Proposed indicators (for Expected results for 2027 and 2030 - Annex III Post - 2020 SAPBIO)		Source of information/data
endangered species and/or in bad conservation status			biodiversity (including seabed habitats) ● Number and percentage of countries* that have started the implementation of the by-catch mitigation mechanisms ● Number of GFCM resolutions and recommendations in force in the Mediterranean related to the mitigation of interactions with vulnerable species.		
23. SMALL SCALE FISHERIES⁴⁰ Promote Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication" (SSF Guidelines) ⁴¹ and co-management practices in	National	T1.1. T2.4. T2.5. T2.8. T2.9. T3.1. T3.4. T3.5.	<i>Indicator for 2027 National level</i> ● Number and percentage of countries* that have enhanced the capacity of small-scale fisher organizations to engage in co-management models within MCPAs and OECMs⁴² <i>Regional level</i>	<i>Indicator for 2030 National level</i> ● Number and percentage of countries* that have enhanced the capacity of small-scale fisher organizations to engage in co-management models within MCPAs and OECMs	● Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires ● GFCM to provide input to this indicator since it is already informed by CPCs feedback to GFCM on the proposed indicators. ● GFCM State of Mediterranean and Black Sea Fisheries

⁴⁰. This action mainly focuses on MCPAs and OECMs, as indicated in the first expected result for 2027 and 2030. The same applies to the target that this action primarily supports—Target 2.5. However, the second expected result implies a broader scope of this action (beyond MCPAs and OECMs), which is not in line with the scope of Target 2.7. It is proposed that these be addressed under the evaluation of the specific Regional Strategy on MCPAs and OECMs. Nonetheless, proposals for the related indicators have been retained.

⁴¹ In the GFCM area of application, it is transposed within the adopted RPOA-SSF (Regional Plan of Action for Small-Scale Fisheries in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea)

⁴² This indicator is linked to the implementation of the Post2020 Regional Strategy on MCPAs and OECMs,

Action	Scope	Contributes to SAPBIO targets	Proposed indicators (for Expected results for 2027 and 2030 - Annex III Post - 2020 SAPBIO)		Source of information/data
professional small-scale fisheries, advised by traditional ecological knowledge and the best available science			- Percentage of CPCs having national-level participatory management cases in place (EAF, co-management, etc.) - Percentage of CPCs having participatory monitoring, including MCS, in place	Number and percentage of countries* that have established and implemented measures to control Illegal, IUU, including recreational fishing, with full participation from relevant sectors	
24. AQUACULTURE Support developing the Post-2020 GFCM Aquaculture and Fisheries strategy - transforming the aquaculture industry through science-based solutions and marine spatial planning (MSP) tools	Regional and National	T1.1. T1.2. T1.3. T1.6. T1.7. T2.6. T2.7. T2.8. T2.9. T3.4. T3.5. T3.7.	<i>Indicator for 2027</i> <i>National level</i> <i>Regional level</i> - Number of CPCs with a legal framework for aquaculture - Number of CPCs with environmental, social and governance criteria integrated into their aquaculture legal framework - Number of CPCs having established designated zones for aquaculture - Number of CPCs with environmental monitoring programmes	<i>Indicator for 2030</i> <i>National level</i> <i>Regional level</i> Same as for 2027	- Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires - Responses from FAO/GFCM to the targeted questionnaire - GFCM to provide input to this indicator since it is already informed by CPCs feedback to GFCM on the proposed indicators. - GFCM State of Mediterranean and Black Sea Fisheries
25. TOURISM Develop a framework of specific indicators for assessing the impact of marine and coastal tourism on destinations and for promoting ecotourism	Regional	T1.3. T1.5. T1.8. T2.8. T2.9. T3.4. T3.7. T3.9.	<i>Indicator for 2027</i> <i>Regional level</i> Blue Plan/RAC has adopted a framework of specific indicators to assess the environmental and socio-cultural impacts of marine and coastal tourism in priority destinations and promote ecotourism, as part	<i>Indicator for 2030</i> <i>Regional level</i> Blue Plan/RAC has facilitated implementation of the assessment framework at the Mediterranean level	Responses from Blue Plan/RAC to the targeted questionnaire

Action	Scope	Contributes to SAPBIO targets	Proposed indicators (for Expected results for 2027 and 2030 - Annex III Post - 2020 SAPBIO)		Source of information/data
			of environmental assessments in Mediterranean tourism hotspots		
26. INTEGRATING BIODIVERSITY Integrate biodiversity values into national and local development planning processes, into the strategies and planning processes of marine-related economic sectors, into national accounting as appropriate, reporting systems, and into the assessment of environmental impacts	National	T1.3. T1.7. T2.8. T2.9. T3.4. T3.6. T3.7. T3.9.	<i>Indicator for 2027 National level</i> - Number and percentage of countries* that have integrated biodiversity conservation concerns into sectoral strategies, planning processes and mechanisms- such as Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP), fisheries, aquaculture, agriculture, coastal tourism, ports, maritime transport, wind farms, EIA and SEA, - Number and percentage of countries* that have drafted proposals to enhance economic activities that actively protect and restore biodiversity	<i>Indicator for 2030 National level</i> Same as for 2027	Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires
27. STREAMLINE Post-2020 SAPBIO Streamline the Post-2020 SAPBIO and Regional strategies and action plans, developed in the framework of the SPA/BD Protocol, into national strategies,	National	All targets	<i>Indicator for 2027 National level</i> Number and percentage of countries* that have fully integrated and streamlined the Post-2020 SAPBI) into national strategic documents and, where applicable, into the legal frameworks	<i>Indicator for 2030 National level</i> Same as for 2027	Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires

Action	Scope	Contributes to SAPBIO targets	Proposed indicators (for Expected results for 2027 and 2030 - Annex III Post - 2020 SAPBIO)		Source of information/data
action plans and legal frameworks					
28. POLITICAL WILL AND COORDINATION Ensure political will and recognition at the highest levels of Government or State, to develop appropriate governance schemes, in particular cross-sectorial and multilevel Institutional coordination	National	T1.5. T1.6. T1.7. T1.8. T2.4. T2.6. T2.7. T2.8. T2.9. T3.6. T3.8. T3.9.	<i>Indicator for 2027 National level</i> • Number and percentage of countries* that have established effective coordination mechanisms between competent authorities responsible for managing marine areas and land-based coastal zones across administrative levels (e.g., national, regional, local) and sectors (e.g., environment, fisheries, tourism, urban planning)	<i>Indicator for 2030⁴³ National level</i> • Same as for 2027	• Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires
29. STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION Facilitate stakeholder engagement to address conflict between users, build capacity to contribute to the SAPBIO enforcement, particularly in MPA planning and management, through proper participation of all stakeholders in a	National	T1.1. T1.2. T1.3. T1.5. T1.6. T2.3. T2.4. T2.5. T2.6. T2.8. T2.9. T3.4. T3.5.	<i>Indicator for 2027 National level</i> • Number and percentage of countries* that have established formal and informal platforms to ensure the participation of all relevant sectors and stakeholders-including local and subnational authorities, the private sector, civil society, women, youth, academia, and scientific institutions-in decision-	<i>Indicator for 2030 National level</i> • Same as for 2027	• Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires

⁴³ There is an inconsistency between the expected results for 2027 and 2030. In addition, the expected results for 2030 overlap with those of Action 27. To address these issues, the proposed performance indicator will be the same for both 2027 and 2030.

Action	Scope	Contributes to SAPBIO targets	Proposed indicators (for Expected results for 2027 and 2030 - Annex III Post - 2020 SAPBIO)		Source of information/data
transparent decision-making process			making processes for priority sectors, adopting a whole-of-society approach		
30. TOP-DOWN AND BOTTOM-UP SCALING OF INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS Scale down international Commitments into national plans and to local level, streamlining the approach, targets and actions of the Post-2020 into national strategies and into local planning processes, while facilitating the bottom-up feeding of local proposals into future planning processes at the national and Mediterranean levels	National	All targets	<i>Indicator for 2027 National level</i> - Number and percentage of countries* that have established active alliances among governments, businesses, scientists, and opinion leaders to implement the Goals of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, ensuring co-responsibility and co-ownership through administrative transparency, stakeholder dialogue, and participatory governance at all levels - Number and percentage of countries* that have effectively adapted the Post-2020 SAPBIO Actions to local contexts while ensuring that locally generated proposals (e.g., traditional knowledge, community-led initiatives) inform future Mediterranean-wide planning processes	<i>Indicator for 2030 National level</i> Same as for 2027	Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires

Action	Scope	Contributes to SAPBIO targets	Proposed indicators (for Expected results for 2027 and 2030 - Annex III Post - 2020 SAPBIO)		Source of information/data
31. COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT Enable the compliance of the provisions of the SPA/BD and the ICZM Protocols and related Action Plans at national level by strengthening capacities and cooperation between judiciary and administrative bodies	Regional and National ⁴⁴	T1.1. T1.2. T1.3. T1.5. T1.7. T2.4. T2.8. T2.9. T3.1. T3.4. T3.7. T3.8.	<i>Indicator for 2027 National level</i> Number and percentage of countries* that have initiated capacity-building programs for judiciary and administrative actors along the environmental enforcement chain-including environmental agencies, inspectors, auditors, police, prosecutors, and judges-to strengthen their understanding and application of environmental legal frameworks	<i>Indicator for 2030 National level</i> - Number and percentage of countries* that have completed capacity-building initiatives for judiciary and administrative resources across the enforcement chain-including environmental agencies, inspectors, auditors, police, prosecutors, and judges-to strengthen the application of environmental legal frameworks.	Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires
GOAL 3. Enable the necessary transformative change, putting in place tools and nature-based solutions for implementation and mainstreaming					
32. IMAP REFINEMENT Identification of the gaps that hinder the good environmental status evaluation, and in case needed, support countries to fill them out	Regional and National	T2.1. T2.2. T2.3. T3.1. T3.2. T3.5.	<i>Indicator for 2027 National level</i> - Number and percentage of countries that were able to evaluate and quantify the good environmental status <i>Regional level</i> - Type of support to countries to address the GES evaluation gaps, as provided by SPA/RAC and other regional organizations (regional level)	<i>Indicator for 2030 National and regional level</i> Same as for 2027	- Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires - Responses from SPA/RAC and regional organizations to the targeted questionnaire

⁴⁴ As in the first Monitoring Framework of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, this action was considered and assessed at the national level only

Action	Scope	Contributes to SAPBIO targets	Proposed indicators (for Expected results for 2027 and 2030 - Annex III Post - 2020 SAPBIO)		Source of information/data
33. IMAP IMPLEMENTATION Update national monitoring programmes in light of the new elements of IMAP, and achieve regular reporting	National	T2.1. T2.2. T2.3. T3.1. T3.2. T3.5.	<i>Indicator for 2027 National level</i> ● Number and percentage of countries that have adopted harmonized reporting formats, aligned with frameworks like the CBD and the IMAP, to report on common biodiversity-related indicators for achieving GES	<i>Indicator for 2030 National level</i> ● Same as for 2027	● Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires
34. Post-2020 SAPBIO MONITORING Allow the Contracting Parties to periodically review and report, harmonized with IMAP and UNEP/MAP monitoring frameworks, on the status of implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO	Regional and National	T3.1. T3.2. and all targets	<i>Indicator for 2027 National level</i> ● Number and percentage of countries that have updated IMAP based national monitoring programmes in line with the third cycle of IMAP.	<i>Indicator for 2030 National level</i> ● Number and percentage of countries that have recorded biennial progress in implementing the Post-2020 SAPBIO, relevant for national level, based on the system established by 2027 <i>Regional level</i> ● Regional organisations that have supported countries to record biennial progress in the implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO	● Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires ● Responses from SPA/RAC and regional organizations to the targeted questionnaire
35. SUPPORT TO RUN THE SAPBIO Provide sufficient human and financial resources to the MAP system in order to efficiently run the	Regional	T3.2. T3.3 and all targets	<i>Indicator for 2027 Regional level</i> ● Regional organisations (from the MAP system) that have established the regional follow-up and assessment mechanisms for the Post-	<i>Indicator for 2030 Regional level</i> ● Regional organisations (MAP system) that have allocated sufficient human and financial resources to ensure effective	● Responses from regional organizations to the targeted questionnaire

Action	Scope	Contributes to SAPBIO targets	Proposed indicators (for Expected results for 2027 and 2030 - Annex III Post - 2020 SAPBIO)		Source of information/data
implementation, follow-up and assessment mechanisms for the Post-2020 SAPBIO			2020 SAPBIO, including investment of human and financial resources, so to enable timely analysis of progress toward its goals and targets using objective, numerical indicators	implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, foremostly at regional level, and where possible, also at the national level	
36. CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE Post-2020 SAPBIO AT NATIONAL LEVEL Enhance the national capacities to implement the Post-2020 SAPBIO, to manage MPAs and vulnerable marine and coastal habitats and species within and across national jurisdictions, with particular attention to less developed countries, and towards reducing the gender and the digital divide	Regional and National	T3.4. T3.5. and all targets	<i>Indicator for 2027 National level</i> - Number and percentage of countries that have conducted a comprehensive capacity assessment to address the needs and priorities of marine conservation objectives, with focus on conservation of vulnerable marine and coastal habitats and species. - Number and percentage of countries that have subsequently developed and tested impactful training modules to address identified capacity needs <i>Regional level</i> - Regional organizations that supported countries capacity building related to implementation of Post-2020 SAPBIO	<i>Indicator for 2030 National level</i> - Number and percentage of countries that have ensured that key personnel (e.g., MPA managers, field technicians, local authorities in environment, fisheries, and enforcement) are sufficiently trained, if possible, in coordination with relevant regional organizations. <i>Regional level</i> - Regional organizations that supported countries capacity building related to implementation of Post-2020 SAPBIO	- Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires - Responses from regional organizations to the targeted questionnaire
37. NETWORKING Support existing regional, subregional and/or transboundary networks, or	Regional	T1.1. T1.2. T2.2. T1.6. T2.3.	<i>Indicator for 2027 National level</i> Number and percentage of countries that have established functional,	<i>Indicator for 2030 National level</i> Number and percentage of countries that have established functional national level	- Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires - Responses from regional organizations to the targeted questionnaire

Action	Scope	Contributes to SAPBIO targets	Proposed indicators (for Expected results for 2027 and 2030 - Annex III Post - 2020 SAPBIO)		Source of information/data
develop new ones as needed, to enhance capacities, knowledge, experience and opportunity sharing, inter alia, on topics as NIS/IAS, migratory species, MPA management, habitat restoration, reduced by-catch, harmonized monitoring, compliance with law and regulations, and other subjects relevant to the Post-2020 SAPBIO		T2.4. T2.5. T2.6. T2.9. T3.2. T3.4. T3.5. T3.9. T3.10.	national level networks, advancing topics related to MPAs and OECMs <i>Regional level</i> ⁴⁵ ● Functional regional and sub-regional human networks/hubs covering priority marine conservation themes, particularly addressing capacity-building needs in less developed countries, recently established MPAs and SPAMIs (relation to the specific strategy on MCPAs and OECMs).	networks, focusing on priority themes such as invasive species (NIS/IAS), migratory species conservation, MPA management, habitat restoration, bycatch reduction, harmonized monitoring, and legal compliance <i>Regional level</i> ● Functional regional and sub-regional human networks/hubs, covering topics like MPA management, NIS/IAS, conservation of migratory species, habitats restoration, bycatch reduction, harmonized monitoring, and legal compliance	
38. AWARENESS Increase awareness, understanding and appreciating of the values and threats to the marine environment, stimulating improved behaviour, and of the responses and good practices, by targeting decision-makers and the general	Regional and National	T1.1. T1.2. T1.3. T1.5. T1.7. T2.4. T2.8. T2.9. T3.6. T3.9.	<i>Indicator for 2027 National level</i> ● Number and percentage of countries that have adopted and started implementing the Mediterranean Communication and Awareness Strategy <i>Regional level</i> ● Developed Mediterranean Communication Awareness Strategy	<i>Indicator for 2030 National level</i> ● Number and percentage of countries that are implementing Mediterranean Communication and Awareness Strategy, targeting key audiences such as mass media, policymakers, economic stakeholders (land/sea sectors), academia, and civil society	● Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires ● Responses from regional organizations to the targeted questionnaire

⁴⁵ Originally, this activity was defined with a regional scope. However, in line with the approach adopted in the first monitoring framework, it is now also addressed at the national level, which has been reflected in the proposed indicators.

Action	Scope	Contributes to SAPBIO targets	Proposed indicators (for Expected results for 2027 and 2030 - Annex III Post - 2020 SAPBIO)		Source of information/data
public, through reinforced and renewed mechanisms, including mass communications				Number and percentage of countries that have introduced and promoted the celebration of an annual Marine Biodiversity Day on mass media and schools	
39. OUTREACH AND EDUCATION Promote the integration of marine biodiversity and ecosystems conservation concerns into school, higher education, professional training, and citizen science, so that best practices and innovative technologies to protect marine and coastal ecosystems are more accessible and replicable	Regional and National	T1.3. T2.8. T3.4. T3.7.	<i>Indicator for 2027 National level</i> - Number and percentage of countries that have integrated marine biodiversity conservation strategies and tools into school and university curricula. - Number and percentage of countries that are involved in multinational or bilateral university networks (e.g., North - South/South-South exchanges) focused on Mediterranean marine conservation, specifying the networks - Number and percentage of countries that have developed a 'training of trainers' program to build expertise in marine biodiversity conservation education - Number and percentage of countries that are utilizing MPAs as frameworks for education and awareness activities involving NGOs	<i>Indicator for 2030 National level</i> - Same as for 2027 <i>Regional level</i> - Same as for 2027	- Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires - Responses from regional organizations to the targeted questionnaire

Action	Scope	Contributes to SAPBIO targets	Proposed indicators (for Expected results for 2027 and 2030 - Annex III Post - 2020 SAPBIO)		Source of information/data
			and citizen science (link to the specific MCPA and OECM regional strategy) <i>Regional level</i> ⁴⁶ ● Regional organisations that have developed and supported implementation of specific marine biodiversity conservation programmes through national education systems (e.g. cetaceans conservation model developed by ACCOBAMS)		
40. EMPLOYMENT Adequately increase the employment, notably public employment in direct relation to marine biodiversity conservation (and eventually include redirecting existing one) as basic component for future blue economy wise development	National	All targets	<i>Indicator for 2027 National level</i> ● Number and percentage of countries that have experienced growth in public employment directly linked to marine biodiversity conservation since 2021	<i>Indicator for 2030 National level</i> ● Number and percentage of countries that have doubled public employment directly linked to marine biodiversity conservation since 2021	● Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires
41. SUSTAINABLE FUNDING Develop sustainable funding strategies with,	Regional and National	All targets	<i>Indicator for 2027 National level</i> ● Number and percentage of countries that have developed and adopted sustainable	<i>Indicator for 2030 National level</i> ● Same as for 2027 <i>Regional level</i> ● Same as for 2027	● Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires ● Responses from regional organizations to the targeted questionnaire

⁴⁶ Originally, this activity was defined with a regional scope. However, in line with the approach adopted in the first monitoring framework, it is now also addressed at the national level, which has been reflected in the proposed indicators.

Action	Scope	Contributes to SAPBIO targets	Proposed indicators (for Expected results for 2027 and 2030 - Annex III Post - 2020 SAPBIO)		Source of information/data
as appropriate, innovative approaches to mobilize alternative financial sources, covering fiscal incomes that could be redistributed, and relevant actions to fund, including The MedFund and other types of national or local financing mechanisms			funding strategies and concrete tools for marine and coastal biodiversity conservation, including the establishment of national or local trust funds supported by revenue streams such as tourism tolls, fishing licenses, plastic bag levies, or environmental impact assessment (EIA) compensations, to significantly increase financial resources from domestic and international sources (governmental, non-governmental, private). <i>Regional level</i> Regional organisations that have developed and started implementing sustainable funding strategy		
42. COOPERATION Increase cooperation both north/south, south-south, and between governmental and non-governmental actors at different levels, to support the Post-2020 SAPBIO, particularly in the less developed countries	Regional and National	All targets	<i>Indicator for 2027</i> <i>Regional and national level</i> Number of joint/collaborative projects, supported through international funds, that have started over the strategic period, covering priority subjects in the less developed countries. Proposed topics of interests are: implementing national action plans, developing national environmental funds,	<i>Indicator for 2030</i> <i>Regional and national level</i> Same as for 2027	- Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires - Responses from regional organizations to the targeted questionnaires

Action	Scope	Contributes to SAPBIO targets	Proposed indicators (for Expected results for 2027 and 2030 - Annex III Post - 2020 SAPBIO)		Source of information/data
			restoration and disaster risk reduction arising from climate change, supporting research, management and monitoring networks		

4. Conclusions and recommendations

32. Two types of indicators are proposed to measure performance and effectiveness of the Post-2020 SAPBIO: achievement indicators indicating the level of the achievement of targets and performance indicators, indicating level of implementation of the proposed actions

Achievement indicators

- The **identification of target achievement indicators** for the Post-2020 SAPBIO is guided by three core principles: alignment, where feasible, with the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) monitoring framework; reliance on existing regional monitoring systems under the Barcelona Convention—particularly IMAP Common Indicators—to ensure consistency and practicality; and consideration of data availability and feasibility across the Mediterranean.
- Achievement indicators are structured into **primary indicators**, based on operational, Mediterranean-wide datasets, and **secondary (or proxy) indicators**, reflecting current limitations in data availability and uneven coverage across countries and thematic areas. This approach supports credible reporting while providing a clear pathway for progressively strengthening the monitoring framework as data systems improve.
- **Primary indicators** are largely based on IMAP/Common Indicators and related data sources, notably the **2023 MED QSR**, the **IMAP Info System**, and data prepared for the **2031 MED QSR**, particularly for Goals 1 and 2, highlighting the coherence and efficiency of the regional monitoring system.
- The preparation of the MED QSR after the Post-2020 SAPBIO strategic period limits adequate data availability and the use of the MED QSR as a key technical document for measuring the status and pressures on biodiversity in the Mediterranean.
- **Secondary indicators** complement IMAP by drawing on **MSFD/GES descriptors** and additional regional tools (e.g. **IUCN Red List assessments** and **ACCOBAMS**), enhancing data coverage and regional relevance.
- Gaps in fisheries-specific pressure indicators within the CBD GBF monitoring framework are complemented through existing regional monitoring systems, notably IMAP/GES for primary indicators and GES/MSFD for secondary indicators. In addition, relevant indicators and monitoring elements developed under the GFCM framework are considered to better reflect fisheries sustainability, interactions with vulnerable species and the interconnections between fisheries and the marine environment. Indicators under **Goal 3** focus on governance, institutional, and socio-economic enabling conditions and are largely based on newly developed, Mediterranean-specific indicators, with limited direct alignment to GBF targets.

Performance indicators

- Since the CBD GBF Monitoring Framework is designed only around target achievement (not action delivery), the proposed **performance indicator set** (action-based, largely questionnaire-driven) is necessary to assess whether enabling measures are being implemented in time for 2027 and 2030 collective assessments.
- **Indicator selection** was guided by the need to ensure continuity with the mid-term assessment, enable meaningful comparison between 2027 and 2030, and support practical and efficient reporting across countries.
- **Performance indicators for national-level actions** focus on the number and percentage of Mediterranean countries achieving or progressing toward expected results, with data collected through structured questionnaires and analysed at both national and sub-regional levels.
- While questionnaire-based reporting has limitations due to subjectivity, it remains the most feasible approach for assessing progress across a broad and complex regional scope; the same method is applied to **regional-level actions** using inputs from regional organisations and UNEP-MAP components.
- **Identification of indicators was challenged** by the lack of harmonisation in the formulation of expected results for some actions, which complicates the comparison of progress between 2027 and 2030; in such

cases, performance indicators were aligned across timeframes to ensure consistent tracking of implementation.

33. For the future, it would be important to consider the following:

- **Better align** the timing of the SAPBIO preparation and evaluation schedule with the EcAp Policy and Roadmap (2026-2035) including the MED QSR.
- **For the Post-2030 SAPBIO**, make sure to harmonize the formulation of expected results across the strategic period. For example, ensure that both milestones reflect the same “type” of result (adoption → implementation) so that performance indicators can track progress consistently and clearly.

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